EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL 2 3 Public Meeting Monday, February 25, 2002 9:30 o'clock a.m. 4 5 441 West 5th Avenue, Suite 500 Anchorage, Alaska 6 TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT: 7 STATE OF ALASKA -MR. CRAIG TILLERY DEPARTMENT OF LAW: 8 Trustee Representative (Chairman) for the Attorney General U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, MS. MARIA LISOWSKI for U.S. FOREST SERVICE MR. DAVE GIBBONS 10 Trustee Representative 11 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MR. JAMES W. BALSIGER 12 NMFS: Director, AK Region 13 STATE OF ALASKA - DEPARTMENT MR. FRANK RUE OF FISH AND GAME: Commissioner 14 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR: MS. DRUE PEARCE 15 Senior Advisor to the Secretary for Alaskan 16 Affairs, U.S. Department of Interior 17 STATE OF ALASKA - DEPARTMENT MS. MICHELE BROWN 18 OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION: Commissioner 19 20 21 22 23 Proceedings electronically recorded, then transcribed by: Computer Matrix Court Reporters, LLC, 3522 West 27th, 24 Anchorage, AK - 243-0668 25

1	TRUSTEE COUNCIL STAFF PRESENT:	
2	MS. MOLLY McCAMMON	Executive Director
3	MS. SANDRA SCHUBERT	Program Coordinator
4	DR. PHIL MUNDY	Science Coordinator
5	MS. PAULA BANKS	Administrative Assistant
6	MS. DEDE BOHN	U.S. Geological Service
7	MR. KEN HOLBROOK	U.S. Forest Service
8	MR. STEVE SHUCK	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Svc.
9	MR. BILL HAUSER	ADF&G
10	MS. CAROL FRIES	ADNR
11	MR. ALEX SWIDERSKI	Department of Law
12	MR. BUD RICE	National Park Service
13	MR. GEOFF SHESTER	Intern
14	MS. GINA BELT	Department of Justice
15	MR. TONY DeGANGE	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Svc.
16	MR. TOM CHAPPEL	Department of Environmental Conservation
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PROCEEDINGS

(On record - 9:48 a.m.)

25th meeting of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

I'm Craig Tillery with the Department of Law, I'll be
chairing the meeting. We have with us Drue Pearce from the
Department of the Interior, Maria Lisowski for the United
States Forest Service, Michele Brown for the Department of
Environmental Conservation, Jim Balsiger from NOAA, Frank
Rue will be joining us shortly from the Department of Fish
and Game.

Inasmuch as Frank isn't here, we'll hold off on the approval of the agenda and of meeting notes and we'll go ahead and start with the Public Advisory Group report. Molly, I understand you'll be giving that today.

MS. McCAMMON: That's correct. The PAG chair, Chuck Meacham, is out of state and was not able to on the phone this morning. But the PAG did meeting last week on February 21st. Only five members, actually, ended up on the teleconference, so it was a pretty small sample. Although we did receive additional comments from one other PAG member.

There were two main items on the PAG agenda for that meeting. One was to go through the proposed STAC process, the revised version of it, and see if there were

any comments, questions, concerns, to brief them on that.

And then the second item was to review the draft Public

Advisory Group charter under a new name, Program Advisory

Committee. And that ended up in more lengthy discussion.

The first one on the STAC process, basically everyone there, and again that was five people, thought the revised version looked very good and addressed all of the issues and concerns that they had had with the original one and felt that it gave a better explanation of how the actual process would work.

The second item on the PAG charter, I'll go into a little more detail when I get there, although actually I could do that at any point, but basically what we're looking at is revising the charter for a new reconstituted PAG to coincide with the beginning of the GEM Program next fall. And the changes -- there's one page in your binder, plus in front of you there's a green sheet, and that green sheet actually reflects some of the proposed changes after our discussion with the PAG. The PAG has not taken action on this item and it's not actually before you as an action item today either. The main idea here is to go through this and just kind of let you know what some of the issues are and then have this before you for an action item, probably in either April or June, depending on where we are then.

But the main changes are to change the name from Public Advisory Group to Program Advisory Committee, reflecting that it's basically a very broad based look at advising the Trustee Council on the overall programs that it runs. To expand the scope of the advice to include planning, evaluation and conduct of long-term monitoring and research activities. To extend the existence of it from 9/30/02 to, at least, 9/30/06, which coincides with the reopener window. Although the actual charter itself has to be renewed every two years. So even though it would be -- there's language in there that says it would stay in existence at least that time, it still has to be renewed after two years.

This would also increase the membership from 17 to 20. And we changed the membership from specific assigned seats to appointments that represent a balanced representation of certain interests. And the main discussion of the PAG last week focused on these interests and how to best describe them. And the main goal of this was not to have designated seats, but to be able to look at candidates that, in some cases, might represent a similar interest or one person might represent two or three different interest and not try to kind of pigeonhole them into one actual seat.

However, there was some discussion from our

Department of Interior advisor that, in spite of seeing a balanced representation of these interests that often when it is reviewed that people do look to see if there is a person representing each of those interests. But having 20 possibilities, rather than the 17, I think there's fewer interests defined in this list. I think we have a lot of opportunity for balance and a lot of different diversity interests.

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The main changes, then, in the interests are to expand aquaculture to include mariculture, to keep commercial fishing, to combine commercial tourism and recreation, to combine conservation and environmental and to delete forest products, but replace it with a new marine transportation, which could include oil transportation, it could include tug and barge, any kinds of shipping type industry representatives. Delete the local government and, I think, change the Native landowner to tribal government, keep subsistence. The science/academic would be replaced with science/technical, and it could be science/technical academic. And specify the Science and Technical Advisory Committee would nominate one to three of its members to serve on the Program Advisory Committee. So depending on how many of the STAC members actually served on this committee, we still may need to get additional science representatives. Sport hunting and fishing would stay the

same and public at large would stay the same, but a number wouldn't be specified. There would also be the addition of someone representing regional monitoring program. And this could be a group like the Prince William Sound RCAC, Cook Inlet RCAC, it could be some other kind of monitoring effort going on.

Currently we have two ex-officio members that are two legislators, they aren't specified in the charter, but basically they receive all the materials, they get appointed by the House and Senate, the House Speaker and the Senate President. They've not attended in the last, probably, three to four years. There's been, I think, attendance at one meeting, so there hasn't been a lot of participation there. The recommendation here, we talked a lot about how to get field biologists, managers, more closely involved with the program and one of the ideas was to have two resource agency managers as ex-officio members of the PAC.

Since this is a FACA, Federal Advisory

Committee Act, approved advisory committee, Federal

employees cannot serve on it, so you could have a State

biologist on it, but you couldn't have a Federal biologist

on it. So in the interest of fairness to the Federal and

State we were proposing that they both be made ex-officio.

(Mr. Rue arrives - 9:55 a.m.)

	MD. MCCAMON. BO CHOIC B BUILT MING OF	
2	discussion here in terms of the right mix of interests, and	
3	I'm not sure this is necessarily the right mix yet either,	
4	but it's these kinds of things that we're looking at and	
5	where most of the discussion lies.	
6	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Are there questions or	
7	comments? The record should reflect that Commissioner Rue	
8	has joined us.	
9	MR. RUE: You all must think the plane from	
10	Juneau gets in earlier. Were you on that plane?	
11	MR. BALSIGER: Your cover is blown because	
12	we got two other people from the plane from Juneau, they've	
13	been here since 9:30.	
14	MR. RUE: They were in first class.	
15	(Laughter)	
16	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Balsiger.	
17	MR. BALSIGER: Yeah, just for this may	
18	be out of order, and you can so rule it, but you said this	
19	is a FACA committee, so Feds can't serve. Will that same	
20	condition apply for the STAC then?	
21	MS. McCAMMON: No.	
22	MR. BALSIGER: Because?	
23	MS. McCAMMON: We're not doing it as a FACA	

MR. BALSIGER: That's an option that we

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committee.

1	have, to decide whether it's a FACA committee or not?	
2	MS. McCAMMON: Well, it's how the committee	
3	is	
4	MR. BALSIGER: How it operates?	
5	MS. McCAMMON:designed and developed	
6	and operated, yeah.	
7	MR. BALSIGER: Okay, thank you.	
8	MS. LISOWSKI: Mr. Chairman.	
9	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Ms. Lisowski.	
10	MS. LISOWSKI: Are you looking for comments	
11	on this at the moment?	
12	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Yes.	
13	MS. LISOWSKI: I'm not totally certain, but	
14	I thought that the two legislators, that the reason that	
15	they've been included is because that's required by the	
16	MOA, the Memorandum of Agreement, between the Federal and	
17	State government upon settlement. I think that was	
18	mentioned in there.	
19	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: I don't believe it was.	
20	MS. LISOWSKI: Well, at any rate, that	
21	might something to just double check on	
22	MS. McCAMMON: We'll check.	
23	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Yeah.	
24	MS. LISOWSKI:because I think that's	
2 =	nrobably why they appear there even though they/re not	

included in the charter.

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And just one question on the replacement of the science and academic members by members of this new Science and Technical Advisory Committee. I thought part of the whole reason why we created a Public Advisory Group was just another means to get public comment and I'm kind of concerned that if we have someone who is sitting from sort of the program development side, is that really reflective of public advice? So.....

This idea actually came from MS. McCAMMON: the public, from the Public Advisory Group, because they want a stronger connection between the science advice and the public advice and more interaction between those two. And that was one of the reasons also for bringing the resource managers. Often there's a disconnect between what scientists are recommending in a program -- or not necessarily a disconnect, but they're talking different language and not -- maybe addressing similar issues, but from different perspectives. And one of the purposes for having some of the STAC members, at least one, on here was to promote that kind of interaction, dialogue and discussion. So that then, when the science group was meeting and reviewing proposal, that they had a better understanding of what the public was thinking in terms of the overall program.

MS. LISOWSKI: Well, it just seems to me that there could be a perception of bias there in the sense that these are folks that are working within the program area and, if you're looking for sort of outside review of what's going on in the program area, then it kind of doesn't make sense to have someone from the program area providing that advice through the PAG.

MS. McCAMMON: Well, the STAC is still external and independent. I mean, they're not part of the program, they aren't being funded by the Trustee Council, they're not employees of the Trustee Council, it's still pretty separate, so I don't think they're representing "the program".

MS. LISOWSKI: Okay. Well, maybe I just need to wait until we get to that discussion. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Yeah. Other questions or comments? Ms. Pearce.

MS. PEARCE: Thank you. Whether or not you have two legislators is certainly debatable, and if they're not required -- I don't know how active they've been, I know that I wasn't that active when I was ex-officio, but replacing them with two resource agency managers seems to me that, looking at the group that's sitting here at the table, we're just asking our own people to advise us when it seems that they already do so. So I don't know why we

would do that. And we'd probably get in huge disagreements over which two they ought to be. So it seems to me that we'd be better off with public members rather than two more resource agency managers.

Now, the other thing is I had a suggestion which I made to you, Molly, that I want to make to the full group. Under marine transportation, for those of you who are not familiar with the new organized marine exchange, that might be a good source of individuals to come in because they represent interests across all of the different sorts of marine transportation both in Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound, throughout the State's waters and Federal waters.

And on the Native landowner replacement with tribal government, as I think through, both who the people were that were most affected by the spill itself and the long-term economic effects of the spill, it would seem to me that rather than replacing one with the other, since the Native landowner has, I believe, a different responsibility than the tribal government, that you should have both. And they should both be represented along with subsistence. And in certainly in a 20-member advisory group, I think we have room to do all three.

MS. McCAMMON: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Commissioner Rue.

MR. RUE: I'm sorry I missed this if it came up earlier. Why did we drop local government? What was the logic there?

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MS. McCAMMON: Well, the logic there was that what we were looking for was representatives of community interests and, in fact, our last two local government people in the midst of their term either lost an election or chose not to run. And then we get into the issue of are they representing the government; are they representing that city council; what kind of interests are they representing? And the benefit of the people who have served in that seat have been mainly people who are active and involved in their communities' activities. And so it's kind of -- you know, it was almost like representative of community interest, but then that's an interest -community interest, so that was one that we talked about and didn't come to any great conclusion on it, other than maybe not having a specific assigned seat, but that was kind of the discussion.

MR. RUE: I sort of like having local government on there and I'm not sure why you want to take it off. So I would keep them on.

MS. McCAMMON: We had difficulty finding people to fill that seat.

MR. RUE: Well, that's a different problem.

If no one wants to do it -- I don't know, but if we're -I'll defer to other members, but it seems to me the
communities have had a lot of interest in this program,
certainly some of them have. I don't know.

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CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Balsiger.

MR. BALSIGER: There seems there's some similarities between the concerns about the scientists being on there and the Federal agencies or the resource agency managers being on there. I suspect in both cases that the PAC or the PAG probably thought that they were making recommendations in the absence of knowing what the scientists thought or what the resource managers thought and so it's prob -- you know, there might be an alternate way to bring that information to the PAC, not having to be members, you know, we could have some scientific people show up at their meeting or some resource manager show up, but the best way to have them show up is to have them be members of the committee. It's something we need to think It's easy to get the managers to show up here or the scientists to show up here, but maybe less easy to get them to show at the PAC if they're not members. sure.

MS. McCAMMON: That was definitely one of the reasons.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Rue.

terms....

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MR. RUE: On that issue, were managers invited and didn't show up? Because I never heard of any if they were managers -- I never had anyone call me up and say your biologist isn't interested in coming, we really need them to show up.

MR. BALSIGER: Well, I was speaking in

MR. RUE: Because that's the other way to deal with that problem.

MR. BALSIGER: I was speaking sort of theoretically and philosophically and I am neither a theorist or a philosophosist [sic], so perhaps I missed the point entirely.

(Laughter)

MR. RUE: Well, I'm agreeing with you. No, I'm not agreeing with you. I don't think putting them on the committee is necessary. I think if the problem is they aren't showing up, someone ought to call their boss and say, we really need this person to show up. And then we can go from there.

MS. McCAMMON: I think part of it is.....

MR. RUE: Because I agree if you can get the information -- if what you want is the PAG to have the science and/or the management issues, invite the right person because it could be a very different person

depending on the issue, herring, salmon, blah, blah, marine mammals. So you may want any number of agency folks to show up and talk to them. So it seems to me if that's the purpose that you say, here's who we need at this meeting to discuss this topic, can you show up? If there's a problem, either change the meeting and/or try and get their boss make them come. Am I missing the point? Maybe I'm missing the point.

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Well, Mr. Chairman, I think MS. McCAMMON: part of it -- I mean, we've been kind of grappling with this whole issue of how do you get public interests, resource management interests and external scientific advice and you get those together and you actually have a dialogue so that you actually can develop common priorities, responses to various issues, because often they are done in isolation. And we do this all the time, talk about how do we get resource managers more involved in our process. And, theoretically, you all represent those agencies, but it's the lower, front line, field workers that actually have to respond to the commercial fisherman in his office that day, although you may respond to a few of those, Frank and Jim. But it's those kinds of people that we like to hear from and if they're not on a committee you can invite them, but you don't develop a relationship, you don't have that kind of interaction that you have as

being -- if you're part of a committee together with -working to achieve common goals. You're just invited to
pop in occasionally and give your two bits and then you're
gone. I don't think you have a responsibility to try to
work towards resolving different issues. And then it's
always up to staff to figure out, okay, we've got this
issue, let's get three or four people and see who's there,
and no, they can't come. Okay, we'll call Frank and Jim
and have them beat on them to get them here. I think it's
more effective if they are formally appointed or with a
mission that they're supposed to represent these kinds of
interests and have this goal to participate in an overall
process.

I mean, the other thing we looked at, I mean we've all looked at this, we have our science group, we have our public group, well, let's set up a management advisory committee. And then you just start having these different groups whereas really you want people to talk together and so we were actually looking at kind of this revamped PAG to give us the opportunity to have that dialogue and interaction among all of those different sources of advice.

MS. PEARCE: One more committee and you'll look like Alyeska.

MS. McCAMMON: Yeah, that's bad enough.

MR. RUE: The last thing. We don't want to beat a dead horse or whatever it is, but two agency managers and I can imagine, at least from my department, there could be five or six different people you might want to talk to depending on the issue, whether it's marine mammals, salmon, herring, habitat issue, I mean there's four, I didn't get to six. And none of them, necessarily, would feel comfortable speaking for the others unless you have a high enough level person who supervises a bunch of those people to be on your committee. But that's not necessarily your front line manager from Cordova, for example. So, I don't know. And the two agencies, that could be one from Interior and one from NMFS. necessarily disagreeing with your idea, but I'm not sure your -- who you get.

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MS. McCAMMON: Well, it doesn't answer the whole problem either, the whole issue.

MR. RUE: Yeah.

MS. McCAMMON: Yeah, you're correct there.
CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Anything?

MR. BALSIGER: I was going to agree with Frank that the main thing is to get that advice whether they're a member of the committee or are required to show up by some other circumstance. I think either way could work, but I agree they need to be there and have that

interaction.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Further comments? I would echo -- the two things I had circled were the local government, that I thought had been pretty productive in the past. But I guess it does depend on the individual. And then the Native landowner and the tribal government, it did seem to me that they really should both be on there.

Anyway, if there are no further comments what we probably need to do is to go back.

MS. McCAMMON: Right.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Now that we have a full group here and we need to approve the agenda. Is there a motion?

MS. PEARCE: Motion to approve the agenda.

MS. LISOWSKI: Second.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: It's been moved and seconded. Is there any opposition?

(No audible response)

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Hearing none, the motions passes. The second thing is a motion to approve the meeting notes of December 11th.

MS. PEARCE: So moved.

MS. BROWN: Second.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: It's been moved and seconded by Ms. Brown; is there any opposition to approval

of the meeting notes?

(No audible response)

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Okay, hearing none, the meeting notes are approved.

That brings us to the Executive Director's report, however, I note that we have the investment scheduled for 10:00.....

MS. McCAMMON: Right.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY:

CHAIRMAN TILLERY:we do have Bob

Storer and John Jenks standing by, so I think it would be
best if we went straight to that. So, gentleman.

MS. McCAMMON: Mr. Chairman, if I could.

Ms. McCammon.

MS. McCAMMON: I'll just do a quick summary of our investment working group. We did meet on February 15th to review the reports for December 2000 [sic] and January 2002 and I wish we could have thrown out January's report and kept with December because we were looking really good in December. But at the end of January we were down about two and a half million from the fund's starting point. The good news is, however, that the investment fund is still doing equal to or better than our benchmark funds, which is a very positive accomplishment.

We went through, in great detail, the Callan market -- 2002 Callan capital market outlook that

was submitted to the Alaska State Pension Investment Board. And John is here and will be going through that in a little bit more detail. And based on that review of that we did discuss the Council's current asset allocation. This was adopted two years ago, it's 41 percent domestic equities, 17 percent international equities and 42 percent bonds. And there are established bands, plus and minus, on both sides of those target numbers.

And in the memo that I put here, the table there summarizes the projected risk, rate of return and inflation for this allocation for years 2000 to 2002, which is targeting a five percent real rate of return. And you can see the big difference here is that inflation is projected to be lower in this next couple of years, 2.9 percent down from the 3.25 percent.

So after reviewing the report and having a fairly healthy debate, very healthy debate and discussion of this, we did recommend that we continue with the current asset allocation policy. And, as I mentioned in the memo, the recommendation was not totally unanimous, one of our advisors, Peter Bushre, who's the former chief financial officer with the Permanent Fund, was a dissenter in this recommendation and he, I believe, is on line and is available also to answer any questions. But we do have both John Jenks and Bob Storer here. John is going to walk

description of some of the discussions that they've had 3 with the Pension Board and answer any questions on that. 4 CHAIRMAN TILLERY: John. MR. JENKS: And, Molly, did you want me to 5 6 touch base at all on December and January's returns? 7 MS. McCAMMON: Only if there are any 8 questions. 9 I don't see any questions, but MR. JENKS: 10 I.... 11 MR. BALSIGER: Are they in the notebook here so we can find it? 12 13 MS. McCAMMON: Yes. MR. JENKS: And it's a sheet that looks 14 15 like this without the clever notes on the bottom in blue. And maybe if I could just take one minute and touch on 16 17 this, because I think there's a couple of points that we'll come back to as we think about the asset allocation. 18 19 looking at the December report, again, it was a very strong 20 quarter, so if you look at the column, that's three months 21 return. MS. McCAMMON: We ended up just putting 22 23 January in the packet because it had been superseded

MR. JENKS: You did just put January?

through the capital market projections and give a

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by....

MS. McCAMMON: Yeah....

MR. JENKS: Okay.

MR. RUE: Okay, thank you.

MS. McCAMMON:instead of putting

December.

MR. JENKS: All right. So I guess I will make the one point that at the end of December it had been a very, very strong quarter and if you think back to the start of that quarter, I'm not sure that you would have necessarily anticipated that. The Council benefited significantly by sticking to its investment program and doing rebalancing in late September to take -- really got to take advantage of the very strong fourth quarter and that was something that was discussed, debated and your policies put you in very good stead there, it was not necessarily emotionally the easy thing to do, but sticking with your program certainly paid off very well for you.

January, if you look in the three months, that column, you'll notice that your return and fund index are identical. That's really a construct of the fact that you have bands around your target and we're going to try to stay reasonably close to those. That your equities are passively managed and there aren't really going to be big deviations, so when we talk about asset allocation it really is a very important part of your investment process.

And unless there are specific questions about the returns you, in a sense, exactly matched for the short term what your index was and long term is still very strong on a relative basis.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Any questions?
(No audible response)

MR. JENKS: Okay. Now, on to asset allocation and your policies require you to review this asset allocation once a year. And the investment group, as Molly alluded to, spent a significant amount of time on this in looking through the assumptions and talking about some issues. And I won't go into as much detail as that group did, unless there are questions, but I want to touch on three things. I want to really review the process and why it's important, review the assumptions, so that you have some level of confidence that what comes out is only as good as what goes in and, finally, to really drive home the point that you need to think about the output of this asset allocation policy in light of your long-term goals. And I think that's a critical thing to tie the whole program back together again.

So what is this asset allocation process?

It's really a forward-looking five-year process of expected returns and a range of outcomes that will be around those returns. That way you make sure that the policy is

efficient, and by efficient what I mean is you're taking no more risk than you have to get your targeted level of return or, correspondingly, for any level of return the risk that you've chosen to take you're getting the maximum amount of return that's available there. And, again, it's a way to align your investment policy to your long-term goals. Any asset allocation will explain, depending on whose study you read, more than 90 percent of your investment allocation over the long period of time.

You have in your packet a presentation titled 2002 Capital Market Outlook, Alaska State Pension Investment Board. The original presentation was made by Michael O'Leary of Callan Associates to the Pension Board. These assumptions and this process are used by the Department of Revenue for all its long-term funds, as well as by the retirement systems and by the Permanent Fund as well, so this is a really an institutional process and these are the assumptions that are sort of driving it.

And on Page 2 of that presentation these are five year forward looking expectations, so they're not about the next year, they are really five-year projections about what the median return for the various asset classes will be, as well as a distribution around those expressed as a standard deviation that we'll get to. The results are, hopefully, that they're logical, they're defensible

stocks that are going to return more than bonds. Bonds are going to return more than cash, so that risky assets return more than non-risky assets. And, finally, these inputs, these capital market assumptions have been checked to make sure they don't result in some kind of nonsensical outcome at the portfolio level. So it's been a very detailed process, really, to come up with reasonable expectations about the environmental facts.

Pages 3 through 17 are really a review of the economy and like everything that had an economist associated to it, this was a two-handed economist, and I won't go through all of these items, because they have a little bit on this hand and a little bit on this hand. They're there for your information and if you have any questions. There are a few pages I just want to touch base on real briefly and the first page would be Page 6.

And that really just shows the quarterly GDP over the last 10 years, just to reinforce the point that we had had a long period of robust growth and, in fact, we are in a recession, GDP has gone down for the last two quarters as currently estimated by the Federal Reserve. So, again, just to put things in context.

MR. BALSIGER: So the last two red bars there, that the last two quarters of 2001 or it is.....

MR. JENKS: Yes, they are the last two

quarters of 2001.

19.

Page 8 brings out the point that the U.S. is in a downturn and it's sort of a global downturn, that if you look around the world there's no really robust part of the world, which means that there's nothing out there to catapult the U.S. economy into a really strong recovery, that it's sort of a collective downturn, implying potentially a more mild recovery than one might otherwise expect.

Page 12 puts the current recession in a little bit of a context as far as the length that we've been in this recession, essentially it's been 10 months, real GDP is down, you know, one percent. It sort of puts it in -- this was a relatively mild recession, not particularly long nor short at this point. Kind of implying that, you know, relatively mild recession might lead to relatively mild recovery as well.

The next page I would like to call your attention to is Page 12, again, just another thing that identifies why a typical very strong recovery might not be in the offing, but again a mild recovery is the consensus. And that is that the savings rate all throughout the '90s declined and in this recession really didn't build back up a lot, so there's not a huge amount of pent up demand, people didn't quit spending and save for two years to sort

of recharge themselves there. The consumers really have spent through this recession, and it was a business inventory recession, and so the consumer doesn't have a lot here to, again, create a really pop of going forward.

The next page I call your attention to is Page 16. It just sets forward a very benign inflation environment and drives home the importance of inflation when we think about your asset allocation. It gets described at some points in nominal returns, and inflation is a key component of how to get from nominal to real returns and that the environment looks very constructive for inflation going forward. It's one of the big changes in the capital market assumptions, that we'll get to when we get to the specific assumptions.

Page 17, the Federal Reserve through this entire economic downturn has been extremely aggressive in lowering interest rates to re-stimulate or stimulate the economy and right now short-term interest rates are 1.75 percent, very low by historic standards. In fact, interest rates, in general, are low by historic standards and that will have a significant effect on the expected return for your bond portfolio going forward.

Page 18, just for reference, gives how the various asset classes have returned over the last three years. So you can look back fondly to '99. If you look on

the NASDAQ line, those excesses have, you know, been sort of very painfully taken out of the system at this point. Additionally, the second line from the bottom, the Lehman Aggregate is the abbreviations for that, that's the benchmark for the bond market in general and that's had two very strong years as interest rates have come down and that's provided wonderful diversification for not only your portfolio but others as well, where in '99 people were saying why would I even bother with bonds, since stocks are 20 percent a year on a bad year? And this has really been a great example of why your carefully diversified program is a sound long-term approach.

Page 19 sort of sets out the consensus, you know, the economic underpinning for the capital market assumptions that you have in front of you. They're not critically dependent on this being absolutely accurate, but it's a starting point to put it in context. And, essentially, the consensus economic view when Callan prepared their capital market assumptions was a mild recovery starting in the second half of this year. Now, some people are thinking the recovery might actually start a little earlier, some people are talking about positive first quarter GDP numbers, but it's way too soon at this point to see, but.....

MS. McCAMMON: We lost the connection on

the teleconference.

MR. JENKS: Would you like me to.....

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Yeah, you need to hold up for a second.

(Off record comments - accessing phone)
CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Okay, Mr. Jenks,

continue.

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Pages 20 through 29 of this MR. JENKS: presentation really touch on various valuation issues and unless there are questions on them, I don't -- I think other than to go to Page 27, because it addresses an asset class that has the biggest change in the specific outlook in the next five years, as opposed to what it was last year at this time. And this talks about the domestic fixed income asset class and it's a big change in its prediction, so you want to get a sense, fairly confident, that that's a reasonable assumption. And the best predictor of how you will do over the next five years is the current yield on the broad market of bonds, because they essentially have an average life of about five years, we're forecasting -we're looking out over a five-year period and the way bonds work with interest coming in at whatever the current yield is effectively and then changes in interest rates, if the interest rates go up, you get to reinvest at a higher level through time, but then you have a small capital market

depreciation while the rates are rising. They have a tendency to offset themselves fairly effectively. And so this graph just plots sort of five years shift of the yield and the actual five-year backward looking return of what the bond market had achieved over the previous five years. And you can see that, in fact, is a very good indicator. This is Callan's highest confidence estimate of all their asset classes, they're the most comfortable with this estimate and so it is a big change, but they have a high degree of confidence in this.

Page 30 has the new capital market assumptions on it and I'll just take a couple of moments to note the significant changes. And some of the changes are not particularly significant. Broad domestic equity, the top line, for 2002 the view going forward is that there's going to be one-tenth of a percent better returns per year than Callan thought they were going to be last year. That's really more an expression of the environment is a little better for stocks now than the .1 change. It's not as significant as sort of the direction of change, implying some level of confidence. The standard deviation of those returns is expected to be somewhat higher than it has been in the past. We've gone through a period of very low volatility, it's likely to be a little more volatile going forward. It's really the expression there.

Again, international equities, again onetenth of one percent better going forward from this point than the way it was viewed a year ago. Again, not a significant change.

The big change is in the domestic fixed income asset class. Last year 6.45 percent was the best estimate of five years going forward, the expected return, now it's 5.75 and it's really a consequence of interest rates having come down substantially in response to the slowing economy and the Federal Reserve's decisions to lower short-term interest rates that translated into higher returns this year, but sort of at the expense of a likely outcome going forward, so 5.75 is the expected return for fixed income going forward.

And, finally, a very important item....

MR. BALSIGER: Mr. Jenks, on the standard -- the projected standard deviation, is that the standard deviation of some recent short-term historic numbers? So actual returns over the last five years, you get the standard deviation on that or is it involved in your projection?

MR. JENKS: It is a prospective view of the standard deviation, it's not extrapolation of the past. It certainly is based on, historically, which asset classes are more volatile and which are less volatile, but it also

incorporates a specific judgment about the market going forward.

MR. BALSIGER: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Any other questions?

MR. JENKS: Thank you. I would call your attention, again, to the inflation item at the bottom of the page, again, a substantial decline in the expected inflation rate, going forward over the next five years. And that does have an effect on how you think about your investment policy as it's expressed in nominal terms.

So it's really the assumptions that go into an optimization process that comes out with an asset allocation. And I don't know if there are any questions about those assumptions, and if not, I can touch base on sort of the optimization process and the recommendation that we had brought forward to the investment working group and Molly has reflected to you.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Are there any questions at this point?

(No audible response)

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Okay, why don't you go

MR. JENKS: Then in your packet you should have a sheet that looks something like this. It's a.....

MS. McCAMMON: It's in color.

MR. JENKS: Oh, yours is in color, yeah. In a sense this asset allocation is a mathematical optimization to get the best mix of the three asset classes that your policy incorporates to meet your long-term goals. And before getting to the specifics of what these asset classes are, again, the long-term goal that was articulated was a five percent real rate of return over a long period of time because you really are trying to establish something that's going to last effectively into perpetuity here and it's that long-term goal that is sort of central to what recommendations could come forward. And it's thinking about that long-term goal that's very important to -- I think not only to you, but I was in a meeting of state investment officers right after October and it's kind of these raise your hands around the room, who's planning to change their asset allocation? Almost nobody. planning to change their goals? Well, that's why we're not changing our asset allocation because we haven't changed our goals, so this is a process that everybody goes through and it's good to tie it back to what were you trying to accomplish when you established your goal and that five percent real return is a very typical endowment-type goal and it's consistent with the funding programs and other growth goals that you have laid out and the investment working group has reviewed before.

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So we really started out with, again, what is a five percent real asset allocation going to look like and then what does your own current asset allocation look like with a new view of the world going forward. one here is your current allocation and then mixes two through 10 starting at somewhat more conservative than your return objectives and getting to more aggressive than your return objectives, it gives you an idea what would happen to the asset allocation. Mix six is specifically, if we started right now, what would be exactly a five percent real rate of return investment policy and the thing to note is that mix six is essentially the same as your current I mean, it's sort of a rounding issue of moving one percent from the domestic equity asset to the international equity asset class, but otherwise -- and moving one percent falls into assigning a little more specificity to all this than it deserves. These are estimates and you need to sort of remember that you can't impute more exactness to them than the estimates that gave rise to these formulas, so effectively your current asset allocation is efficient and it meets your long-term goals and it does so at a level of risk that's very comparable to the risk that you've chosen to accept in previous allocation cycles that you've gone through. While slightly higher it's, again, a measurement, estimation that's well within the band of what could be

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considered an estimation error. So the fact the standard
deviation is 10.879 percent now and in 2000 it was 10.59
overall, they're essentially equivalent levels of risk.
And so based on the fact that your current policy is
efficient, meets your long-term goals and is consistent
with the risk tolerance that you have exhibited in the past
and it was the recommendation that you affirm or, in a
sense, don't change your asset allocation at this point.
CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Okay. Thank you.
Questions? Mr. Balsiger.
MR. BALSIGER: I have one dumb question.
Only because I sit on some Canadian/U.S. groups, in this
term international Canadian funds, Canadian equities would
be an international group?
MR. JENKS: Yes, they would.
MR. BALSIGER: Okay.
CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Other questions? Is Bob
going to
MS. McCAMMON: Bob is
MR. STORER: I thought I was doing fine so
far.
(Laughter)
CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Storer, did you have
something to add?

MR. STORER: I'll add a couple of comments,

Mr. Chair, members of the Council. I'm going to take us back to when we first started discussing the initial asset allocation mix and there's a balance. What's your return objective and what's your risk tolerance? And to some degree it's kind of circular because you have to find the right balance between the two. And if you go back to when we first started these discussions we were in the throes of what we now know was the late stages of a bull market in the U.S. stock market. And so a lot of the return objectives included higher weighting towards equities, but the Board and then the Council -- the advisory group and the Council determined that the right mix, if you will, of risk and return objective was a five percent real rate of return. And then a 4.5 percent payout and then some additional income to essentially add an incremental return over inflation.

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The balance then was the objective of that risk tolerance level and to ensure that you had an excess payout schedule that met current goals that you can through inflation proofing, that residual that you leave in the fund, would meet future needs. And that's how it was determined that an asset allocation with a five percent real rate of return was the appropriate objective.

Now, the debate tends to go not from well, let's have more equities but, geez, we're in a bear market,

let's have fewer equities. I have found that the most successful ones are the funds that define their risk tolerance, define their return objectives and then stay particularly disciplined.

One thing that came across my desk late last week that I brought with me that I thought was particularly germane to your discussion and that's an article by gentleman named Keith Ambiture, he runs a Toronto-based consulting firm, primarily for pension funds. And he wrote a list of what do excellent pension funds look like, and some of them are germane to this discussion. I'm only going to highlight a couple. One is the identification of an asset portfolio that looks like your liabilities. And you've defined your liabilities as your payout stream. A prospective risk/return assessment protocol that references the liabilities and that that naive portfolio, your benchmark, is a risk-minimizing benchmark.

Another point that I think is key, and you have it in your policy as well, and that's an organization design chart with optimal layering and delegation of characteristics. And you've done that in your investment policies, recognizing the Executive Director's role, the advisors, et cetera. So all of this reinforces, I believe, continuing the existing asset allocation, which is a very

disciplined approach, it's consistent with your payout objectives and that's why I agreed with the recommendation that continuing with the existing allocation is the appropriate recommendation.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Thank you. Are there questions of Mr. Storer?

(No audible response)

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Bushre, are you on

line?

MR. BUSHRE: Yes, I am.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Thank you very much. I think you're on the other side of this debate. Would you like to give the Council a quick summary of your views on our perspective asset allocation?

MR. BUSHRE: Well, the decision was to stick with the existing asset allocation and I was advocating a stronger allocation to bonds and a lighter allocation to equities. And the reason for that was the Callan 2002 capital market outlook, I really didn't see any evidence in reading through it that conditions or equity prices are going to improve any time soon. And while we're looking at a projected 9.2 and 9.3 percent return over the next five years, we've been looking for that for the past two. And by looking back over my old documents I can see that the projection two years ago was about the same thing.

	And I think that with the payout requirements of this fund
2	coming up that it really needs a stronger allocation to
3	assets that actually generate cash, such as bonds, rather
4	than an allocation to equities, which rely strictly on
5	appreciation because the dividend payout is so small. And
6	that's a thumbnail sketch of where I'm coming from.
7	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Okay. Thank you. Are
8	there questions for Mr. Bushre? Mr. Rue.
9	MR. RUE: It was probably in here,
10	Mr. Tillery, but I can't remember what his recommendation
11	was in terms of percentage change.
12	MS. McCAMMON: He didn't have a specific
13	recommendation.
14	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Peter, do you have one?
15	MR. BUSHRE: It was the allocation asset
16	alternative number four.
17	MR. RUE: So that's about an eight percent
18	change.
19	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: As I understand, that
20	would increase our bonds by 11 percent and reduce equities
21	by, yeah, nine percent, eight percent.
22	Are there other questions?
23	(No audible response)
24	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Jenks, Mr. Storer,

do you want to respond to that? Or do you have any.....

Well, I have at least one brief MR. JENKS: comment, just to make sure that there's no confusion. are anticipating making some payouts out of this fund, but you don't need to pick individual asset classes or your investment policy to generate that kind of current -they're paying cash as the way you get your return in order That the funding system, to make those cash transactions. because of the pooling that's available though the State system, is independent of the kind of return that is generated. So it makes no difference from the funding perspective if it's capital appreciation, whether that's capital appreciation in a bond portfolio or a stock portfolio or whether it's interest or dividends, there's no distinction that needs to be made. One of the benefits of the pooling is that that liquidity is available there, so you do not need to be concerned about that. At least that particular, you know, issue, that it's, in a sense, taken care of for you and allows you, then, just to focus on your long-term goals.

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CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Storer.

MR. STORER: I would add -- we can have a fun discussion on the current markets at length, but I believe there's a fundamental issue that you must deal with as fiduciaries and that is you have determined a payout schedule and you must have an asset allocation that's

consistent with that objective. And if one was to adopt a mix that was below that, your liability objective, if you will, then you have to consider not only adjusting your asset allocation but you have to -- you really -- you must -- strong words, you must as fiduciaries adjust your payout schedule as well.

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CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Ms. McCammon.

MS. McCAMMON: Mr. Chairman, I didn't bring this with me, but I also downloaded some articles last week, too. And one of them was a summary, I think it was in the New York Times, about a recent meeting of college endowments and they, like us, are faced with a similar situation because they also have commitments in terms of payout. The average payout by a university foundation is five percent. Our payout policy is 4.5 percent and, even though we are targeting a five percent real rate of return, our payout actually is more conservative than the real rate And there was a discussion that a number of the of return. universities actually have decided to tighten their belts a little bit and reduce their payout and they're reducing it from five percent to an average of 4.8 percent, so still the payout that the Council has adopted, the 4.5 percent, is still conservative when you look at kind of the whole spectrum of universities and other endowments and foundations. And I think they've all faced similar

situations of do we change our asset allocation in response to what the market looks like now and, for the most part, I think they might have done some minor tweaking, but basically everyone else is pretty much holding to a very similar pattern that the Trustee Council has here.

MR. STORER: If I may.....

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Storer.

MR. STORER:add to that? It's just one endowment fund, but we are -- at the Permanent Fund are close to the treasurer at MIT and what MIT did is not dissimilar to what you did, where they use a payout formula, it's over a moving average, et cetera. But they also paid out a lower rate than their return object, modestly lower, for essentially the same reason, I think, you are, where you're building that cushion in the fund for the days when you fall short. And, again, I emphasize that's just one fund, but it looks very similar to your approach.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Other questions or comments from the Council? Commissioner Rue.

MR. RUE: Just really quickly, I'm trying to read the rate of return that alternate four gives you and I just don't see that anywhere, where is that?

MS. McCAMMON: It's down below.

MR. RUE: Where?

MS. McCAMMON: On the second..... 1 2 MR. RUE: Oh, okay. MS. McCAMMON: It's 7.5 percent is the 3 return. 4 MR. RUE: Yeah, there you go. 5 CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Are there other 6 7 questions or comments? 8 (No audible response) CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Bushre, did you have 9 anything to add before we sort of close this up? 10 MR. BUSHRE: No, I don't, Mr. Chairman. 11 CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Okay. Thank you. 12 13 Ms. McCammon, this was listed as a tentative action item. MS. McCAMMON: You are required to review 14 the asset allocation policy every year, you're not required 15 to change it. The current policy is good through 2004, so 16 it's only if you choose to change it that you need to take 17 action. 18 19 MR. RUE: So, Mr. Chair, it would take a motion by one of us to change it. 20 21 CHAIRMAN TILLERY: That's my understanding. I guess my own sense is that we should stay the course on 22 23 this, I think we recognize when we went into it that some years we would earn a lot of money and we would have to 24

resist the temptation to expend it, but in other years we

would earn less and we should resist the temptation to not expend. It is unfortunate that we started with the latter rather than the former, but it's where we seem to be and my own view is that we should stay the course.

Is there anyone who wishes to make a motion to change the allocation?

(No audible response)

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Seeing none, it looks like the allocation will remain the same, then. Thank you, gentleman, for coming here and thank you, Peter, for being on the phone, we appreciate it.

MR. BUSHRE: You're welcome, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Okay. That brings us, I guess, back to the Executive Director's report. We got about 15 minutes before public comment. Ms. McCammon.

MS. McCAMMON: Okay, let me go back to it.

Actually, if I could go back real briefly, Mr. Chairman, to the PAG charter. I would just like to get some sense from the Trustees and other than the make up of those interests and which ones stay on and which ones go off, if there's a general sense that we're going in the right direction here? And some discussion, also, about legislators versus resource managers as ex-officio, or how do that aspect of it. Because I do want to bring this back for an action item at the next meeting if possible. It takes a while to

get this through the process.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Rue.

MR. RUE: Okay. I guess I would suggest that we not have any ex-officio members. I wouldn't put either one on, if legislators didn't participate and I think agency folks you invite the ones that you think you need. That would be my recommendation and I'll just throw it out there for others. I like the ideas of Native landowners, as well as tribal governments and I like local governments. So I think you're moving in the right direction with those exceptions.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: I guess I'm assuming that part of the question would be about expanding the scope and some of these other questions up top.

MS. McCAMMON: Right.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Expanding the scope is probably the most significant one. Mr. Balsiger.

MR. BALSIGER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I should remember this more clearly, but we're envisioning a STAC and a PAC and is there a third group that we're anticipating as an advisory group for the Trustees down the road or is it just those two?

MS. McCAMMON: Those two.

MR. BALSIGER: Okay, thanks.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Although the STAC seems

to have these subsets.

MS. McCAMMON: The STAC has layers of subcommittees down below, but those are more working committees than.....

MR. RUE: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Rue.

MR. RUE: Maybe you all did this when I wasn't here. Molly, what do you see as the advantage of adding the scope, changing the scope?

MS. McCAMMON: It's just being a little bit more specific, I think it's actually within the existing scope, it's just different language. Let's see, you look at the existing scope, it's on the first page of the draft, planning, evaluation and allocation of available funds. Planning, evaluation and conduct of injury assessments and restoration activities. And then we added planning, evaluation and conduct of long-term monitoring and research activities. You could say that's contained within A and B, it's just a little bit more specifically germane to the GEM Program.

MR. RUE: Uh-huh. Mr. Chairman, I guess I had assumed that that was in there anyway, they've never been shy.....

MS. McCAMMON: It's not as specific, it's within allocation of available funds, it's within -- we

believe the GEM Program is a restoration activity, so it's within that, but it's just a little bit more. I think it's helpful to have that.

MR. RUE: I think it is, too, but I don't see it as huge change either.

MS. McCAMMON: And it's not, you know, inconsistent, it's certainly within A and B.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Ms. Lisowski.

MS. LISOWSKI: Two questions, I guess.

One, and maybe you already did this, but I guess I didn't follow it. Is there a particular reason for changing the name of the entity? And, second, why are we increasing membership? I thought we were having a hard enough time getting people to attend the PAG, at times, and so I'm just wondering why we want to expand the membership even further?

MS. McCAMMON: Well, in answer to the first question about changing the title. I think it was -- this, again, came from the members of the current PAG wanting to look at -- to put the emphasis on looking at the overall program and so emphasizing that sense of Program Advisory Committee. And calling it a committee rather than a group basically to reflect parity to the STAC, that there are two committees kinds of things. But there wasn't any, you know, super strong feelings about that. If there's a

problem with that I don't think that they would have a problem going back to it, but it was more of a sense that reflected better their view of the new group.

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In terms of the membership, we had talked several years ago about actually reducing it more to the size of, like, nine to 11 members, but what's happened over the last few years is that we still have a very active outreach program, but when you look at our meetings and the number of people who actually call in and submit public comment it really has tapered significantly over the last few years, unless there's some particular hot issue on the And, in fact, our biggest source of public advice has been from the Public Advisory Group. And they have been really a great sounding board and very helpful in terms of providing different perspectives on looking at various issues that have come before us. So I actually think it's better to have as large a group as possible to manage because having a formal group, having members, people -- not all are able to attend all of the meetings, but you do get a good cross section who live in the region who have concern for the resources in that region and it's just been very invaluable. So I think that going to the 20 is still workable and the more advice here the better.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Balsiger.

MR. BALSIGER: Yes, I had some -- I'm going

to STAC process and recalling all these committees, so I'm concerned about the overall travel and expense with all the number of groups we're setting up. But I can't see out of this green table how we get to 20, so maybe you could help me a little. There's only one aquaculture, one commercial fishing, one now for those two combined commercial and recreational -- commercial tourism, recreational. add all those up, how many science and academic people are there?

MS. McCAMMON: There could be any number.

MR. BALSIGER: I see. So in that case I can see how you....

MS. McCAMMON: Any of these seats could be any number, it's a balance overall, so some of these interests may have two people.

MR. BALSIGER: Okay, thank you. I understand now.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: And I guess I would also note that there is a number six down there that would cut the number of meetings in half, so even though you're slightly expanding the group, you are cutting the costs almost in half.

MS. McCAMMON: Potentially.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Rue.

MR. RUE: And, again, I apologize for being

late, so I may have missed this. What was the logic behind marine transportation, is this so we can work for folks on platforms of convenience, on research, that kind of thing, what was the idea behind that? And another regional monitoring program, what was that?

MS. McCAMMON: Well, the regional monitoring program is something like Prince William Sound RCAC, Cook Inlet RCAC and in terms of long-term monitoring activities we have a lot of things in common now. So, again, it's getting people who have similar goals actually at the table discussing things as their program grows and develops, that's the reason for the regional monitoring program.

Marine transportation reflected mainly when you're looking at a focus on the ocean, marine commercial activities between tourism and shipping or some form of transportation, they're the biggest users of the marine waters. And so if we're looking at any kind of monitoring program that includes ocean observations or any activities like that. We've had a lot of discussions lately with various people interested in those aspects and getting them more involved in an actual long-term program, I think, would be very beneficial.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: I would also note that....

MS. McCAMMON: It could be oil industry, it could be, you know, private shipping, it could be any kind of marine transportation.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: It should be noted that through the long and hard efforts of NOAA, the Department of Justice has slowly come around to the position that we can expend more of our funds on oil spill prevention and response and that is, again, another reason to have marine transportation in the future.

Mr. Balsiger.

MR. RUE: So did you get enough feedback, Mr. Chair? Molly?

MS. McCAMMON: I did. We can move on now.

MR. BALSIGER: The MOA is between the United States Department of Justice, et cetera, so just the Secretary of the Interior signs it, can you remind me of why that is?

MS. McCAMMON: Because each FACA committee has to have one Federal agency that it goes through and, historically, it's been through the Department of Interior. However, I'm sure if.....

MR. BALSIGER: No, no, I was just curious.

I think that's exactly the right way to do it. I just wanted to be reminded. Thank you.

(Laughter)

MS. PEARCE: You're welcome to do your process, rather than me doing ours.

MR. BALSIGER: Just wanted to be sure who got the reward, you know.

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Okay. Ms. McCammon, are you....

MS. McCAMMON: I've got feedback, thank you. We'll send another draft around and keep working on this.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: We're still on the Executive Director's report?

MS. McCAMMON: We're still on the Executive Director's report, so the next item I wanted to -- just in your package is to let you note that there are the quarterly project status report and financial reports. And these are provided to you, usually, one to two months after the quarter ends, and if you ever at any time have questions be sure to give me a call on them. Again with the projects, again it's late reports. And we keep plugging away at them. And I think it's something -- the whole issue of reports and how we work through the process to ensure that revised reports actually get done and submitted back to us. It's something we'll be looking at in terms of our revised operating procedures this spring

and summer. Otherwise, I think, if you have any specific questions you can ask me.

We have in your binder a proposed 2002

Council meeting schedule and you have down here February

25th and then we started working through all of the things

that needed to be done in the next six to eight months,

especially as we go about implementing GEM, and it became

clear that this year we'll probably have more meetings than

we had last year. And they don't all have to be in person,

they can be by teleconference or whatever seems most

appropriate. But we started laying things out and trying

to put things in a way where you would have a briefing on a

major issue at one meeting and then consider as an action

item the following meeting.

So when you start going through that we have, about April 1st, for an action item would be the STAC appointments. The injured species list actually would be a briefing not an action item around April 1st. And then the PAG charter and membership make up would be an action item for April 1st.

About June 4th or early in June would be a briefing on the NRC report on the GEM document, we're expecting that at the end of April, and proposed revisions to the GEM document. A briefing on revised operating and report procedures. And then the injured species list would

actually be an action item at that time, in early June.

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In early July we would have the GEM Program document coming back to you for action. The revised operating and report procedure before you for action and then a briefing on a new data policy.

About August 2nd approve phase one projects, adopt a new data policy and look at the current habitat grant, which expires at the end of September, and consider whether to renew or extend it.

And then in November approve those phase two projects. And, if you recall, at the last meeting in December we talked about this year's invitation being two And the first one is basically for continuing projects for lingering oil effects, for things that we know will continue on in 2003. And those proposals are in our current schedule, it's kind of how we work things now, the deadline being April 15th, then we do a review, they come before you in early August. But in order to do the second phase, which is mainly GEM proposals, we thought it was important to do that after the NRC report was received, after the GEM document was revised and you adopted it before we put out an invitation for proposals to implement. So we have this under a very tight schedule. Probably the invitation for phase two projects would go out around the 1st of August with proposals due in late September and then kind of trying to crunch this whole review process together in the fall.

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We thought that it would be helpful to have this Trustee Council review and approve those projects. And in order to do that requires the Council taking action in the second or third week in November, because we will have a change in administration, and I believe the new governor comes in December 1st or 2nd, very early December. But there's always a transition time of several months with the new administration and I don't think these will be controversial, it's just getting someone in place and up to speed so we can actually get things done in this next fiscal year.

So this is kind of the proposal and there will probably be a little bit of shifting around with the dates and the items, but it's our best estimate right now of what needs to be accomplished in this next year and about what time of year. So you can see about, at least, five more meetings in this next year. So if you have anything else here that you see needs to be added, I'm sure there will be more items, there always is.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Questions, comments or complaints?

MS. McCAMMON: No complaints.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Balsiger.

1	MR. BALSIGER: One comment, the June the
2	North Pacific Fishery Management Council meets in Dutch
3	Harbor from about the 2nd to the 12th of June. And in
4	April, of course, I think the last day of March is Easter
5	and so the first is the Monday after Easter.
6	MS. McCAMMON: Right.
7	MR. BALSIGER: If we start it late, it's
8	fine, but the Comm Fish in Kodiak is from the 3rd until the
9	6th, so you probably know all of those, but
10	MS. McCAMMON: Yeah, it's going to be
11	tough. Okay.
12	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: We're running into
13	public comment.
14	MS. McCAMMON: You want to do public
15	comment and then we'll come back.
16	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: It may be very brief.
17	Okay, we will move to public comment at this time. Is
18	there anyone on line who wishes to make a public comment?
19	(No audible response)
20	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Is there anyone on line?
21	(No audible response)
22	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Is there anyone here who
23	would like to make a public comment?
24	(No audible response)
25	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Hearing none, the public

comment session is closed. Ms. McCammon.

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Okay. Moving on then. MS. McCAMMON: In your packet also is a draft, December 4th, of the Memorandum of Agreement among the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, the North Pacific Research Board and the Northern Fund of the Pacific Salmon Commission and the University of Alaska. And I just wanted to report to you that we have had discussion with all of these groups. think there is support from all of them. The one group that is maybe a little hesitant, and we aren't quite sure how to do this, is with the Northern Fund. The Canadians were briefed on the MOA and they were a little questioning about why they should be involved in it. So this may be the American side of the Northern Fund to begin with, we'll have to see how that develops. But I did want to just report back to you that I'm continuing to work on this, try to get language that's agreeable to all the parties. has been some suggestion by some people that it be more expansive, that it include individual agencies, Federal and State agencies and their research program, as well as the programs of the Trustee Council, the North Pacific Research Board, the Northern Fund. I think for a starting point it's better to keep it to these funding groups and not have it collapse by making it too large to begin with. Individual agencies could always add on later, but my

recommendation would be to stay with the smaller group.

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There was also, I think, some discussion, and both Jim and Frank could speak to this, at the North Pacific Research Board that, you know, wondering why there was a need for a formal MOA, that people are supposed to coordinate and collaborate anyway, and won't we all do it anyway, even without an MOA? And I would argue that, yes, we're always supposed to coordinate and collaborate work with others, but I think it would be really beneficial in this case to have a -- to institutionalize that process and to formalize it to a much greater extent. And that the agreement itself does not require people to do anything very onerous, basically sharing resources, agreeing to sit down and talk to each other to try to work out joint priorities, to collaborate to the greatest extent possible. So I don't think they're things that anybody would be opposed to, necessarily, so I think there is benefit in having this formalized arrangement.

So I just wanted to check in with you again as we proceed down this path that we are still on the same path.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Okay. Are there questions or comments? Mr. Rue.

MR. RUE: Mr. Chairman, I think it is a good idea. I think it is helpful to put this sort of stuff

in writing and have a formal agreement among groups. agree you could do all this without it, but I think it's better to have a formal agreement and think it through and say, yep, we're committed to do it. One question I have, it may seem like a nitpick, but it raises the question, I think, you raised earlier, and that is in the first paragraph under Purpose, we say, the parties have shared overlapping authority for research, monitoring and management. Now, that begs the question of who are we signing as? Are we signing as members of the Trustee Council or for our agencies? Because I don't think the Trustee Council and NPRB actually manages anything, but if we're signing as Department of Interior, Department of Fish and Game, Department of National Marine Fisheries Service, whatever, then you are signing as the manager and are you committing to coordinate your own internal research priorities with this group or not? So I would get rid of the word management because all we're doing is research coordination of these bodies, not of our agencies. that begs the question of who signs? Do all the Trustees sign, do all the members of NPRB sign, or do the Executive Directors all sign? I think we're signing as members of research boards, we're committing to coordinate our research of the bodies and nothing more than that at this point. Although I think there are benefits to doing more

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than that, but at this point we're biting off a piece of the elephant.

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And so I think getting rid of the word management helps, it gets rid of some possible confusion.

And I think who signs probably stays all the Trustee

Council members and NPRB members, but I could go either way there. You could sign as the Executive Director after a motion and, you know, a vote.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Ms. Lisowski.

MS. LISOWSKI: Mr. Chairman, I have similar concerns, only I think I reached a different result. know in the past we've had some questions that have come up and on legal review as to what authority the Council, as an entity, has to enter into certain kinds of other contracts or agreements or -- and so I quess I would ask that before we go too far down this path that we get legal review of the document from DOJ and DOL and see whether we are actually signing as the Council as an entity and whether we have that authority under the settlement documents to do I think on the Federal side we may have more problems with that than maybe the State side does, but I do think that may be a problem. And that may get to your question of do we sign in the capacity as agencies, in which case we do have more leeway to do that, as opposed to the Council as an entity itself.

1	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Rue.
2	MR. RUE: I would assume that nothing in
3	this agreement would abrogate our responsibility as
4	Trustees. And maybe we need something explicit there, so
5	that if we ever do run into a specific problem with our
6	Trustee Council role and some project or some
7	coordination function, well, Trustee Council role wins if
8	there's a conflict. But I can't imagine there would be a
9	conflict, so I that's a hard one for me to worry about
10	MS. McCAMMON: Agreeing to meet and share
11	information.
12	MR. RUE: Yeah.
13	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Right.
14	MR. RUE: How does that somehow run
15	contrary to our Trustee responsibility?
16	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: It seems unusual but,
17	you know, the anti-deficiency clause also seems a little
18	superfluous, but you do have them in there so perhaps you
19	can have
20	MS. McCAMMON: This has been reviewed by
21	the Department of Law.
22	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: An anti-something law.
23	MS. McCAMMON: Yeah, something.
24	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Balsiger.

MS. LISOWSKI: I would -- Mr. Chairman,

just to follow up on my comment, then, if the Department of Law signed off on this, I would like DOJ to review and sign off on it as well, because I know this has come up in the past in different context. And, you know, we do have more in here than just share information and all try and get along. I mean, there is language in here about jointly developing a comprehensive monitoring plan which I don't know exactly what that means and how that fits in with GEM, I thought that was our comprehensive monitoring plan, so I mean, there are some things in here that perhaps commit us beyond simply data sharing, but I would just like DOJ's view on whether the Council can do that.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Balsiger.

MR. BALSIGER: I think on the North Pacific Research Board, let's see, we had maybe an executive committee meeting, I can't recall what we called it, at which some questions were raised and we wanted to bring it to a meeting of the full board, which is some 19 people. So there was some comments just on the language. I think the management issue was one. There was a couple of other things, so that will be coming back.

And to your notion that perhaps the U.S. part of the Northern Fund could sign, I don't think there is a U.S. side of the Northern Fund, I think the Northern Fund exists, which is three Canadians and three U.S. people

	and so I'm not sure there would be a capacity to sign on
	behalf of the Northern Fund for the U.S. side, we could
	create a separate thing saying, as a member of the Northern
	Fund I agree, somehow, but I think that would be pretty
	strange with me as a person on the Northern Fund not having
	supported the Canadian side, I'm not quite sure how that
,	would work, so I think we need to work to get the Canadians
	to agree that it's appropriate as opposed to having the
1	U.S. side sign.
	MR. RUE: Now that they've beaten us in
	hockey twice they should agree to anything.
	(Laughter)
	MR. BALSIGER: I'm sorry, I didn't catch
Adapt and the state of the stat	that.
	MR. RUE: Since they've beaten us in both
	hockey games I think they would agree to anything.
	MS. McCAMMON: Men's and women's.
	MR. BALSIGER: Curling, too.
	(Laughter)
A second description of the second descripti	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Are there other
	questions or comments?
	(No audible response)
	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Ms. McCammon, do you
	have sufficient direction?

MS. McCAMMON: Yes.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Okay.

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MS. McCAMMON: Okay. Then the next item that I wanted to brief you on is the oceans and watershed symposium and there is a draft agenda in your packet dated February 15th. I just wanted to report to you, again, that this project is also going forward. We do have space booked at the Captain Cook Hotel for June 18th and 19th. You have a draft agenda here with names for speakers, invited speakers, and those who have confirmed. basically, I just wanted to say it's all coming together, there's been an incredible amount of support. There's also additional funding that's been put forth, so I think we'll be able to meet the budget and provide additional travel We have space for up to 450 for the actual symposium, although I think we're probably looking closer to 200-250. And then there's space for 210 at lunch.

And I do appreciate all of the agency people who have been involved in this, they've been really helpful and productive in putting this together. But I just wanted to bring this to your attention so you can put it on your calendar also. And, again, as part of this deadlines usually motivate people to get things done. We did put the signing of the Memorandum of Agreement on the agenda for the symposium just as a target date by which to get reviews and decisions made and to actually, you know,

if we say we're going to do it, maybe it'll actually happen. So that's our hope is that in conjunction with this symposium there would be the signing of this agreement.

MS. PEARCE: So which of our meetings would you expect to bring the MOA back to this group?

MS. McCAMMON: Well, that's a good point there, that needs to then -- going back to our TC meeting schedule, that one about June 4th would have to be before then, so it's probably looking more like May 31st or, you know, sometime around that time. We'll do a polling real quickly and get a date set for that, but....

MS. PEARCE: Just for curiosity sake, because I'm the new kid on the block. When you ask the Department of Justice for a review of something, do you do that one through of our Federal agencies or do you just go straight to DOJ?

MS. McCAMMON: I just go straight to DOJ, they have an attorney here, Gina Belt, who's been involved in our process and then she usually works through whoever back in Washington, D.C. she needs to.

MS. PEARCE: Okay.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Balsiger.

MR. BALSIGER: Yes, thank you. Let's see, the last item on this, on the second day, says the first

joint meeting of NPRB, Trustees and Northern Fund. I presume Northern Fund -- I was just at a Northern Fund meeting maybe a week ago Friday and this wasn't on our agenda and I don't recall the Northern Fund group talking about participating. I presume they've been invited and maybe there's been a response from them?

MS. McCAMMON: I know Kevin Duffy has spoken with the group, maybe it was in the December meeting or early January. He has talked to them about it. And, again, whatever you can do to help further that discussion along would be helpful. I offered to make a presentation on it and kind of elevate the discussion, so if you think that would be helpful.

MR. BALSIGER: Thank you.

MS. McCAMMON: It is being a little presumptuous putting them on the agenda, I suppose.

MR. BALSIGER: Well, I was getting back to Frank's point about who signs, you know, if it's executive directors, we'd have to make sure that the Executive Director of the Northern Fund knew about it and had it on his schedule.

MS. McCAMMON: Right.

MR. BALSIGER: And if it's the six committee members of the Northern Fund, then I doubt all six would be there, there would have to be some circulating

draft.

MS. McCAMMON:

MR. RUE: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Rue.

Yeah.

MR. RUE: I mean, not to get into the weeds too deep, but the NPRB meeting that's what, 20 people, that is on the executive committee? That could be a large meeting, so we just need to think through all the logistics of how we all move ahead at the same time and then who needs to be here, and then for what. If it's simply signing an MOA that's two minutes. If there's more business to be done -- you know, 1:30 to 4:00, so I haven't thought about that at all. Do you have some initial thoughts on what we might do in those three hours if we have an MOA to sign and we have the first meeting?

MS. McCAMMON: My original feeling was that just getting a signing of the document and celebrating it was sufficient reason for the meeting. There was a request by some other members of your NPRB Executive Committee that maybe this would be a good time to have a first meeting and to have some initial discussion.

MR. RUE: Oh, I think it could be, but maybe it's how do we move forward, what are some of the implementation steps? If we get to the point of signing something, it would be nice to sign it and then say, okay,

what are some of the things we want to do in the next six months? And put together an agenda and briefings and maybe the executive directors could say, here are the kinds of things we see happening in the next six months or a year that will allow us to move ahead with the implementation of this agreement. That might be real helpful, if we can get there.

MS. McCAMMON: And there's only three and a half months until that time, so this -- I'm really going to be cranking up activity.....

MR. RUE: I know.

MS. McCAMMON:on this one to get this done. And we'll really need your help to do that, all of your help.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Balsiger.

MR. BALSIGER: Mr. Chairman, I suppose this is too detailed as well, but the Northern Fund will meet again on May 14 and 15 and so you need to keep that in mind. And then the week of the 27th of May is a meeting in Sitka for the whole week, so that doesn't leave much time.....

MS. McCAMMON: Of the Northern Fund? Or the Council?

MR. BALSIGER: No, that's actually of the council chairmen from all the different council and

executive directors.

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MS. McCAMMON: Yeah, right.

MR. BALSIGER: But I'll have to be there.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Drue.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Cam MS. PEARCE: Toomey and I met with Molly on Friday and just so the whole group is aware, Jim Tate, the Science Advisor for the Department of Interior, who many of you met when he was here for the environmental forum earlier this month, is reshaping the way the Department of Interior looks at science, does science and does research. And we're in the very early stages of that, everything of this sort that the Department is involved in in terms of research, monitoring and science, and the gathering thereof, and the decisionmaking process using that science is under review. has just an initial quick review of the draft, we had some comments we brought back to Molly, we'll be going back to him and getting some further information, but the Department's ability to be -- not so much to be a part of the symposium, because I don't want to make it sound like we won't come, but the way we react to these sorts of meetings and symposiums in the future is going to be directed by he and the Secretary's Science Committee and I'm not yet sure what's that going to look like, quite frankly, nor is anyone else. So you may see the Department

have different response capability in the future, I think enhanced, but it will probably look a little different.

But I do have to take these sorts of things back to the Secretary's office before we launch.

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CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Thank you. Ms. Brown.

I just wanted to commend Molly MS. BROWN: This is, I think, incredibly for pulling this together. important for these issues in this state. You know, I can't think of any other time when we've had these kinds of resources available, these well-endowed funds that could actually put together a research and monitoring program. And, you know, I agree with what Frank says, let's focus on research and monitoring at this point and not management, because having begged, cajoled, pleaded and failed for the last seven years to try and do that with some of our Federal -- between Federal and State, I think if we can at least focus on research and monitoring to begin with, we can set the stage where the managing agencies might ultimately then come around and join into this. think this is a fabulous effort. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: I guess I concur. I think the MOA is important, I think the symposium is important. Ms. McCammon, what's the status of actually having the NPRB co-located here?

MS. McCAMMON: Well, the executive director

has been in the process of moving in for almost two months now, he isn't in yet, so.....

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: But they have actually agreed that they will locate here?

MS. McCAMMON: It's my understanding, although I've heard that it may not be as long term as I had anticipated, there seems to be some question about that.

MR. BALSIGER: I would say there is no agreement that the North Pacific Research Board's staff, executive director and whatever staff will be here.

MS. McCAMMON: If there is not, we have space available if any agency needs extra space.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Okay. Mr. Rue.

MR. RUE: I won't touch the last one yet, anymore. But I would be interested if we all think that it's best to commit as Council representatives to the MOA, rather than for our agencies. Is that the general notion that we're all working on? Because, I mean, I don't feel like I'm committing the Fish and Game, what little research we might do, would be brought into the cooperative process. And I'm wondering if, Drue, that addresses your issue in terms of speaking as a Council rep versus an Interior representative? I mean, are we all on the same sheet of music that we think we're just speaking as Trustee Council

members and not our agency research programs?

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MS. PEARCE: Well, in my case, while that may end up being true, frankly, the new administration is still figuring out the EVOS Trustee Council, what it does, where it came from, so I don't have the ability to say that yet.

MR. RUE: Okay. All right. That's fine.

I haven't heard from the other agencies either, are we all sort of on the same sheet of music? Does silence mean yes?

MS. LISOWSKI: Well, I guess, just from Agriculture's standpoint, my concern that I raised is not so much directed at whether this is a positive thing, I think it is, it's just how the document itself is formatted and whether the Council as an entity really has the authority to enter into this as opposed to the agency representatives themselves. So, you know, the Council was created through the MOA and consent decree and it only has what authority is granted to it under that and entering into separate agreements may not be within that authority. I know we have talked in the past about how we don't have contractual authority to enter into those kinds of That's the angle I'm sort of coming from is agreements. whether we, as an entity, have that authority to enter into a Memorandum of Agreement, not that I oppose the concept of going forward with this by any means.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Other comments?

Mr. Balsiger.

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MR. BALSIGER: Well, those are things that probably affect NOAA or Department of Commerce as well, I don't intend to comment on them, but I think Ms. Brown suggested that sequentially, at least, that these three, the University Northern Fund, the North Pacific Research Board and us could do it, just the councils or whatever. would think that down the road that it would be good to involve the Federal agencies as well, but still it's -there's commitments here, of course, but no commitments of major funds or towards major programs, it's a commitment towards cooperation and planning and I think that that should bring in the Federal agencies eventually. that that's a whole -- and the State agencies probably, that's a whole different level of complexity and so rather than stall the process by making sure all of that's in there as well, I think the best thing is to go forward with the MOA as it's written, just with the entities described, notwithstanding Maria's concerns.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Any other comments or questions?

(No audible response)

MS. McCAMMON: Okay. The only other item that I wanted to talk to you about is that we are taking

this opportunity because we're going into the GEM Program more extensively to look at the existing procedures that the Council last revised and updated on August 3rd, 2000. And we will be putting together a work group and looking at various aspects of this. I think the big issues that we'll be looking at are things such as whether to continue having an external audit; the general administration formula that was adopted some years back; what are allowable and unallowable costs; how we address title and use and surplus of equipment; the reporting requirements that we currently have; the financial reports; the quarterly status reports; annual reports; and final reports, those kinds of things. We'll be looking at whether we're requiring more accountability than others, whether it should be less reporting, more streamlined. Continue to have high accountability, but less reporting requirements. We'll be looking at all of that and what we'd like to do is come up with a revised draft of this to review in June and then have you adopt it in July. We just think that this is a good opportunity now, at this time, to look at these things with fresh eyes and maybe have some changes there as we embark on the new program.

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So what I will be asking all of you to do, and we were kind of looking at this and I was talking to Sandra as to what is the best person and the work group

that we had on the STAC process was really helpful, it was a good group of people working and we were talking about who would be the best -- what kind of people were we looking for, was it more administrative types or more policy types or what and it's actually going to be a mix of both. And probably what we'll do is maybe we'll just work the agency liaisons for now and do an agenda of the various issues and as we look at different issues we'll be asking for your agency to help find who's the person who knows most about accounting procedures in your agency who can sit in at a work group, at a session just on that particular topic or whatever.

So we will be looking for more help. We'll also have some members of the Public Advisory Group going through this process and probably also looking for a couple external agency people, too. It's helpful just to get people who aren't involved with our process who just have a little bit different perspective just to ask more questions about why are you doing that and what does it accomplish and just kind of broadens the discussion. So at this point I won't be asking for names for this work group because I will use your agency liaison, unless you want someone else to be your contact. And I think Interior would be the main question just because you have multiple liaisons here, whether you want to have one point of contact there.

Т	MS. PEARCE: Yean, let me think about it.
2	Right off the top of my head I'd say use Cam and Reclos
3	(ph) as the primary point of contact and then let them work
4	with the
5	MS. McCAMMON: With the others.
6	MS. PEARCE:different bureau folks,
7	depending upon what the topic is and how it fits. Probably
8	makes the most sense.
9	MS. McCAMMON: Okay. But we will set up a
10	schedule and try to keep the topics kind of grouped so that
11	we get the expertise we need. You know, have certain
12	issues at one meeting and kind of divide it up that way,
13	but we will be looking at all of these very
14	comprehensively.
15	And that's it.
16	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Any comments or
17	questions?
18	(No audible response)
19	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: And that's it for the
20	Executive Director's report?
21	MS. McCAMMON: Yes.
22	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: That brings us to 11:30,
23	the next item is the Science
24	MS. McCAMMON: Break.
25	CHAIRMAN TILLERY:and Technical

1	Advisory Committee. That was a
2	MS. McCAMMON: A break.
3	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Is it time for a break?
4	MS. McCAMMON: I think it's time for a
5	break.
6	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Is this a five-minute
7	break or longer?
8	MS. McCAMMON: Even though we don't have
9	we did order lunch and I'm not sure just because we
.0	didn't know how long exactly this meeting would go for and
L1	I'm not sure if it's here yet or not. It might be here. I
.2	think we said 11:30, so it should be here shortly.
.3	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Why don't you check? If
L 4	it's here we should probably think about as I understand
.5	it, there's no executive session planned for today.
L6	MS. BROWN: I was going to suggest, there's
.7	a work item down in the Work Plan adjustments. Tom Chappel
-8	is here in case there are questions and he might not be
L9	able to stay longer, so I was wondering if we could do that
20	issue at least?
21	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: If that's okay with
22	everyone to take that out of order on the agenda? Mr. Rue,
23	does that work with you?

MR. RUE: Sure.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Can everybody -- is this

24

25

about.... 1 MS. McCAMMON: You may get a quick yes or 2 3 no. 4 CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Is this a fairly quick 5 one.... MS. McCAMMON: 6 Yes. 7 CHAIRMAN TILLERY:or do we need a five-minute break? 8 9 MR. RUE: Yeah, if we get out of here quicker by saying no, let's go. 10 11 MS. McCAMMON: No, I think it's pretty quick. 12 CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Okay, this is a short 13 item, do we need a break before it or -- anybody urgent? 14 1.5 (No audible response) MS. McCAMMON: It's the coral or the salmon 16 colored paper there and, basically, this is a request for 17 some additional funds. This was actually -- the idea was 18 19 generated through some work done at one of our workshops in January and then as a follow-up discussion with Citizens 20 Water Quality Monitoring Group. And this is a request for 21 some funds from our GEM planning -- to add to the GEM 22 planning project to begin development of a surface water 23 quality monitoring strategy for Alaska. The GEM Program 24

would be involved in this program, we'd certainly not be

25

underwriting the program, but this would be providing some assistance as that program gets developed.

The request is a total of \$16,100 to be added to the budget, it allows DEC to contract for assistance in developing background information for some public meetings with stakeholders that are timed in conjunction with the Kachemak Bay NERRS Science Conference in mid-April, so there's also some timing on this. And I don't know, Tom, if you wanted to add anything else there.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Chappel.

MR. CHAPPEL: Mr. Chair, members of the Council, I think Ms. McCammon made a good summary of what this is about. Just the only thing else I would add is that as we're looking to identify our highest priorities for monitoring the surface waters, I think we're trying to align DEC's work and the State's work as a whole with achieving those highest objectives and that does mean aligning projects, what the State does with GEM, such as an example of baseline monitoring we're funding this year through Federal dollars called an E-Map Coastal Baseline Monitoring. And so this would help us get a more square footing and having a strategy on the highest need, not only in State government, but with the other partnering agencies, such as the Trustee Council.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Okay. Are there

questions or comments of Mr. Chappel?

(No audible response)

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: I guess my question is are you asking -- this would be new monies as opposed to sort of a reallocation from somewhere?

MS. McCAMMON: Yes.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Balsiger.

MR. BALSIGER: I know that under the yellow sheet here we have sort of a summary of what 2630 has been, but it says that in December we approved an additional quarter of a million dollars, more or less. What's the total of that project on GEM planning, can you tell?

MS. McCAMMON: I'd have to pull it out, it's about 290,000, something like that, because I think we did some additional, some 40,000, 50,000 in the fall to have a couple of workshops. But this is the project getting the STAC Committee up and running, it's reviewing and revising the GEM Program document, it'll be the meetings of all the subcommittees. It's also contributing to the PICES meeting, it's contributing to the Oceans Symposium Workshop and I have a detailed budget that I can get for you.

MR. BALSIGER: No, that's great, but did this project also fund the National Academies review of the.....

1	MS. McCAMMON: No, that's a separate
2	project.
3	MR. BALSIGER: That was separate.
4	MS. McCAMMON: Yes.
5	MR. BALSIGER: Okay, thank you. That's
6	all.
7	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Are there any other
8	questions?
9	(No audible response)
10	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: You're taking this as a
11	separate item from the PICES issue?
12	MS. McCAMMON: Right, this would be a
13	motion.
14	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Is there a motion?
15	MR. RUE: I have a question before we move.
16	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Rue.
17	MR. RUE: What was your recommendation on
18	this?
19	MS. McCAMMON: The recommendation is to
20	approve it.
21	MR. RUE: That's what I thought.
22	MS. McCAMMON: Yeah.
23	MR. RUE: I move that we approve the
24	Project 02630 amendment for surface water quality
25	monitoring in the amount of \$16,100.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Is there a second?

MR. BALSIGER: Second.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: It's been moved and

seconded. Is there discussion?

MS. McCAMMON: Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to note that I think this is the kind of thing that the GEM Program and the Trustee Council can really be of assistance in in the future because it's working with agencies to do things they are required to do, but it's all part of the GEM mission and the EVOS mission of restoring resources in the spill-impacted region, trying to detect change over time and understand whether it's natural change or human activities and helping to facilitate agencies do their work better by providing money to put together a workshop on short notice which is often difficult to have that come together, I think this is a perfect example of where we can really provide a real supportive role to agency work that fits our mission.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Balsiger.

MR. BALSIGER: So referring to the salmon sheet, it mentions that a key element of the monitoring strategy is to develop linkages to other environmental programs, such as GEM, and the Southeast Sustainable Salmon Fund, I guess.

MS. McCAMMON: Right.

MR. BALSIGER: So does this \$16,000 do that or is this just sort of background? Is this going to actually feed into the Southeast Sustainable Salmon's recommendation or is this 16,000 just for surface water monitoring that's separate from those other two? That's an awkward questions, but maybe.....

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Chappel.

MR. CHAPPEL: This work would basically set the stage to align those efforts better. This year DEC is working with parties on the Southeast Salmon Fund to look at what baseline monitoring needs are there and having a voice in that conversation. We're trying to make sure that that work is aligned with work in Southcentral, like the GEM Project and the funds that we have at DEC to do the environmental monitoring baseline work. So ultimately what this would do, the strategy would try to identify who's got efforts going and how to prioritize those and how to interface different efforts, so we're not duplicative and that we're hitting our highest needs collectively across the agencies.

MR. BALSIGER: Okay. And one last question.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Balsiger.

MR. BALSIGER: Is like the Southeast Salmon Sustainable Fund participating in funding this particular

project that sort of ties them together?

MR. CHAPPEL: They aren't a direct funder to this, but we would expect that we would have participants involved in that, so as we develop this strategy the folks that are involved in leading that effort will be involved in the outreach effort here in the workshop trying to set this strategy. So this doesn't execute any field projects. All it's trying to do is collectively organize how we go about the work and what researchers are involved so that we're getting, number one, the most priority -- the highest priority needs accomplished first and getting the most for our buck by interfacing work that's ongoing.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Ms. McCammon, for the record, could you clarify why this is not normal agency management? Given that we don't know what that term means completely.

MR. BALSIGER: You're worried about whether it's a normal agency or....

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: No, we've answered that question. But I guess the concern is simply that there was sort of discussion where it talks about this is what DEC is doing and, I believe, that phrase was used, DEC is sort of doing this and this is where we can help them do their

mission, but....

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MS. McCAMMON: Well, it's not helping DEC

-- it's helping DEC fulfill its mission, which is also the
mission of the GEM Program and EVOS Trustee Council of
monitoring resources and services within the spill-impacted
region. And certainly in order to develop a long-term
monitoring strategy, water quality is a key factor in the
health and productivity of those resources. So anything we
do over the long term has to take into account the water
quality monitoring strategy. And so basically we're
offering as a partner in a long-term effort, to help
facilitate DEC's ability to establish a statewide strategy
by providing the funding for these two interim reports to
help get that strategy going. Does that answer?

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: I think so.

Commissioner Rue.

MR. RUE: Yeah, I mean, the way I see this is, for instance, Fish and Game has a long-term monitoring program of weirs around the state, but we put those weirs in places that we think are important for whatever, you know, our management perspective. We might do a planning exercise with these research bodies and there may be a particular watershed that a lot of people think is really important for a lot of reasons, there's no salmon monitoring project on that watershed, we might change our

priority having then talked to all these other interests out there. Say, okay, we ought to put a long-term salmon monitoring on this watershed because of reasons outside the agency's management priorities. Or it would be a lower priority for us given budgets, et cetera, et cetera. So I see this as something similar, it's coming up with a plan that looks at all the strategies of water quality monitoring and identifies gaps and priorities that you might set as DEC worrying about a city pumping pollution into a creek somewhere.

MR. BALSIGER: One last question, if I could?

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Balsiger.

MR. BALSIGER: Why wouldn't this be something that would be appropriately funded by the Southeast Sustainable Salmon money instead of this money?

MS. McCAMMON: It could be funded by either/or or both.

MR. BALSIGER: That's what I was looking for, this cooperation.

MS. McCAMMON: I think we had a meeting and the timing was such that the meeting worked here but, I mean, certainly.....

MR. RUE: Mr. Chairman, yeah, you could do a split funding of this and it's just a matter of whether

1	it's worth trying to work it through two processes given
2	the amount of money, but if we wanted
3	MS. McCAMMON: But you're right, yeah.
4	MR. RUE: It's about that simple.
5	MR. BALSIGER: I didn't mean to put a
6	negative tone on this, I was trying to establish that it
7	was mutually beneficial to all of these groups and that's
8	why I asked the question that way and so I think it's
· 9	appropriate for us to fund it here and got to my question
10	kind of awkwardly.
11	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Okay. Any further
12	discussion?
13	(No audible response)
14	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: All in favor of the
15	motion signify by saying aye.
16	IN UNISON: Aye.
17	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Opposed?
18	(No opposing responses)
19	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: The motion carries.
20	Thank you, Mr. Chappel. Now, the only question I think we
21	have left is whether we're talking about a five-minute
22	break or a 30-minute break.
23	Ms. Obermeyer, I see you have come here.
24	MS. OBERMEYER: Yes, I apologize, I'm late.
25	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Yes, ma'am.

MS. OBERMEYER: Shall I take a moment or do you have fanny fatique?

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Council members, is it possible -- Mr. Rue?

MR. RUE: Not for me.

2.

MS. OBERMEYER: He's got fanny fatigue.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Is it possible that we can go ahead and take -- perhaps reopen public comment and take some from Ms. Obermeyer.

MS. OBERMEYER: Yes, I'd appreciate it.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: If you could try to

limit yourself to about three minutes that would be
helpful.

MS. OBERMEYER: Yes, of course, and I don't -- the reason I'm late, Mr. Tillery, is I always have something to show you. And this one is about your own boss, Bruce. You know, I'm motivated when I see Exxon Valdez, I think of Exxon Valdez and it's all a bunch of double talk. Here is our attorney general, we live in a state that has about 2,200 attorneys and almost 500 of them are like you, sir, they are State of Alaska attorneys. And we have our foremost attorney -- of course, where we live there is no elected attorney. And I assume you've sorted this out. And, of course, three greetings to Senator Pearce.

And here is Bruce Botelho and I had already known that he was investing in Exxon, but I saw this one, I mean, why don't you ask him? I have been criticized by Commissioner Perkins for raising -- see, I think these -- they don't show you how much money he's really invested, that doesn't give you much information, it gives you the number of shares, but it doesn't tell you how much totally Bruce Botelho has invested in the company that has not even paid the fishermen and the attorneys in the Exxon Valdez. Now, I'm one that really takes exception to this document. Can we help Bruce? You know, I'd like us to. Maybe he thinks that the only role he has in life is to make money. You know, I don't know, I don't -- I like Bruce. I've seen Bruce a lot at Permanent Fund Board meetings.

And now, of course, for the people who do not live in Anchorage, I had this other one, and, of course, I don't know whether you remember, as I do, that on December 8th, 1996 there was an ad in the newspaper that Dave Rose had a \$1,010,840,266 company. And yesterday, and I don't know whether you saw this, this was the next ad and it is that Dave Rose now has a company that is \$1,774,117,000. Now, I don't know what you think. And, see, this is what our country is about, we can all have different opinions but, of course, look at the way my family has been treated. And so you're really not allowed

to have an opinion. Don't ever believe you're allowed to have an opinion or go to a public meeting where I live.

That's not true. It's all tokenism. And I don't have any answer.

I mean, I looked through your documents here and you have Michael O'Leary from Callan. I mean, they take their marching orders from Dave Rose. I'm one that's never even met the owner of Callan and Associates, I don't know whether anybody else has. I know I haven't. That Michael O'Leary is an employee, he comes here all the time and, you know, like as a consultant to various groups. Again, it's all tokenism. Although you have made money. Looks like you're making money from the ledger that I saw, you know, from 2001 to 2002.

But in the meantime, I don't know whether you saw this, it was on E2 of yesterday's paper, I don't have enough copies of this one. Drue, did you see this one? I mean, I don't know are you all from Anchorage? I don't have enough copies, so I really only -- I don't have any more copies.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: We can have Ms. McCammon make us copies.

MS. OBERMEYER: I appreciate it. And then
I just, lastly, wanted to say, I don't know whether you
know, I actually went down and filed for school board. Did

you know?

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: I did not know.

MS. OBERMEYER: And so that was on February 8th. And, of course, I'm running against two licensed attorneys, one of them works with you. I won't tell you his name, though, because that's not really the savvy thing to do when you know politics, you don't give name recognition to your opponents. Let's see how the whole thing goes. I know this, they have money to burn, this bar association has made sure that we have very little money. But life is a great challenge. Would you allow me to just give my little bookmarks? I'm having a lot of fun with those.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Briefly.

MS. OBERMEYER: I thought it was very thematic. And then, of course, let's see how it goes because the election is on April the 2nd. And if you have any question or any the assembled, I would be glad to -- oh, here's my campaign slogan. Would you like to read it, Mr. Tillery?

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Thank you, Ms.....

MS. OBERMEYER: Do you like it?

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Yes, ma'am.

MS. OBERMEYER: I thought it was rather catchy, "Would it be a sin to win?" It's time to win, but

1	then I don't know because I know money is really the
2	mother's milk of political campaign, and I don't have any.
3	So I'm going to spend a few pennies, but maybe some of my
4	friends that are lawyers might give me contributions, I
5	never know. Or maybe they'll wait until after the
6	election. They like to hedge their bet. But if anybody
7	had a question, I'd be glad to field them.
8	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Okay. Thank you very
9	much. Are there any questions for Ms. Obermeyer?
10	(No audible response)
11	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Okay. Thank you very
12	much for the public testimony here today.
13	MS. OBERMEYER: And I always like the
14	transcriber to have copies, I don't have any more copies.
15	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: We will make sure that
16	he has one.
17	MS. OBERMEYER: Would you? Then he
18	understands, really, the significance of what I was
19	explaining. And thank you for allowing me to speak. And,
20	again, I would like as I was Xeroxing thank you. You
21	have a good meeting.
22	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Yes, ma'am. Thank you

Okay. And the status?

MS. McCAMMON: Lunch is here.

very much for coming by.

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CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Okay. Why don't we take a 30-minute break? If that....

MS. McCAMMON: Twenty.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: A 20-minute break, we'll come back at about 10 after 12:00. Public testimony is again closed and the meeting is recessed.

(Off record - 11:51 a.m.)

(On record - 12:19 p.m.)

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Okay, if we can come back into session for the February 25th meeting of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council. The last item, I believe -- I guess we had just -- I guess we were up to number six, Science and Technical Advisory Committee. Can you tell Ms. Pearce that we're about ready because this is one, I'm sure, she's interested in.

Okay, Ms. McCammon, can you tell us where we are on STAC?

MS. McCAMMON: Yes. In your binder under STAC process, towards the rear, you'll recall at your December 11th meeting we did present a draft process for developing scientific advice and peer review for the GEM Program. And following that meeting, with your assistance, we established a working group, and there's a list of all the people involved in it from the various agencies, two from the Public Advisory Group and then we had two kind of

outside the interagency circle and those were Hal
Batchelder, Executive Director of the U.S. Pacific GLOBEC
Program and Rich Marasco from NMFS Alaska Science Center.

We held two teleconferences and worked through all the major issues, and what you have in here is a proposal that reflects the consensus of that group. I did mention here that the group did not agree on every minor detail. And what I mean by that is that some people thought the term should be three years instead of four years. So it really was the minor details. In that case we took the majority opinion. But on everything really substantive we worked out all the issues of concern and feel really good about the draft that you have before you.

We also tried to separate out -- so in the memo itself you see a description of current process that we use for peer review and science advice and then the proposal under GEM and the differences between those two and how -- the current role of various staff and how those would change under the proposed process. And we took that out of the draft, which we see as -- it might need some minor word editing, but basically this will be incorporated into the GEM Program document. And so we tried to keep it more stand-alone and not needing revision once it was adopted.

But going through this we divided it into

four different sections, one was just a description of the process for scientific advice, the role of staff, the committees, an external review committee. The second was establishing how to establish and maintain the committee structure. The third section was on selecting committee members and the fourth section was on peer review.

And I can either do this by just answering questions or going through section by section and kind of highlighting what kind of the main agreements were and kind of where we came down on different things. It's up to your....

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: What are wishes of the Council? Mr. Rue.

MR. RUE: Mr. Chairman, I'd suggest questions, I thought it was a good write-up.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: You want a blow-by-blow?

(Off record comments - earthquake)

MR. RUE: Anyway, I suggest that we just ask questions, I thought it was pretty straightforward and a good write-up.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Balsiger, what is your thought?

MR. BALSIGER: I think questions are fine, I reviewed the previous draft fairly extensively and I haven't spent much time with this to see how much it's

changed, so, Ms. McCammon highlighted some of the changes somewhere up front, but I've sort of only gotten to the peer review part, so maybe a presentation on that if there's nothing ahead of that.

MS. McCAMMON: I can go through, quickly, through each section.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: I think there is a suggestion of an action item on this.

MS. McCAMMON: Yes.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: So perhaps, Ms.

McCammon, briefly go through it and then we'll.....

MS. McCAMMON: Yeah. Okay. In Section I,
Description of the Process for Scientific Advice, there had
been some questions before about the role of staff and how
this fit in with the committee structure, so the main thing
we try to clarify here is the role of the Executive
Director. There was some questions about what happens with
our current Chief Scientist, Bob Spies, and how does he fit
into the future process. And what we have done here is
changing his title to Senior Science Advisor for Oil Spill
Effects. Phil Mundy has served as Science Coordinator for
the last two years and he would have a new title of Science
Director.

And I think the key changes here is just explaining what the staff would do. The Senior Science

Advisor for Oil Spill Effects would provide advice on direct oil spill related injury and recovery, including peer review of related project proposals and reports and would chair the Oil Effects Subcommittee and report the committee's recommendations to the STAC.

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The Science Director would assist me by providing scientific leadership for the GEM Program, serving as GEM's primary scientific spokesperson and would also serve as a non-voting permanent co-chair of the STAC, would coordinate the Scientific Committee structure and ensure that the GEM Program is implemented with a high standard of scientific excellence.

And then we go into the committee structure, which has the STAC, which is the primary standing committee, a series of standing subcommittees, which are more work-type committees and then ad hoc work groups that were temporarily formed for a specific purpose and with a limited duration. We also have in here an external review committee. Periodically the Council will contract with an external entity, such as the National Research Council, to review the entire program.

Originally, I think, we had in here every five years and the group recommended to be a little more flexible that you might want certain aspects of the program to be more up and running and more fully developed and so we put it as

periodically every five to 10 years. So gave that a little bit longer duration.

The other major item here was the Science Director, in an earlier version we had Phil serving as a voting member of the STAC. There was concern by a number of people wanting the committee to really reflect independent advice. We also heard concerns about ensuring that staff were fully involved in the discussions and the activities of the STAC and so I think one of the group came up with this idea of a non-voting permanent co-chair and it seemed to address everyone's concerns and kind of fit nicely as a solution to that.

Then Section II, Establishing and Maintaining the Committee Structure.

MR. BALSIGER: Could we do one section at a time so I don't forget my questions?

MS. McCAMMON: Yes. So this section, basically, just describes the overall process, we have staff, the committee structure and this periodic external review.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Balsiger.

MR. BALSIGER: Mr. Chairman, thank you.

The Senior Science Advisor for Oil Spill Effects has been a contract as opposed to a staff employee.

MS. McCAMMON: Correct.

MR. BALSIGER: But there's not implication here that that arrangement has to continue? And I guess the other part is the Science Director is a staff employee and so do we need to be required by this document to keep it that way? I would think not, I guess, but I wanted to see that it was possible to do either contract or by putting them directly on staff.

MS. McCAMMON: We could have this either by contract or by staff. And the need for the Oil Spill Effects Subcommittee would be as long as we could see discernible oil spill effects and it made sense to have a separate committee. And I think, originally, we had some language that said something for as long as needed, it was a little weird, so we just eliminated that language and just kind of left that silent, but that would be the intent. So the question is, is this person on staff or a contractor or could it be either/or?

MR. BALSIGER: Yes, I would think that you should be able -- the Trustees and you, particularly, should be able to get your Science Director or the Senior Science Advisor either by contract or by putting them on staff as required down the road, and I didn't want this to tie our hands just because historically it's done one by contract and one on staff.

MS. McCAMMON: No, could do either way.

MR. BALSIGER: Okay, thank you.

MR. RUE: Mr. Chairman.

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CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Rue.

MR. RUE: Actually I had a question on not just the forum -- well, in addition to the forum, why do we need a Senior Science Advisor for Oil Spill Effects, why couldn't the Science Director perform that function? Is the workload too much, expertise?

I think the main reason is MS. McCAMMON: the expertise that we have. I mean, we have an incredible -- and it's primarily because of the one person. if Bob Spies was not available to do it, then we would consider doing something differently. But because he is available and he is interested in continuing along these We have 12 years invested in him, he is by far the most knowledgeable person that we have related to our program on oil spill effects. There was a lot of concern about losing that body of knowledge. And, in fact, there was some discussion about having him as a member of STAC for the first few years. And that was another option. because we are entering into this new program, we talked about that a little bit as a group and decided that this was another alternative that kind of fit with the program, too, and still continued to emphasize that it is oil spill injury and that he is the one that has the most knowledge

about it.

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Right now, and the way this would actually work, Bob is under contract now as the Chief Scientist, so his contract would be extended and he would be contracted to be the Senior Science Advisor for Oil Spill Effects. He will continue to do the peer review of reports and proposals and organize that peer review for proposals that come in directly related to lingering oil effects. But those would also go through the STAC program, who would look at things also from the broad perspective of how do those fit into the overall perspective.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Other questions?
(No audible response)

MS. McCAMMON: There was some question that I received earlier in Section I, the third paragraph, about the use of the term "rebuttable presumption", which apparently has kind of a legal definition to it, and it was more a conceptual way we were using it and certainly not in a legalistic term. And so I would not want to get into a trap there where people were thinking we were saying something when we weren't. The idea is that in the past whatever the group of scientists, peer reviewers, core reviewers, the STAC have put together as being kind of -- we operate from the perspective in staff that that recommendation will go forward, so we use it as the

starting point, then we take it to the public, to the Public Advisory Group, to Trustee agency staff and if they bring in additional information that shows why that should be change, then we modify it and that becomes the Executive Director's recommendation. And so we see that process still continuing, that we use the STAC recommendation as our starting point, internally, for -- then taking that to other different groups and saying what do you think of this and should the recommendation be changed. So that was what was meant by "rebuttable presumption", but I would suggest that if that's going to cause some concern we could just revise that to say, in addition to scientific advice provided by the proposed STAC and subcommittees, the Trustee Council also relies on advice from the Program Advisory Committee, other members of the public and other agency staff. The Executive Director is expected to take this broad spectrum of advice into account when resolving conflicting issues and developing recommendations for Trustee Council consideration. So it would just.....

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MR. RUE: So you're going to strike all of that?

MS. McCAMMON: If it causes a problem and is a red flag, I would just as soon strike that because it was more conceptual.

MR. RUE: So how would it read now?

MS.

sentence.

MS. McCAMMON: In addition to scientific advice provided by the proposed STAC and subcommittees, comma. And then go to the third sentence, the Trustee Council also relies on advice from, dot, dot, dot, Program Advisory Committee and the rest stays the same. So you delete....

MR. RUE: Wait a minute -- okay. Start at scientific advice provided by the proposed STAC?

MS. McCAMMON: STAC and subcommittees, comma. And then delete from or to the end of the second sentence. For, there's an f there. Delete there 'til the end of the second sentence.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: I would be more comfortable not having language that we've approved, I mean, obviously it talks about a presumption, and then get into an issue of whether you need an unanimous vote to overturn the presumption.

MR. RUE: I agree. I agree. And acting positively, I mean, that means we're going to fund everything? We may have lots of reason why we don't act positively having nothing to do with the merits.

MS. McCAMMON: Right.

MR. RUE: So, one last time, read the

MS. McCAMMON: In addition to scientific

advice provided by the proposed STAC and subcommittees, comma, the Trustee Council also relies on advice from the Program Advisory Committee, other members of the public and on and on and on.

MR. RUE: Okay.

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CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Okay, are there any further sort of questions on Section I?

(No audible response)

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Okay, Ms. McCammon, can you....

MS. McCAMMON: Okay, then going to Section II, actually talks about establishing and maintaining the committee structure. And the first one is the STAC and that talks about the responsibilities, and it clarifies that the STAC -- its primary responsibility shall be to meet as often as needed to provide to the Executive Director broad programmatic advice and guidance on the GEM Work Plan with respect to the GEM Program's mission, goals, conceptual foundation and central hypotheses and questions. Shall recommend projects for GEM best suited to meet these and a written record shall be presented of this to the Program Advisory Committee and to the Council. co-chairs shall brief the PAC and the Council once a year at the request of the Trustee Council, the Executive Director, or the STAC. Provide leadership in identifying

and developing testable hypotheses. Use recommendations provided by the subcommittees and other means to identify and recommend syntheses, models, process studies. At least one, but not more than three of the STAC members shall also serve on the Program Advisory Committee. The STAC shall The STAC selects the subcommittee select these members. members following a process approved by the Council. shall assist staff in identifying peer reviewers and may, upon request, conduct peer review on individual responses to the invitation to proposals. And, subject to funding restrictions and in consultation with the Executive Director, convene special review panels or work groups to evaluate and make recommendations on various aspects of the GEM Program or to meet with project investigators and others to explore particular projects or issues. So what we did here was to more clearly identify what the responsibilities, the role of the STAC is.

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Membership - the STAC shall have seven members, six voting members appointed by the Council with the advice of the independent nominating committee. And the Trustee Council's GEM Science Director is the seventh member who serves as permanent non-voting co-chair. The STAC members shall be drawn from the scientific sectors of academic, government, NGO and private institutions.

Together shall possess offshore the various expertise,

intertidal and subtidal, watersheds, modeling, resource management, human activities and their potential ecological impacts and community-based science programs. STAC members shall be selected for their expertise, broad perspective, long experience and leadership in areas.

This is point four, eliminate that one four there, the second four there. STAC members cannot be principal investigators for presently funded or ongoing GEM projects. That was a key item. STAC members shall serve terms of four years, renewable once. And after serving on the STAC you can be eligible again after two years, unless you were an alternate and then it has a process here for the first couple of years of the program to get some staggering, so you would have half the new members potentially or be up for reappointment every two years.

And what we tried to do was get it so that committee members -- you wouldn't have this come before you every year, it would be every two years.

And then rules of procedure, the STAC shall elect a co-chair by majority vote at least once every two years. The Science Director serves as the other co-chair. Matters that cannot be resolved by consensus shall be decided by four affirmative votes of the STAC membership. So that is four out of six, it's kind of the super majority there. And the idea.....

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: There's no tie breaker.

MS. McCAMMON: There's no tie breaker, correct. Correct. And the view was that if it was three to three then it probably shouldn't go forward, it needed more work. Frank.

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MR. RUE: Can we interrupt? This is the only other issue I had. I tend to be a real fan of consensus because I find if someone on a group has something they really care about, you ought to listen. And if you can't move ahead with it -- these are good scientists and you have to vote, I think we've got a problem, someone isn't listening to somebody, either the two people are out in left field and they need pressure to come back into the fold and it's just too convenient to be able to say, well, I don't need to change my mind, I'll just either win this vote or change vote -- lose this vote. I just think consensus forces people to listen to each other and not be pig headed because if you're pig headed you stop everything. I would say we shouldn't have votes on the science team, we ought to get consensus from the science team, would be my preference.

MS. McCAMMON: Then it raises the question, and we avoided this issue, I think, because of the way we structured this of requirements for a quorum. Because you have to have four out of the six, no matter if there's four

there or six there. And if you are going to have consensus, then is it consensus of the entire group, are they there or not? Is it consensus of just who happens to show up?

MR. RUE: At least -- how about you have to have at least four.

MS. McCAMMON: Does it mean what if only three show up? I mean it.....

MR. RUE: Well, how about you have to have four, but you have to agreement?

MS. McCAMMON: Well, that's four affirmative votes, it's....

MR. RUE: No, no, four of who's present.

MS. McCAMMON: I think it's important to have -- if at all possible to have consensus, but I don't think in all cases that's possible. And what this does mean is if there is some disagreement it prevents one person from holding the others hostage also, which I know as Trustees that wouldn't happen here, of course, because you have trust responsibilities, but in more of a scientific advisory committee where you're actually recommending proposals, I don't know, I would be concerned.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Would it actually hold anything hostage? I mean, wouldn't stuff still come, just without a vote? Or does this prevent stuff from even

coming to the Council?

MS. McCAMMON: If....

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: If you come up three/three on something, for example, under your structure?

MS. McCAMMON: Well, it would come to the Council that there was a recommendation not to fund. I mean, if you had a proposal and you were voting on whether a proposal should be funded, the recommendation, if it was three/three would be do not fund.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Ms. Pearce, you had.....

MS. PEARCE: I was kind of thinking through what the Commissioner had said, and thinking on the devil's advocate side, a couple of things. Whether we want an advisory group to have to have consensus before something can come to us and thinking ahead to wanting the science folks, in some respects, to have the ability to think outside the box and I could see where perhaps one individual could, I don't know whether I'd call it holding hostage, but could become stuck in the old ways of doing things, whatever they are, and not willing to look at new ways of seeing science and research.

But I also wonder if we may have times where one of the members is going to be somewhat defensive if the group is looking at a program that might challenge

some previously found and held research or more science that was exported. And by saying we have to have consensus, if we're not building in a way that anyone who was -- had, perhaps, previously been a part of something and now would never allow any new -- not so much new challenges, but we might just be disallowing ourselves of looking at some new programs because if it comes to us with a recommendation to not fund, we will tend to follow that.

MR. RUE: I'm sorry, we what?

MS. PEARCE: We'll tend to follow those recommendations. Just seems to me that the super majority's advice from an advisory committee would be plenty.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Maria.

MS. LISOWSKI: This goes back to something that Jim mentioned real early on in the meeting. I assume part of the reason that this is structured the way that it is is that the Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee actually provides advice to the Executive Director so that you don't end up with a Federal Advisory Committee Act problem. And if that's the case, then in this instance where there's a tie, wouldn't it go to the Executive Director and the Executive Director would make the recommendation to fund or not to fund to the Council?

MS. McCAMMON: Correct, yes.

MS. LISOWSKI: So, I mean there's that internal step.

MS. McCAMMON: Based on -- because the Public Advisory Group came in and said, well, they're split, but we're unanimous, we think it should go forward, then that would be something you take into account as you make your final recommendation, yes.

MS. LISOWSKI: And just to follow up. So I assume the reason we set it up this way is because of the FACA committee issue, that you did want to get away from that?

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Other comments?
(No audible response)

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: I tend to think that the place for consensus is with this body and that having majority/minority or whatever coming up is appropriate, there doesn't need to be consensus down there. I think that's almost what we kind of go into with the ancient, whatever it was, the liaison group we used to have in the beginning where there was sort of horse trading going on. They were sort of then coming up with a complete package and it seems to me that having voting and having two people being able to say, no, I disagree with that is important. And that here is where the consensus occurs.

MR. RUE: Fair enough, you win.

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(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Balsiger.

MR. BALSIGER: Well, Frank already gave up or I was going to support him.

(Laughter)

MR. RUE: We weren't going to get consensus so it wouldn't work.

MR. BALSIGER: But I gather -- Molly wasn't quite through this whole section, but on the responsibilities, number seven, where it says at least one, but not more of the three STAC members shall serve on the I think the PAC thing we've already dealt with by saying we're going to work on that document some more, and I'm not sure if -- I guess if we approve this that means we've clarified that for purposes of a PAC statement that you're going to continue to work on. But I thought that was one of the issues that we weren't clear on because of what Maria brought up that it may not be appropriate. not sure if we resolved that in the PAC sense, so I'm not sure if we can have this language in here and approve it today in this action item. Maybe I misunderstood what we had agreed to on the PAC page relative to scientists and agencies being members of the PAC.

The different agencies, I'm MS. McCAMMON: not sure for scientists, but I would still argue very

strongly for at least one of the STAC members serving on the PAC. I think it would be very beneficial and, in fact, a number of people we've talked to have expressed an interest in doing that, too.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: I guess I understood your comment not to be that yes or no on that, but simply it would be premature to agree unanimously to this when we haven't done the underlying action, which is to restructure the PAC.

MR. BALSIGER: Yes, sir, you stated it much more clearly than I did. I couldn't recall it and resolved that on the green sheet.

MS. McCAMMON: If you have a problem on that you can defer that issue. If you feel uncomfortable, like you can't vote on that until the PAC.....

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: It would seem to me it would be appropriate not to have number seven in there until we do deal with the PAG and then at that point amend this to bring it in.

MS. McCAMMON: Okay.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Other people?

MR. RUE: That's fine.

MS. PEARCE: That's fine.

MR. RUE: We'll just have to remember to do that if we.....

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CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Right.

MS. McCAMMON: I'll remind you.

(Laughter)

MS. McCAMMON: Okay, let's see. So anything more on the STAC?

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Just to make sure I The STAC is kind of a more general understand this. quidance group, but it does occasionally do peer reviews.

> MS. McCAMMON: It can, yes.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: It can.

MS. McCAMMON: Yes.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: But typically the peer reviews -- are they done by the subcommittees or by yet another group called peer reviewers?

MS. McCAMMON: Well, both. What we've done in the past is that the way our process currently works is that we have our Chief Scientist and our five core reviewers and they get all of the proposals that are submitted through our invitation, so let's say, they get 150 proposals and there are six of them and 150 proposals. Each person is given a copy of all of them and each person is given kind of the lead for, say, 20 proposals that they are the lead reviewer on. If, in those 150 proposals, there are ones in there that actually need -- that there's no expertise in that group of six, then they are sent out

for separate peer review. But still, basically, that six group does most of the initial peer review.

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Under the new proposal what we're proposing is to divide up the peer review, and in all honesty, I'm not guite sure how -- we're doing this a little bit differently and it's a new process and you are going to have to bear with us as we work on this, but the idea is to get -- the downside of the current process is that we always don't -- we don't always get the best technical review of individual proposals because of the number and because of -- depends on the diversity of proposals. Under the new proposal the peer review would be divided into two -- kind of a technical review and then kind of a broad programmatic peer review. So at either a subcommittee or individual peer reviewer, each proposal would get technical review on does this sampling -- do these sampling methods work? Can the PI actually achieve through these methods what the objectives and goals of this project are? And just looking at it from a very technical substantive The STAC would then take those and, let's say, the proposals are well thought out and make sense, then they look at it from a broad programmatic perspective, does that particular proposal fit into our overall program and where. And achieve our mission goals, does it work towards testing our major hypotheses? So the STAC would

look at this from a broader perspective, but they could do also peer review on an individual level, depending on their expertise.

So we are actually looking, and this is where -- we're trying to get better peer review, but -- and, hopefully, by doing the program where if we can do some funding where things don't have to be peer reviewed every year, we can get the number of proposals a little bit smaller and we can have better peer review of a small subset of proposals every year. But it's also asking -- by asking more there's a timing issue there, we've had paid peer review in the past, we're hoping to get more volunteered peer review, but often that isn't in as timely a fashion. Because we have a public process we want to know that things are going to happened at a certain time and just don't check your website and when we get all the peer reviews in, we'll have a meeting. We actually want things in a fairly scheduled, systematic process.

So this could be modified over time, and I just want to put you on notice on that, because at the same time as we're looking for peer reviewers, North Pacific Research Board is out there trying to scour the world for peer review. All your Steller sea lion proposals you're looking for peer review. Everybody is doing peer review now and everybody wants peer reviewed science and, you

know, there's only a certain size of a pool and even though we have a lot of contact and there's a lot of people
Outside now, when you talk to people about what can be expected from a volunteer reviewer, the most they would say is well, maybe one or two, three proposals a year. Well, that's not a lot if we're getting 150 proposals in and we want three peer reviews of each proposal. You know, I just want to be honest here, we're in a little bit of testing some new ideas here and trying to figure things out, but to get better peer review at a technical level, which should then free up the STAC to look at things from a broader perspective.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Balsiger.

MR. BALSIGER: Well, I'm a fan of not having a core group of reviewers that is only five or six that reviews all of the proposals every year for a long period of time, so I think that's clearly and the right way to go on this. But I think you're absolutely right that it's going to be more cumbersome, and particularly if they aren't paid, to get timely peer reviews back, it's going to be a lot of work, so I think that's a good warning that we have to be prepared to stub toes a little bit the first time around, but I think it's worth it to get away from the perception of having only five people that have made these decisions all these years with -- I'm not sure it's

politically correct to say an old boy's club or whatever, but we want to get away from that, so I think it's the right way to go.

MS. McCAMMON: Right.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: It looks like from the way I understand the way this subcommittee is set up, it doesn't suggest they actually do the peer reviews, they organize the peer review, so they'll be hunting for individuals to do the peer reviews.

MS. McCAMMON: They will be hunting for individuals, but they also could be doing some of the peer review themselves, as long as they have not submitted a competing proposal.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Okay. Other questions or comments, I guess, on Section II?

(No audible response)

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Okay. Oh, Mr. Balsiger.

MR. BALSIGER: One final -- I think the last time we were wondering about the cost of this and it's difficult to tell because we don't know how many meetings there will be, but with the STAC and four subcommittees, each with five to eight people, did you make an estimate or were you going to do that out of the cost of running the process?

MS. McCAMMON: No, we did the costs and I

have it back in my desk and I'll get that out for you. A lot of it depends -- I think there will probably be more costs in the early one to two years, but really the cost was -- the major difference in the cost was whether you paid honorariums or not. And then the number of meetings, not necessarily the length of meetings. And so you could have two meetings and whether it's three or four days it didn't really matter that much versus if you had five or six meetings during the year. But I would think that it would be -- but the big difference is whether honorarium was paid. But I can get that, I have it on my desk, we did cost it out. It was actually less, in a way, than we had thought.

MR. BALSIGER: Yeah, that's probably fine.

I was just recalling.

*** MS. McCAMMON: And a lot of this work, especially the subcommittee work, would be done by teleconference.

MR. BALSIGER: Thank you.

MS. McCAMMON: Okay. And then, let's see,
C is work groups. And then Section III is selecting the
committee members and the big one was on the selection
process for the STAC. Public call for nominations would be
put out and those nominating would have to submit a onepage synopsis of the nominee's qualifications. I would

convene a nominating committee and the committee would review nominations for the STAC. If necessary, if they felt that among the nominations solicited there was a real gap in expertise, they could solicit additional nominations at its discretion. And would provide the Executive Director a list of preferred and alternate nominees for appointment to the STAC.

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The STAC nominating committee shall be composed of seven members who are familiar with the development and operation of regional monitoring programs similar to GEM. Committee members may not be currently receiving funds from the Council, nor may they be closely associated with or dependent on those who are funded by the Council. For example, may not be funded investigators, nor be the immediate supervisors or supervisees of currently funded investigators or members of their immediate family. At least five committee members shall reside in Alaska. STAC nominees and current STAC members may not serve on the nominating committee. And the nomination committee members shall be selected by the Executive Director in consultation with the Trustee Council.

And then there's a description of the rules of procedures of electing a chairperson, establishing a schedule and process for developing and the numbers would depend on -- for right now it would be six members, but

every two years it would probably be three members unless there was a need for an alternate.

And the subcommittee members, we'd call for nomination, put together the list. The STAC would review the nominees and make the recommendations to the Trustee Council for approval. And on the work group members, the Executive Director shall approve work group members upon the recommendation of the STAC and/or subcommittees.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Questions, comments?

MS. McCAMMON: So that's the selection process.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Do I understand this correctly that the nominating committee would only forward sort of an exact number of names for the positions available?

MS. McCAMMON: Plus alternates. And we did have a lot of discussion about putting a name plus an alternate for every seat and it would depend -- and we tried to keep this generic enough so it didn't have to change depending on each situation. But there would be a list of names of the proposed people, plus a list of alternates. So for the first on there would be six names, this is the preferred list and a group of alternates and my guess, depending on who was nominated, maybe a list of three or four alternates in there. If there was only one

seat open then there would probably be one alternate, if there were two seats open there would be one or two alternates, but we didn't want to get tied in to having an alternate for each seat if one wasn't available, too.

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CHAIRMAN TILLERY: I guess the question I would ask would be whether it would be better if you got six positions and three alternates to simply have nine nominations and have the Trustee Council take the six regulars, was that discussed?

MS. McCAMMON: Yeah, we did discuss that actually and the reason is, is that if you're looking at the advisory group to be drawn from this whole perspective, expertise in the habitat, species and environments of the Alaska Coastal Current and offshore, the intertidal and subtidal watersheds, modeling, resource management, all of these, as described on Page 3, number two, what they're going to do is to be looking for a balanced group that reflects that expertise and interest. recommendation, and this was after a lot of discussion, was that basically what they would do is put together what they view as the ideal committee, that that's what they would be looking for, this gives the broadest representation, the best expertise, the most experience for the overall program. And in here are alternates if, for whatever reason, you want to change or do that differently.

are asking for the nominating committee to review the recommendations and look at all of the qualifications and put together a group that has that kind of broad experience. And I think to do that they really have to say this is the group that is kind of the ideal group, the one that possesses the best qualities.

Now, under this process they could very well look at this and say, of this group there are five that we think has this and there are three excellent intertidal people and anyone of these three would be just great.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Ouestions? Mr. Rue.

MR. RUE: Should we have them do consensus?

Just kidding, see who's awake here.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Number IV.

MS. McCAMMON: Number IV is the description of peer review and each project proposal, as well as some annual and all final reports will be peer reviewed by appropriate experts who are not competing for funding from the GEM Program in the same competition and, as a rule, also are not conducting projects -- did I miss a word here? I think maybe I did. And, as a rule, are not also conducting projects funded by the Trustee Council. And so it talks about the goals of the peer review process, documenting them in writing. Just saying peer review may

be either paid or volunteered or some combination, whichever is most expeditious and appropriate. The STAC or subcommittees may convene work groups from time to time to evaluate and make recommendations about aspects of the program, which could include peer review of various proposals.

A framework for peer review shall be developed by Council staff and include the following: a clear statement of the purposes of the peer review; the role of the peer reviewer; and guidelines for achieving and maintaining impartiality. So we'll be developing that over the next few months. The Science Director is responsible to the Executive Director and the Council for maintaining independence and the appropriate level of expertise for each peer review activity, training of peer reviewers and establishing an honorarium or payment process for peer reviewers when necessary to accomplish the need of peer review.

I think that one of the key items here is that first sentence, peer review by appropriate experts who are not competing for funding from the GEM Program in the same competition and, as a rule, are not also conducting projects funded by the Council. And what we go into was this discussion of -- at first people didn't want to have any -- we were thinking about having no peer reviewers who

1	are also not currently PIs. If you are PI you couldn't be
2	a peer reviewer but, again, in some cases this might really
3	limit the pool of expertise. In addition, if you are
4	funded to do something, but you don't have a proposal in
5	for this year or this funding cycle because your proposal
6	is already funded, you're not competing, you also might be
7	good for a peer reviewer, but you're working on different
8	things, but you still have expertise in sampling or
9	genetics or, you know, some particular aspect that would be
10	useful to use for a technical peer review. So this was
11	kind of a compromise language that we ended up, that you
12	couldn't be a peer reviewer if you were also competing for
13	funding in the same competition and, as a rule, you
14	couldn't be a PI, but it wasn't so black and white, wasn't
15	prohibited.
16	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Okay. Questions,

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Okay. Questions, comments? Mr. Balsiger.

MR. BALSIGER: So I gather as a rule then doesn't mean it's a rule? Because if it was as a rule.....

MS. McCAMMON: It.....

MS. BROWN: It's an expression.

MS. McCAMMON: And as a rule are not conducting projects, unless you want to break that rule.

(Laughter)

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MR. BALSIGER: Yes. I know it's a figure

1	of speech, but I was wondering when you put it in the
2	document as a figure of speech whether to interpret it
3	literally or not.
4	MS. McCAMMON: I can work on that language.
5	In general?
6	MR. BALSIGER: Yes.
7	MS. McCAMMON: And then there are two
8	figures at the back, these were both figures that were in
9	the original GEM documents. The first one Figure 4.2
10	states the same, it just talks about advice and where that
11	fits in. And the second one, GEM Program implementation,
12	this one has gone through numerous iterations and just
13	reflects the document.
14	MR. RUE: Mr. Chairman.
15	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Rue.
16	MR. RUE: ACC, what was that?
17	MS. McCAMMON: Alaska Coastal Current.
18	MR. RUE: Oh, okay, works nearshore got
19	you. Wasn't North Carolina/Duke. I knew the Chairman had
20	a problem there.
21	MS. PEARCE: Really.
22	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: We're not going to go
23	there this year.
24	MS. McCAMMON: Maybe not next year either.
25	(Laughter)

1	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Any other questions or
2	comments?
3	(No audible response)
4	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: So this is
5	MS. McCAMMON: This is an action item,
6	scheduled as an action item
7	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Looking back at the
8	schedule, this is an action item, because next meeting you
9	want to get into appointments.
10	MS. McCAMMON: Yes. Because in order to
11	continue on with our process and have this group get
12	together and meet and discuss and help us put together the
1.3	invitation that we have to have prepared and on the street
14	by August 1st, so that we can have proposals in by last
15	September so you can act on them next fall, yes.
16	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Is there a motion?
17	MR. RUE: Mr. Chairman, I move that we
18	adopt the STAC structure guidelines, purposes, process as
19	detailed in this draft, with the changes that we discussed
20	during the overview. And that's it.
21	MS. BROWN: Second.
22	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: It's moved and seconded.
23	Is there discussion?
24	MS. PEARCE: Yes, Mr. Chairman. Could we

go back to Page 1 and, Ms. McCammon, would you please read

1	that third paragraph as it has been changed again?
2	MS. McCAMMON: Okay. In addition to
3	scientific advice provided by the proposed STAC and
4	subcommittees, comma, the Trustee Council also relies on
5	advice from the Program Advisory Committee, other members
6	of the public and the Trustee agency staff. The Executive
7	Director is expected to take this broad spectrum of advice
8	into account when resolving conflicting issues and
9	developing recommendations for Trustee Council
10	consideration.
11	MS. PEARCE: Okay. Thank you.
12	MR. RUE: Mr. Chairman, I assume that the
13	Executive Director will remove words like proposed STAC?
14	MS. McCAMMON: Yes.
15	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Okay. Is there other
16	discussion, comments?
17	(No audible response)
18	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Okay, it's been moved
19	and seconded, all in favor signify by saying aye.
20	IN UNISON: Aye.
21	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Opposed?
22	(No opposing responses)
23	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Motion is carried. And
24	that would bring us to Work Plan adjustments.

MS. McCAMMON: Okay. We've addressed one

of the Work Plan adjustments. If you look behind the goldenrod there is -- at your December meeting you approved funding in the GEM Planning Project 02630. Included in it was \$50,000 with 45,000 for external meeting support for PICES, the Oceans and Watersheds Symposium and other meetings and 5,000 for internal meetings support costs, such as rental space, printing. It was our intention that 14,000 of the 45,000 would be given to PICES to help with travel expenses for a North Pacific monitoring meeting in April and with publication of a new state of the oceans report for the North Pacific. We've explored various ways of getting these funds to PICES and it appears that the most expeditious is a "named recipient" contract. PICES is the only international scientific research organization for the North Pacific and, as such, it is appropriate that it be the entity planning a coordinated monitoring effort the North Pacific and a state of the oceans report for the North Pacific. And this is an international organization, so it goes beyond the scope of even the North Pacific Research Board, which includes Japan, Korea, China, Russia.

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So the proposed action would be the Trustee Council to approve that \$14,000 of Project 02630 contractual costs be given to PICES for travel and report expenses. And we need this action in order to go through the State procurement process.

1	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Ms. Pearce.
2	MS. PEARCE: What does PICES stand for?
3	MS. McCAMMON: It doesn't stand for what it
4	should stand for. Jim.
5	MR. BALSIGER: It's not an acronym, but it
6	stands for a high quality coordination of science in the
7	North Pacific.
8	MS. McCAMMON: Yeah, it's not a acronym.
9	The North Pacific Marine International Marine
10	DR. MUNDY: It originally stood for Pacific
11	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea and it
12	was a play on the International Council for the Exploration
13	of the Sea, which is just celebrating its hundredth
14	anniversary in the North Atlantic, so they thought to get a
15	Pacific counterpart would be a terrific idea, but somewhere
16	along the line somebody sorry, excuse me.
17	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: No
18	MS. McCAMMON: Joe can't hear you.
19	CHAIRMAN TILLERY:our reporter is
20	having trouble with this, can you
21	DR. MUNDY: I'm sorry, Mr. Chairman, please
22	excuse me.
23	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: This is interesting,
24	so
25	DR. MUNDY: For the record, my name is Phil

7	Mundy, I am the Science Coordinator for the Trustee
2	Council. PICES stands for Pacific International Council
3	for the Exploration of the Sea. It was selected to provide
4	a Pacific counterpart for the ICES organization, the
5	International Council for the Exploration of the Sea.
6	Somewhere along the line somebody decided that PICES was a
7	little too cute, meaning it's the scientific term for fish,
8	and they call it the North Pacific Marine Organization,
9	it's PICES the North Pacific Marine
10	MR. BALSIGER: Marine Science.
11	DR. MUNDY:Marine Science
12	Organization.
13	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Thank you.
14	MS. McCAMMON: NPMSO.
15	MR. RUE: Is that confusing enough? And
16	the member nations are or the members are? Is the
17	membership includes
18	MS. McCAMMON: Russia, Canada, Japan,
19	Korea
20	MR. BALSIGER: China.
21	MS. McCAMMON:China, United States,
22	Canada.
23	DR. MUNDY: Right, it's an International
24	Treaty Organization, I think.
25	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Ms. Pearce.

MS. P	EARCE: And	I'm going	to assume	, since
it sounds highly scie	entific, tha	t their sta	ate of oce	ans
report there were a p	eer reviewe	d process t	to set up	how the
state of the oceans w	ould be dec	ided and mo	onitoring	and
reviewing that goes i	nto that?			

DR. MUNDY: Yes, that will be done in a committee process as I understand it. We will also be able to look at our part of it, which is the Gulf of Alaska.

The Executive Director has a letter submitted to the PICES organization to that effect and they've accepted it.

MS. PEARCE: So we will actually be the ones doing the review for the Gulf?

MS. McCAMMON: They will counting on us to provide most of the information for the Gulf. But this is the first attempt to actually do a state of the huge North Pacific.

DR. MUNDY: And we'll be looking for help from our Trustee Council agencies.

MS. McCAMMON: Yeah.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Balsiger.

MR. BALSIGER: I'm sorry, but I missed the start of the question from Ms. Pearce, it was -- because I don't see anything in here about state of the oceans.

MS. McCAMMON: Whether it would be peer reviewed.

-L.	MS. PEARCE: Well, that's what they re
2	doing, state of the oceans report for the North Pacific.
3	MR. BALSIGER: Oh, I'm sorry, I thought
4	this was for a monitoring meeting.
5	MS. McCAMMON: Four thousand of it is for a
6	monitoring meeting and 10,000 is a contribution to the
7	state of the oceans report.
8	MR. BALSIGER: Okay. I'm sorry I stopped
9	reading. Thanks.
10	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Ms. Brown.
11	MS. BROWN: Time for a motion, is it okay?
12	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Sure.
13	MS. BROWN: Yeah, I'd like to move the
14	Trustee Council approve the \$14,000 of Project 02630
15	contractual costs be given to PICES, aka North Pacific
16	Marine Science, for travel and report expenses.
17	MR. RUE: Second.
18	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Okay, it's been moved
19	and seconded. Is there discussion?
20	(No audible response)
21	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Hearing none, all in
22	favor of the motion signify by saying aye.
23	IN UNISON: Aye.
24	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Opposed?
25	(No audible response)

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Okay, the motion carries.

MS. McCAMMON: Okay, we've done the water quality planning workshop, so you can go past that, then, to the next goldenrod. In the fiscal year 2000 audit it was noted that Fish and Wildlife Service had presented bonus awards in two projects, \$5,000 in one project and \$2,500 in another project. These awards were done in compliance with Fish and Wildlife Service policy, but they were not in compliance with the Trustee Council approved operating procedures as allowable costs. In the last audit, basically what the audit said is that Fish and Wildlife Service had to come back to the Trustee Council -- they either had to pay back those funds or come back to the Trustee Council and basically get them approved as allowable costs.

Apparently a letter was sent to us, I never received a copy or we never got it in our office, or whatever, sometime last spring, but action was never taken on that. In the meantime the fiscal year 2001 audit noted that U.S. Geological Survey presented bonus awards to personnel in one project, a total of \$2,796. Again, these awards were in compliance with Federal policies, they're not in compliance with Trustee Council operation procedures. And because of these results it is clear that

the Council needs to develop a policy on bonus award payments. We started to do that and to look at whether they should be considered allowable project costs or not, but because we're also in the process of revising all of the operating procedures it seemed like it would be better if it was done in the context of all of the procedures and looking at all project costs and kind of looking at the big picture and not just one issue.

So for that reason I am recommending that you approve payment of the 2000 and 2001 bonus awards as allowable project costs. For fiscal year 2002 and beyond, the recommended policy will be developed and included in the comprehensive package of revised operating procedures that would come before you for action in August 2002. So there is a suggested motion at the very end of my memo.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Questions? Ms. Pearce.

MS. PEARCE: Were we not to approve these, then what would happen?

MS. McCAMMON: They would basically -- the agencies would have to pay back those funds from, basically, your general fund or, you know, basic agency funds.

MS. PEARCE: Okay. Did as part of -- may I go ahead?

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Please.

MS. PEARCE: As part of the -- did we know that as part of the policy of either that money from grants could be used for bonuses to employees? Did this come as a surprise to us?

MS. McCAMMON: That they were used?
MS. PEARCE: Yes.

MS. McCAMMON: Well, we've been in existence since '91 and this is the first instance, the first time it's happened. But I don't know how recent the whole bonus situation is within the Federal government. But this was the first time that it had been picked up. I don't know, maybe, Tony, you know. Maybe that's why -- maybe that's the first year you could do it, I don't know.

MR. DeGANGE: I'm not sure I'm going to give a satisfactory answer because I'm relatively new at this again, but it's very common in the Federal -- at least Fish and Wildlife Service, to give bonus awards, particularly at year-end, for people who have done exemplary work. I can't speak to why in 2000 three awards were given and they had never been given in the past, probably it was people were wrapping up some long-term projects that had been going on for a long time, APEX -- I think one of them was an APEX project, the other ones were the 159, which was the boat survey. Both of those were pretty long projects which were wrapping up. And I believe

there probably was an oversight -- I'm not even sure if the project manager knew what the policy was.

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MS. McCAMMON: I should note that in all of these cases the funds did come out of the personnel line item, it was one of those things they were paid at the end of the year, they were for field projects where people had been working, you know, 24 hours -- or, you know, you're out in the field non-stop. And they were in compliance completely with Federal rules and policies. The question that the auditors had -- it's a tricky thing because they're based on merit, which you determine after the work is done. And, yet, when you put your budget proposal together it's done in advance and the budget proposal, supposedly, is done on actual cost not assuming there's going to be a merit bonus at the end. And from the auditors perspective these were unbudgeted and not allowable costs, but....

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Could you identify yourself for the....

MR. DeGANGE: Yeah, Tony DeGange, I'm the liaison from the Fish and Wildlife Service. And in the case of these projects, these people were pretty much funded full time out of EVOS projects, they're not funded out of other base funds for doing other things. And so, again, I think the project manager said, okay, we have a

standard practice, these projects are culminating, they're wrapping up, they done great work, they've been in the field a lot, we'll give them a bonus and so it happened.

MS. McCAMMON: But I think it also is one of those things when people get to the end of the year and do we have any money left and if we do we might give a bonus. If there's no money left you don't get a bonus.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Ms. Pearce.

MS. PEARCE: Under the Federal system is there a bonus pool on the personnel line on each department so it's figured in somehow, some, I assume, small percentage that then can be used?

MR. DeGANGE: I think generally people try to account for having some funds available for budgeting. The Fish and Wildlife Service always used to be year-end based on performance and now they're trying to move away from, sort of, an year-end bonus award. They're trying to reward excellence in work during the course of the year when something significant happens, rather than waiting until the end. So we're moving away from sort of a year-end process.

MS. McCAMMON: It's makes it difficult when the field season is at the year-end.

MR. DeGANGE: True.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Ms. Pearce.

MS. PEARCE: I would just say that if we're going to be reviewing this as part of larger policy review and if the employees in question aren't going to be suddenly told that they owe the government \$2,500 or \$5,000, which I assume is not the case, no matter what we choose to do here, then we should wait, rather than approve two, we should wait until we see what our policy is going to be in the future. I think that there's already an inequity that's easy to point out between State and Federal pay in the state and we don't need to exacerbate it.

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CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Balsiger.

MR. BALSIGER: Thank you. Of course, I think that's -- you know, the sentence is accurate that in comparing equal Federal and State employees, it should be noted the Federal pay scale is higher. That's, of course, at this time. If you were to look back at 1980 it would have been a whole different story with many of the State people being able to opt for a 20-year retirement and so that puts them in a whole different category of things. this is something that will be in flux and it's not unlikely in the future that the States will again make more money that the Feds did. Nonetheless, I think that there should be equity here and I agree we ought to address it in I know that the State has got a lot of the long run. people that retired at 20 years because we hired lots of

them. And so that was a significant benefit for those people.

MS. McCAMMON: And the rest of them are working for Drue.

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Rue.

MR. RUE: A couple of things. One on the chart, there are a couple of things wrong, minor issues, but the State doesn't get overtime unless you're under a Range 14, which is like Fish Biologist I.

MS. McCAMMON: Well, these are field techs.

MR. RUE: Field techs. Right, but a lot of the PIs wouldn't -- that kind of thing.

MS. McCAMMON: Yeah.

MR. RUE: Comp time, there is no State system of comp time. There's flex time, but it's not comp time.

MS. McCAMMON: Okay, flex time.

MR. RUE: And that's only for supervisors anyway. I guess I would suggest that any bonus pay, if we decide to do it, should be approved by the Executive Director or the Science Director at EVOS, not by a supervisor of the employee. So if it's our bonus for this work it ought to be approved by this group somehow, reviewing the work of the project rather than, you know,

who knows who approves them in whatever agency. And actually I know the State is looking for the legislation to allow for bonus pay, so the State may, next year, be allowed to give bonus pay. Fat chance.

(Laughter)

MR. RUE: But you never know. But, anyway, I guess I would suggest that we do not -- that we hold off. I think the suggestion was that we hold off doing this until we decide our final policy on this; is that right? And I guess I had a question, can we do that, or do we just have to say no?

MS. McCAMMON: Well, you can. We didn't even realize that we hadn't taken care of the first one until the auditors -- they always go back and look at their recommendations.....

MR. RUE: Right.

MS. McCAMMON:from the prior year and they said, well, what did you do on that one? Oops.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Does this potentially create a problem if you get past the fiscal year?

MS. McCAMMON: Well, it does, because I think it's more difficult. Then the agency has to look for the money to pay it back within their existing funds and the further down the road you are -- I mean, I'm sure there's some carry-forward money, but it becomes more

limited, I would think.

much concerns me to have stuff that is not approved up front, where you end up, really, with this fat target of money that's going to lapse, it didn't come from your agency or even government to begin with and it just becomes a target for, well, why don't we distribute it in bonus, like a dividend.

MS. McCAMMON: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: It concerns me. Now, there may be a distinction between what we do down the road versus what we're going to do with these particular ones here, but that bothers me. Mr.....

MR. BALSIGER: Well, actually Ms. Brown was first.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Ms. Brown.

MS. BROWN: I have similar heartburn over this, I think there's a lot of issues. You know, all projects have field components, and I don't know how, you know, the private universities how they calculate that in terms of the fact that there may have been some overtime involved here that wasn't compensated. We've heard the issue of pay inequities. The issue of the source of funding, I think, that Craig brought up, is very troublesome. You know, it easy to give away somebody

else's money, not your own. I mean, I do favor the concept of bonuses, particularly in the government agencies where there is no way, really, to reward people otherwise, but that's the government -- that's the agency's own money and there is too much of a risk of just giving it out at the end because you came in a little under budget.

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I think there's an issue of the subjectivity of who's making the decision. I mean if it's Exxon Valdez money, it ought to be made by the Trustee Council or at least the Executive Director, rather than the agency who is doing it. And I think we have to grapple before we would allow something like this, we ought to grapple with whether we want -- you know, there are pros and cons to doing bonuses and whether in the limited source of funding we have and the amount of research we want done, do we want to add that possibility to every project? And I think it's very disconcerting to me, in light of many, many years of projects, to all of a sudden retroactively give it to somebody who just went out and did it. And I say that without in any way questioning the merits. I mean, I'm sure that the people did a great job and deserve it and as Drue said, they've been paid, at least so, you know, they're not on the line. But I think, you know, we've got hundreds of people that have done projects and never crossed their mind to do something like this. And it

troubles me to give that out because somebody just went ahead and did it.

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So I would say at least we should -- if we think we want to do this as a policy we ought to come up with policy and then see whether these fit in, as opposed to grandfather these in and then do the policy.

MR. BALSIGER: Well, I quess I'm not certain whether we're debating the merits of such a policy for the future, if that's somewhere down the road. I think that these comments that were brought up are very germane. I think there is another side of the story. necessarily prepared to make it right now, unless we're deciding where we're going with the policy. You know, we have lots of people in the Federal system working in NOAA, working for us guys, either they work on the Exxon funds, on Trustee Council funds or not on funds, they can't be put in a different category relative to whether their performance for the year might get a bonus because I'm doing oil spill stuff, so I'm not going to get the bonus a the end of the year, where someone else is doing sea lion stuff and they're going to get a big bonus just by virtue of the funds they're working on. So we have to consider those issues and I think it's reasonably big debate on this kind of stuff. So I'm not necessarily prepared to make that, but I think I agree with Ms. Pearce that until we

look at the policy, if we don't damage the individuals who were paid this money, that we ought to hold off on it.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Rue.

MR. RUE: I guess there's no motion before us, but I guess I would -- since the numbers are small enough, I would suggest we clean the decks on retro and just say no retro, but we'll do a future policy and the agencies deal with the \$2,000 or whatever. It's just I believe that in the budgets that agencies have that a couple of thousand dollars, what was it, two?

MS. PEARCE: Seventy-five hundred total, right?

MR. RUE: Total.

MR. DeGANGE: I think Fish and Wildlife Service and then another 2,000 something from U.S.G.S.

MR. RUE: I would prefer to say that wasn't our policy, it's been brought to our attention, we'll look forward. Otherwise, I think, we may open up the idea of, well, maybe a lot of other people should come in and say, geez, we deserve a bonus. That would be my preference. So if someone makes a motion, I'll....

two things, one says, let's defer everything until we get a policy, the other one says, let's make a policy, but let's go ahead and reject these requests. And, Ms. Pearce, do

-	you have a chirta:
2	MS. PEARCE: No, I like Mr. Rue's, let's
3	reject these out of hand and then decide what our policy is
4	going to be like forward to the future, that way we can
5	have our audits then finalized.
6	MS. McCAMMON: So accept these?
7	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Reject.
8	MS. PEARCE: No, reject.
9	MS. McCAMMON: Oh, reject these.
10	MS. PEARCE: I mean, that's what I I was
11	agreeing with Frank.
12	MS. McCAMMON: Oh, so take action to reject
13	them, so the agency would be responsible for those costs
14	and have to
15	MR. RUE: Responsible for, right.
16	MS. McCAMMON: Okay.
17	MR. RUE: And then do a policy in the
18	future.
19	MS. McCAMMON: And then do a policy.
20	MR. RUE: So I would move that we not
21	accept these proposed budget amendments and that we develop
22	a policy for bonuses in the future.
23	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Is there a second?
24	MS. BROWN: I'll second.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: It's been moved and

1	seconded. Is there discussion? Mr. Balsiger.
2	MR. BALSIGER: Well, let's see. As I
3	recall at the last meeting NOAA had done something wrong
4	and
5	MS. McCAMMON: The last two meetings.
6	(Laughter)
7	MR. BALSIGER: The last two meetings.
8	MS. McCAMMON: But we're not counting.
9	MR. BALSIGER: And the Department of
10	Interior Trustee voted to recompensate us after the fact,
11	and I appreciated that. However, this is the DOI's
12	recommendation that we do it, so I intend to support that
13	recommendation.
14	MR. RUE: So he's off the hook for the
15	future.
16	MS. PEARCE: I missed all of that.
17	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Is there any further
18	discussion?
19	(No audible response)
20	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: All in favor of the
21	motion signify by saying aye.
22	IN UNISON: Aye.
23	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Opposed?
24	(No opposing responses)
25	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: The motion carries.

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MS. PEARCE: Having said that,

Mr. Chairman, I'm told that Department -- under the EVOS policy it says that agencies will follow their normal agency management in implementing EVOS projects, and the bonuses were part of our normal agency management. I still think that we just made the right decision here today, but we'll have to take that into account as we look at the future.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Thank you. Yeah, there are obviously -- this is going to be an interesting concept. And I think implicit in the motion, Ms. McCammon, is that you should look into this and report back to the Council.

MS. McCAMMON: Okay.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Okay. That brings us to small parcels.

MS. McCAMMON: Small parcels. There are two action items and then just a little bit of briefing on a couple of things. And we should probably do the action items first. So there are two parcels here, one is Icicle Seafoods, Kenai 309. This is a parcel on the Ninilchik River, and you have a draft resolution before you, plus a parcel description and a description of the restoration benefits and a map that is also included. And the map -- the parcel is actually a series of lots and it's the gray

shaded area on the map, is the parcel under consideration. And you can see that the Ninilchik River runs kind of up against the north end. I'm not sure if that's north or not. At the top end of the parcel and through the sides here. It is at the north end. So the shaded area is the gray part.

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This was a parcel that was brought to the attention of the Trustee Council by the Department of Fish It's downstream and immediately adjacent to a and Game. large parcel currently owned by the Fish and Game. series of kind of downtown lots border or are near the Ninilchik River, which is one of Southcentral Alaska's most important sport fishing rivers. These were part of the original Ninilchik townsite subdivision and they had roads and lot platted there and was owned by Icicle Seafoods. order to capitalize on the fact that it went on to the market, and there was concern about it being snapped up or subdivided even further, The Conservation Fund did go ahead and purchase it, so the purchase that the Trustee Council would be approving would be -- the current owner is The Conservation Fund, so it was purchased with the idea -this is one that the Council had been briefed on earlier, but the idea is that The Conservation Fund would be reimbursed for its costs.

The parcel contains approximately 1,600

linear feet of shoreline. The lands are characterized by river valley riparian habitat, with willows, scattered spruce and small cottonwoods and other flood plane vegetation. Wildlife species include harlequin ducks, mergansers, mink, otter, black and brown bears and moose. Important winter feeding area for moose. It's used by the public extensively for king salmon fishery each spring and later in the season for Dolly Varden, silver salmon and steelhead angling. Although it is private land, the landowners never posted this land and most anglers are not aware that the land is now publicly owned. They've accessed this parcel primarily on foot following traditional fishing access trails along the riverbanks. There's no development on the land at this time.

Should the parcels be sold as individual lots or as a bulk sale to another private property owner, the public could lose forever one of Alaska's premier king salmon sport fishing location. The loss of access to the public would be significant. Such a sale also could mean that a sensitive riparian section of the Ninilchik River would be subject to development pressures. This could result in the deterioration of important riparian fish habitat loss and important winter moose feeding habitat, loss of harlequin duck nesting and rearing habitat.

The recommendation is approve the purchase

1 for \$113,000, it's 4.17 acres and a total of 18 lots. And Alex Swiderski is here with the Department of Law if you 2 have any detailed questions on it. And the resolution has 3 4 been circulated and reviewed and approved by everyone that 5 counts. Everyone who has the lawyers look at things. 6 CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Are there questions? 7 (No audible response) 8 CHAIRMAN TILLERY: I have one question, was 9 this used as a seafood processing location? 10 MS. McCAMMON: No, there's nothing on it. CHAIRMAN TILLERY: So there's not a serious 11 12 HAZMAT issue on this? MR. SWIDERSKI: 13 I'm Alex Swiderski, the 14 HAZMAT has been done. I'm not sure why Icicle Seafoods 15 owned it, they did own it, but it's never been used for a 16 seafood processing facility. 17 CHAIRMAN TILLERY: And this would go to the Department of Fish and Game? 18 19 MR. SWIDERSKI: DNR would own it, I believe 20 it would be managed by the Department of Fish and Game. 21 CHAIRMAN TILLERY: The description says it's adjacent to a large parcel owned by Fish and Game. 22 23 MR. SWIDERSKI: I'm sure the parcels --

Fish and Game doesn't have the authority to own land, I'm

sure it's owned by DNR -- it's owned by the State, Fish and

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1	Game probably has management authority over the parcel
2	pursuant to some interagency management. And my
3	understanding is the expectation is that this parcel will
4	also be managed by the Department of Fish and Game.
5	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: And would this end up as
6	a parking lot?
7	MR. SWIDERSKI: No, it's subject to the
8	conservation.
9	MR. RUE: Only if you want it to be.
10	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Just clarifying.
11	MR. RUE: No, the intent is not to have it
12	as a parking lot.
13	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Okay. I think it's a
14	recurring issue of Ninilchik, as I recall, is parking
15	access.
16	MR. RUE: Is access.
17	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Well, I understand that
18	this will be access, it's parking that I was curious about.
19	That's all I have.
20	MS. PEARCE: Mr. Chairman.
21	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Ms. Pearce.
22	MS. PEARCE: Public access will be
23	maintained?
24	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Yes.
25	MR. RUE: Of course, yeah. That's half the

1	purpose, I think, is to make sure that people can still use
2	the river.
3	MR. BALSIGER: I think there's 12 moose on
4	there, how many people are going to go through there
5	anyway?
6	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: They're not there during
7	king season, I think, is the answer. Anything else? Is
8	there a motion?
9	MR. RUE: Mr. Chairman.
10	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Rue.
11	MR. RUE: I get to move these things,
12	right? I move that we adopt the resolution as drafted
13	regarding Kenai Peninsula 309.
14	MS. BROWN: Second.
15	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: It's been moved and
16	seconded. Is there further discussion?
17	(No audible response)
18	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: All in favor of the
19	motion signify by saying aye.
20	IN UNISON: Aye.
21	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Opposed?
22	(No opposing responses)
23	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: The motion carries.
24	MS. McCAMMON: The next parcel
25	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Shuck.

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MR. SHUCK: Excuse me for interrupting.

I'm Steve Shuck of Fish and Wildlife Service. Would that funding come out of the million dollar small parcel grant that was given through the Fish and Wildlife to....

MS. McCAMMON: No, because it was already under a separate pot of money.

MR. SHUCK: Okay, thank you, I didn't know if I was supposed to alert somebody to ask for money or not.

MS. McCAMMON: No, no. But you might as well stay up there, too, because the next parcel.....

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Is yours.

MS. McCAMMON:Fish and Wildlife
Service is yours. So the next on is KAP 285, which is a
Native allotment in Hook Bay within the Alaska Peninsula
National Wildlife Refuge. And there is also in here a
draft resolution and a map that shows where Hook Bay is.
And Steve Shuck. Do you want to go forward, Steve?

MR. SHUCK: Thank you for agreeing to listen to this. I think, as Ms. McCammon said, you have the information in the packet that describes this parcel. It is one of two isolated small parcels in a very large piece of Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge that are privately owned. We have reached an agreement with the

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Please, go ahead.

owner of the parcel to purchase it at the approved appraised fair market value of \$120,000. We are getting ready to make an offer for the adjoining property or the nearby property that's also privately owned. We were hoping to do that sooner, but we had some appraisal difficulties that we believe have now been ironed out.

So we would like to request funding for this parcel to help protect it from any development, it's bare now. Help protect it from development and keep the risk of degradation to a minimum.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Are there questions of Mr. Shuck? Ms. Pearce.

MS. PEARCE: Thank you. On the resolution itself in 1d, as set forth in Attachment A, so on and so forth, the parcel has attributes which will restore, replace, enhance and rehabilitate, including, as I understand it, providing key marine access for subsistence and recreational uses on the surrounding public lands. Is that a statement of the positive that these are the things that we're trying to do as part of acquisition of this parcel?

MS. McCAMMON: Yes.

MS. PEARCE: Okay. Then, as I understand Attachment A, we are purchasing or we would purchase this specifically to -- we said any development would be

incompatible with refuge purposes and that there might be a source of human disturbance in the sheltered bay and that we want to purchase to help ensure that human disturbance is minimized, so it sounds as though we're trying to shut off public access. How would this property be managed?

MR. SHUCK: It would be managed simply as another part of the refuge. We are hoping to purchase it to minimize any development. And, yes, it does provide good marine access for subsistence and sport hunting purposes, but that does not include any development purposes, it would just be for accessing the property in the natural state.

MS. McCAMMON: Mr. Chairman, so just to clarify that, that means somebody could land their boat there, set up a camp.....

MR. SHUCK: Yes.

MS. McCAMMON:hike, hunt. What it would prohibit would be building of a cabin or a lodge or something like that.

MR. SHUCK: Or a tent platform.

MS. McCAMMON: Or a tent platform.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Rue.

MR. RUE: If it were compatible with the refuge purposes, could you build facilities there? I assume you could. If the refuge purposes allowed for hard

facilities.

MR. SHUCK: Are you asking if the refuge could or if the public could?

MR. RUE: Yes, if the refuge could....

MR. SHUCK: If the refuge could.....

MR. RUE:you could put up facilities.

MR. SHUCK: With the normal public review that goes through anything that we do on the refuge. We are looking at new comprehensive conservation plan for the Alaska Peninsula Refuge and I don't believe -- I can't say this, I'm not one of the planners, but I don't believe anything has been identified for refuge development out on the refuge at this time.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Ms. Pearce.

MS. PEARCE: Mr. Chairman, the first time that I saw this packet was on Friday and I have say that, at the moment, I'm not in favor of this purchase. I sat through consultation meeting last month here in Anchorage with the tribal entities from throughout the state, but particularly in Southwest Alaska where the folks who live in the area, who I still maintain are the most -- the Native people of Alaska were the most hurt by the Exxon Valdez spill, and opportunities for economic development are crucial, particularly as our commercial fisheries in those area are in decline, and I would hate to take yet

1	another private inholding out of private hands and cut off
2	the opportunity for some economic development in those
3	areas.
4	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Balsiger.
5	MR. BALSIGER: Mr. Chairman, on this chart
6	it shows areas under question and also a pink area, there's
7	another Native allotment; is that the same Native would
8	this be purchased from the same Native group as the pink
9	one or is it separate?
10	MR. SHUCK: it is a different individual.
11	MR. BALSIGER: It's different individuals,
12	I see.
13	MR. SHUCK: Yes, these were all individual
14	Native allotments and they are not even same family
15	members could have adjoining properties, this is not the
16	same family.
17	MR. BALSIGER: I see, thank you.
18	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Other questions?
19	MR. RUE: Mr. Chairman.
20	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Rue.
21	MR. RUE: I guess I have a questions. Has
22	this allottee tried to lease the property, sell the
23	property to a lodge owner or anything? I mean, is

MR. SHUCK: I'm not aware that he has, no.

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there....

I'm not aware that he hasn't either. It's a question we have not asked. I could say that while I don't know the feelings of the people down in Chignik, there is great deal of corporation land down around Chignik Bay for Chignik, Chiqnik Lagoon and Chiqnik Lake communities. We have had numerous Native entities in Southwest Alaska ask that Fish and Wildlife Service be able to acquire privately owned lands within the refuge to keep private, especially guided operations, from subdividing. There was one piece, I think it was the Wood-Tikchik State Park that was purchased by a developer and the allotment cut in -- subdivided into 80 small parcels, two-acre parcels, and they have asked that we be able to do something to keep the subdivisions from happening, but I cannot say that that is the case on this piece, it's more up in the Togiak Refuge area.

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MR. BALSIGER: Could you tell me where Chignik is?

MR. RUE: It's right around the corner.

MR. SHUCK: You're in your new spaces here,
I wasn't sure what maps you had, so I did bring one here.
Here's Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake and Chignik, this is
Chignik Bay, this is Hook Bay right here.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Rue.

MR. RUE: Yeah, I guess -- I respect
Ms. Pearce's point that economic development opportunities

and, obviously, the agency that you're worried about and the resources, I'm just wondering if there isn't ample opportunity with Chignik Corporation lands to develop economic opportunity there in that region and focus it -- this area would be -- I assume Hook Creek is not a huge fish producer, so the draw here would probably be, I'm not sure what, bear hunting, possibly? I'm not sure what guiding....

MR. SHUCK: I'm not sure, exactly.

MR. RUE: I just don't know that this has a huge economic opportunity here versus all the corporation lands around the corner there in Chignik Lagoon, Chignik and Chignik Bay, so -- but obviously we need consensus here so.....

MS. PEARCE: I'm only going by the description, which says because of the natural anchorage, it's a likely parcel.

MR. RUE: Right.

MS. PEARCE: But as I say, I didn't see this until Friday, read it over the weekend and we are meeting again in April.

MR. RUE: Right.

MS. PEARCE: And it seems to me that.....

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: I think you made the record. The development opportunity may be little hook,

this anchorage that's in here, maybe the most significant thing. And this does seem to me to be something that's clearly the Department of Interior, within their expertise, perhaps it.....

MR. RUE: Well, the one thing I would argue, if I could, Mr. Chairman. The one thing as -- and we like public access to the resource and sometimes these little hooks are the only place the public has to get to these places, so for guides, hunters, you know, that kind of stuff, very often -- the allottees, I mean, they were smart, they picked spots where everybody wanted to go. So I guess my question would be, would this block future access to this chunk of public lands for guides, for the public to hunt, fish?

MR. SHUCK: Define block, if you would, please. I'm sorry. Do you mean consolidate or do you mean stop it from happening?

MR. RUE: Basically stop someone from being able to anchor and walk across. I mean, right now they could probably do it, because no one's there, it's not been developed, but if this is the anchorage. You can also sort of lock up a whole bay by picking the keystone spot that the public needs to get access to the area.

MR. SHUCK: And I don't know the answer to the question, I have not been on the property. I apologize

for not knowing.

MR. RUE: That's all right.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Shuck.

MR. SHUCK: Yes.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: What would be the downside of delaying this until April?

MR. SHUCK: The biggest downside would be further delay in getting the seller the money that he's going to get. We do have a purchase agreement signed, it has not been accepted by the United States because we were waiting for Council action.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Also, I know we have done this in the past, where we had some problem at a meeting and we've done a telephonic meeting, if there was a need to do something fairly quickly. So there are other options if we don't approve of this today. Mr. Balsiger.

MR. BALSIGER: Well, I guess it's a question of the parameters surrounding the objection. If it could be demonstrated that this was -- that actually you likely guarantee more access to the land, because this is a significant, or perhaps the only place to anchor and if it would be preserved, would that be sufficient to answer your concerns about taking it out of the economic opportunities? I guess how deep felt is the resistance?

MS. PEARCE: You know, I can't put words in

people's mouths, other than to repeat the statements that I have heard made by the woman that I report to, who is the Secretary of the Interior, which is that she hopes to get land into the hands of the states and private ownership, not to bring lands into Federal ownership. I suspect taken to her she would say, why in the world are we buying that? That hasn't happened, obviously, but what I think you're qoing to find is that there's a departmental leadership bias against more private lands into public ownership. also am concerned about the lack of economic capabilities throughout our state in the coastal areas and I don't think the government can continue supporting -- to me, sending government money to a village isn't economic development, it's having an opportunity to do so and if it's part of adjusting, I don't want to preclude that. It may be that there's a very excellent case for this, I don't know, but it certainly goes against what has been the stated policy that is still, frankly, being developed, but I've heard it strong and clear.

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CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Mr. Rue.

MR. RUE: Mr. Chairman, maybe if it's acceptable to you, we can look into whether there's other economic opportunity that would be hurt by if this happened to block access. Because one of the things we worry about at Fish and Game is people's use.

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MS. PEARCE: Sure, I understand that.

MR. RUE: And so there's a lot of economic activity that goes on on the refuge for guides. Bear guides, I think, use this area pretty heavily. And if this is an important access point for people, that could be an important economic impact, too, and if it gets put into a -- and I guess that's a tradeoff and I just am interested if you're interested in having us, at least, explore that? I can ask some of my folks down there if this is an important public access opportunity.

MS. PEARCE: Well, I'm sure that I'm going to have ample opportunity all week to hear about this.

(Laughter)

MR. RUE: Well, I -- don't put any effort into it, if you think it's not worth it.

MS. PEARCE: The statement here is that any development on landholding would be incompatible with refuge purchases and I yet don't know what the reasoning is for that either, so there's just more questions to be answered than.....

MR. RUE: Okay.

MS. PEARCE:I'm ready to deal with at this particular moment in time.

MR. RUE: That's fine.

MS. PEARCE: And I understand your concerns

people there.

about public access, but just reading these four paragraphs sounds like we don't want public access, because we don't want human disturbance in Hook Bay.

MR. RUE: Right.

MS. PEARCE: That tells me you don't want I don't know why.

MR. RUE: Okay.

MR. SHUCK: Actually, I apologize if that's the way it sounds, we do encourage public access, what we're tying to do is keep the public access opened rather than having it being sold to a private party who could stop access of it. So I think it becomes a question of public access versus private access.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Well, it sounds like we're not going to reach a consensus today and that -- but I do think the Council generally has been willing to make itself available if it becomes urgent, for example, that the deal was going to fall through and we need to make a decision. If something has to happen before April, then I think you should feel free to come back to Ms. McCammon and see what she can arrange.

Is there anything else on this issue? Did you want to say something else?

MR. DeGANGE: I just wanted to say one thing. Again, Tony DeGange from Fish and Wildlife

Services. There's lots of allotments within refuges out in Southwest Alaska, and we're frequently contacted by the owners of the allotments to sell them to us because they want to realize some economic opportunities from the land, there aren't a lot of other options out there, but yet they want to also maintain their abilities for subsistence uses on the land. And that's one of the things that this would guarantee is continued use for both subsistence and for other uses in accordance with the refuge policy, so it's -- it happens many times.

MR. SHUCK: By many allotments, I think we've got somewhere around 3,000 of them within the refuges system and primarily over in Southwest Alaska and most of them on the Yukon-Delta Refuge.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: All right. Thank you very much.

MR. SHUCK: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: That brings us to, I think, the final item on the agenda, which is Lesnoi.

MS. McCAMMON: Mr. Chairman, this was just a briefing. You do have a packet, I believe, that was distributed to you, it was faxed by Roy Jones. Basically this gives an update on kind of the legal status of the Native Village of Woody Island and Lesnoi's claims to the land. So far they have been upheld through the court

process. Alex Swiderski is here, too, if you have any detailed questions, but -- so it is working its way through the process here. We have been working closely with Roy Jones, who has been representing Lesnoi and the Native Village of Woody Island. He's been working closely with the Kodiak Borough Assembly. In December they passed a resolution unanimously directing the borough manager to participate in ongoing negotiations that will result in public acquisition of these parcels.

They have been putting together a pretty comprehensive package, which includes Termination Point, Long Island, some lands down at Chiniak. And I think I had a map the last time, in December, that I showed you at that time. They are in the process of actively looking for other financial partners to put together such a package. They, I don't think, have anything confirmed yet, but I did want you to know that discussions were progressing there.

There is some concern by some members of the public of Kodiak and by Stacy Studebaker, who's on our Public Advisory Group. In the comprehensive package there is an easement for a future road that goes through the Termination Point parcel. Stacy and the Kodiak Parks Advisory Group were the ones who originally submitted the Termination Point parcel for Trustee Council consideration. And they did it with the intent that the parcel would be

kept intact without a road easement. They strongly oppose the road easement and are not in favor of including this. I think they expressed their concerns before the borough assembly, but the borough assembly has supported the package, basically, the way it's being put together right now.

So this is kind of in terms of a package and a strategy moving forward. There's no action being proposed for the Trustee Council at this time, but I would anticipate, especially if they can obtain other funding partners that we would be coming back to you some time in the next year or so with a proposal for Trustee Council contribution to achieving this package. So if there are any questions or issues? Alex could probably answer any technical things better than I could, but I wanted to let you know that it's still on the burner, on the stove, kind of working its way through the process.

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Are there questions?
(No audible response)

CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Okay.

MS. McCAMMON: And the only other one I did want to mention, too, that is still underway is potentially an easement on the Karluk River with the Karluk IRA Council. And in that one the attorney who is representing the Village of Karluk, Walt Ebell, is resigning from his

1	private practice and taking another position and so he's
2	trying to wrap up a number of things before he leaves, some
3	time this summer, so he's trying to get that one through.
4	And, as you know, that is the one that's generated a number
5	of questions by the former residents of Karluk and current
6	residents, but I wanted to let you know that that's kind of
7	brewing out there, too, and will probably be coming back
8	before you.
9	MR. RUE: That's the lower river?
10	MS. McCAMMON: Yes.
11	MR. RUE: Okay, yeah. By the weir?
12	MS. McCAMMON: Yes. It includes the weir
13	and right below it, yeah.
14	MR. RUE: Yeah.
15	MS. McCAMMON: And it wouldn't be a fee
16	acquisition, it would be an easement.
17	MR. RUE: It would be an access.
18	MS. McCAMMON: Yes.
19	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: Okay. Is there anything
20	else to come before the Council today?
21	(No audible response)
22	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: I will entertain a
23	motion to adjourn.
24	MR. RUE: I move that we adjourn.

MS. LISOWSKI: Second.

1	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: It's been moved and
2	seconded. All in favor say aye.
3	IN UNISON: Aye.
4	CHAIRMAN TILLERY: We're done. Thank you.
5	(Off record - 2:02 p.m.)
6	(END OF PROCEEDINGS)
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1 CERTIFICATE 2 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA SS. 3 STATE OF ALASKA I, Joseph P. Kolasinski, Notary Public in and for 4 the state of Alaska and reporter for Computer Matrix Court Reporters, LLC, do hereby certify: 5 6 THAT the foregoing pages numbered 4 through 172 contain a full, true and correct transcript of the Exxon 7 Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council's Meeting recorded electronically by me on the 25th day of February 2002, 8 commencing at the hour of 9:48 a.m. and thereafter transcribed by me to the best of my knowledge and ability. 9 THAT the Transcript has been prepared at the request of: 10 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL, 451 W. 5th 11 Avenue, Suite 500, Anchorage, Alaska 99501; 12 DATED at Anchorage, Alaska this 8th day of March 13 2002. 14 SIGNED AND CERTIFIED TO BY: 15 16 17 seph P. Kolasinski Notary Public in and for Alaska Commission Expires: 04/17/04 18

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