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VOL. II

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

RESTORATION OFFICE
Simpson Building
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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

1 C O N T I N U A T I O N O F P R O C E E D I N G S

2 (On Record 8:36 a.m., June 14, 1995)

3 MR. McCORKLE: Okay, let's make a start. Dr. Spies is
4 waiting at the other end of the line to address us, so as soon as
5 we can get settled we'll make that start. We'd like to begin.
6 Have you dialed California.

7 STAFF: No.

8 MR. McCORKLE: Okay, we're going to do that.

9 (Pause - off record briefly)

10 (On Record 8:42 a.m.)

11 MR. McCORKLE: We'll cancel the electronic wizardry.
12 I'll like to call back into session the Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill
13 Trustee Council Public Advisory Group. The meeting was begun on
14 June 13, today is June 14, it now 8:42, and we're going to continue
15 our discussion which was of the oiling issues, and here to kick off
16 that presentation is Bob Loeffler.

17 MR. LOEFFLER: First off, Molly is upstairs and is just
18 tied up so she asked that we begin without her. I'm really the
19 only person who set up this presentation. Ernie Piper, who is head
20 of the Office of Damage Assessment and Restoration for DEC -- and
21 as usual I've forgotten a microphone -- is going to take ten
22 minutes, and how ever long your questions are, to discuss some of
23 the oiling issues, not in general, but specifically with respect to
24 that '96 work plan. (Aside comments about recording).

25 MR. PIPER: I was -- for those of you who know me,
26 hello again, for those of you who don't know me, I was the on-seen

1 coordinator during the white water stages of the Exxon clean-up,
2 and been involved in the shoreline survey since then, and work at
3 DEC and I head up the damage assessment and restoration section in
4 the spill division -- Spill Prevention and Response Division at
5 DEC. The -- what I thought I would do is look at it in three
6 pieces for you, very quickly. Number one, what's the clip notes
7 version of what the Trustee Council has done about oiling issues
8 since the end of the clean-up in 1992. The second thing would be
9 to say what specific issues have come up in the last year or so and
10 what work we've done about that, and the third thing would, what
11 are the open questions that really need to be resolved before we
12 continue. The clean-up ended in 1992, and at the end of that
13 season, it was about July, things were handed off to the Trustee
14 Council. If further work was done or monitoring was done, it would
15 be part of restoration. What we've done are several projects since
16 then, some under DEC, some under NOAA, some in conjunction between
17 the two agencies, but mostly we've done monitoring. The first
18 thing was in 1993, we went out and did a survey of the last sites
19 that were surveyed during the response days. There were 52 sites,
20 and we also looked additional, a little less rigorously, but making
21 site visits to a variety of places that were recommended to us by
22 community people and the public-at-large. And, what we found,
23 basically, in that short survey was that subsurface oil was
24 decreasing more quickly than we thought that it was, but especially
25 at sites where there had been fairly aggressive clean-up, so at
26 least our working hypothesis at this point is that the clean-up at

1 certain kinds of sites really did accelerate the availability of
2 natural degradation and it did better. Another thing we found that
3 was interesting was that, at the so-called high energy sites that
4 were left alone, upon the theory that they would, quote/unquote,
5 clean themselves up, we actually found that the decrease in the
6 subsurface oiling there was somewhat less than the places where we
7 had done clean-up. So, it's pretty hard to draw really
8 quantifiable conclusion from that, but I think generally what we
9 learned as response people was, that if you have a big spill and
10 you have a lot of oil on the beach, what you want to do is go and,
11 as long as you're not nuking the area, clean it up hard, clean it
12 up fast, and get out, and I think the next time we have to deal
13 with it, that's exactly what we're going to do instead of trying to
14 do a little bit everywhere. We're doing this summer an additional
15 survey in Kodiak similar to the one that we did in Prince William
16 Sound in 1993. The oiling conditions were different, it's a little
17 harder to do, but we're going to go to somewhere between 30 and 50
18 sites total, Diane?

19 DIANE: (Affirms inaudible)

20 MR. PIPER: From Shuyak and Afognak in the north, over
21 on the west side of the Kodiak Island and Shelikoff Island Strait
22 near Larson Bay and Karluk, and then probably some sites around the
23 southern end of the island around Akhiok, and the primary purpose
24 of that survey is to get a general idea of fate and effects, try to
25 gauge the changes in the oiling at those sites compared to the last
26 time that we had survey information from there, but also to work

1 with the communities to see if we're getting information to the
2 communities that deal with concerns they have about continued
3 oiling. And people see oil and they see what they believe to be
4 oil or they know where oil existed during the spill clean-up and so
5 on, and a lot of those issues haven't been resolved. There's not
6 been closure on a lot of them, and what we want to do is, as much
7 as possible, try to bring closure to those by finding out what is
8 there or not there in 1995. No one has done extensive work
9 sampling underneath certain mussels beds in Prince William Sound
10 and the working hypothesis there originally was that if you did a
11 lot of clean-up on these sites that you'd kill all the mussels and
12 it would cause more harm than good, and the oil will probably
13 degrade over time, etcetera, etcetera. What -- what originally
14 some researchers working on another damage assessment project found
15 out, that has later been confirmed by NOAA's work, is that if you
16 had a heavily oiled mussel bed, and there wasn't any clean-up
17 there, that you'd probably have a very substantial oiling
18 underneath that mussel bed still. And, you can't say that it's
19 exactly the same everywhere, but basically where you have some kind
20 of a barrier that breaks away energy, or doesn't put a lot of
21 oxygen in water -- get down into it, your degradation is going to
22 be slower. We don't know how big or how widespread that problem
23 is, quite frankly. I think that it's not as if every mussel bed
24 got oiled out there, it's that there's a subset of all mussel beds
25 that is the subset of mussel that were heavily oiled, and then
26 there is the smaller subset of those that they've sampled, so, you

1 know, I think we've learned something again about what oiling is
2 and how persistent it can be under certain conditions, but I don't
3 think we have enough information to make a belief to say that this
4 is some kind of a widespread problem. That's not to say that it is
5 or isn't, but the information that we have doesn't really let us do
6 that. If people have questions about what damage that may or may
7 not be causing, I'm not that guy -- I'm not the guy to ask, I'm not
8 a biologist, and hopefully Bob can help us out on that, if somebody
9 has that question. So, what we were faced with in this, in the
10 upcoming work plan was an issue about whether we're going to do
11 continuing clean-up under a restoration authority in selected sites
12 in Prince William Sound or elsewhere, and there are sites that have
13 residual oiling, mostly asphalt on the surface, then some --
14 somewhat more -- less degraded boiled at some pockets of subsurface
15 areas under certain beach conditions, and a bunch of those were in
16 the southern part of the Sound around Chenega. The -- that was an
17 area that got fairly heavily oiled, work was delayed there while
18 there was a lot of work going on in the northern end of the Sound
19 in 1989, and those are where I would say the greatest number of our
20 residual oil sites are located. So, the question has come up,
21 isn't there something we can do about it. The Trustees authorized
22 a project to do a search of products and techniques in this current
23 work plan, take a look and see whether there were any new things
24 out there since the close of the Exxon Valdez clean-up that would
25 unlock this box of what do you do about residual oil that is stuck
26 in the nooks, nips and crannies of boulders or buried in subsurface

1 sediments, with boulder (indiscernible) on top of them. The short
2 answer is, we pretty much have the same stuff with a few exceptions
3 that we had six or eight years ago, and that's not because nobody
4 has tried, it's because that there are certain -- oil spill clean-
5 up remains, not rocket science, okay. It's largely achieved
6 through physical and mechanical processes, and those can either be
7 natural or they can be aided by -- by man, and a lot of women too.
8 The job basically is exposing and agitating, collecting and taking
9 away. When the oil is more mobile you can do that pretty well
10 because it's floating on the water, or you can get inside a boom,
11 but as it turns to asphalt, it doesn't come up very well. There's
12 a class of products known as shoreline cleaning agents, generally,
13 and this has been around in varying configurations for some time,
14 but they fall basically into categories of solvents or surfactants,
15 and -- well, that's pretty much it, I mean, unless I missed one
16 Steve?

17 STEVE: Disbursing and non-disbursing.

18 MR. PIPER: Oh, disbursing and non-disbursing ones,
19 and Exxon has one that they really like that they've done work on
20 since the spill called "Corrects At 9580." It gets oil off rocks
21 and in field tests it's shown to do that. One of the basic
22 problems with it is -- did not -- did not figure out exactly how to
23 keep it from dispersing, and just from a standpoint of a responder,
24 I don't even get to the toxicity issues before I get to that issue.
25 If you cannot collect and dispose of the stuff that you're putting
26 on a shoreline for clean-up purposes, it's probably not the one you

1 want to use under most circumstances. There's another class of
2 products known as surfactants, and there are biosurfactants, and
3 there are other ones that have different formulations, but
4 essentially what the surfactants do is they break the bond between
5 the asphalt and the surface, or the oil and the surface, and then
6 you add some kind of a flush, some kind of pressure to float it off
7 or push it off and then you collect it. And, one of the products
8 that we tested with when it was owned by Tesoro in 1993 was a
9 product called PES 51, which is essentially biosurfactant, and the
10 short version of PES 51 is, DEC views it as a very good product and
11 we anticipate that there are going to be a lot of different uses
12 for it under a lot of different circumstances, and while all the
13 bugs haven't been worked out how it's applied to certain kind of
14 substrats and all the toxicity questions haven't been asked,
15 generally speaking it's a pretty good product, and of the
16 surfactants that are out there, we actually like that one the best.
17 So, the efficacy of the product is not a huge issue with DEC at
18 this point. And, that is the product that has been bought most
19 frequently by community members, particularly in Chenega to go do
20 work to remove this asphalt. What I've tried to point out in the
21 analysis that DEC is doing of this, is that it's not so much the
22 product that we want to talk about in terms of its effects on the
23 shorelines, it's the method, and if you assume that mechanical
24 process and physical processes are just as much a part of the
25 clean-up as the product itself, you're presented with the question,
26 how do you put the stuff to the oil, how do you flush it away, and

1 how do you pick it up, and that's really what the issue is. And,
2 any -- any time you start doing things like, including a flush,
3 transporting hydrocarbons in varying stages of degradation around,
4 adding another product, having a solid waste disposal problem
5 associated with it, transporting the product to some place that
6 you're going to deal with it, having vessels that are using diesel
7 fuel and transferring fuel in the area, having compressors, and
8 having people and everything else, what you have is a tight, little
9 industrial operation in an area, and there are certain times that's
10 just fine, and there are certain times where it might not be fine.
11 And, really what -- what people have hoped for is to find a
12 technique that makes the oil go away, and what I'm here to tell you
13 is there is nothing that makes it go away unless you go do
14 something with it, and as long as you're willing to buy into the
15 things that may happen along with that clean-up, that's okay, but
16 there's no surgical strength that does this kind of work. The
17 concerns that we have at DEC and that we've brought to the Trustee
18 Council, orally and in a draft form, are that this raises some very
19 significant questions like -- the oil currently is in the high
20 intertidal for the most part, okay, and as the spill wore on and
21 the years went by, oil generally got cleaned up by natural and non-
22 natural processes from the waterline up. Now, the most persistent
23 oil is obviously the stuff that's been least exposed to weather,
24 wave energy and so on, and tidal changes, etcetera. And, so to
25 remove that and to get that out, you've got to apply the product
26 and the industrial process into the upper intertidal, and then it

1 kind of goes downgradient through the middle and lower intertidal
2 areas at various stages in the tide cycle, collects in the
3 nearshore shore area and you pick it up. That's not a low impact
4 operation, and that's got to be considered, and one of the things
5 that -- it raised a question in terms of the Restoration Plan is --
6 the Restoration Plan says, among other things, that, number one,
7 you've got to have when you start a project a clear and measurable
8 goal. You've got to have an outcome that you're pretty sure that
9 you're going to get to. That's difficult to say what that outcome
10 is. We struggle all the time with the question of how clean is
11 clean, and what we saw at the PES project in 1993 was that that can
12 be a very effective product and getting tough spots in a subsurface
13 area down to certain levels, exposing sediments to further
14 degradation and so on, but I don't know that we can measure that
15 for you everywhere around and whether that measurements going to be
16 acceptable to everybody. So, as a technical issue, that's not so
17 much of a problem. As a policy issue, it does become a problem
18 because whether we want to talk about this in a non-technical
19 nature or not, the fact is one of the principal, continuing issues
20 about removing oil is not that it's toxic and harming in the
21 environment, it's that we don't like it there and we want it out of
22 there. That's okay, that's comes up in virtually every
23 contaminated site clean-up that DEC does, but this is not largely
24 a technical issue, here. This is an issue of what people want in
25 their area, and what people are willing to accept on public lands.
26 That's okay to talk about that, but it's not a science issue, and

1 we need to be very, very clear about that, and if we can't get it
2 down to zero, it's got to be something less than -- it's got to be
3 something greater than zero, and we need to talk in advance about
4 what that is going to be, if we're going to do any clean-up,
5 because going back and continuously do this time after time after
6 time, and getting an unacceptable result just really lets this drag
7 on. And, that's something that the Trustee Council is going to
8 have to wrestle with, when this -- when this question finally comes
9 up and we'll need your help on that. Second part of the
10 restoration plan deals with the whole issue of you cannot undertake
11 one restoration activity at the expense of another one, of another
12 injured resource or service. And, the question that comes up here
13 is that removing the oil is a desirable goal, if that desirable
14 goal is significantly in conflict with recovery in the intertidal
15 zone in these areas, there's a problem there, and we need to talk
16 about that. We've got to have that conversation and make sure that
17 it's clearly understood what we're expecting. And, those are the
18 two principal things that I see the Public Advisory Group and the
19 Trustee Council is having to deal with as we go further down this
20 issue.

21 MR. McCORKLE: Would you rename those two principal
22 things again.

23 MR. PIPER: The first one is what -- we've got to have
24 a clear and measurable goal. You know, what are we going to get at
25 the end when we do a project like this, and because it's not that
26 we're trying to get it down to so many parts per thousand or so

1 many parts per million, we're talking about absence or presence of
2 oil and what level is going to be okay. And, we're talking about
3 non-visual oil and visual oil, so there needs to be that
4 conversation about what an acceptable result -- what range is
5 acceptable.

6 MR. McCORKLE: And part two?

7 MR. PIPER: And part two is that you cannot undertake
8 one restoration activity at the expense of another injured resource
9 or service, and that is -- that is totally a policy call, after a
10 certain point. There will be disruption if you do further clean-
11 up, and if you do that, what would that disruption be, is that
12 disruption acceptable, and does it have an impact on another
13 recovery entity. It's interesting for me to be saying this because
14 in 1989 and 1990 I was one of the people that was -- was strongly
15 in favor of and still am, of going out and hitting these places
16 hard, and the question came back, geez, you're really going to
17 cause a lot of disruption here on these beaches, and I said, that's
18 fine except we're up to our ankles in oil, we already have got
19 disruption. And, really, there's a scale here, I mean, there's a
20 curve where we are. Back then, the -- relative to the existing
21 conditions in 1989, '90 and '91, really aggressive clean-up was
22 acceptable. Now, as we get a little farther out on this curve,
23 it's not the same, you might not necessarily get the same answer
24 because there has been recovery in the intertidal under certain
25 circumstances and certain places, and there's still a few problems
26 and Bob Spies might want to say what some of those are, but

1 generally speaking, we've got some kind of recolonization and
2 succession and recovery in the intertidal zone. Maybe it's not
3 complete, maybe it's not uniform in all areas, but we need to
4 address that question if we're going to talk about exposing it to
5 a lot of activity disruption and additional hydrocarbons at various
6 stages of degradation. So, that's kind of where we are. Those are
7 the oiling issues. We had this talk at the work force meeting last
8 week when we were talking about surveys and what surveys we really
9 want to do. The surveys that have been done up to now have been
10 very qualitative, and, which means we go out and we look, we can
11 tell absence, presence, we can make a pretty good guess about what
12 the changes are based on our experience and our past data, but in
13 terms of real hard numbers, science, you wouldn't go write a paper
14 about that and have it reviewed by -- by peer reviewers that said
15 yeah, you came to a real quantitative result here, I'm telling you
16 what the changes are. It's very tricky. So, we've gone out and
17 sort of stop and look at things and see what's there and how, how
18 it's changed, and those are the kinds of things we've done. We've
19 also done it largely in response to what community concerns are.
20 Gone to those places that we heard complaints about or comments
21 about, and tried to deal with. We're at a point now where we
22 cannot go everywhere, we cannot do everything, and we really don't
23 even know what the entire -- at the outset -- what the entire set
24 of all oil shoreline is. I mean, we're not going into it, the
25 methodology used to do the surveys down the line was driven by
26 response, and it didn't necessarily mean that you got every

1 shoreline that was oiled. So, if you assume that we can't go back
2 and do that project now, what we really want to know is, what oil
3 is left, what's it like, and how's it going to change. Those seem
4 to be pretty good questions, I would think, and you may want to add
5 some to them, but those are questions that come to my mind, and
6 then I would say, well, how do I answer that question in a way that
7 gives us some kind of scientific -- some degree of confidence in
8 terms of science, and what I would suggest is a different kind of
9 project where perhaps we look at why people -- what perceptions
10 people have, how many of those perceptions can be answered with
11 existing information, and then how many can't, and then look at
12 what kind of information we need to go get, and perhaps that's
13 something like taking the three or four classes of shorelines that
14 were oiled, choosing a representative number, tracking the data in
15 each of those kinds of things and coming to some more quantitative
16 answers about how the oil changes, and then saying with some
17 confidence, that if you have another shoreline like this within the
18 oil zone, this is probably what's happening to that oil, and that
19 may be the best project, it may not be, but that's my wrap on that.

20 MR. ANDREWS: Mr. Chairman. I really agree with
21 everything you said. I would just like to point out a different
22 area though, that perhaps you overlooked, and that is perception by
23 the public which is pretty much driven by media, and in a lot of
24 cases misinformed or ill-informed -- half informed media, and I can
25 recall during the months, several months right after the oil spill
26 that the whole thing was driven by hysteria, and not by the cool,

1 calm presentation that you've just made of how we, as the public
2 owners of these resources, should approach this thing. And, I
3 would suggest that when we do have the next -- that immediately a
4 media task force be formed to deal with this problem because, if
5 I'm wrong, tell me I'm wrong, but my perception in reading the
6 press reports and accounts was that hysteria was driving everything
7 around Valdez and that -- in that area at that time.

8 MR. PIPER: Well, the -- two things about that, one is
9 you're right about a lot of that, and if you look at other
10 disasters that include natural resources and perceptions of it,
11 journalist are not the most scientific -- scientific savvy group
12 and they make huge mistakes. It's kind of ...

13 MR. McCORKLE: They're not savvy at all.

14 MR. PIPER: It's going to have -- well, some of them,
15 but not many. But, on the other hand, I'll also say that we also
16 did a really lousy job sometimes communicating about that, and I
17 think that subsistence is a classic example. One of the reasons,
18 I firmly believe that we still have a lot of questions and
19 uncertainty about subsistence issues coming back to the Trustee
20 Council and the resource agencies, is because at the outset it was
21 communicated poorly, and it was not a two-way street. Now, we kind
22 of got our act together a little better as time went by, but the
23 credibility was already shot, and I don't think we've recovered
24 from it quite frankly, in a lot of cases. So, well, that's one of
25 the reasons it persists.

26 MR. McCORKLE: Ernie, are you at a place where you can

1 take questions now, or are you ...

2 MR. PIPER: I'll take -- do what ever you want, I'll
3 stop, I'll go away, I'll take (indiscernible - simultaneous
4 talking).

5 MR. MCCORKLE: No, no, no, I assure you that your
6 presentation has been extremely busy, and I know there's --
7 probably a lot of questions, but I wanted to make sure that they
8 came at a time that when it kind sort of suited your presentation.

9 MR. PIPER: I'm at your service.

10 MR. MCCORKLE: Okay, I think we'd like to recognize
11 Martha Vlasoff first, and then we'll come over to this side of the
12 room.

13 MS. VLASOFF: Okay, I think the reason that there was
14 such miscommunication about subsistence issues was they made other
15 things more of a priority. They list, you know, they decided what
16 their priorities were, and subsistence wasn't on it -- in it at
17 all. It wasn't considered a priority in the beginning. But, I was
18 -- what I'd like to suggest is looking at other areas that -- that
19 have been oiled in populated areas, you know, other oil spills, and
20 see what kind of issues -- have you done that -- have you actually
21 did any research into this issue of populated areas, the oiled
22 beaches and the public, you know, as far as their perception and
23 what other people have done in those cases.

24 MR. PIPER: We've not with oil because it's not the
25 same kind of issue, we don't -- the number -- of spills -- but, let
26 me just say that the Exxon Valdez oil spill was big and it seems

1 unique to us and it was unique in its bigness, but the way that
2 issues with the public are aligned and the lingering issues that
3 hang around and the kinds of things that people -- concerns that
4 people have are very, very, very similar to virtually any of the
5 contaminated sites that we manage even here in Alaska or outside.
6 What is the level of risk. If you, the government tell me that so
7 many parts per thousand is okay, is that really okay, my kids play
8 down the street, what's going on here. There was a show on
9 Frontline last night on public television about high electrical
10 transfer lines, and it's very similar, in the absence of
11 information the patterns of -- of how people view things, what
12 they're afraid of, how they get information back about that are
13 very similar to industrial accidents all around. So, the populated
14 and non-populated is really not -- is a good question, but it's --
15 we have more in common -- the Exxon Valdez has more in common with
16 any other contaminated site management or (indiscernible) than it
17 does with another oil spill, for example.

18 MR. McCORKLE: Before we go to Karl Becker, I'd like to
19 see if I could bring a synthesis between these last two comments
20 because yesterday we discussed the fact that in certain situations
21 perception becomes reality, particularly with regard to impacted
22 beaches that are also subsistence beaches. You're dealing strictly
23 with a scientific -- a part of the activity which is mechanically
24 removing oil. There's a difference, an additional parameter here,
25 which was just brought up by Rupert, which is the fact that as a
26 result of learning all of this, one of the things that we may need

1 to wrap into the protocol for the next oil spill, is making sure
2 that in addition to science going forward and cleaning up the
3 beaches, that there is at the same time a program to address the
4 social aspects and the cultural aspects of that very same situation
5 which we didn't do in Valdez until fairly -- much time had gone by
6 because of the reaction of what we were faced with at the immediate
7 moment. So, I'm saying all of this just to get it in the record so
8 that we'll have an opportunity later on to make sure that we get a
9 PR program that goes right along with the first moment we have the
10 oil spill so people will know how much panic is necessary, and we
11 also get a social/cultural program that goes right along with the
12 scientist and the clean-uppers, so that all that can go forward.
13 Having said that, Karl, what would you like to add? Or did I
14 completely ruin it?

15 MR. BECKER: No, I guess I would just like to say that
16 probably one of the biggest problems during the clean-up was the PR
17 program, and the existence of one run by Exxon. The media in all
18 fairness did a commendable job in trying to get around that and
19 find out what was going on. If public hysteria was created, I
20 think in large part it was created by the distortions created by
21 the Exxon PR program, which was a major obstacle to try to get to
22 the truth. I think that if anything we need, I mean, I agree with
23 Rupert that, and you, Martha, that deception becomes reality, and
24 part of that perception is created by an atmosphere in which it
25 seems as if a PR program is driving public information. I think
26 greater openness and honesty about the situation at hand would go

1 miles, and if the news isn't good, so be it, and if the news is
2 better than it can be and the people are -- are expecting it to be,
3 so be that. Anyway, having said that, I would just say, I would
4 add caution to any -- that any PR program be aimed at openness
5 rather than massaging the public perception.

6 MR. McCORKLE: Perhaps it was a bad choice of words on my
7 part. I should have said public communication, because the idea of
8 PR has such a terrible feeling about it now. They were out and out
9 to shellack paper over, whitewash, blackwash, brown-wash, gray
10 wash, the facts, and that's not at all what I meant. I meant
11 taking the -- the data that we've gained and the experience we have
12 and making sure that this is transmitted to the people, so they
13 know that while we're cleaning up, we're also concerned about the
14 social, cultural aspects that go at the same time, not months
15 later. Jim Diehl, you haven't spoken yet for two days, it's your
16 turn.

17 (Aside comments about microphone)

18 MR. DIEHL: Not to mention that Exxon's buying of the
19 silence of their crews that were in Prince William Sound.

20 MR. McCORKLE: Was that all -- we waited two days. You
21 had the floor.

22 MR. DIEHL: I wouldn't mention that, everything was
23 (indiscernible).

24 MR. McCORKLE: Thank you. Let's go to Pam.

25 MR. BRODIE: I appreciate your talk. I'm still
26 confused about two really basic areas, and one is the business of

1 the Public Advisory and the Trustee Council of where we go from
2 here, and the other, which is not our business, but I just think as
3 Alaskans we're interested in is, what happens with the next oil
4 spill. The question of where we go from here. I'm kind of
5 surprised because we've had now six seasons of clean-up and two or
6 three billion dollars spent by Exxon and forty million dollars
7 spent by the Trustee Council in clean-up, and yet you seem to be
8 saying, oh, we really don't know where the oil is, we don't really
9 know how bad it is, and you haven't talked about the cost that
10 affects your cost effectiveness of further clean-up or treatment.
11 The Trustees have a lot of money, but it is a limited amount of
12 money. They have to decide how to best spend it. We have to
13 advise them how to best spend it, and we don't have good tools
14 about measuring what is the value of \$100,000 spent on a monitoring
15 project versus \$100,000 spent on a mussel bed clean-up project and
16 everything else we do. So, it's kind of a broad question, but
17 could you tell us at least your recommendations, your expectations
18 about how many more years and how expensive -- extensively the
19 Trustees should continue treatment.

20 MR. PIPER: And, I'll take that in two parts, one, --
21 one, clean-up -- three parts. One, clean-up, and I'll start with
22 where the oil is and you sort of mentioned we don't know, and I'll
23 take that question, then I'll take the question of clean-up, and
24 then the question of service. One, about where it is and where it
25 isn't, I just put qualifiers on it because if somebody asked to
26 defend, to write a proof that says that we know where all the oil

1 is, I couldn't do that, and I don't think you could either. None
2 of us could because of the way things were structured. However, a
3 reasonable person having the body of knowledge that's been
4 available to me personally for the last six years, I can pretty
5 much, with Diane Munson, who knows more than I do, we could go out
6 and pretty much show you not only places where we know that oil
7 still exists, but places that would be candidates, and you can do
8 that by looking at what was originally oiled and what the patterns
9 were, what areas cleaned themselves up very well. My personal
10 opinion is that with the exception of a few very discrete areas,
11 built very particular ways, geologically, yhere isn't a lot of
12 Exxon Valdez oil out there, and that for the most part that that is
13 there is in an extended state of degradation, and probably not
14 really available biologically. So, that's my personal view of it
15 that I could back up and build an argument to support that. Second
16 one is clean-up ...

17 MS. BRODIE: When you talk about asphalt for example,
18 it's ugly, but it's not killing anything?

19 MR. PIPER: One of the things I wanted to do today,
20 and I didn't do it because I didn't go to the building, but we just
21 put down a new parking lot at the DEC building on Cordova Street
22 where there is that big dusty lot, and what I've been looking at
23 for the last five days, every day that I walk in there, is the new
24 asphalt that's being laid there and it kind of makes me laugh, in
25 a perverse way. I wanted to take some, take a handful of that and
26 then take some of the asphalt that Diane's crew picked up last

1 year, and I wanted to put them side-by-side so I could tell you,
2 when I say asphalt, I mean asphalt. And, you wouldn't go chewing
3 on that stuff, but at the same time you'd walk on it, and we're
4 talking, you know, chemically, a thing that is way out the chain of
5 complex carbon change, you know, it's out there, and it isn't going
6 to break down real fast or real easily. So, that's my oiling
7 stick. As far as clean-up goes, me, personally, within DEC, DEC,
8 the department's view of it, that we're through with clean-up. I
9 really don't think that we're at point where clean-up is a real
10 cost effective solution to problems that we perceive, okay. We
11 don't like the fact that there are these hot spots of oiling, but
12 the oiling that exists is -- we've tried to get at it so many
13 different ways over so long a time, it tells me that we're going to
14 get incremental results at most of these places. And, so, if it
15 was me making the decision, I'd say the amount of money that you're
16 to spend to do clean-up, whether it's \$500,000, five million
17 dollars, or whatever, relative to all the other priorities that are
18 out there within the restoration program, I would say that's one
19 that gets you the least bang for the buck. Now, that's my view.
20 If you talk to Chuck and you talk to people in Chuck's village,
21 they have a different view, and their view isn't any less valid
22 than mine. It just uses a different set of variables to come to
23 the conclusion. And, among their variables that have been
24 expressed to me are that it's near us, we see it all the time, and
25 we think it has effect on the way our world works. Well, you know,
26 those are valid reasons to raise, and the decision the Trustees are

1 going to have to make is they're going to have make their best
2 call on that, and I'm not afraid to give my recommendation, and
3 Chuck's not afraid to give his, and -- but, they're going to be --
4 they're coming from two sets -- two different equations that come
5 to that answer. Now, as far as the surveys go, we do really good
6 work, and one of the reasons we do really good work is because
7 there are people like Diane who over the years ...

8 MR. McCORKLE: Diane, would you stand up and take a bow?

9 MR. PIPER: Diane pretty much has kept these projects
10 going on a technical basis, gotten a lot of advice from our
11 geomorphologist and synthesized a lot of information from a lot of
12 the very good geomorphologists that worked for Exxon. And, so, I
13 think we do a good job, given the task that we're asked to do.
14 However, I don't like these surveys anymore. I think that the
15 amount of money that we spend on them, past this year, really
16 doesn't buy us the kind of result that we seem to be looking for.
17 Now, if we can address some community concerns with this year's
18 survey, then it's probably \$250,000 or \$300,000 well spent in my
19 view. But, if the Trustee Council is going to authorize future
20 service by any agency, my personal recommendation would be that it
21 be much more rigorous, that it be more designed towards getting a
22 quantitative result as opposed to a qualitative result, and that
23 further, that those kinds of surveys be expanded and made available
24 to not just the agency -- we do a pretty good job with what we do
25 -- but to the body of Ph.D professionals working in the private
26 sector who work in this field and could probably design a much

1 better surveying program for us, if we gave them a better task. I
2 think that would a very, very cost effective thing for the Trustees
3 to do. I mean, my department wouldn't get the money, but that's
4 okay, you know, I think we're looking for a different kind of
5 result.

6 MR. McCORKLE: Did you say that you -- it would be your
7 recommendation that if we did any further work, rather than doing
8 surveys, we should do something much aggressive, and that we should
9 then invite Ph.D.s who are in the field to help us draft that kind
10 of a program?

11 MR. PIPER: Not quite. What I mean is, if we're going
12 to do another survey or study about the shoreline oiling and what's
13 happening to it, I think that we need to design it to get more of
14 a quantitative result, as opposed to the qualitative surveys that
15 we've been doing that give us general impressions, and further,
16 that we go to the people, Doug Ryan or Jackie Michelle, Eric
17 Gunlack, Miles Hayes, these are people -- Jim Jabow (ph), who works
18 for us -- these are people who are Ph.D., oil geomorphologists who
19 work either at their own research company or at -- like in Jim's
20 case, the University of Texas -- and these are people that are at
21 the forefront of this kind of research and work, and I think that
22 what you've spent to have them design and conduct a study, one it
23 might be more cost effective because they're, you know, competing
24 more at a company level; and, two, I think it would be -- you'd get
25 closer to the kinds of fate and effects and persistence answers
26 that you really want to get.

1 MR. MCCORKLE: Thank you, Karl. Oh, Pam continuing?
2 Okay.
3 MS. BRODIE: I had a whole other question about this.
4 MR. PIPER: Okay.
5 MS. BRODIE: The next oil spill, and you said go in and
6 hit as hard as you can, as soon as you can, like cancer treatment
7 ...
8 MR. PIPER: Okay, and get out.
9 MS. BRODIE: ... and get out, would this -- now all of
10 this would presume there would be another deep pocket to be able to
11 pay for it.
12 MR. PIPER: Oh, we got deep pockets now, don't worry
13 about it.
14 MS. BRODIE: That's another thing I've got to talk you
15 about, but not here, but that -- would that be with this PES 51
16 that you say ...
17 MR. PIPER: I bet we'd use a lot of the same things
18 that we used the last time to flush -- flushed stuff off the oiled
19 shorelines, you know ...
20 MS. BRODIE: With hot water?
21 MR. PIPER: If oil -- yeah, maybe, some places. And
22 -- but ...
23 MS. BRODIE: Well, the technology hasn't really changed
24 much, but that's another matter.
25 MR. PIPER: No, but that's okay. I mean the way it's
26 employed has changed. The -- the body of knowledge that's

1 developed around -- I mean, the way hot water washing down this
2 last time was taking a big blunt instrument and whacking the beach
3 like that. And, what a group at NOAA has done, is a lot of really
4 good work in explaining when you hit it with that blunt instrument
5 what's likely to happen. What that tells me is that you should
6 never use a blunt instrument. It's one that you should be a little
7 more selective in where you use it and how you use it and how long
8 you use it, and you should also look at some other alternatives in
9 conjunction with the blunt instrument. So, those are the kinds of
10 things that have changed. In the case of the thing like PES, I
11 foresee in the next big spill, for example, if you know there's big
12 slugs of oil -- looks like they're going to go ashore on rocky
13 shorelines some place in Prince William Sound or Kodiak, maybe the
14 best thing to do at that point is to send a point out with a bunch
15 of drums of PES 51 and spray it on the clean beach, so that right
16 before the oil -- when the oil comes ashore, it doesn't bond, it
17 washes off and you get it back to where you can collect it. I
18 mean, maybe that's a good use. So, those are the sort of things
19 that have changes, not like anybody came up with the silver bullet,
20 they just figured out how to aim better.

21 MR. McCORKLE: Did that -- okay, Karl, and then -- okay,
22 then we'll come to Nancy next, and then to Chip.

23 MR. BECKER: Yeah, Ernie, at the Cordova Trustee
24 meeting, Tom Copeland expressed concern that there may be
25 subsurface oil remaining, and he cited the example of the Braer and
26 I'm trying to think of the other spill, where it was presumed that

1 after 30 percent of the oil sank, it remained on the bottom, and
2 his concern was that there be some survey done of the -- the bottom
3 along the path of the original spill to find out if indeed and to
4 what extent there is subsurface oil remaining in the sediments.

5 MR. PIPER: You mean oil in deep trenches were
6 collected.

7 MR. BECKER: Yeah, deep wells, deep trenches and what-
8 not.

9 MR. PIPER: I would say that when Tom did that, and he
10 actually he cited a draft paper by a couple of USGS guys, one of
11 Krenfold (ph) who has done a lot of work on Prince William Sound,
12 and, a couple of things on that, one, I don't know what Tom's
13 information is or where he got that, okay. It may be -- there's
14 not a lot that tells us that oil sinks, okay. Generally, what we
15 know is that if you -- if oil of certain types is around, a lot of
16 particulate in water, it might particulate (indiscernible), then
17 particulates sinks and takes some oil with it. Okay, whether that
18 all goes together or whether it, you know, that's what we know
19 about how some of that stuff happens. So, if I have asphalt bound
20 up with gravel and stuff like that, it'll sink. You know, you
21 throw it in water and it'll sink. So, I'd have to look a little
22 bit more at where Tom got that information. What Tom cited though
23 was Krenfold's paper where he said they found Exxon Valdez oil in
24 very deep sediments. And, I'll summarize it because I read the
25 paper that he had there when he had it. What Krenfold's gig is, is
26 fingerprinting -- fingerprinting different kinds of oil, so he's

1 very good at it, and he has come up with some really interesting
2 work because he's gone where few of these people have gone recently
3 to figure this stuff out, and what he was saying is that we're
4 going to look at some of these areas and see what kind of oil we
5 find on the bottom, particular in these deep places with rich
6 dietamatiuous (ph) muds, you know, because for some reason that's
7 where it goes and collects. Don't ask me why because I don't know.
8 But anyway, they went out and they took samples and they took them
9 in Prince William Sound, and they came up with some samples that
10 had trace hydrocarbons in them. Krenfold then fingerprinted them
11 in a variety of ways, some of them were to his work, which is this
12 Monterey formation crude, which he says go back to the 1964
13 earthquake, when the asphalt plant went or some other spills in the
14 Sound back when canneries and everything else used a lot of that
15 oil that was shipped up from California, from the Monterey
16 formation. Okay. Then he said, there's nine samples that I've got
17 here that have -- that show characteristics that these really,
18 really far out degraded ends, that show the characteristics of
19 Exxon Valdez oil, and kind of a leap that I thought Tom was making
20 was, wow, maybe there's a whole bunch of oil out there. But if you
21 really look at what Krenfold was saying, we're just talking about
22 trace amounts, and then he explained how he thought those trace
23 amounts might get there. And, what his view was that it was not
24 that oil had sank after floating on the surface, but that when he
25 takes these samples and finds this stuff, that it's mainly because
26 of secondary transport in out-years where it came off beaches, and

1 then, you know, transported down to deep sediments. So, we're
2 talking about very, very small amounts that he thinks -- theorizes
3 -- came off of beaches, bound up with particulates as it degraded
4 then came down in, so it's not like there was big slick floating
5 around and then all of one day it went "bloop" and sank. It's
6 really a different process that Krenfold is talking about. As far
7 as the Braer and stuff, I don't know quite where Tom got that, he
8 may be right, but I can't answer that question.

9 MR. BECKER: Is there any effort being made to -- to
10 find out more about that, and to determine if, indeed, it is a
11 concern that needs further research.

12 MR. PIPER: Yeah, after he said that, one, I got hold
13 of Krenfold's paper because he cited the two, now I want to find
14 out where the Briar stuff came and the RCAC is just chasing down
15 some that information for us.

16 MR. BECKER: Yeah, I'd like there to be some follow up
17 on that, whether or not, at least, any actual surveys or not, but
18 sort of was an expressed concern, it was done publicly, I know that
19 talking about public perception that that will certainly be seized
20 on as something to be concerned about.

21 MR. PIPER: Right.

22 MR. McCORKLE: And, quantity is also possibly important,
23 if oil is there, it's there, but if it's in minuscule amounts,
24 that's one thing, if it's in much larger volume that is something
25 else to be determined then. Nancy Lethcoe.

26 MS. LETHCOE: Yes, thank you. I wish you would have

1 come at another one (indiscernible), we provided the transportation
2 for Ken Holden (ph) and Paul Carlson, who actually is the person
3 who did the deep sediment samples. They are doing some more work,
4 and you might want to talk to Paul Carlson about it, and the
5 significance of finding a small -- I mean, they're doing broad
6 samples, and this is a huge floor, and they're going down to, you
7 know, like a very, very tiny section of it. Their chances of
8 finding oil are, you know, considerably remote, I mean even there
9 (indiscernible) in a dip in it down there, you may hit the sides
10 instead of the bottom of it. So, when they do find it, it may be
11 far more significant than it would appear from the amount they
12 found, just the fact that they found it. But, I -- I would
13 recommend you really talk to Paul Carlson on it. They're -- just
14 finished this year's survey in the Sound. I'd like to go back to
15 the previous discussion, and this is from the tourism perspective.
16 I'm not quite sure where to begin on this, but I'm sure everyone is
17 very well aware of the publicity that has been out that says
18 tourism has increased in Prince William Sound since the spill.
19 Tourism comes in various shapes and sizes, and it is true that
20 cruise ship tourism has increased in the Sound, but tourism in the
21 oil spill, physically-impacted area has decreased, and I think the
22 opportunities for developing tourism, and I think maybe Chuck would
23 prefer to speak to that, have not been what one would have expected
24 in 1988. It's very difficult to promote visiting oiled shorelines.
25 It's very difficult to take people out to places that you believe
26 are no longer oiled and to stumble across oil, and I -- I must say

1 that I've been very pleased to have been part of the evolving
2 surveys because it help me realize that a lot of the oil in the
3 Sound that people are finding in the upper intertidal zones is not
4 Exxon Valdez oil, but possibly '64 earthquake or earlier oil.
5 However, I think that it's important for us to -- considering the
6 oil that's out there, to consider its impact on tourism, and I've
7 given a great deal of thought to this, and it's very difficult to
8 figure out what can be done, and I -- I think lesson are learned --
9 is one of them is this whole question of perception is reality. I
10 am extremely leery of that. Or, I would say more and more
11 cautious. I think perhaps the fishing industry's handled the
12 perception -- is the reality -- issue much more competently than
13 the tourism industry. The tourism industry allowed brochures to go
14 out that falsified the areas that were oiled, put little pinpoints
15 in Prince William Sound, a very narrow funnel of it goes out into
16 the Gulf of Alaska implying that all the oil was out in the great
17 universe and nothing on the shores at Prince William Sound, at the
18 same time that local newspapers were publishing lots of oiling on
19 the Sound shore.

20 MR. McCORKLE: Pictures.

21 MS. LETHCOE: ... and pictures, and so that it has
22 created a tremendous credibility problem for business that actually
23 take -- truck people to beaches in Prince William Sound, like the
24 kayaking or other -- my suggestion at this point, and it may be
25 that this is a project that should be proposed for next year, or
26 perhaps it should be incorporated under yours or somebody else's

1 project, that a one sheet flyer back and forth, back to front for
2 the sea lions problems. That might be done on oiled beaches
3 explaining exactly some of the lessons learned, the lessons that
4 are still -- the questions that are still open, we have an educated
5 public. And, you don't have to give an answer, you can say these
6 are the areas where issues still remain, and then go onto
7 discussion as you did on the oil that remains on the beaches, and
8 what would be the trade-offs of cleaning up, what would be the
9 trade-off of not cleaning it up, and why particular decisions were
10 made. I think it would make a -- much easier on people who are
11 providing tours out there and for the general public to pick up and
12 visitor centers. That could be a major contribution to helping the
13 tourism industry recovery.

14 MR. PIPER: That's a very good idea.

15 MR. McCORKLE: Do you have a follow up, Nancy? Is there
16 a few more you'd like to say before we switch speakers?

17 MS. LETHCOE: I guess, yeah, the future question.

18 MR. McCORKLE: Good, we'd like to have that.

19 MS. LETHCOE: I sat through an oil spill conference with
20 a number of other people in this room in San Diego, and listened to
21 a paper on perception is the reality from Coast Guard in which they
22 gave the military response about Granola -- or Granada, whatever
23 the invasion we did there, and I'm sure he would have cited Korea
24 if he could have, was the way oil spill public relations should be
25 handled in the future. This would cause a significant problem for
26 the tourism industry I can tell you that right now, and he was

1 totally oblivious to the fact that the manipulation of information
2 and the absence of information and letting people's imaginations
3 work, or old file photographs work. It's worse than trying to give
4 accurate information and a context in which to interpret the
5 information you're getting, and I was hoping that -- that -- if we,
6 as a group, can make a recommendations or maybe even have already
7 published materials that would help reporters and help businesses
8 help the public to understand what the public policy decisions are,
9 what the trade-offs are between various resources, that this
10 information is available before a spill occurs, or readily
11 available to get out to people before a spill occurs, would be most
12 useful. And, I also want to talk about, I guess, a third thing on
13 the future and the present, and this is impact of the Trustees
14 annual meetings and reports on tourism. When you put out reports
15 all the time that stress the damage that remains and to the
16 recovery that has occurred, this continues to emphasize to the
17 public that the damage, and we still routinely receive phone calls
18 from people who want to go on a cruise ship, wanting to know that
19 if it's safe to take a cruise ship trip to Prince William Sound
20 because of the damage of the oil beaches. We don't get them from
21 -- very many calls from people who want to take trips, because they
22 know that the beaches are oiled still and that wildlife isn't
23 there, and so some how, I mean, there's a real problem out there
24 and I think it's still being exasperated by reports coming -- the
25 way the Trustee Council handles the release of information.

26 MR. PIPER: If I could respond to that. It's a very,

1 very good point, Nancy. I won't tell the story, but only to say
2 that I just spent probably 30 percent of my time in March and April
3 trying to keep EPA, trying to convince the Environmental Protection
4 Agency, trying to educate it -- environmental professionals that
5 there was not oil after six years, seven seasons, all over the
6 shorelines of Prince William Sound. It was incredible. So, I
7 think your point's well taken.

8 MR. McCORKLE: I think -- we have a lot of speakers
9 stacked up and I have you all down, so I'm not going to forget
10 about you, but I'm sort of the tip to the staff. We'd probably
11 better have a few extra copies of the complete transcript of this
12 meeting available because a number of most weighty issues have come
13 up in the last day or so, and certainly for now, that I think we're
14 going to want to create subcommittee tasks forces on. Certainly,
15 if I understand what Nancy has just said, there has been a lot of
16 disinformation promulgated to tourists both by the professional
17 people in the tourism industry and perhaps by us. Everyone will
18 have that changes some way. We ought to get that addressed, so it
19 doesn't slip away from us. So, thank you very much, Nancy, for
20 those comments. I think they're quite important. I'd like to
21 insert ahead of Chip, who shall b next, after Doug. Doug hasn't
22 said a word for two days, and he had something he wanted to say.

23 MR. MUTTER: I just had a questions.

24 MR. McCORKLE: Speak in the microphone.

25 MR. MUTTER: Which projects in this should the PAG be
26 looking at with regard to oiling, there's not a copy called oiling.

1 So, what -- what are they trying to decide?

2 MR. PIPER: This discussion occurred in the work force
3 because the Department of Interior is head of it, and I'm going
4 doing a study about certain kinds of beaches over on the Alaska
5 Peninsula and persistence oiling, and this issue -- issue came up,
6 well, are we really going to do -- we're just doing pieces of
7 studies in different ways instead of trying to decide what
8 questions we want answered, and do something that really addresses
9 that, and the -- the idea that was then kicked around was that the
10 Trustee Council sponsor, as you can see the amount of discussion
11 we've had about this issue just here, bring in some people to
12 really talk about it. What it is that we're trying to get on
13 oiling issues. Is it still a big restoration issue? If it is,
14 what are we going to do about it instead of addressing in this
15 piecemeal basis, and that what the discussion was, and that's why
16 there's nothing in there because we decided we're really not coming
17 at the problem in a way that we -- or we don't have enough advisory
18 information to convince us we're coming at the problem in a way
19 that's really answering the questions.

20 MR. MUTTER: So, we're not proposing to spend any money
21 in FY '96 to do anything about this, at this time?

22 MR. PIPER: Well, there's one that -- what is out
23 there is the project in this existing work plan, which was 95266,
24 which essentially says look at -- look at new stuff, see if there's
25 new stuff out there that would allow us to do experimental beach
26 clean-up, and if there is, make a proposal to us. And, what --

1 what I'm trying to point out is that there is going to be a meeting
2 at the Trustee Council when this issue comes up, there's going to
3 be three different equations that are coming to this answer.
4 There's mine, from the department, which says here's what I think
5 clean-up will do and not do, and here's what I think is cost
6 effective and not. There's Chuck's, which is going to say, but if
7 we add this variable and the importance to us as the public, this
8 is the answer that we want, and then there are issues that Nancy
9 has just raised, which are very valid as well, using different
10 variables that say, I don't care necessarily, DEC may becoming to
11 a nice technical judgment about clean-up relative to what they do,
12 but they're not taking into account really how we make our living
13 and how we live our lives. So, that ain't the science issue, but
14 it's going to come up and it's going to come up to the Trustee
15 Council, and the view of the work force was that we ought to stop
16 dancing around this issue and addressing it in piecemeal basis,
17 with this survey here, and this experimental beach clean-up thing
18 here. Let's find out what the real issues are, put them out on the
19 table, and then decide if we're going to something about them.

20 MR. LOEFFLER: Excuse me, there's was one -- one
21 additional proposal, and that was 96094, which was the
22 (indiscernible) starting the PES -- to study -- to use PES 51, I'm
23 not totally familiar with it as -- to determine whether that or
24 other techniques are useful for cleaning up mussel beds or the
25 shorelines.

26 MR. MCCORKLE: We have a good list of speakers, and if --

1 if we have already addressed your topic, please then, let us pass
2 by to the next ones, so Chip you're next.

3 MR. DENNERLEIN: Thank you, Ernie, I've got a question
4 that maybe you can address. With the caveat that many foreign
5 substance in environment has a biological effect, positive,
6 negative, it alters in some way, what I hear you saying is that in
7 most cases -- first question, in most cases we have aesthetically
8 impacted beaches, but not biologically impacted beaches in the
9 sense of, DEC believes, in most cases, in a sense of a toxicity
10 that would severely impact the other -- the rest of the biota that
11 correct, I mean we're really first dealing with a lot of
12 aesthetically impacted beaches?

13 MR. PIPER: Short answer. Yes. The other part of
14 that is no, it's not just toxicity. One of the things we've been
15 concerned about is if -- if presence of asphalt sometimes displaces
16 natural succession on a shoreline if that's the case. Well, that's
17 an impact too. And then, but let me give you an example of what
18 I'm talking about. Boulder field from about here to that "exit
19 only parking sign" in the parking garage, steep face, high energy,
20 big boulders, not a real hospitable place for the usual suspect in
21 the intertidal. Oil pushed all in the nooks and crannies, very,
22 very difficult to get out, but relative to a shoreline, a Gibbons
23 anchorage on Green Island, it's a pretty low impact, you know. I
24 mean, biologically they're two different settings.

25 MR. DENNERLEIN: Okay, and with all those variables in
26 mind, what I hear you saying is that DEC will come forward to the

1 Trustees at some point. There will be this -- there will be this
2 harmonic -- I don't hear the harmonics yet, but I see the
3 convergent of (Aside comment) -- of, you know, Nancy's viewpoint
4 and Chuck's viewpoint and DEC's technical viewpoint, and it sort of
5 gets given to the Trustees. What I don't hear is a matrix, yet, of
6 a sense that this is aesthetic, there are other factors, biology,
7 nearness to community, subsistence, how we make our living, I mean
8 that -- that -- that is public policy, but it's technical in the
9 sense of it does -- if Nancy is correct, and there is how do we
10 make our living impact, that is an injured resource. That is a
11 service that is lost, slam dunk, right in the heart of the -- of
12 the restoration plan, and I don't hear yet a dialog that creates
13 for the Trustees some sort of order -- a matrix by which they can
14 say, most of these are aesthetic and we only have so much money,
15 and it's not as cost effective but to get at the -- hit the top,
16 the high points of a tourism or a lost service, we would clean, you
17 know, maybe these areas and put out better literature. We would,
18 you know, we would not -- we would not hesitate to walk across a
19 parking lot, but we wouldn't rinse our clams in water that float
20 across the parking lot, and so maybe over here by Chuck's area
21 these couple of things are worth working on for both perception and
22 maybe even long-term small persistence of the -- of oil in the
23 environment in and around subsistence communities. Can you tell me
24 whether or not that you envision some sort of a -- of a -- of a
25 format, a matrix in which the Council gets more than just a variety
26 of opinions, that there's a dialog that creates some sort of

1 sensible matrix or hierarchy for them to make some informed
2 decisions?

3 MR. PIPER: Two quick pieces to answer that. One, I
4 -- putting on my public policy hat -- you know, Gene Burden, DEC,
5 sits as a Trustee -- the dialog of the public policy issues usually
6 take some part of that him, so it's not strictly a technical
7 analysis here. As a -- I've got that matrix in my head because I
8 look at it that way, I am thinking about Nancy and Chuck's view and
9 the technical people and everything else, but what -- I think
10 you're absolutely right that, that matrix, and it maybe the one in
11 my head necessarily, but that matrix needs to be -- let's not just
12 dump it in the Trustee's lap, it's putting in their lap with the
13 matrix next to it, so it gives it some sense of what goes on. I
14 think that's a perfectly intelligent and legitimate suggestion, and
15 it may be the kind of thing that we were talking about in terms of
16 having that conversation. I think that produces that, you know
17 what are the oiling issues and where are we going to go, that's
18 really what they're going after.

19 MR. MCCORKLE: The problem with that is that it is
20 intelligent and logical, and I think the benefit and value of being
21 part of this group for these many years, is we see now that after
22 this much time has gone by, we're now willing to talk about things
23 like that. You know, a matrix could not have been discussed three
24 years ago. There were other priorities, and not enough time had
25 gone by to see that we need to rank and choose among a broad range
26 of things because we were focused on some absolutely critical

1 things, the things that we thought at that time were extremely
2 critical. So, the benefit of having a number of years to work is
3 that, as we all know, over time, you really learn a lot. The next
4 speaker -- or are you finished, Chip?

5 MR. DENNERLEIN: Well, I just want to say that I don't
6 mean that necessarily as a criticism unless it's taken as
7 constructive criticism, but ...

8 MR. PIPER: No, no, I think it's a hell of an idea.

9 MR. DENNERLEIN: ... which is to say that the way --
10 the way I approach it, Ernie, in a lot of my work is -- something
11 I'm dealing with in the Katmai is that the aren't any villains.
12 There are more bears, there are more tourists, society is more
13 interested in cultural resources and bears than just catching a red
14 salmon. Values have in fact changed, resources have changed, and
15 the issue there is, it is time to move to another level of
16 management. Another kind of decision-making, that's what I think
17 I'm hearing now in referencing Vern's comments as well. We've come
18 to a point where we can, in the process of learning about the oil
19 spill and trying to bring things to an intelligent closure to get
20 the best results for all people affected, now go to another level
21 of sort of presentation and decision-making, is what I think I'm --
22 I'm sensing here.

23 MR. McCORKLE: Thank you, Chuck Totemoff. Oh, was there
24 a response? Chuck, you're next.

25 MR. TOTEMOFF: I agree with Nancy's comments over hear,
26 and you know, this has almost become the Exxon Valdez oil spill

1 best dirty little secrets here. You know, that's my analogy of it.
2 I was taking a look at your projects for '96 and pretty much
3 everything got zeroed out except a close-out project. Is that
4 right?

5 MR. PIPER: That's the general recommendation of the
6 work force.

7 MR. TOTEMOFF: What is that suppose to accomplish?

8 MR. LOEFFLER: Chuck, I think that one of the reasons,
9 one of the things that's in here, that you may not see, is that a
10 lot of these questions are referred to a work session. There's
11 none of -- none of the projects had sorted out the issues that
12 Ernie has brought out to our satisfaction, and that if you look at
13 the recommendation for project 094, it recommends that a work --
14 while it zeros out DEC projects, it recommends that a work session
15 be held this winter with the Chief Scientist, community leaders,
16 agency representatives, and other interested parties to review the
17 status, persisting oil objectives and a future shoreline monitoring
18 and clean-up. And, I -- so that's where I think we're going to try
19 to resolve these issues that we're not seeing resolved in
20 individual projects.

21 MR. TOTEMOFF: Well, from that -- from what I just heard
22 during the presentation today, the decision has already been made
23 that no further clean-up is going to be done.

24 (Indiscernible - simultaneous talking)

25 MR. PIPER: What I'm saying, Chuck, is rather than
26 take a bureaucratic dodge and hide behind some kind of the

1 technical mumbo-jumbo, I'm telling you that based on what I know
2 and what I've seen, and of the recovery and everything else, that
3 I would not put clean-up as a real high priority based on those
4 things as I made that judgment. Now, you'll have the opportunity
5 to -- to counter that point whether it's within this matrix or
6 anything else, but I'm not going to assume that I know everything,
7 but I am going to say pretty directly what I think the case would
8 be. Relative to other things, that's my best shot, and that I
9 don't feel on my Trustee's behalf that putting a lot of money that
10 isn't really, clearly defined in terms of what all those answers
11 are, that that's probably not spending the limited money that we've
12 got the best way. It doesn't mean the money won't get spent, and
13 it doesn't mean that it won't be in a similar project, it just
14 doesn't mean it's going to be on the way that we originally thought
15 this things through. So, that's where I'm coming from.

16 MR. TOTEMOFF: Yeah, I really don't understand because
17 you've only been monitoring for, what, six years now, and it's been
18 since '92, is that what you said, since the Trustee Council was
19 formed? I don't how much money we've spent at monitoring, maybe
20 three to four million, three million?

21 MR. PIPER: No, we've spent -- the '93 project was
22 \$390,000. This year's project is about \$300,000. We'll probably
23 spend less than that. And, then there's the NOAA mussel bed work,
24 so, you know, there's an amount of money.

25 MR. TOTEMOFF: Well, when you talk about cost benefits,
26 you know, these sorts of things, and what our simple concerns are

1 here, that -- our concerns could have got address, you know, within
2 that funding somewhere. I really don't understand it.

3 MR. PIPER: Well, I think I agree with you, but what
4 I've said is that I don't think we should do anymore of this
5 survey, we pretty much know. I know that there's oil at Sleepy
6 Bay from that little outcrop there that comes out all around the
7 boulder field to clean gravel. I know it's there, you know it's
8 there. I don't need, you know, do another survey to tell you that.
9 And, you know, I don't think that we should spend more money to
10 further define that. If we're going to do other surveys, it ought
11 to be something that really answers the questions and resolves the
12 issues.

13 MR. TOTEMOFF: It was my understanding this year that,
14 you know, from Chenega's perspective and concerns that we were
15 simply going to select some beaches and then go out and do them
16 next year, and then that would have been it as far as clean-up.

17 MR. PIPER: We can have this conversation at another
18 time if you want, but we ought to go through the whole thing with
19 the whole group. It's up to the Chair, but I don't have the same
20 understanding, but it's not so far off from yours that we're from
21 a different universe. But, it is probably a discussion we could
22 ...

23 MR. MCCORKLE: I'd like to have -- just enough of the
24 discussion to make sure it gets into the record so that -- so that
25 Chuck's concern about what can be done, vis-a-vis your comment that
26 this is our analysis of where we are now. And, as I read it,

1 you're sort of looking for some directions too. Shall we continue
2 to spend a lot of money doing surveying, or what else shall we do,
3 and what Chuck, I think, wants to make sure happens is that
4 something, that's certainly of importance to him, is on that list.

5 MR. PIPER: Right.

6 MR. McCORKLE: Molly.

7 MS. McCAMMON: Mr. Chairman, I apologize that I was
8 delayed in arriving here this morning and had to go to another
9 meeting, but the whole reason we put this issue on the agenda was
10 due to the fact that we recognize the importance of this issue to
11 communities within the spill area and to residents in particular.
12 But, it is the technical advice that the Council has received, we
13 would go forward and say, there appears to be no further need for
14 clean-up at this time. That's what the technical advisors are
15 telling us. But we also know what the feelings are in Chenega, we
16 know what the feelings are of people like Nancy, and that's why we
17 specifically put this on the agenda, because this is a major issue
18 that needs to be discussed, and we want to have this kind of a
19 discussion. If -- our feeling from the kind of reviews that we've
20 had in the past few weeks that -- the tentative recommendation are
21 tentative thoughts right now, or you have a major discussion of
22 this nature this winter. And, that's what we're putting forth as
23 a proposal at this point, and we want to get feedback from you as
24 to what you think about this. The Council has not made any final
25 decisions on this. We haven't made any final decisions of staff.
26 What we're throwing out for discussion purposes only is just kind

1 of our tentative thoughts at this point. So, I think there's no
2 final writing on this at all.

3 MR. McCORKLE: Jim King, you were next.

4 MR. KING: We keep using the terms recovery and
5 restoration, and this implies, I think, it does to me anyway, that
6 somehow there will be a point where the world will be as it was
7 before the oil spill, and I wonder if we are not deluding ourselves
8 by continuing to imply that. I know that in 1964, after the
9 earthquake, there was a lot of work done, perhaps as much as on the
10 oil spill, but there was not a restoration office implying that
11 they were going to restore the land to what it was before the
12 earthquake. So, you reach a point, I guess my question is, are we
13 still thinking that we can restore the environment to where it was
14 before, or are we at a point where we can improve somethings,
15 somethings we are going to have to live with, some things we don't
16 understand. So, are we still in our recovery-restoration mode, or
17 should we cancel that and say we're into the enhancement mode or
18 some of the other terms that are, perhaps more within the realm of
19 what we can do?

20 MR. McCORKLE: Ernie, you ought to have thoughts on that.

21 MR. PIPER: I'll speak to my little narrow world,
22 which is shoreline oiling because I can't speak for the rest of the
23 Trustee agencies on issues I don't know enough about, but
24 particularly on shoreline oiling. The -- my view, the department's
25 view is that, given what happens to asphalt and oiling on rocky
26 shorelines in exposed areas, that if I were to ask, should you

1 spend X amount of money, a substantial amount of money, to remove
2 it in a short period of time right now, and have these impacts that
3 are associated with that clean-up, or would you leave it to natural
4 degradation, given what we know about six, eight, ten, twelve years
5 of relatively benign degradation, and not have these other impacts,
6 I'd choose natural degradation as the most cost effective and least
7 impact on other injured resources and services. That's my personal
8 view from the department, and it's the department's view too. But,
9 what we've tried to point out in terms of this little conference is
10 that -- or this workshop that's been proposed, is that Ernie Piper
11 may be right, with an Ernie Pipe system logic, but there are
12 additions to that that need to be considered, and if the Trustees
13 decide that relative to all the other things the Trustee Council is
14 doing, that the continuing impact to tourism is great enough that
15 cleaning up the oil out of that uplifted shale and stuff on Green
16 Island and Applegate Island is going to really help that injured
17 service, it's okay with me, I'll go do it, but I just want to make
18 sure everybody's aware of what the associated short-term impacts
19 are with that.

20 MR. KING: So, you're saying that you could clean-up
21 the oil to the point that, you know, if money is no object, to the
22 point that there is no oil left?

23 MR. PIPER: Nope, and as a matter of fact that's part
24 of my -- I perhaps wasn't clear enough about this particular point,
25 so ...

26 MR. DENNERLEIN: I can never get you to zero.

1 MR. PIPER: But, if you're ever going to undertake a
2 clean-up project, with the full understanding that we're not going
3 to get to zero, we need to decide in advance what the value is that
4 we're going to quit at and that everybody is going to walk away
5 from it, because if we don't agree that we're going to get four,
6 whatever four represents, and the clean-up we spend \$2.3 million
7 dollars, and all we are is at four, and then people come in and
8 say, well geez, we're not at zero yet, or we're not at two, and
9 that's where we need to be, and that means another \$2 million, then
10 I don't think we've been very efficient, or up front. But, if
11 there is going to -- if clean-up is going to be a restoration
12 activity for subsistence, for tourism, for anything else, we need
13 to decide in advance that there is going to some point at which
14 we're going to walk away from it because I cannot get you to zero.

15 MR. KING: You're beating around the bushes a little.

16 MR. PIPER: No, let's not, but I'll try again if you
17 want.

18 MR. KING: I think your answer is -- what I asked the
19 use of the term restoration is in the realm of some of the things
20 Nancy brought up that, is not being frank with the public and it's
21 not a reality to talk about restoring things to the way they were
22 before the oil spill. Recovery, we went into that some yesterday.
23 That may be an equally impossible dream to determine where things
24 suddenly pass the magical point where they're recovered. So, I
25 think, now this is directly relative to what Nancy brought up, are
26 we deluding ourselves with some of this language, and the public,

1 what we're using.

2 MR. McCORKLE: Thank you for that deep, philosophical
3 question, hope we'll find an answer. We'll go to Dave Cobb next,
4 and I have the rest of you who have signaled on the list.

5 MR. COBB: Ernie, did you imply that the
6 technological advances we have for recovery oil are no different
7 now than they were as in the oil spill?

8 MR. PIPER: Yeah, there -- there has been some
9 incremental advances in the technology itself, but any clean-up
10 method is really, really dependent on how you do it, not just what
11 you use, and what it -- in answering Pam's question what I was
12 trying to get across is that, the problem wasn't necessarily the
13 technology, although there are things we could do to make it
14 better, the problem is also understanding how and when and under
15 what conditions to use the technology. We know a lot more about
16 that, and that's where, I think, the big advantage is of that.
17 It's not as exciting as finding the silver bullet, but as I said,
18 we've just learned how to aim better, and it gets a similar result.

19 MR. COBB: Because, you talked about hot water, you
20 know, as far as a clean-up tool, I don't envision us using that any
21 longer. We're using cold water dilution now, and that's the thing
22 we train for now, are cold water dilution in beach clean-up and
23 nearshore deflection in all that type of stuff, so it never gets to
24 the beach.

25 MR. PIPER: Right.

26 MR. COBB: And, I think, you know, and that takes up

1 a little bit of what Nancy's talking about, you know, these
2 technological advances and this type of training and programs that
3 we're going to using, are different. And, if we tell the public
4 out there that we're not -- that we're going back to the same way
5 we did things, you know, we're lying to the public. We're not
6 going back and doing the same way -- things that we did. You know,
7 it's -- most of the effort now is prevention -- preventing oil from
8 ever -- it ever happens, and then once it does happen, you know,
9 the quick responses, and I'm naive enough to believe that there's
10 not going to be oil that gets away and there's not going to oil
11 that gets on the beaches, but I think our total clean-up effort is
12 going to a lot better than it was then. And, we need to make sure
13 that the public understands that.

14 MR. PIPER: I agree.

15 MR. McCORKLE: Anything further, Dave?

16 MR. COBB: No.

17 MR. McCORKLE: Gordon Zerbetz is next.

18 MR. ZERBETZ: Moving just a little bit along from Dave's
19 comments on the technology. I'm very curious as to what is in
20 place at that present time in the decision-making process, if there
21 is another incident?

22 MR. PIPER: How -- it's constructed -- the short
23 answer to that is that, we drill and use modification system that's
24 used in fighting fire -- forest fires -- called the incident
25 command system, and no command -- every command system is only as
26 good as the commander and the executive officer and the warrant

1 officer, you know. But the -- the shore version of ICS is that it
2 -- it brings everybody together under a unified command structure,
3 and that it has more of a focus towards in-need consensus building,
4 getting things on the table, making sure that people aren't going
5 in different directions. There is a common set of goals, among all
6 the parties involved, both in the long-term, but in the short-term.
7 And, it's a really, really good decision-making and emergency
8 management system.

9 MR. McCORKLE: Anything further, Gordon?

10 MR. ZERBETZ: Who is Mr. Big in this ICS?

11 MR. PIPER: You have -- with a unified command. You
12 have -- if there were an Exxon Valdez spill -- that's a bad example
13 because the federal government probably would take it over, but if
14 you had a significant spill, you would have a unified command in
15 which the responsible party, the state on-scene coordinator and the
16 federal on-scene coordinator worked as the steering committee and
17 a unified command would be a single incident commander, but would
18 work a -- you know, rotate on different shifts, and that feeding up
19 to that, the policy comes from the steering committee, but feeding
20 up to it, a four section planning, logistics, operations and
21 finance, and every day and at every shift everybody comes in and
22 says, okay, what are our short-term goals. What do we need to
23 accomplish? What do you need to do to do this planning? How can
24 you help us do this? And, what that removes, is it breakdowns the
25 walls between institutions and turf, because everybody's on the
26 planning -- everybody's working on the same set of goals. They are

1 as close as possible geared at that worker level to technical,
2 straightforward, response kinds of issues, and the cheeses can go
3 fight about the policy issues, but ultimately, there's one incident
4 commander, and there's one set of planning operations, financing,
5 logistics teams doing it. It's -- and you build with that
6 extensively with oil companies, and we continue to do so, and it
7 seems to be a pretty good system.

8 MR. ZERBETZ: How soon do you envision this apparatus
9 will be in effect?

10 MR. PIPER: If there was a spill tomorrow, it would be
11 ICS. I mean, that's what we use for our drills. You know, we
12 train that everyday. That's standard operating procedure, and
13 that's what we train.

14 MR. ZERBETZ: Thank you.

15 MR. McCORKLE: Martha Vlasoff, you're next.

16 MS. VLASOFF: Okay, I wanted to say that basically what
17 you've had a problem with since the oil spill, and I was seven
18 miles away from the oil spill when it hit -- when the tanker hit.
19 You've basically had a problem of priorities, and like I said
20 before, and, where the human being ranked in this priority is lax,
21 still, was then, is now, and that's because of litigation, I
22 understand that. You know, they said the resources cannot sue for
23 damages, but you can, and that's kind of a gray area, too, because
24 of all the subsistence cases being thrown out and subsistence for
25 whatever reason being overlooked in the EVOS process, or -- not
26 overlooked, but, you know, probably last on the list to be

1 addressed, and, so, I would like to at some point figure out how
2 this could be done differently, basically. The human issues, I --
3 I believe just the way the gentleman, I'm sorry, I can't remember
4 your name.

5 MR. McCORKLE: Chip -- Jim.

6 MS. VLASOFF: Jim, I believe the same way he does. I
7 mean, I think we're deluding ourselves as far as restoration, but
8 everything is based on restoration of natural resources, and -- and
9 the human element of it is, like I said, in the litigation -- and,
10 the next time there is an oil spill, I really believe that -- that
11 the human element should be considered in with -- with the -- how
12 things are taken care of from the get-go. Because I remember when
13 we were there in Tatitlek, it was seven miles away from us, and the
14 contingency plan was nothing but paper, that the response vessels,
15 etc., were up on drydock. There was all those -- those people
16 there trying to make a decision of what they were going with
17 nothing. They didn't have anything to do anything with. They
18 sprayed some dispersant, and we didn't know what effect that would
19 have on our people, so we flew out some of the people that we
20 thought would be at risk from that threat, on our own. And, no one
21 informed us that they were going to do that dispersant. I mean,
22 all these issues are human issues, and we shouldn't be left out of
23 the picture, you know, until six years later that we can come, you
24 know, to these kind of meetings and say, you know, the tourism is
25 -- has been -- our lifestyles have completely been changed by what
26 has happened, and yet, you know, we don't have any recourse, we

1 don't have people listening to us and our concerns. This has got
2 to change, basically, or it will never go away, you know, and the
3 public will not forget. We can't forget, you know, when your whole
4 lifestyle has been displaced, destroyed, whatever you want to call
5 it. You cannot forget, and we'll keep coming back. I really -- I
6 really can sympathize with Chuck on that, you know, as far as the
7 oiled beaches out there, and, you know, I understand your concerns
8 as far as surveying it, and I'm really glad to see that we're going
9 to have a work session on that, and perhaps we can come up with
10 some creative ideas of how to bring that to a closure, one way or
11 another, you know, whether it takes more clean-up or whatever. And
12 -- but I, you know, I just -- I throw that out there that the human
13 issues need to be addressed, you know, right along with everything
14 else, like this ICS. Where do the Native people fit into that --
15 that hierarchy. Where -- you know, is there a function from the
16 private landowners in that -- in that task force, or ...

17 MR. PIPER: Yeah, it depends if there were -- the
18 incident command could include private landowners if that's what
19 the situation presented, you know. The steering committee can be
20 composed of whoever really needs to be a player.

21 MS. VLASOFF: But, I would suggest that it should be,
22 you know, that being -- the effect is going to be upon the
23 villages, you know, that's the main problem is people get left out
24 until something happens, and then, you know, let's plan for it
25 ahead of time, that's all I'm saying, you know, when this happens
26 again. We were left out, you know, before, and I think that in

1 your planning let's just make sure that the human issues are
2 addressed from the get-go, not -- in six years later.

3 MR. MCCORKLE: I might point out that I am a member of
4 incident command systems from the Kachemak Bay area, and the
5 benefit of the ICS system that was not in place when the ship went
6 aground was that we didn't have anything like the ICS system. That
7 now requires, the ICS system requires that every constituency that
8 needs to be involved is invited to be a part of the command system.
9 So, that the culture aspects, the -- all the other aspects are at
10 the table when those early, early decisions are made as to how it
11 should go. There is also, I would think the responsibility on all
12 of us, in municipalities and in other governmental and private
13 structures, to make sure that the strategic planning for an area
14 takes place, that takes place both at the citizen level and at the
15 governmental level, and strategic planning is the kind of thing
16 that says, now these are the people who will be involved when X, Y
17 or Z happens, and we just have to do that. Usually, the money that
18 gets taken away is the planning money, and the people who are
19 involved in developing strategic plans to address any emergency,
20 just don't get the funding for it. So, when your council or when
21 you legislature, or your money source talks about strategic
22 planning, give them some money, because that's what has to happen.
23 We have a long list -- but, do you have follow on mine?

24 MS. VLASOFF: I just wanted to say that after the oil
25 spill, I know that they spent up to and probably exceeded \$80,000
26 per seal otter to clean-up those sea otters up and down the beach.

1 Whereas, we were asking for \$40,000 to set up a daycare center for
2 the people that were going out on the oil spill, so the kids could
3 have a good, safe place to stay, and we were denied \$40,000 to try
4 to help in that regard. You know, it's like the humans are the
5 last on the list, and it's a shame.

6 MR. McCORKLE: Well, they don't have to be, and the
7 matrix that was mentioned by Dennerlein is one way that we can get
8 that done. Your point is extremely important, and I'm glad it's in
9 the record. But, would like to turn now to Chris Beck who has
10 asked to speak next.

11 MR. BECK: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I think the
12 matrix is a really helpful, not that I tend to think in matrices
13 myself, and so I've a couple thoughts on what I'd say is the two
14 lines of the matrix. It strikes me that -- and your presentation,
15 Ernie, seems extremely helpful because you're being real up front
16 about the fact that you're talking about one -- one column of way
17 on that matrix, sort of toxicity. Listen to Nancy talk, it sounds
18 like what's really missing, and -- and to Martha and to Chuck, is
19 the -- a more clear assessment of the nature of the injury to
20 certain types of tourism and to certain types of community use, and
21 I don't know, I haven't been out there much since the spill,
22 because my sense is, it all relates to sort of an intimate and up
23 close contact with the environment. A cruise ship tourist doesn't
24 experience that. Cruise ship tourist gets off the boat little or
25 not at all, but a kayaker or ecotrist (ph) or someone who really
26 treasures the -- the subtle detail of what -- whether you look

1 behind a rock and find some little living creatures, or you look
2 behind a rock and find a piece of oil, and the difference between
3 the character of the day, depending on what you find under that
4 rock, is night and day difference, but a cruise tourist doesn't
5 encounter that, and so what I guess what I think is part of what
6 we're missing is the information that assesses that type of impact
7 on the experience of the Sound, and it isn't a toxicity issue
8 necessarily, it's finding that piece of asphalt, and so maybe what
9 we need as part of this matrix is a better measurement of that
10 aspect of the existing situation out there. We need to understand
11 better what the character of the environment is as used by certain
12 categories of tourists, and as used by certain types of community
13 activities, and on the tourism side, I think it's particularly
14 important because most of the -- the types of tourism that lead to
15 the most local jobs, the most local employment, the most local
16 entrepreneurial opportunities are dependent on that very intimate
17 encounter of the character of the Sound, and they don't show up
18 well on just the gross figures on numbers of jobs or amount of
19 tourism, because those are big numbers of people going by and big
20 bucks. They don't turn over the rock. So, I guess that's on one
21 part of the matrix is information about the nature of the injured
22 resources, and I'm particularly concerned -- and then so then other
23 part of the matrix is response, and I think we've talked a little
24 about a need for better information. I listening to your
25 presentation, and not being real familiar with what's been said
26 over the last five years, I'm left more confused than clear on, you

1 know, just where -- what's it like to be out there, you know, what
2 is it, you know, when you go up to ten beaches, you know, are you
3 -- what percentage of those ten beaches do you kind of have a sense
4 that there's been an oil spill or not, you know. I mean, I get the
5 sense that certain types of resources -- there's less harbor seals,
6 there are less of certain types of birds, and I could gather a
7 sense of that, but actually, you know, how often when you flip over
8 a rock do you find stuff. And so, getting -- getting, I guess,
9 better information out and sharing that, that's one category of
10 response and that responds is what Nancy is saying about sharing
11 that information so tourist know what to expect. The specific
12 there is that maybe that you can't clean-up all these beaches, but
13 there may be certain ones that affect certain types of tourism, or
14 certain types of the community use. where going that extra from a
15 four to a two is justified. And, then enhancement, it seems like
16 you'd maybe decide that you -- it costs so much to go from four to
17 a two, it's not worth spending the money, and I'm more sensitive to
18 idea of diminishing returns as trying to reach the zero level of
19 impact, and so you may be oiled, but different ways we might spend
20 money, it's a lot more sensible to put it into enhancement, and we
21 can -- as I've been trained now to do at the raspberry book, I see
22 that we have, out of no money from the civil fund, it's almost all
23 criminal that's gone into recreational restoration work and there's
24 nothing scheduled past '96, and we're sort of not asking the
25 question that allows us to well assess these extent of this kind of
26 damage, and we're scheduling no money to respond, and maybe that's

1 reasonable. And, I continually walk into this group sort of a
2 recent arrival waving a flag about getting excited about things,
3 and to only find out later, well someone is actually taking care of
4 that and you needn't worry. But, my sense is this one may be where
5 it sounds like it's really good, you're going to have work group
6 this winter, if there are really some really serious questions that
7 need to be asked, and particularly, Molly, as you've explained that
8 we're getting to the point where the spending is really starting to
9 be pretty narrow, and that we're not going to have as much
10 flexibility as we did three years ago. It seems really critical to
11 as early as possible get information on the table and come up with
12 a strategy so we can react to that information before, you know,
13 looking at a list like this, recreation, tourism, the things we're
14 talking about don't make the list, and maybe that's reasonable, but
15 we might want to consider reallocation of some resources in light
16 of the answers to the questions we're not really yet well set up to
17 ask.

18 MR. McCORKLE: We want you to continue to wave your flag
19 and be excited because we need all the excitement we can get. We
20 are going ...

21 MR. PIPER: I'd like ...

22 MR. McCORKLE: We are going -- just a moment -- we are
23 going to take a recess at 10:30. We'll hear from Ernie next and
24 then we'll go to Kim and then to Nancy, and then we'll recess. Do
25 you have a response?

26 MR. PIPER: No, not a response, I was just going to

1 say, I didn't expect to be hear until now, and I was going to ask
2 and beg your indulgence to go plug my meter.

3 MR. McCORKLE: Of course you may. You're hereby
4 excused, and come on back when you can. Molly.

5 MS. McCAMMON: I wonder if when the PAG has the meeting
6 in Valdez in September, if we could arrange to have some stops at
7 a few of the oiled beaches, so that people could actually see when
8 we talk about this, they have a better -- that is a heavily oiled
9 sites, what it means. I think that would be very helpful, and
10 Chuck we could work with you and try to arrange something like
11 that. Just have the meeting there.

12 MR. TOTEMOFF: Yeah, it would have been kind of nice in
13 the summer because some of the beaches are still shinning when it
14 gets really warm out.

15 MS. McCAMMON: I'm not sure we're going to be able to get
16 there until September (indiscernible).

17 MR. McCORKLE: Schedule for a Sunday, you say.

18 MS. McCAMMON: ... a sunny day,

19 MR. McCORKLE: Oh, we only have Sundays.

20 MS. McCAMMON: Well, that's -- that's up to those who
21 live in that area to (indiscernible - simultaneous talking).

22 MR. McCORKLE: I need to put you on the list after Nancy.
23 You were next ...

24 MS. McCAMMON: I don't need to respond.

25 MR. McCORKLE: Okay, Nancy, you need Ernie?

26 MS. LETHCOE: No, I think I probably need Molly.

1 MR. MCCORKLE: Okay.

2 MS. LETHCOE: We're talking a lot about this work shop
3 an 094 is the place where I've seen a work shop, and I read that to
4 refer to something that happened already in '95 and I'm just
5 wondering where -- where it is in this schedule and where the money
6 is for it?

7 MS. MCCAMMON: Mr. Chairman, we haven't plugged in a
8 dollar amount for that. This was with a concept that we started
9 discussing last week, and I think though that we do have to set
10 aside X amount of money to figure out how we're going to do this.
11 We wanted to have further discussion about it first. Perhaps --
12 what we do is just plug it in as it separates either end, our
13 budget or, you know, as a separate project, or whatever. But, it
14 sounds like there's a fairly positive response to it and we should
15 identify it as a specific item that goes forward in the work plan.

16 MR. MCCORKLE: Kim and then Pam, and then recess.

17 MS. BENTON: I have a question for a project that's
18 funded for this summer, as it relates to some of the things that
19 were talked about today. The Kodiak shoreline assessment project,
20 how are you addressing the needs of trying to get the community
21 involved and try to get the local people -- maybe, you could give
22 us an idea of how that works.

23 MR. PIPER: Two levels, one, traditionally what we've
24 done in the past was, well traditionally, (indiscernible) use that
25 word, but what's been done in the past is there has been an attempt
26 to contract with local crews or bring local people in, landowners

1 on the surveys to go look at the stuff, more to use local crews to
2 some of the clean-up and that kind of thing. It's a little
3 different situation in Kodiak because the oiling is different,
4 things are less -- the distances are greater, there are not
5 necessarily in the immediate vicinity villages -- in effect, some
6 of the most -- most heavily oiled areas in the archipelago were up
7 on public lands, you know, on Shuyak and Afognak, and, so we're
8 going to do the usual community contact, bring people with us on
9 the surveys, and in and around the village. We went and met with
10 representatives of the villages to ask them to give us some
11 information about where they thought would be good places to look
12 because the quality of the information about Kodiak isn't as good
13 as it is in Prince William Sound. And, the other factor in that is
14 that I was last on Shuyak literally as the oil was coming ashore in
15 '89, you know, so it's not like Prince William Sound where we kind
16 of know it's the back yard, we know where every little thing is.
17 It's different. So, that's one aspect. The second one was rather
18 than just hiring somebody to come along and help you to work, what
19 I really wanted to do was given the scope of the project, which is
20 smaller, given the type of work which we're doing, which is
21 different, it's not like clean-up, it's more straight survey work,
22 what I wanted to do was find a young person, an Alaskan Native from
23 the area who was interested in going into the sciences, or in the
24 sciences at UAA or UAF or something like that, to work with us as
25 a field tech, and we created two field tech positions, intern
26 positions, with benefits and regular field tech pay, and I was

1 supposed to go down and interview one of them this morning, I'm
2 going to go do it tomorrow, but hopefully we're going to have -- it
3 should work out. I mean these look like good people and we should
4 have at least one of them on the crew, and that doesn't affect a
5 lot of people, but over the years I think it does. You know,
6 giving somebody an opportunity who is in college to work with
7 people who are like Jim Jeboe (ph) who is a Ph.D., geomorphologist,
8 learning sample techniques, what field work is like, how you
9 collect information, things like that. I view that as a valuable
10 addition to -- beyond the employment, I view that as a valuable
11 addition in terms of training for somebody from the community. We
12 can't do it for everybody, but I'd like to be able to do that more.

13 MS. BENTON: So, how does what you learn, what your
14 going to learn, you being the agency people -- and through young
15 Native people, how does that get communicated back to the villages?

16 MR. PIPER: In the project for -- the project -- the
17 close out of that project is all around communicating that
18 information in whatever the most effective or appropriate way, and
19 rather than assuming that I know what that is, beforehand, we'll
20 figure that out as we talk to people. What's the best way to get
21 information to you?. What means something to you? And, maybe it's
22 meeting in the village, maybe it's getting everybody back together
23 in Kodiak again, maybe it's visual. Whatever it is, we'll figure
24 that out, but I don't want to pretend that I know until I talk to
25 everybody what works for them.

26 MR. MCCORKLE: Pam, you have the last question before

1 recess.

2 MS. BRODIE: I was fascinated with what Nancy was
3 saying about people calling up now and expecting the beaches to be
4 completely covered with oil. I think we should bear in mind that
5 Exxon has conducted a multi-million dollar PR campaign saying there
6 is no oil in Prince William Sound, and they've been doing this for
7 years. And, the cruise ship industry, it is my understanding, has
8 also been saying this, there's no oil to speak of. I have been
9 worried all these years that the public thinks there is no problem
10 in Prince William Sound when we still have problems. So, I think
11 it's important when you say that the state needs good information
12 so that when people contact you or contact the state, they can get
13 accurate information, but I don't think we should have an inflated
14 view of change in public perception about this, but it seems that
15 the pictures they saw in 1989 made a tremendous impact that this
16 multi-million dollar campaign hasn't shaken loose for a lot of
17 people, and I don't think the state is going to be able to shake
18 that loose either, just like we're not going to be able to go back
19 physically to what the Sound was like before the oil spill. I
20 don't think we can control that public information very much
21 either.

22 MR. MCCORKLE: Thank you, Pam. You always have a way of
23 bringing to closure a very, very productive session on oiling
24 issues. I want to thank you, Ernie, for coming because you've held
25 us rapt for two hours, answered all the questions, some of them
26 were tough, pretty well. When we come back we'll have Dr. Loeffler

1 and company with the rest of the work plan. We'll come back in --
2 is ten minutes okay? Thank you, very much. Thank you, Ernie.

3 (Off Record 10:30 a.m.)

4 (On Record 10:44 a.m.)

5 MR. McCORKLE: We're back together here, as soon as we
6 can get Cheri to turn us on, we're on our way. Robert, are you
7 ready? Ladies and gentlemen, we'd like to begin if we could,
8 please, we've got -- we must be out of this place at five minutes
9 before noon. Could we please take our seats. Okay, ladies and
10 gentlemen here is the rest of the plan, and Bob Loeffler and
11 company.

12 MR. LOEFFLER: Originally when we planned this, we had
13 figured that what we would do is take each of what we call the
14 clusters, which is the major program elements, and go through it
15 cluster by cluster. At this point, quite frankly, I think we don't
16 have time for that, and so, what I would beg your indulgence to do
17 is, instead of having a detailed discussion on pink salmon and
18 herring and on through, is give you a sense of -- of really what
19 the process is and what we will do for you in -- in July, and then
20 open it up to your questions on particular aspects of the work plan
21 that you may have noticed so far. So, let me back -- back up and
22 give you our process and where we are now. Our process is that we
23 have a preliminary draft recommendation by the Executive Director,
24 on the work plan. And, you have -- have that in this spreadsheet,
25 and you have a summary of here, just to say we're at roughly \$19.7
26 million with a target of \$18 million. We're still, of course,

1 firming up the details and some things may change when it goes out
2 to draft, but the draft will be distributed to the public -- to the
3 public on June 27th. They have until August 1st to do a -- get
4 comments and then a final Executive Director's recommendation will
5 be made to the Trustee Council for their meeting on the 25th of
6 August. There will be a public hearing -- a teleconference public
7 hearing, mostly likely, just one, at a time we haven't set yet, in
8 late July, and, of course, we're also available to meet with any
9 individual group, whoever, by phone or in person, if need be. So,
10 that's -- that's our process. With respect to the PAG -- that's
11 our process with respect to everyone. With respect to the PAG, the
12 next meeting, I believe, is late July at the 27th and 28th, and at
13 that time the first priority of things with respect to the work
14 plan will be to go through these, cluster by cluster, and figure
15 out if there are any PAG comments or if you are satisfied with the
16 recommendations. Things that you will have then, that you do not
17 have now, is the draft plan -- the spreadsheet is very similar to
18 the draft plan, but you will have more explanation, and I think it
19 will hopefully be easier to read. So, what you will have is some
20 -- a summary and some formatting that's a little different, but
21 most of the information is here. The second thing, which -- that
22 you'll have is, what is not on the spreadsheet, is implications for
23 the future; that is, where are -- what this spreadsheet contains is
24 the FY '96 recommendation. For each project there is a projected
25 cost through its endpoint, and that will be -- that will be drawn
26 out. So, you'll be able to see what this does for our program in

1 the upcoming years. The thing which you have a part of, which I
2 believe you asked for at the teleconference, was -- and I'm not
3 sure, but I think actually Nancy was the person who articulated
4 that, was that you'd like to know with respect to research, how
5 every project helps restoration. That is, it's not enough to say,
6 we don't know why -- about hydrocarbon flux, so let's study it. It
7 is -- it's important to say why we want it, you know, how carbon
8 flux affects the recovery, or why we're doing it, and so we've
9 written a portion of that, or Molly's written a portion of that
10 into the Executive Director's recommendation. So, where you can
11 find that information is -- is the Executive Director's
12 recommendation. Now, it's not fully flushed out, and it will be
13 further flushed out for the draft, and in fact, you still may want
14 more information, but that's what we have the meeting for. And so,
15 that's kind of where we're going, and I -- I guess that's -- given
16 the time remaining I sort of don't want to go through what we had
17 scheduled, which is a discussion of pink salmon, herring, etc.
18 And, I guess I'd rather throw it open for questions. Is that ...

19 MR. McCORKLE: Do we have enough of an introduction to
20 have questions? Does the PAG wish to hear -- hear maybe a sixteen
21 second capsule synopsis of each of the items on the list? I'm
22 seeing a lot of heads nod yes, and I've seen one that says no. So,
23 what shall we do.

24 MS. MCCAMMON: Mr. Chairman, I could suggest also that I
25 think on July 27th and 28th we should definitely count on two full
26 days of meetings, and everyone should plan that in their schedules

1 so that we make sure we have enough time to go through everything
2 in detail too.

3 MR. McCORKLE: Well, then too, we might want to take
4 special care to drafting the agenda for that day so we just have
5 those two things on the items -- on the agenda, and if other things
6 come up it will be because the group asks to have them put on, so we
7 know we've got -- sort of moving to my wrap up statement here, we
8 know we've got some homework to do in the next month. We know our
9 next meeting is critical. Some will be by telephone, and others
10 will be here in person, but the -- if there's ever a time when we
11 needed to be ready, it's for that next meeting. So, having said
12 that I recognize Kim.

13 MS. BENTON: I'm sorry, I've got a question. At the
14 July 27th and 28th meeting, will we have any public comments on
15 these projects available, and I think that would be useful for this
16 group, so ...

17 MR. McCAMMON: What ever we have as of that time, which
18 usually is most of it by July 27th, we'll have the majority.

19 MR. McCORKLE: Yes, Dave.

20 MR. COBB: On the draft, Molly, here you've got \$19.7
21 million and then target for \$18, so we're looking really at a
22 reduction of about \$1.7 million still to come.

23 MS. McCAMMON: Mr. Chairman, that's correct, although for
24 the most part the budgets for these proposals have not been
25 critically reviewed, and we're doing that this week. It's possible
26 we can get another, you know, squeeze another million out -- just

1 a critical review of the budgets for the projects that are on that
2 list.

3 MR. McCORKLE: A million here, a million there.

4 MR. LOEFFLER: Another thing I might add is that many of
5 these are funds continued on something occurring, and some of those
6 things won't occur, so it is possible that -- that things will drop
7 out that way.

8 MR. McCORKLE: Okay, Nancy.

9 MS. LETHCOE: I guess my question is -- further on line
10 this -- when you say, (indiscernible) budget questions, and you
11 still give the same number for the request and the recommendation,
12 so you haven't given any estimate -- so this is really a high ...

13 MS. McCAMMON: It's a high estimate.

14 MS. LETHCOE: ... real high end to that.

15 MR. LOEFFLER: Actually, I might just add what -- we have
16 an internal process which is, nobody gets to go forward without a
17 peer -- without peer review of their methods. That peer review
18 hasn't been fully accomplished. So, what's happening now, between
19 now and the Trustee's decision is the peer reviewers have given a
20 first -- we think this is a good idea from Molly for her
21 recommendation. They're now going back through those -- most of
22 those studies, and will give methodological -- concerns to the --
23 to the PI. In addition, staff is doing a budget review and a
24 policy review and so we may doing the same. So, there is an
25 ongoing review of all these projects, the summer is a very busy
26 time for us.

1 MS. LETHCOE: Because I notice a couple of places, I
2 think, where there -- you were waiting for funding or -- you had
3 some questions that was delayed, and the column had a zero in it,
4 but it looked like you would be going back and adding that. And,
5 are those in this list now?

6 MR. LOEFFLER: There are four projects that are under
7 that category, and those are do-not-fund because of late reports,
8 and those are in this column.

9 MS. McCAMMON: And also there are some projects that,
10 there are just still a lot of questions remaining. Those questions
11 may be answered by August, they may not be answered until the fall
12 until we have this season's field results in, and those are in the
13 deferred column. They're added into -- all the deferred projects
14 are added into this \$19.7, but questions may never be answered on
15 some of those or not to the Trustee's satisfaction.

16 MR. McCORKLE: Pam.

17 MS. BRODIE: You have pink salmon, herring in the Sound
18 ecosystem assessments separately, but my understanding of Sound
19 ecosystem assessments is that it's very much related to pink salmon
20 and herring and (indiscernible - simultaneous talking).

21 MS. McCAMMON: In pink salmon and herring, but it was too
22 difficult to divide it up into which portion of it goes just to
23 pink salmon and which portion goes directly to herring, but those
24 -- (indiscernible) program is definitely pink salmon and herring.

25 MS. BRODIE: People -- people understand that the total
26 for pink salmon and herring is exceptionally high.

1 MR. McCAMMON: That's correct.

2 MR. LOEFFLER: I might add that in here there -- the
3 Sound ecosystem assessment is referenced in both pink salmon and
4 herring and are included in there as well, and I think the draft
5 plan will do the same.

6 MR. McCORKLE: Karl, do you have a question?

7 MR. BECKER: Yeah, Mr. Chairman, could I ask that we
8 stop meeting fifteen minutes before twelve, or before the, you
9 anticipate leaving, so that we can meet with whatever groups we may
10 evolved here -- that have evolved here -- to meet with.

11 MR. McCORKLE: Are those groups prepared to conduct a
12 brief session? (Aside comments) Okay, well, you know the group
13 could always call for an adjournment, so when you're ready. If we
14 haven't called for an adjournment by quarter of, we'll try our very
15 best to do that. Chip, do you have a question?

16 MR. DENNERLEIN: Two quick ones, one is that, are --
17 do you anticipate projects that you said no to that would come back
18 on this list, and -- and that, you know that that way the total
19 would be sort of mutable here, and -- because it seems to me that
20 as -- if 19 -- if 18 is a target, and if it's something firm, that
21 now there's real sideboards, and people have to get their act
22 together to get a late report in, and if they continues to come --
23 there's another level of discipline where there's not much more room
24 to say yes to something, you know, new. Do you anticipate agencies
25 appealing, people bringing in -- you know, trying to change nos to
26 yeses and how much of that might happen, Molly?

1 MS. McCAMMON: I think in the do-not-fund category, and
2 we're looking at just the do-not-fund, that there are the -- four
3 projects that were do-not-fund, that -- just because of late
4 reports, and if those late reports were -- if that backlog was
5 fixed, they would be absolutely do-fund, go forward. I think we
6 will probably see action on those reports, of some nature. So, I
7 think those will go in. As far as some of the other ones -- if
8 there were questions that we thought, you know, could be answered
9 in a timely fashion, or it seemed like it had merit, but, you know,
10 it wasn't quite there, most of those ended up either in a fund
11 contingent or a defer category, so I -- I don't see in the -- and
12 a lot of the do-not-funds too are not do-not-fund ever, they're do
13 not fund at this time. So, they could always come back at another
14 time. So, it's just looking at -- at this particular physical
15 year. I don't see a whole lot of -- you know, but we're open to
16 hearing from the public, from the Public Advisory Group. If there
17 is -- if the recommendation is based on false information or not --
18 insufficient information, you know, we're always open to that. So,
19 you know I can't categorically say absolutely none of these are
20 going to change.

21 MR. DENNERLEIN: Okay, but you feel, I mean you feel
22 pretty good that we're -- we're starting to operate within some
23 pretty tight sideboards to bring this to a decision?

24 MS. McCAMMON: I think so.

25 MR. DENNERLEIN: Okay, good, and my follow up point
26 was, in line with this, again I kept getting back to taking counsel

1 from one of your original briefings to the PAG about inventing this
2 process as we go along, and in light of some of my comments have
3 been whether it's been on the matrix or suggesting other things
4 that are in addition to technical or sort of documenting the
5 meaning of things, the how we made a decision or the why we made a
6 decision, so as people look back it's -- you can say, this is the
7 process that they went through to think about and so in that
8 regard, I would really encourage what Bob mentioned, and what
9 you're doing in your report, and my only recent reference point is
10 on that -- Denali Task Force, which it was -- when I brought in
11 some recommendations or suggestions, I said here's what and here's
12 a paragraph of why, how this fits in, and you know, I'm usually
13 wordy, so I thought well this will be dismissed pretty quick, and
14 it was actually the corporate members of the task force who said,
15 absolutely not, we want -- this is the format. We never get to say
16 this is what and this is why in a paragraph. If you need more,
17 look elsewhere, but just pick up the summary, you can say, here's
18 what we recommended, here's one paragraph of background and why.
19 So, that kind of director's decision coming forward or
20 recommendation, I think would be real valuable in the ongoing
21 record, and probably be one of the things over time that would not
22 only help us understand now, but over time is -- that you could
23 look at, you know, somebody could glean from this the process by
24 which people approach these decision, and I think that would have
25 a lot of value.

26 MS. McCAMMON: I think what you see in this spreadsheet

1 format will be refined over the next couple of weeks and over the
2 next couple of months, actually. It was put together really
3 quickly so you would have something to look at, at this meeting.

4 MR. DENNERLEIN: It's a very good start. This is much
5 clearer than in the past I think.

6 MR. MCCORKLE: I see many heads nodding, and I think we
7 agree that as these meetings have proceeded, we've really
8 appreciated the additional information that we've had, it's very,
9 very helpful. Gordon.

10 MR. ZERBETZ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Chip mentioned
11 in one of his recent speeches (laughter), the word was projects, he
12 mentioned new projects. Have we shut the door on any new projects
13 to be added?

14 MR. LOEFFLER: For this report? You mean for '96?

15 MR. ZERBETZ: Yes.

16 MS. MCCAMMON: The Council is always open to new
17 restoration projects. I mean, the door is never completely closed.
18 However, we have established a funding cycle, and unless there's --
19 I mean through this review process something new in response to
20 these may come up that the Council wants to pursue, but in terms of
21 -- we're trying to really focus on having an open window for
22 project proposals. Unless there is something that comes up that
23 the Trustees feel is an absolute emergency, and that the resources
24 would be at risk, or that great restoration good could be
25 accomplished if something new came to their attention in this
26 cycle. But, just for efficiency sake and for fairness sake, and to

1 really look at things and be able to make choices, we're trying to
2 restrict it as much as possible to this funding cycle.

3 MR. ZERBETZ: Thank you.

4 MR. McCAMMON: Sorry, I guess it's a, you know, a yes and
5 a no.

6 MR. McCORKLE: It's a qualified, yes.

7 MR. ZERBETZ: All right, well taking that yes and a no
8 answer, I was very interested in Ernie's presentation today, and I
9 was very keenly interested in the dialogue with respect to Chenega,
10 and I would like to have, to get some sort of a feel for what
11 amount of money would be involved. This is a very high exposure
12 situation over there with the one and only center of population in
13 that particular part of the heaviest oiled area, and I would like
14 to see if we could explore the possibility of a project over there
15 if it wouldn't involve blowing the budget.

16 MS. McCAMMON: Mr. Chairman, I think that there are
17 existing projects that will do just that, and so the question is
18 whether we would want to go ahead and fund one of the project
19 proposals that are already submitted.

20 MR. McCORKLE: In other ways that ...

21 MS. McCAMMON: And Stan, maybe you could add something
22 there too.

23 DR. SENNER: Well, I was just -- just going to say that
24 Bob Spies is the expert on these and not me, but I think there was
25 some technical question about whether the approach is the end that
26 -- I don't remember the number, but the bioremediation project, the

1 PES one, I think, was another. There was some question, at least
2 from technical standpoint whether they were effective methods. So,
3 there -- there is the issue of have we got a project that has --
4 has an effective methodology proposed, and then secondly, at what
5 cost. And, so those are two -- two issues that would need to be
6 resolved.

7 MS. McCAMMON: I think what -- Mr. Chairman, may be
8 appropriate for this issue, is if -- if we focused on having a work
9 session in the fall on this issue, and we have -- we bring together
10 a group of people, and we also include a sufficient amount of money
11 to bring interested residents from the spill area to this kind of
12 a work session, so it's not that we have a meeting that just agency
13 people go to, because I think it has to have everyone involved in
14 it, and we have at that time the information about costs, methods,
15 techniques, and have a full complete discussion on it. As a result
16 of that work shop, if some recommendation came from that, that
17 certain could go back to the Council for action this year, if they
18 chose to do so, do have something happen next year.

19 MR. McCORKLE: Martha.

20 MS. VLASOFF: But that would be -- that would be after
21 the decision, as far as funding for those projects.

22 MR. McCORKLE: No, because we'd have a December ...

23 MS. McCAMMON: We'd have a December Council meeting
24 anyway. There are -- let's see, how many projects that are in the
25 deferred category anyway that probably won't have action taken
26 until December. So, it would be done in light of those other

1 deferred ...

2 MS. VLASOFF: So, are you suggesting that these projects
3 be put in deferred category, and -- so they can be ...

4 MS. McCAMMON: What I would suggest is that these
5 projects be in a do-not-fund at this time, but the issue of further
6 clean-up and future clean-up efforts be a deferred decision.

7 MR. McCORKLE: Molly, how could we get that into some
8 kind of a -- of a plan, so that people who would be interested in
9 getting some action in specific places like that, or on a couple of
10 these projects that haven't quite come to boil, yet, so that we
11 don't -- don't lose track of them. For example, there are a couple
12 of the projects that we've mentioned here both today and yesterday,
13 are in the do not fund now category, and I guess the question that
14 we'd like to address is, how can we assist in moving them to the
15 fund category. Is there -- is there something that can be done to
16 facilitate that fund as you see it.

17 MS. McCAMMON: Well, the ultimate way of getting into a
18 fund category is express from the Trustee Council, and I think what
19 the Council's perspective is that they still have a lot of
20 questions on this issue, and I think if we can get together the
21 right parties to have a full complete discussion, which ranges from
22 both the technical aspects and the policies aspects of it, then we
23 could bring that back to them at the December meeting.

24 MR. McCORKLE: Do we -- do we know the questions? Do we
25 know the questions that are not answered yet?

26 MS. McCAMMON: I think we do know -- I think we do know

1 what the questions are.

2 MR. McCORKLE: Are they available?

3 MR. LOEFFLER: I mean, I think they're the question that
4 Ernie really brought up, and the question of those being -- well,
5 to some extent the efforts could see -- it was more than two
6 questions that he mentioned about at what level -- what level of
7 clean up is acceptable, you know, solve the problem for the people
8 whose lifestyles are affected, and second is will it do more
9 ecological harm than good.

10 MS. MCCAMMON: And, what methodology works.

11 MR. McCORKLE: Well, Ernie's presentation, his
12 presentation was sort of like cosmological, it was, you know,
13 global. It was in the entire spill area. What we're ...

14 MR. LOEFFLER: No, I think he knows those questions
15 specifically the beaches involved, for specific beaches. I don't
16 think it would take Chuck very long at all to point out the beaches
17 where he's concerned about.

18 MR. McCORKLE: But, do not then the -- the same questions
19 of -- of, you know, to what level should we address the clean up of
20 -- of the spill area. Can that be then refined to what is
21 acceptable for a given very discrete beach. See, that's what we're
22 really talking about here, we're talking about a beach, or a couple
23 of beaches, roughly.

24 MR. LOEFFLER: No, I think it's quite clear to the people
25 of Chenega what -- (indiscernible) island beach and Sleepy Bay, and
26 it's very clear to the people who have been studying those beaches

1 what the problems are. I mean, I don't ...

2 MR. McCORKLE: Then you say in spite of that, then I
3 guess, what we're -- what we're left with is a PAG, in spite of
4 that they still have not yet qualified for funding because of the
5 decisions we are awaiting with respect to the efficacy of doing the
6 projects. Is that where we're sort of stuck?

7 MS. McCAMMON: It's part -- it's a combination of a
8 number of factors. We don't know what the true causes are, we
9 don't really know what is the best techniques, we don't know if we
10 start down this path of continued clean up, where does it end in
11 terms of policy. I mean, that's a policy question there.

12 MR. McCORKLE: I guess what I'd like to inquire about is,
13 can we have with respect to -- if PAG members request it, can we
14 have with respect to where we are a listing of objectives that has
15 to be addressed specifically to that -- to that area, so that --
16 this issue came up two years ago. I mean, this is not a new issue.

17 MS. McCAMMON: Correct.

18 MR. McCORKLE: And, it's still with us, and the
19 frustration that I have is that I don't where we're going, and I'm
20 sure that the frustrations I feel you have too. And, I'm trying to
21 figure out, well, how do we finally put it to rest. We're going to
22 do it, or we're not going to, or something else.

23 MS. McCAMMON: Mr. Chairman.

24 MR. McCORKLE: Yes, ma'am.

25 MS. McCAMMON: The Council two years ago decided not to
26 do further clean up. They funded a project this year to go out to

1 see if there were any -- they made that decision that there was not
2 going to be further clean up. This year they funded a project to
3 go out, through DEC, and see are there any new methods that have
4 been developed over the last six years that we didn't know about
5 before that, you know, may be cost effective and may be possible.
6 The response back was, with this age of oil, and this kind of oil,
7 the answer is no. We know what's out there for the most part, what
8 exists. There's nothing new that's been developed. The new
9 research is on new oil, fresh oil. This issue is a continuing
10 issue because the residents of a spill area are still concerned
11 about it, and that is why it is on the agenda today as a decision
12 issue because the residents of Chenega and other communities have
13 said this is still an issue to us. We need to resolve this. The
14 Trustees did make a decision before. It's public -- it's response
15 to the public that it still continues to be an issue. I'm not sure
16 if we're ever going to get total closure to it, but I think the
17 reason we're still trying to grapple with this is because this is
18 the first year we're trying to do a long-range projection of what
19 our restoration needs and what projects are out there. And, so if
20 there is going to be further clean up then we need to start
21 plugging it into our long-term planning effort. What we found in
22 our review this year is that we still don't know. At least, I
23 don't believe we still know enough to make an absolute
24 recommendation for an August decision. And, that is the reason
25 we're focusing on, first of all trying to get more of the experts
26 together, residents together, Public Advisory Group, and others

1 into a work session to make some of those policy decisions as a
2 group as to what further amount of funds should be committed to
3 clean up.

4 MR. McCORKLE: Thank you, I really appreciate your
5 response to the question. It was not a very skillfully put
6 question, but it was a good answer. Chris.

7 MR. BECK: Just on this topic, it sounds like (A)
8 you've talked about it maybe being fall rather than winter, and
9 therefore perhaps being able to affect the FY '96 project schedule,
10 and just trying to think what defer means. Defer sounds to me like
11 the logical category for taking the issue as seriously as it
12 sounds, we all are suggesting we should, and if we are scheduling
13 a work session in the fall, might not it be appropriate to put it
14 in August as -- you know, maybe not full on the contingent, but the
15 next step down it says, we have these questions yet to answer,
16 they're important questions, here's the process we're going to use
17 to answer those questions, subject to certain answers we might
18 consider funding it. To me, that's what the defer mechanism would
19 -- sort of the simple, read-the-lips dictionary, defer sounds like
20 the right category.

21 MS. McCAMMON: I don't have a problem with trying to, you
22 know, finagle or whether it, you know, all projects get into a
23 defer category or just one concept or something like that, and we
24 can look at that and figure out some maybe a more skillful way of
25 putting that. But, I think -- I think you're right is that the
26 issue is being deferred. But, this is one of the things, if the

1 Council decides, and at this point I can tell you they're not. The
2 inclination of the Council would be to not do any further clean up,
3 but if the Council were to, you know, say commit to a million
4 dollars a year for the next six years, you know, that certainly,
5 you know, whatever the amount is, that certainly is something that
6 has to get plugged in because you are making choices then. Because
7 you're saying then that a lot of this other stuff can't be done.
8 And, that's, you know, that's one of the things the Council is
9 grappling with now in making those kinds of choices, and that's the
10 role of the Public Advisory Group here, is to give the public
11 feedback on where you think those, the most appropriate choices
12 should be.

13 MR. BECK: If I could follow up too. It might be
14 that the outcome of the work shop isn't a decision to proceed with
15 clean-up, you know.

16 MS. MCCAMMON: It may not be.

17 MR. BECK: It may be that after some decision that
18 maybe it's some other vehicle information as Nancy described, or
19 enhancement or some other activity, but somehow beginning to secure
20 -- to look carefully at the possibilities of securing a portion of
21 remaining funding to deal with the issue, seems like it's
22 sufficiently important that it merits a deferred classification
23 rather than a don't do it.

24 MR. MCCORKLE: Kim.

25 MS. BENTON: I have a -- I'm changing topics here, but
26 when we look at the summary of the recommendations, and we talk

1 about the total for the work plan being \$18 million, what's not
2 included in that list, right, wrong, or otherwise, is the \$3.2
3 million for public information, science management and
4 administration, and a lot of our discussion today centered around
5 the need for better public information, the need for maybe a change
6 in direction or public information. I'm not saying that budget
7 number is big or small or right or wrong or otherwise, it's just a
8 big number that somehow -- I'm feeling like it dropped off the
9 table of what we take a closer look at, and we just take a closer
10 look at this \$18 million and we forget this other 15 percent that's
11 over here, that's the \$3.2 that just kind of goes along as funded,
12 and I don't know if anybody else feels like that, but I think that
13 that should be back on the table, at least for us to take a closer
14 look at in July, what that means, what it does, if it's fitting in
15 with what we're talking about.

16 MS. McCAMMON: Mr. Chairman, I absolutely agree, it's
17 just when we're working at trying to do totals, we separated that
18 out, but this budget will definitely be before you once we get it
19 put together in draft form, it will be circulated. We welcome
20 public review on it, public comment on that, and we'll definitely
21 have it on the agenda for July.

22 MS. BENTON: It's probably something before then, if
23 the public information goes, it's going to be before then, I would
24 think that this would be natural for them to work natural for them
25 work with, the group that's putting together this budget. I'm sure
26 everyboyy's thought about this, but . . .

1 MR. McCORKLE: Okay, Brenda.

2 MS. SCHWANTES: I noticed on the first page, I just -- on
3 the 9093 project, I don't know much about the project, but it has
4 a 45 percent indirect rate. So, my question is relating to
5 indirect rates, and when you're looking over the budgets for all
6 the different projects, 45 percent is a -- I think is a pretty high
7 indirect rate. Do you -- how closely do you look at the indirect
8 rates? I'm not saying cut out a project because of this, but how
9 closely do you look at administrative costs?

10 MS. McCAMMON: Mr. Chairman, we look at the indirect
11 rates very closely. The Trustee agencies adopted an indirect rate
12 four years ago, a 15 percent for personnel costs, and seven and two
13 percent for contracts, the contractual line item depending on what
14 the amount is, the size of the contracts. We've been in
15 negotiation with the University of Alaska on their indirect rates
16 because in the past the Council has not been willing to pay their
17 full indirect rate of 42 percent, which has now gone up to 50
18 percent. And, we have been in negotiation with them, we have a
19 tentative proposal to adopt an indirect rate of 25 percent which is
20 half of their normal indirect rate, and we'll be having that go
21 before the Council for action in the next few days. So, for the
22 University of Alaska -- and if you look through this \$18-19
23 million, I think the University of Alaska gets about \$5 million, \$4
24 to \$5 million of that. So, it's a significant ...

25 MS. SCHWANTES: Project.

26 MS. McCAMMON: ... issue there. Now, the indirect rate

1 for other non-university and non-Trustee agencies, non-state or
2 federal agencies, we also look at -- for the most part they've been
3 done through some competitive fashion, then -- at some small,
4 private entity -- you know, in a lot of cases 45 percent, 50
5 percent, indirect rate for those groups is not accepted. It's
6 actually -- I mean there is some that they just add it into their
7 hourly rate, the indirect rate gets rolled into a higher hourly
8 rate. But, that does get looked at very closely, and we're trying
9 to adopt some policies on that.

10 DR. SENNER: Molly, I just wanted to note for Brenda's
11 benefit, the reason in the case of that project that you've picked
12 out, that that's mentioned there is because it looked very high to
13 the reviewers and they were -- the Chief Scientist was flagging it
14 to make sure that our budget process did catch the fact that that
15 was high.

16 MR. McCORKLE: Thank you. Next person is Karl.

17 MR. BECKER: Quick follow up, and I'm just relieved to
18 hear that, and I -- I think I knew that the Trustee Council was
19 carefully scrutinizing those indirect rates, and I think 45 percent
20 is unconscionable for an indirect rate from the University of
21 Alaska.

22 MR. McCORKLE: Well, standby because it's going up.

23 MS. McCAMMON: But, when you bring that up to the
24 university they say that Stanford's is 85 percent. So -- I mean
25 it's actually on the low end of a university indirect rate.

26 MR. McCORKLE: My, how times change. Nancy you -- I'm

1 sorry, oh you did have question ..

2 MR. BECKER: No, I actually had a question, I'm sorry
3 I even brought that one up, now I am really flabbergasted. This is
4 a great way to get an overview of these projects. I really
5 appreciate -- with the staff's work, and either it's my oversight
6 or something that I'd like to see added is an index, or a table of
7 contents, or even -- does that exist, or it is something I haven't
8 seen, or ...

9 MR. LOEFFLER: The draft -- this was something done
10 between Thursday and before Wednesday and the meeting ending on
11 Friday morning. The draft plan will be somewhat more substantial,
12 with those items.

13 MR. McCORKLE: Yeah, I remember from times past we spent
14 half of our review time just flipping through pages to see where we
15 were, so the idea of an index or table of contents is really very
16 helpful.

17 MR. BECKER: And, any indirect rates over 25 percent,
18 please make it red ink.

19 MR. McCORKLE: Nancy was next.

20 MR. LETHCOE: I'd like to go back to this work shop
21 discussion. When you brought it up it again it was all in the
22 context of, should we clean up specific beaches or not. I would
23 hope that that work shop would be expanded beyond community
24 interest and include other economic interests, including tourism,
25 and, that if the decision is not to clean up, that then it have a
26 mission to look at what might be done to lessen the impact of not

1 cleaning it up on those who are affected by it. I didn't hear that
2 in the restatement.

3 MS. McCAMMON: It was an oversight.

4 MS. LETHCOE: I figured it was probably was, but I --
5 for the record wanted to make sure that was true.

6 MR. McCORKLE: Thank you, Nancy. Chris, you were next on
7 the list.

8 MR. BECK: Yeah, I think this also follows up on
9 maybe Chip's first comment about information. I totally agree with
10 what was just said about how helpful this is, and -- and the
11 raspberry book it is also more and more helpful as I begin to
12 understand all the work that you've already done. When we met and
13 had a phone conference four weeks ago, whatever, I went home and
14 really quickly read up what I thought was the categories of
15 questions that we kept asking, and those were, in order to evaluate
16 a project, research objectives, what are the research objectives,
17 what are the direct benefits, what's the context, what's the
18 probability of success, the progress to date, schedule for future,
19 how much does it cost, efficiency, excess, the finding and indirect
20 benefits. So, I'll pass this over to you all. I don't know if you
21 need more suggestions on what goes into the final report. I know
22 Bob does, because I know Bob's been sleeping a little bit recently,
23 and I'm concerned about that.

24 MR. McCORKLE: Oh, then sleeping very little recently, or
25 sleeping ...

26 MR. BECK: No, I actually got a few hours of sleep

1 now, I rumor, Bob's recently had a new young son, so life's been
2 busy for him.

3 MR. McCORKLE: You took care of the baby?

4 MR. LOEFFLER: I will -- I help a little bit.

5 MR. BECK: Anyway, I'll pass this over to you and you
6 might consider this as you think what to put in, what to leave out.

7 MR. LOEFFLER: Your being very helpful, thank you.

8 MR. McCORKLE: Chip, you were next, and then Brenda.

9 MR. DENNERLEIN: I don't -- if this sounds flip, I
10 don't mean it that way, but since I can't resist bringing up the
11 short comment which is 50 percent plus indirect rates is one reason
12 that I probably never support endowments because we end up endowing
13 the indirect rate of a bureaucracy, in my experience.

14 MR. McCORKLE: Thank you for that footnote. Brenda.

15 MS. SCHWANTES: My question is directed towards the
16 cutthroat and Dolly Varden trout projects. I don't have any
17 negative or positive feelings about the project, I'm just wondering
18 -- it just kind of struck me as being different, and I wondered if
19 the part -- whether the project was in there?

20 MR. McCORKLE: Which project?

21 MS. SCHWANTES: Well, all of them? (Indiscernible)
22 cutthroat and Dolly Varden, there's four of them, I think. They're
23 -- they're on page 12 and 13.

24 MR. ANDREWS: What page are we on?

25 MR. LOEFFLER: You mean, like why did people submit them?
26 What's their purpose.

1 MS. SCHWANTES: Is it well -- do not fund or defer
2 decision, do not fund and fund contingent. There's a --96145 on
3 page 13, you know, it's \$336,000. I just wondering what the
4 project -- how it directly relates to restoration?

5 MR. SENNER: Let me just note, it looks like six
6 proposals total, and four of them are do-not-fund, one is a defer
7 and one is a recommendation to fund, and that -- notice, Brenda, on
8 that 96145 that the request was for \$336,000. Our recommendation
9 is that if it were to be funded, it would only be done at the
10 \$200,000 level, and not to say that that's not a big piece of money
11 because that still is. This was a proposal from the Forest
12 Services research arm in -- I'm looking at Dave Gibbons down in
13 Corvallis, Oregon, and the proposers are probably the best people in
14 the country on cutthroat trout biology. Cutthroats were considered
15 an injured species by the spill, and there have been a number of
16 restoration measures suggested along the way, but one of the things
17 we've discovered and the reason, in fact, that very little money
18 has been spent on cutthroats now for several years, is that so
19 little was actually known about cutthroat biology in Prince William
20 Sound, in the spill area more generally, that we probably weren't
21 in a position to do anything very effective for them. And so, one
22 of the things this project does, just to cut to the chase here, is
23 that for any given population of cutthroats, you actually have
24 different life forms, you have ones that are resident in the
25 streams, you have ones that go out for a certain period of time and
26 come back in. We didn't even know what we've got in the streams of

1 the oil spill area. So, the -- the -- kind of the bottom line of
2 this project is it will help establish what sort of life forms or
3 life histories of cutthroats that we have, it's going to help us
4 understand -- go back and reinterpret some of the data we had
5 earlier in the spill about injury, which was particularly slow
6 growth rates, and then, we hope. give us, and actually for the
7 first time, a real basis to do some management and restoration.
8 But, that's the plan. I'm not the fish biologist, so I've sort of
9 just exhausted my knowledge of that project.

10 MR. LOEFFLER: The other thing it will hopefully do,
11 Stan, is tell us if they've recovered.

12 DR. SENNER: That's right. Well, I'm saying go back
13 and reinterpret the damage assessment. We could decide that there
14 was not really injury, now that we really know what was going on.

15 MR. LOEFFLER: Or, if there was injury.

16 DR. SENNER: Or that there is injury that's recovered,
17 or persisting, any of the above.

18 MR. McCORKLE: Rupert.

19 MR. ANDREWS: Just add to that, Prince William Sound
20 happens to be the most northern and western distribution of
21 cutthroat in North America. I think Point Pigou (ph) is where they
22 break off, and you wouldn't expect to see a large populations, but
23 I think that it's important that we understand, you know, why that
24 distribution ends there, and you know, keep them going, of course.

25 DR. SENNER: Yeah, I mean -- the Trustees have not
26 invested much money on cutthroats in several years, and this

1 project came along that the science reviewers felt really would
2 address some fundamental questions and was worth an investment,
3 whereas over the last several years there was nothing that looked
4 that way.

5 MR. ANDREWS: They had them studied them quite
6 extensively in Southeast Alaska. We know quite a bit more, but,
7 you're right, like Prince William Sound still has a lot of gaps in
8 our knowledge there.

9 MR. McCORKLE: Thank you for your exhaustive summary.
10 Brenda.

11 MS. SCHWANTES: Oh, yeah, I did have one other one. I'm
12 sorry I didn't catch the do-not-fund due to not having a report in.
13 I notice on page 7 there's a request for -- an FY'96 request for
14 \$444 million -- sorry, \$446,000, and . . .

15 MR. McCORKLE: That's probably why.

16 MS. SCHWANTES: Yes, that's what I was thinking when I saw
17 it. I was just wondering, if they get the report in, do you plan
18 on funding.

19 DR. SENNER: That one, Brenda, you can read down in the
20 director's recommendation there are sort of five items that are ...

21 MS. SCHWANTES: Yes, I see them.

22 DR. SENNER: Okay, and completion of past reports is
23 one issue, but there's still some basic questions that need to be
24 addressed before they'll be a solid recommendation to go ahead on
25 that.

26 MS. SCHWANTES: So, it's not strictly based on not having

1 the report in?

2 DR. SENNER: That's right.

3 MS. SCHWANTES: Correct?

4 DR. SENNER: That's right.

5 MS. SCHWANTES: Okay. Thank you.

6 MR. McCORKLE: I'm just waiting to see if it's time to
7 adjourn. If not, further questions. Thank you very much.

8 MS. McCAMMON: Mr. Chair ...

9 MR. McCORKLE: Madam.

10 MS. McCAMMON: I should emphasize that if there are any
11 questions at any time, between now and July 27th, 28th, you don't
12 have to wait until that time and save up all your questions then.
13 Be sure to call us at anytime and we'll try to get the information
14 to you. Or, if you feel there's not enough information here and
15 you want something else, just, you know, give us a call.

16 MR. McCORKLE: Nancy.

17 MS. McCAMMON: At the 800 number, please.

18 MS. LETHCOE: If I could ask again for the dates of the
19 next meetings as far in advance as you know.

20 MS. McCAMMON: The next two meetings are July 27th and
21 28th and then September 19th and 20th.

22 MS. LETHCOE: You don't know October yet?

23 MS. McCAMMON: I beg your pardon?

24 MS. LETHCOE: Are you anticipating a meeting in October?

25 MR. McCORKLE: We don't go beyond September, do we -- I
26 mean, as far as our . . .

1 MR. McCORKLE: No, as far as our dates . . .

2 MR. McCORKLE: . . . preset meetings -- no, we would need
3 to put that, I think, on an agenda for an upcoming meeting is look
4 and see what meetings we have beyond the one scheduled to
5 September.

6 MS. LETHCOE: I would really like to encourage you that
7 it be done as soon as possible. I -- my schedule gets booked up in
8 advance, and that's why this is so far the only meeting I'm going
9 to be able to make. I may be able to make the September meeting,
10 but I'm already booking heavily for October.

11 MS. McCAMMON: The September meeting is in Valdez too --
12 or Chenega -- get your kayak group (indiscernible).

13 MS. LETHCOE: So, if -- if we could get -- if we're
14 going to meet in October, if I could get those dates as soon as
15 possible, and preferably I think late October rather than earlier.

16 MR. McCORKLE: If you had the dates, would you be able to
17 schedule around them or is . . .

18 MS. LETHCOE: Within the next week or two, I probably
19 could, but we've got board meetings and AVA conventions and all
20 sorts of different things starting to, you know, that are already
21 scheduled for that time.

22 MR. McCORKLE: Could we put that on our agenda for next
23 week -- next month?

24 MS. McCAMMON: Mr. Chairman, what we'll do is try to do
25 the whole next year's approximate dates, looking at the review
26 sessions we have scheduled in the fall. If we have a number of

1 these deferred projects and then a Council meeting in December,
2 it's probably more appropriate that the PAG meet in November, prior
3 to that December meeting, and we'll try to lay out an agenda and
4 have that at the next meeting, by the next meeting. But my guess
5 is that it probably wouldn't be October, it will probably be
6 November.

7 MS. LETHCOE: So I'm safe to schedule things for
8 October.

9 MS. McCAMMON: That would be my guess.

10 MR. McCORKLE: Martha, you are next.

11 MS. VLASOFF: Yeah, before we end up, I was just
12 wondering as far as the issues on the oiling issues and the work
13 session that we're planning for, would it be wise to have a task
14 force from the PAG to work with Molly on some of those issues or
15 when that work session is going to take place?

16 MR. McCORKLE: Have we announced when the session will
17 be?

18 MS. McCAMMON: No.

19 MR. McCORKLE: Not quite yet.

20 MS. McCAMMON: No. But I think it would be very
21 appropriate if there were a couple of individual PAG members who
22 are interested in, you know, participating. We would look forward
23 to that, and if some specific individuals are, or if we just wanted
24 to notify all of the PAG members. It's up to you. We'll notify
25 everyone to begin with, but if there are particular ones who are
26 most especially interested and want to work on this.

1 MR. McCORKLE: Thank you for bringing up that question,
2 Martha. I think I would like to sit in too. I promise to be
3 quiet. Kim.

4 MS. BENTON: Do you have the dates for the July GIS
5 work shop?

6 MS. McCAMMON: Yes. That is July -- I believe 13th and
7 14th --13th and 14th.

8 MS. BENTON: Thank you.

9 MR. McCORKLE: Umm -- sometime ago we were talking -- and
10 it happened in the newsletter -- and whenever the newsletters come
11 out or the updates come out, there always is a list, but could
12 somebody in staff, whenever there are meetings, maybe a schedule,
13 maybe every couple of weeks, just ship us a quick fax or a little
14 something -- it doesn't even have to be very formal -- that says,
15 here are the meetings upcoming -- and you've always invited people
16 to be in the gallery and listen, and when that's possible it might
17 be fun to do because meetings are really full now and we're getting
18 even more of them. Also, I understand -- when is the next meeting
19 of the Council -- upcoming?

20 MS. McCAMMON: Er -- Friday morning at eleven.

21 MR. McCORKLE: Friday at eleven -- wow.

22 MS. McCAMMON: Actually, they probably will be meeting on
23 the University of Alaska indirect rate on Friday morning, just to
24 take a quick action on that. The next major meeting of the Council
25 is August 25th.

26 MR. McCORKLE: Okay.

1 MS. McCAMMON: And that's to take action on the work
2 plan. It's quite possible there will be some of these
3 teleconference meetings in the next few months just to take care of
4 small, individual issues as they arise, but August 25th is the big
5 one. I think what you suggested is a good idea, especially because
6 we're getting a lot more of these review sessions and workshops and
7 things set up. We're setting the date now for a January workshop.
8 I'm trying to get that date out, and what we'll put together is
9 just a list of dates to remember, and we'll use that as a running
10 list, with the idea that some of those dates may be a little
11 squishy ...

12 MR. McCORKLE: And they get changed.

13 MS. McCAMMON: And they get changed, and so, you know,
14 most of these documents end up getting a time and a date stamp on
15 them because they change so frequently. So, we'll do that with a
16 list of dates of remember and get it to you on a regular basis.

17 MR. McCORKLE: Yes, Brenda.

18 MS. SCHWANTES: Sorry I missed the discussion on the
19 oiling issues, but sitting through what I did I wanted to just
20 share an observation when the oil spill and then for four years
21 after that I was on a health spill -- an oil spill health task
22 force group, which is basically very similar to this group, and the
23 same dialogue that took place today took place then, five years
24 ago, a lot. The same types of human issues, communications, clean-
25 up, questions, not enough information -- it was sort of a deja vu,
26 just everyone has different faces. But I wanted to share that

1 observation, and sitting here my thought was, gee, nothing really
2 has changed. I'm sure things have really changed, but in some
3 areas where people's needs aren't being met, things haven't
4 changed, and that was just an observation I wanted share.

5 MR. McCORKLE: Thank you. That's a very important point.
6 Are there other points? I'd like to recognize Doug Mutter, who has
7 an important issue.

8 MR. MUTTER: Well, we just wanted to put together the
9 package on the alternates, and we've got several from people here,
10 and if anybody has additional alternates, this is the week to get
11 that information in to us so that we can that package together and
12 to the Trustee Council. So, it's kind of now or never because we
13 have a lengthy process to go through on this, and so we want to do
14 it in one fell swoop. So get it to Cherri this week.

15 MS. McCAMMON: By Friday.

16 MR. McCORKLE: Nancy.

17 MS. LETHCOE: I just wanted to know, did you need more
18 information on Bill Copeland, or did he send sufficient
19 information?

20 MR. McCORKLE: The answer is yes, you have sufficient.
21 Thanks, Cherri. Well, here's the last chance for anybody to say
22 anything they wish before we call for adjournment.

23 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: Call for adjournment.

24 MR. McCORKLE: All in favor say aye.

25 PAG MEMBERS: Aye.

26 MR. McCORKLE: Thank you very much. Our next meeting is

1 going to be July 27th-28. Please be ready. It's an important one.
2 There will be a meeting of the ad hoc communications committee,
3 public relations group, right over here by Chris' table -- and you
4 can cut me off.

5 (Off record at 11:35 a.m. June 14, 1995)

6 END OF PROCEEDINGS

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CERTIFICATE

STATE OF ALASKA)
) ss.
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT)

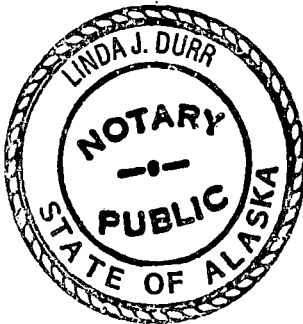
I, Linda J. Durr, a notary public in and for the State of Alaska and a Certified Professional Legal Secretary, do hereby certify:

That the foregoing pages numbered 03 through 290 contain a full, true, and correct transcript of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement Trustees Council Public Advisory Group meeting taken electronically by Ladonna Lindley on June 13-14, 1995, commencing at the hour of 9:00 a.m. on June 13, 1995, 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 and Sandra Yates to the best of our 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 24th day of June, 1995.



A handwritten signature of Linda J. Durr in cursive script.

Linda J. Durr, Certified PLS
Notary Public for Alaska
My commission expires: 10/19/97