11.4.1 M

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

MEMORANDUM

To: Trustee Council

From: Dave Gibbons
Interim Administrative Director, and
Restoration Team

Date: September 11, 1992

Subj: Initial Screening of 1993 Projects

1993 PROJECT IDEA SCREENING CRITERIA

The following criteria were used as threshold criteria to screen ideas submitted by the general public and State and Federal agencies. The first set of three critical factors were used to screen all ideas. If an idea failed to comply with any one of these factors, it was not forwarded for further project description development. If a project met these criteria, it was subsequently next subjected to either the set of damage assessment or restoration idea criteria, dependent upon its category of proposed work. These criteria and a brief description follow.

CRITICAL FACTORS

1. **Linkage To Resources And/Or Services Injured By The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill**

The settlement documents specify that the use of the restoration trust funds must be linked to injuries resulting from the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The following is the definition of injury:

> "A natural resource has experienced "consequential injury" if it has sustained a loss (a) due to exposure to oil spilled by the T/V Exxon Valdez, or (b) which otherwise can be attributed to the oil spill and clean up. "Loss" includes:
>
> - significant direct mortality;
> - significant declines in populations or productivity;
> - significant sublethal and chronic effects to adults or any other life history stages; or
> - degradation of habitat, due to alteration or contamination of flora, fauna and physical components of the habitat." (April 1992 Restoration Framework)

A link must be evident from the 1993 idea submitted and the above criteria for injury to resources or services.

2. **Technically Feasible**

Are the technology and management skills available to successfully implement the restoration idea in the environment of the oil spill area?

3. **Consistent With Applicable Federal And State Laws And Policies**

Is the restoration idea consistent with the directives and policies with which the Trustee agencies must comply? Some factors discussed included:

- third party suit?
- legal under existing laws and regulations including the settlement agreement?

Damage Assessment Ideas

1. **Project Previously Funded For Close-Out?**

Was the idea funded in the 1992 Work Plan for close-out and final report preparation? If so, it should not receive additional funding.

2. **1993 Close-Out Project**

Should this idea be funded in the 1993 Work Plan for close-out? Only considered with respect to those projects funded for damage assessment continuation in the 1992 Work Plan can be considered.

3. **New Project Where Injury Is Apparent**

Is there a substantial amount of new information to demonstrate injury to resources and services? Injury to resources and services as defined in critical factor 1.

4. **Damage Assessment Continuation**

Are the injuries to resources and services fully understood or is there a opportunity to understand new injuries? The life span of the injured resource should be considered since many species are long-lived and the injury may occur in different life stages, or have temporal stock separation such as odd/even pink salmon year classes.

General Restoration Ideas

All restoration ideas were evaluated using the four criteria described below. If an idea had a clear restoration end point and

was either time critical or a possible lost opportunity and was not a long-term commitment, it was forwarded for further development and consideration.

1. **Is There A Restoration End-Point?**

What is the restoration end-point? A restoration end-point includes actions to restore, replace and enhance natural resources, monitor natural recovery or involves acquisition of equivalent resources or services. If there is no identifiable restoration end-point, then the project was not recommended for further development.

2. **Time Critical To The Recovery Of The Injured Resource/Service; Must Be Conducted In 1993**

Would a delay in the project result in further injury to a resource or service or would we forego a restoration opportunity? This information is critical to support near-term future conditions.

3. **Opportunity Lost If Not Funded In 1993 (Related To Method Of Recovery)**

Other considerations that were taken into account in developing the restoration program included opportunities to combine work or logistics with other projects in order to reduce costs. The intent of this criterion is to identify those project ideas that need to be implemented now or the opportunity will be lost. Is there some factor that will make it impossible to conduct the project in the future?

4. **Involves Long-Term Commitment**

Until a restoration plan is completed, annual restoration activities requiring a long-term commitment should be limited to those projects that do not have irretrievable commitment of funds to future years.

ID Number_____

Date_____

INITIAL RESTORATION TEAM REVIEW OF 1993 PROJECT IDEAS

Critical Factors

Yes	No	Unknown	
___	___	___	1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.
___	___	___	2. Technically feasible.
___	___	___	3. Consistent with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.

Yes	No	Damage Assessment Ideas
___	___	1. Project previously funded for close-out.
___	___	2. 1993 close-out project.
___	___	3. New project where injury is apparent.
___	___	4. Damage assessment continuation.

Yes	No	General Restoration Ideas
___	___	1. Is there a restoration end-point?
___	___	2. Time critical to the recovery of the injured resource/service; must be conducted in 1993.
___	___	3. Opportunity lost if not funded in 1993. (Related to method of recovery.)
___	___	4. Involves long-term commitment.

Recommendation

___ Approved for preparation of brief project description.
___ Rejected.
___ Combined with ideas: _____

Comments:

11.4.12

1993 DRAFT WORK PLAN

SUMMARY RECOMMENDATION MATRIX

PREPARED BY DAVE GIBBONS
INTERIM ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR

PROJECT Number and Brief Description	RESTORATION TEAM Recommended/ Not Recommended	CHIEF SCIENTIST Recommended/ Not Recommended	PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP Recommended/ Not Recommended
93002 - Sockeye Overescapement	Recommended Y-5 N-1	Recommended	Recommended Y-9 N-5
93003 - Pink Salmon Egg to Pre-emergent Fry Survival in PWS	Unanimously Recommended	Recommended	Unanimously Recommended
93004 - Documentation, Enumeration and Preservation of Genetically Discrete Wild Populations of Pink Salmon Impacted by EVOS in PWS	Recommended Y-5 N-1	Enhancement Project	Recommended Y-8 N-3 A-2
93005 - Cultural Resources	Unanimously Recommended	No Opinion	Recommended with Qualifications
93006 - Site-Specific Archeological Restoration	Unanimously Recommended	Recommended	Recommended with Qualifications
93007 - Archeological Site Stewardship Program	Unanimously Recommended	No Opinion	Recommended with Qualifications
93008 - Archeological Site Patrol and Monitoring	Unanimously Recommended	No Opinion	Recommended with Qualifications
93009 - Public Information, Education and Interpretation	Recommended Y-5 N-1	No Opinion	Recommended with Qualifications
93010 - Reduce Disturbance Near Murre Colonies Showing Indications of Injury From the EVOS	Not Recommended Tie Vote Y-3 N-3	Recommended	Unanimously Not Recommended
93011 - Develop Harvest Guidelines to Aid Restoration of River Otters and Harlequin Ducks	Recommended Y-5 N-1	Recommended	Recommended Y-9 N-3 A-1

PROJECT Number and Brief Description	RESTORATION TEAM Recommended/ Not Recommended	CHIEF SCIENTIST Recommended/ Not Recommended	PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP Recommended/ Not Recommended
93012 - Genetic Stock Identification of Kenai River Sockeye Salmon	Recommended Y-5 N-1	Recommended	Unanimously Recommended Look at reducing budget
93014 - Quality Assurance for Coded-Wire Tag Application in Fish Restoration Projects	Not Recommended Tie Vote Y-3 N-3	Enhancement Project	Unanimously Not Recommended
93015 - Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	Recommended Y-5 N-1	Recommended	Unanimously Recommended Look at reducing budget A-1
93016 - Chenega Chinook and Coho Salmon Release Program	Recommended Y-5 N-1	No Opinion	Unanimously Recommended Increase budget to $50.9k to cover Hatchery costs
93017 - Subsistence Restoration Project	Unanimously Recommended	No Opinion	Unanimously Recommended More local community involvement
93018 - Enhanced Management for Wild Stocks in PWS, Special Emphasis on Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden	Recommended Y-5 N-1	Not Recommended	Unanimously Recommended
93019 - Chugach Region Village Mariculture Project	Unanimously Not Recommended	Not Recommended	Recommended Y-8 N-4 Contingent upon legal approval
93020 - Bivalve Shellfish Hatchery and Research Center	Not Recommended Tie Vote Y-3 N-3	Recommended Closer Study for Feasibility	Unanimously Recommended Contingent upon legal review

PROJECT Number and Brief Description	RESTORATION TEAM Recommended/ Not Recommended	CHIEF SCIENTIST Recommended/ Not Recommended	PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP Recommended/ Not Recommended
93022 - Evaluating the Feasibility of Enhancing Productivity of Murres by Using Decoys, Dummy Eggs and Recordings of Murre Calls to Simulate Normal Densities at Breeding Colonies Affected by EVOS and Monitoring the Recovery of Murres in the Barren Islands	Unanimously Recommended	Recommended	Unanimously Not Recommended
93024 - Restoration of the Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock	Recommended Y-5 N-1	Enhancement Project	Unanimously Recommended
93025 - Montague Island Chum Salmon Restoration	Recommended Y-5 N-1	Enhancement Project	Unanimously Recommended
93026 - Fort Richardson Hatchery Water Pipeline	Not Recommended Tie Vote Y-3 N-3	No Opinion	Recommended Y-9 N-4
93028 - Restoration and Mitigation of Wetland Habitats for Injured PWS Fish and Wildlife Species	Recommended Y-5 N-1	Enhancement Project	Not Recommended Y-3 N-8
93029 - PWS Second Growth Management	Recommended Y-5 N-1	Enhancement Project	Tie Vote Y-5 N-5 A-1
93030 - Red Lake Restoration	Recommended Y-5 N-1	Recommended	Unanimously Recommended
93031 - Red Lake Mitigation for Red Salmon Fishery	Recommended Y-5 N-1	No Opinion	Recommended Y-10 N-1 A-2
93032 - Pink and Cold Creek Pink Salmon Restoration	Recommended Y-5 N-1	Enhancement Project	Recommended Y-12 N-1
93033 - Harlequin Duck Restoration Monitoring Study in PWS, Kenai and Afognak Oil Spill Areas	Unanimously Recommended	Recommended	Unanimously Recommended
93034 - Pigeon Guillemot Colony Survey	Recommended Y-5 N-1	Recommended	Unanimously Recommended
93035 - Potential Impacts of Oiled Mussel Beds on Higher Organisms: Contamination of Black Oystercatchers Breeding on Persistently Oiled Sites in PWS	Unanimously Recommended	Recommended	Unanimously Recommended

PROJECT Number and Brief Description	RESTORATION TEAM Recommended/ Not Recommended	CHIEF SCIENTIST Recommended/ Not Recommended	PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP Recommended/ Not Recommended
93036 - Recovery Monitoring and Restoration of Intertidal Oiled Mussel Beds in PWS and the GOA Impacted by EVOS	Unanimously Recommended	Recommended	Unanimously Recommended
93038 - Shoreline Assessment	Unanimously Recommended	Recommended	Unanimously Recommended
93039 - Herring Bay Experimental and Monitoring Studies	Unanimously Recommended	Recommended	Unanimously Recommended Look at reducing budget A-1
93041 - Comprehensive Restoration Monitoring Program Phase 2: Monitoring Plan Development	Unanimously Recommended	Recommended	Recommended Y-8 N-4 A-1
93042 - Recovery Monitoring of PWS Killer Whales Injured by EVOS Using Photo Identification Techniques	Recommended Y-4 N-2 At the request of the Trustee Council	Enhancement Project	Unanimously Recommended
93043 - Sea Otter Population Demographics and Habitat Use in Areas Affected by EVOS	Recommended Y-5 N-1	Recommended with reduced budget	Recommended Look at contracting Y-8 N-5
93045 - Surveys to Monitor Marine Bird and Sea Otter Populations in PWS During Summer and Winter	Unanimously Recommended	Recommended	Previously Approved by Trustee Council
93046 - Habitat Use, Behavior and Monitoring of Harbor Seals in PWS, Alaska	Unanimously Recommended	Recommended	Unanimously Recommended Look at more local involvement
93047 - Subtidal Monitoring: Recovery of Sediments, Hydrocarbon-degrading Microorganisms, Eelgrass Communities and Fish in the Shallow Subtidal Environment	Unanimously Recommended	Recommended	Unanimously Recommended Look at reducing costs A-1

PROJECT Number and Brief Description	RESTORATION TEAM Recommended/ Not Recommended	CHIEF SCIENTIST Recommended/ Not Recommended	PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP Recommended/ Not Recommended
93050 - Update: Restoration Feasibility Study #5 (Identification and Recordation of Information Sources Relevant to Land and Resources Affected by EVOS)	Not Recommended Tie vote Y-3 N-3	Recommended	Agency will do work with existing in-house funding
93051 - Habitat Protection Information for Anadromous Streams and Marbled Murrelets	Unanimously Recommended	Recommended with removal of channel typing	Recommended with removal of channel typing portion Y-9 N-4
93052 - Identification and Protection of Important Bald Eagle Habitats	Unanimously Not Recommended	Not Recommended	Not Recommended Y-3 N-8
93053 - Hydrocarbon Data Analysis, Interpretation and Database Maintenance for Restoration and NRDA Environmental Samples Associated with the EVOS	Unanimously Recommended	Recommended	Unanimously Recommended
93057 - Damage Assessment GIS	Unanimously Recommended	Recommended	Unanimously Recommended
93059 - Habitat Identification Workshop	Unanimously Recommended	Recommended	Previously approved by the Trustee Council
93060 - Accelerated Data Acquisition	Unanimously Recommended	Recommended	Previously approved by the Trustee Council
93061 - New Data Acquisition	Unanimously Recommended	Recommended	Recommended Y-11 N-2
93062 - Restoration GIS	Unanimously Recommended	Recommended	Unanimously Recommended
93063 - Survey and Evaluation of Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration Techniques for Anadromous Fish	Unanimously Recommended	Enhancement Project	Unanimously Recommended
93064 - Habitat Protection Fund	Unanimously Recommended	Recommended	Recommended PAG request review before acquiring parcels Y-10 N-1 A-2

1993 Additional Projects Recommended by the Public Advisory Group on 1/7/93

	Project	Cost
1.	Planning for expansion of the Kodiak Industrial Technology Center Public Idea #310 VOTE: Y-7 N-4 A-1	$ 100,000
2.	First phase construction of a Kodiak Archeological Museum Public Idea #298-17 VOTE: Unanimously Recommended	800,000
3.	Prince William Sound Herring Damage Assessment	237,889
4.	Prince William Sound Pink Salmon Coded Wire Tag Project	773,600
5.	Prince William Sound Chum, Sockeye, Coho and Chinook Salmon Coded Wire Tag Project VOTE: Y-9 N-2	249,590
	TOTAL	$2,161,079

11.4.1 K

11.4.1

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL RESTORATION
PROPOSED 1993 BUDGET
1993 Federal Fiscal Year 1-Oct-92 to 30-Sep-93
PROJECTS RECOMMENDED BY RESTORATION TEAM

Agency	Project Number	Project Title	Approved 1-Oct-92 28-Feb-93	Proposed 1-Mar-93 30-Sep-93	Total FY 93
ADEC/(ADNR/DOI/ ADF&G/USFS/ NOAA)	93038	Shoreline Assessment	$0.0	$466.7	$466.7
ADEC/(ADF&G/ NOAA)	93047	Subtidal Monitoring	$0.0	$69.6	$69.6
ADEC/(ADNR/USFS)	93061	New Data Acquisition	$0.0	$107.0	$107.0
ADEC	93AD	Administrative Director's Office	$99.5	$340.8	$440.3
ADEC	93FC	Financial Committee	$13.7	$15.6	$29.3
ADEC	93RT	Restoration Team Support	$337.9	$605.5	$943.4
ADEC	AW 1	Surface Oil Maps	$14.0	$0.0	$14.0
ADEC	ST 3B	Sediment Traps	$5.0	$0.0	$5.0
		Subtotal	$470.1	$1,605.2	$2,075.3
ADF&G	93002	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	$244.3	$714.6	$958.9
ADF&G/(NOAA)	93003	Salmon Egg to Pre-emergent Fry Survival	$210.2	$343.3	$553.5
ADF&G	93004	Genetics, Documentation, Enumeration, & Preservation of Pink Salmon	$607.8	$899.1	$1,506.9
ADF&G	93011	Develop Harvest Guidelines to Aid Restoration of River Otters & H. Ducks	$0.0	$11.2	$11.2
ADF&G	93012	Genetic Stock Identification of Kenai River Sockeye Salmon	$105.6	$300.6	$406.2
ADF&G	93015	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	$303.1	$732.6	$1,035.7
ADF&G	93016	Chenega Bay Chinook & Silver Salmon	$0.0	$25.9	$25.9
ADF&G/(NOAA)	93017	Subsistence Food Safety Survey & Testing	$0.0	$266.1	$266.1
ADF&G/(USFS)	93018	Enhanced Management for Cutthroat Trout/Dolly Varden in PWS	$0.0	$226.0	$226.0
ADF&G/(USFS)	93024	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock	$0.0	$166.6	$166.6
ADF&G	93030	Red Lake Restoration	$27.9	$77.2	$105.1
ADF&G	93031	Red Lake Mitigation	$0.0	$153.7	$153.7
ADF&G	93032	Cold Creek Pink Salmon Restoration	$0.0	$36.1	$36.1
ADF&G	93033	Harlequin Duck Restoration	$0.0	$718.3	$718.3
ADF&G/(NOAA/ DOI-NPS)	93036	Oiled Mussel Beds	$27.5	$0.0	$27.5

11-Sep-92

Amounts shown are in thousands of dollars.

1993

FORM 1B AGENCY SUMMARY

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL RESTORATION
PROPOSED 1993 BUDGET
1993 Federal Fiscal Year 1-Oct-92 to 30-Sep-93
PROJECTS RECOMMENDED BY RESTORATION TEAM

Agency	Project Number	Project Title	Approved 1-Oct-92 28-Feb-93	Proposed 1-Mar-93 30-Sep-93	Total FY 93
ADF&G/(ADEC/DOI ADNR/USFS/NOAA)	93038	Shoreline Assessment	$0.0	$11.5	$11.5
ADF&G	93039	Herring Bay Experimental & Monitoring	$109.9	$507.5	$617.4
ADF&G	93046	Habitat Use, Behavior, & Monitoring of Harbor Seals in PWS	$0.0	$230.5	$230.5
ADF&G/(NOAA/ ADEC)	93047	Subtidal Monitoring: Rockfish	$0.0	$387.2	$387.2
ADF&G/(USFS/ DOI-FWS)	93051	Habitat Protection: Stream Habitat Assessment	$148.3	$335.7	$484.0
ADF&G/(USFS)	93063	Anadromous Stream Surveys	$103.0	$59.4	$162.4
ADF&G	93FC	Financial Committee	$5.6	$14.7	$20.3
ADF&G	93RT	Restoration Team Support	$212.6	$365.2	$577.8
ADF&G	F/S 1	Injury to Salmon Spawning Areas in PWS	$8.9	$0.0	$8.9
ADF&G	F/S 2	Injury to Salmon Eggs & Pre-emergent Fry in PWS	$3.7	$0.0	$3.7
ADF&G	F/S 3	Salmon Coded Wire Tag Studies in PWS	$44.6	$0.0	$44.6
ADF&G	F/S 4A	Early Marine Salmon Injury Assessment in PWS	$51.1	$0.0	$51.1
ADF&G	F/S 5	Injury to Dolly Varden & Cutthroat Trout in PWS	$0.6	$0.0	$0.6
ADF&G	F/S 11	Injury to Herring in PWS	$84.5	$0.0	$84.5
ADF&G	F/S 13	Effects of Hydrocarbons on Bivalves	$11.8	$0.0	$11.8
ADF&G	F/S 28	Salmon Oil Spill Injury Model & Run Reconstruction	$81.2	$0.0	$81.2
ADF&G	F/S 30	Data Base Management	$75.8	$0.0	$75.8
ADF&G	R 71	Harlequin Duck Restoration and Monitoring	$143.0	$0.0	$143.0
ADF&G	R 73	Harbor Seal Restoration and Monitoring	$12.5	$0.0	$12.5
ADF&G	ST 2A	Injury to the Shallow Benthic Communities of PWS	$42.1	$0.0	$42.1
ADF&G	ST 6	Rockfish Damage Assessment	$8.3	$0.0	$8.3
ADF&G	TM 3	River Otter & Mink Damage Assessment in PWS	$2.9	$0.0	$2.9
		Subtotal	$2,676.8	$6,583.0	$9,248.3

11-Sep-92

Amounts shown are in thousands of dollars.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL RESTORATION
PROPOSED 1993 BUDGET
1993 Federal Fiscal Year 1-Oct-92 to 30-Sep-93
PROJECTS RECOMMENDED BY RESTORATION TEAM

Agency	Project Number	Project Title	Approved 1-Oct-92 28-Feb-93	Proposed 1-Mar-93 30-Sep-93	Total FY 93
ADNR/(USFS/ DOI-NPS)	93005	Cultural Resource Information, Education and Interpretation	$0.0	$161.0	$161.0
ADNR/(USFS/ DOI-FWS/DOI-NPS)	93006	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	$0.0	$87.2	$87.2
ADNR/(USFS/ DOI-FWS/DOI-NPS)	93007	Archaeological Site Stewardship Program	$19.5	$109.5	$129.0
ADNR/(USFS/ DOI-FWS/DOI-NPS)	93008	Archaeological Site Patrol and Monitoring	$0.0	$95.8	$95.8
ADNR/(ADEC/ADF&G/ DOI/NOAA/USFS)	93038	Shoreline Assessment	$0.0	$11.5	$11.5
ADNR	93057	Damage Assessment GIS	$106.3	$67.5	$173.8
ADNR/(USFS)	93061	New Data Acquisition	$0.0	$214.0	$214.0
ADNR	93062	Restoration GIS	$25.1	$138.4	$163.5
ADNR/(FED-TBD)	93064	Imminent Threat Habitat Protection	$0.0	$10,000.0	$10,000.0
ADNR	93AD	Administrative Director's Office	$0.0	$576.4	$576.4
ADNR	93FC	Finance Committee	$2.5	$15.0	$17.5
ADNR	93RT	Restoration Team Support	$180.7	$321.0	$501.7
ADNR	ARC 1	Archaeological Survey	$88.8	$0.0	$88.8
		Subtotal	$422.9	$11,797.3	$12,220.2
DOI/(ADEC/ADF&G/ ADNR/USFS/NOAA)	93038	Shoreline Assessment	$0.0	$11.5	$11.5
DOI	93AD	Administrative Director's Office	$76.9	$83.2	$160.1
DOI	93FC	Financial Committee	$5.9	$14.1	$20.0
DOI	93RT	Restoration Team Support	$99.5	$208.3	$307.8
DOI-FWS/(USFS/ DOI-NPS/ADNR)	93006	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	$0.0	$34.4	$34.4
DOI-FWS/(USFS/ DOI-NPS/ADNR)	93007	Archaeological Site Stewardship Program	$32.8	$40.4	$73.2

11-Sep-92

Amounts shown are in thousands of dollars.

1993

FORM 1B
AGENCY
SUMMARY

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL RESTORATION
PROPOSED 1993 BUDGET
1993 Federal Fiscal Year 1-Oct-92 to 30-Sep-93
PROJECTS RECOMMENDED BY RESTORATION TEAM

Agency	Project Number	Project Title	Approved 1-Oct-92 28-Feb-93	Proposed 1-Mar-93 30-Sep-93	Total FY 93
DOI-FWS/(USFS/ DOI-NPS/ADNR)	93008	Archaeological Site Patrol and Monitoring	$0.0	$54.0	$54.0
DOI-FWS	93022	Murre Decoy/Playback Facility/Colony Monitoring	$0.0	$281.0	$281.0
DOI-FWS	93034	Pigeon Guillemot Recovery	$0.0	$165.8	$165.8
DOI-FWS	93035	Black Oystercatchers/Oiled Mussel Beds	$12.7	$107.9	$120.6
DOI-FWS	93043	Sea Otter Demographics & Habitat	$0.0	$291.9	$291.9
DOI-FWS	93045	Marine Bird/Sea Otter Surveys	$0.0	$262.4	$262.4
DOI-FWS/(USFS/ ADF&G)	93051	Habitat Study-Marbled Murrelets	$66.1	$301.4	$367.5
DOI-FWS	MM 6	Sea Otter Damage Assessment	$53.9	$0.0	$53.9
DOI-FWS	R 11	Murre Monitoring	$56.5	$0.0	$56.5
DOI-FWS	R 92	Geographic Information Systems	$29.2	$0.0	$29.2
DOI-NPS/(USFS/ ADNR)	93005	Cultural Resource Information, Education and Interpretation	$0.0	$146.1	$146.1
DOI-NPS/(USFS/ DOI-FWS/ADNR)	93006	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	$0.0	$111.2	$111.2
DOI-NPS/(USFS/ DOI-FWS/ADNR)	93007	Archaeological Site Stewardship Program	$0.0	$13.1	$13.1
DOI-NPS/(USFS/ DOI-FWS/ADNR)	93008	Archaeological Site Patrol and Monitoring	$0.0	$93.2	$93.2
DOI-NPS/(NOAA/ ADF&G)	93036	Oiled Mussel Beds	$0.0	$102.0	$102.0
		Subtotal	$433.5	$2,321.9	$2,755.4
NOAA/(ADF&G)	93003	Salmon Egg to Fry Survival	$54.2	$342.7	$396.9
NOAA/(ADF&G)	93017	Subsistence Restoration	$0.0	$94.5	$94.5
NOAA/(ADF&G/ DOI-NPS)	93036	Oiled Mussel Beds	$263.6	$302.8	$566.4
NOAA/(ADEC/ADNR/ ADF&G/DOI/USFS)	93038	Shoreline Assessment	$0.0	$11.5	$11.5

11-Sep-92

Amounts shown are in thousands of dollars.

1993

FORM 1B
AGENCY
SUMMARY

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL RESTORATION
PROPOSED 1993 BUDGET
1993 Federal Fiscal Year 1-Oct-92 to 30-Sep-93
PROJECTS RECOMMENDED BY RESTORATION TEAM

Agency	Project Number	Project Title	Approved 1-Oct-92 28-Feb-93	Proposed 1-Mar-93 30-Sep-93	Total FY 93
NOAA	93041	Comprehensive Monitoring	$0.0	$237.9	$237.9
NOAA	93042	Killer Whale Recovery	$0.0	$127.1	$127.1
NOAA/(ADEC/ADF&	93047	Subtidal Monitoring	$0.0	$544.0	$544.0
NOAA	93053	Hydrocarbon Database	$0.0	$105.5	$105.5
NOAA	93FC	Financial Committee	$6.5	$19.4	$25.9
NOAA	93RT	Restoration Team Support	$130.8	$294.2	$425.0
NOAA	CH 1B	Coastal Habitat Damage Assessment	$20.2	$0.0	$20.2
NOAA	F/S 4B	Early Marine Salmon Damage Assessment	$52.5	$0.0	$52.5
NOAA	MM 1	Humpback Whales Damage Assessment	$12.3	$0.0	$12.3
NOAA	MM 2	Killer Whales Damage Assessment	$28.8	$0.0	$28.8
NOAA	ST 1A	Subtidal Sediments Damage Assessment	$31.3	$0.0	$31.3
NOAA	ST 3A	Caged Mussels Damage Assessment	$15.8	$0.0	$15.8
NOAA	ST 4	Fate and Toxicity Damage Assessment	$24.4	$0.0	$24.4
NOAA	ST 7	Demersal Fishes Damage Assessment	$21.2	$0.0	$21.2
NOAA	ST 8	Sediment Data Synthesis Damage Assessment	$92.5	$0.0	$92.5
NOAA	TS 1	Hydrocarbon Analysis Damage Assessment	$65.6	$0.0	$65.6
		Subtotal	$819.7	$2,079.6	$2,899.3
USFS/(DOI-NPS/ ADNR)	93005	Cultural Resource Information, Education and Interpretation	$0.0	$94.3	$94.3
USFS/(DOI-NPS/ DOI-FWS/ADNR)	93006	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	$0.0	$27.3	$27.3
USFS/(DOI-NPS/ DOI-FWS/ADNR)	93007	Archaeological Site Stewardship Program	$0.0	$32.5	$32.5
USFS/(DOI-NPS/ DOI-FWS/ADNR)	93008	Archaeological Site Patrol and Monitoring	$0.0	$56.0	$56.0
USFS	93009	Public Information, Education and Interpretation	$0.0	$318.5	$318.5
USFS/(ADF&G)	93018	Enhanced Management for Cutthroat Trout/Dolly Varden in PWS	$0.0	$59.3	$59.3
USFS/(ADF&G)	93024	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock	$0.0	$25.3	$25.3
USFS	93025	Montague Island Chum Salmon Restoration	$0.0	$81.5	$81.5

11-Sep-92

Amounts shown are in thousands of dollars.

1993

FORM 1B
AGENCY
SUMMARY

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL RESTORATION
PROPOSED 1993 BUDGET
1993 Federal Fiscal Year 1-Oct-92 to 30-Sep-93
PROJECTS RECOMMENDED BY RESTORATION TEAM

Agency	Project Number	Project Title	Approved 1-Oct-92 28-Feb-93	Proposed 1-Mar-93 30-Sep-93	Total FY 93
USFS	93028	Restoration of Wetlands	$0.0	$82.6	$82.6
USFS	93029	Prince William Sound Second Growth Management	$0.0	$62.0	$62.0
USFS/(ADEC/ADNR/ ADF&G/NOAA/DOI)	93038	Shoreline Assessment	$0.0	$11.5	$11.5
USFS/(DOI-FWS/ ADF&G)	93051	Habitat Information for Murrelets & Streams	$15.2	$585.2	$600.4
USFS	93059	Habitat Protection Workshop	$0.0	$42.3	$42.3
USFS	93060	Accelerated Data Acquisition	$0.0	$43.9	$43.9
USFS/(ADNR)	93061	New Data Acquisition	$0.0	$214.0	$214.0
USFS/(ADF&G)	93063	Anadromous Stream Surveys	$17.7	$0.0	$17.7
USFS	93AD	Administrative Director's Office	$520.6	$804.7	$1,325.3
USFS	93FC	Financial Committee	$6.0	$26.4	$32.4
USFS	93RT	Restoration Team Support	$150.8	$683.0	$833.8
USFS	CH 1A	Coastal Habitat Damage Assessment	$943.5	$0.0	$943.5
		Subtotal	$1,653.8	$3,250.3	$4,904.1
FED-To Be Determined/(ADNR)	93064	Imminent Threat Habitat Protection	$0.0	$10,000.0	$10,000.0
		Subtotal	$0.0	$10,000.0	$10,000.0
			Actual amount for interim habitat protection will be determined by the Trustee Council following imminent threat analysis.		
		TOTAL	$6,476.8	$37,637.3	$44,102.6

11-Sep-92

Amounts shown are in thousands of dollars.

1993

FORM 1B
AGENCY
SUMMARY

11.4.15

PAG Report Notes (1-19-93)

1. The PAG met January 6-7, 1993 to review 1993 work plan--a draft meeting summary is available (handout).

2. The PAG voting record was sent with the Trustee Council package last week, the Trustee Council should have that. This shows how each member voted and what comments and amendments were agreed to as a part of the recommendation.

3. The transcript of the PAG discussion on 1993 projects has been copied for each Trustee Council member, at the request of the PAG, to show the issues, concerns and minority views raised on each project.

4. A recurring concern by many members of the PAG is the appearance that agencies are funding ongoing operations, or even double funding activities, and that overhead and administrative costs seem excessive. A recommendation from the PAG is that the Trustee Council have an independent review of the situation in order ensure accountability and to avoid duplicative and/or excessive funding for agencies.

5. Another concern of the PAG was that it have adequate funds budgeted to meet at least six times during the year, not just the minimum required four meetings. The PAG has already held three meetings and has another scheduled for February 10, 1993 to begin review of the restoration plan and habitat protection plans.

6. For Trustee Council information is Jim Cloud's memo (handout), which is also supported by PAG Chairperson Brad Phillips.

James L. Cloud
P.O. Box 201014
Anchorage, Ak. 99520

To: Brad Phillips, Chairman EVOS PAG **Date:** January 9, 1993

From: Jim Cloud, Member PAG, Public-at-Large

Subject: Comments on the 1993 Workplan
EXXON Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council Public Advisory Group

I would like to take this opportunity to make some comments on some important issues concerning the 1993 Workplan and Budget which was the subject of a two day meeting of the EVOS PAG last week. Please keep in mind that these comments are my own and should not be interpreted as a representation of other PAG members. My comments are meant to reflect concerns of members of the group I represent, that is the "public-at-large". If appropriate, please include these comment in your report to the EVOS Trustee Council and distribute copies to the other PAG members.

Public-At-Large

Among the many special interest groups of represented on the EVOS PAG is the "public-at-large". The public-at-large is the broadest of all groups or classes of people that have an interest in the manner in which the EVOS Trustee Council directs the restoration of resources and wildlife damaged by the EVOS and the associated funding of activities related to the restoration process.

The public-at-large includes people that are citizens of the United States of America as well as people who are citizens of other countries; consumers of goods and services as well as consumers of intangible services such as tourism or simply ideals or notions. It will be difficult but not impossible to assure that one class of the public-at-large is not denied utilization or service of a natural resource through the attempt to restore a utilization or service to another class of the public-at large.

Habitat Acquisition

After studying the material provided and listening to the discussions at PAG meetings so far held, I have concluded that there are some very extreme conflicts developing between special interests and the interests of the public-at-large. Central to this conflict is the effort to acquire property or property rights and transfer such property or property rights to government agencies for "habitat protection" as a method of restoring a lost service provided by a resource without recognizing the loss of a service created by the acquisition if the acquisition results in a decrease of natural resources available to the public-at-large.

It is not in the interest of the public-at-large to reduce the amount or quality of natural resources that are accessible to the public-at-large through private ownership. During the past two decades, the public-at-large has lost access to natural resources of unknown utility on literally hundreds of millions of acres of land in Alaska. During the discussion at the recent PAG meeting the Restoration Team was unable to provide answers to Senator Elliason's questions regarding the amount of property under government protection compared with the amount of privately owned property and property rights.

Any further reduction in present or future availability of resources to the public-at-large as a result of actions taken by the EVOS Trustee Council would amount to a loss of a "service" to one class of people in order to restore a "service" to another. I do not believe it is the intent of the Court or the Trustee Council to make such trade-offs to the detriment of the public-at-large.

The withdrawal of private property without replacement has an additional cost to the public-at-large when it causes a reduction in the property tax base for local governments. A lower tax base (present or future) causes extra burden on area taxpayers.

No-Net Loss

I urge the EVOS Trustee Council to apply a principle of "No-Net-Loss" of private property or access to natural resources. If particular habitat is found to be so valuable to the recovery certain wildlife, government landowners should be required to trade some of it's resources in a manner which leaves "no-net-loss" of privately owned property or access to natural resources. Such trades or replacements should be accomplished in a manner that provides for substantially equilevant property or resource availability.
****

Endowment

This idea has some merit. The council should make a determination of whether it can legally create an endowment with the trust funds and how the endowment funds may be spent. The sooner this can get off the ground the better. Since the University of Alaska already has an endowment program, perhaps there could be some economies by putting such an endowment in with the University of Alaska, limited of course to uses specified by the EVOS Trustee Council. I would recommend a minimum endowment of $200 million, with one half of the earnings reinvested each year to protect the foundation and the other half used for purposes specified by the EVOS Trustee Council in the creation of the foundation.
****

Restoration Plan

This is key to future spending plans and priorities. I am frankly amazed it has taken so long. Perhaps the planners are starting with too complicated a document. Nevertheless, I am please to see the EVOS Trustees have ordered a fast track for preparation of the draft plan and related NEPA reports so the drafts may be used to formulate the 1994 Work Plan.
****

Budgets and Accountability

At our January 6th and 7th meeting there was much discussion about the relatively large budgets for the Administration and Restoration Team. The total of over $4.6 million is over 30% of the planned work expenditures (excluding the habitat acquisition fund) for 1993. This is in addition to the overhead allocations in each project. The PAG has sent the Trustees some rough recommendations with their approval. However, recent news reports of a General Accounting Office report to Congress critical of lack of financial accountability among federal agencies for program spending and operations has encouraged me to make some addition suggestions to the Trustees.

1. Engage an independent accounting firm to audit the expenditures of the EVOS Trust and recommend a system for financial and accounting controls independent of the agencies.

2. Based on the above recommendations, develop a system for measuring the effectiveness of each project undertaken by the EVOS Trust to assure that inefficiencies are detected rapidly and corrected or discontinued.

3. Engage an independent coordinator or "prime contractor" to manage the restoration effort much like the role of the Coast Guard in the EVOS clean-up phase.

4. Agencies that do not comply with the system of independent accountability should not be allowed to participate in the projects undertaken.

5. Engage an independent accounting firm to provide annual audited financial statements on the EVOS Trust and related expenditures.

Several EVOS PAG participants expressed concern of agency budget featherbedding. If the EVOS Trustee Council will take the time to read the transcripts they will see several comments and questions that try to determine if agencies are augmenting their budgets by trying to use EVOS funding for personnel and work that would be accomplished as part of agency responsibilities. The EVOS PAG does not have the resources or the qualifications to make such a determination. The GAO report only supports such suspicions of the public. Independent accountability is the only way to guard against such charges and assure that expenditures are being carried out efficiently and productively.
****

Conclusion

Thank you for including my comments with the EVOS PAG report. These comments do not particularly carry the endorsement of the other members of the EVOS PAG or the other representatives of the public-at-large.

cc: Doug Mutter, EVOS PAG Coordinator
Donna Fischer, Vice Chairperson

Meeting Summary

A. MEETING: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Public Advisory Group (PAG)

B. DATE/TIME: January 6 and 7, 1993

C. LOCATION: Anchorage, Alaska

D. MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE:

Name	Principal Interest
Rupert Andrews	Sport Hunting & Fishing
Pamela Brodie	Environmental
James Cloud	Public-at-Large
Richard Eliason	Public-at-Large
Donna Fischer	Local Government
John French	Science/Academic
James King	Conservation
Richard Knecht	Subsistence
Vern McCorkle	Public-at-Large
Mary McBurney (for G. McCune)	Commercial Fishing
John McMullen	Aquaculture
Brad Phillips	Commercial Tourism
John Sturgeon	Forest Products
Charles Totemoff	Native Landowners
Llewellyn Williams	Public-at-Large

E. NOT REPRESENTED:

Name	Principal Interest
Cliff Davidson (*ex officio*)	Alaska State House
James Diehl	Recreation Users
Paul Gavora	Public-at-Large
Jalmar Kertulla (*ex officio*)	Alaska State Senate

F. OTHER PARTICIPANTS:

Name	Organization
Mike Barton	Trustee Council Regional Forester, U.S. Forest Service
Bob Baldauf	Dept. of the Interior
Kim Benton	PAG Forest Products Alternate
Pamela Bergmann	Restoration Team Dept. of the Interior
Evelyn Biggs	Cordova Dist. Fishermen United
Irvin Brock	AK Dept. of Fish and Game
Mark Broderson	Restoration Team AK Dept. Envir. Conservation

Chris Dillon	Cook Inlet Reg. Citizens Advisory Council
Ralph Eluska	AKI
Jeff Guard	Cordova Dist. Fishermen United
Kathy Hess	The Nature Conservancy
Bob Hines	Nat'l. Marine Fisheries Service
Thomas Fink	Private Consultant
Dave Gibbons	Restoration Team Interim Administrative Director
Keith Goltz	Dept. of the Interior
Ken Holbrook	U.S. Forest Service
Tyler Jones	Consultant
Regina Martinez	Fish and Wildlife Service
Dennis MacGuire	U.S. Coast Guard
Charles McKee	Private Citizen
Curt McVee	Trustee Council Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior - AK
Jerome Montague	Restoration Team AK Dept. Fish & Game
Byron Morris	Restoration Team Nat'l. Marine Fisheries Ser.
Chris Moss	Cook Inlet Seiners Association
Doug Mutter	Designated Federal Officer Dept. of the Interior
Steve Pace	Arthur D. Little, Inc.
Sandy Rabinowitch	National Park Service
Ken Rice	Restoration Team U.S. Forest Service
Richard Rolland	Chugachmiut
Jerry Rusher	Rusher Services
Marty Rutherford	Restoration Team AK Dept. Natural Resources
Yereth Rosen	Reuters
Cordell Roy	National Park Service
Sam Sharr	AK Dept. Fish & Game
Cindy Simpson	Arthur D. Little, Inc.
Bob Spies	Trustee Council Chief Scientist Applied Marine Sciences
Gary Wall	AK Dept. of Fish and Game
Anne Wieland	Kachemak Bay Citizens Coalition
Mark Willette	AK Dept. Fish & Game

G. SUMMARY:

The meeting was opened at 9:30 a.m. by Chairperson Brad Phillips. The summary of the December 2, 1992 meeting was approved. Trustee Council member, Curt McVee, commented about his expected retirement on January 21, 1993, and the Department of the Interior's view that emergency and critical needs only be met until a comprehensive restoration plan is completed.

Dave Gibbons provided a summary of the December 11, 1992 Trustee Council meeting (attachment J.2.g). Actions taken by the Trustee Council on the four PAG resolutions are:

#1--PAG procedures: tabled until 1-19-93 meeting
#2--Local involvement in restoration: tabled until 1-19-93 meeting
#3--Wait to decide 1993 projects: accepted, except for time-critical projects
#4--Approve PAG officer election: accepted

John French reported on the Kodiak work group meeting and their recommendations (attachment J.2.i). Vern McCorkle reported on the Kenai work group meeting (previously mailed). Donna Fischer reported on the Prince William Sound work group meeting (attachment J.2.h).

Bob Spies, Chief Scientist for the Trustee Council, was introduced and he responded to questions about his comments on the proposed 1993 projects. Dave Gibbons noted that the approach to the 1994 work plan would be to present a framework to the public and not ask for public submission of ideas, as was done for 1993. Jerome Montague said that 1993 was the first time the public had a chance to actively submit project ideas for the restoration effort.

Phillips opened discussions on the proposed 1993 work plan. The approach to take and the criteria to use in evaluating the merits of projects were discussed. The administrative line items and individual projects, as proposed in the 1993 work plan, were reviewed and acted upon. The results of voting on individual projects and recommendations (attachment 1), along with amendments and agreed upon comments, were recorded and forwarded to the Trustee Council for their use at the January 19, 1993 meeting. The transcript of this meeting is to be sent to the Trustee Council to give them access to the various comments and opinions PAG members had about the proposed projects. Six new projects were proposed by PAG members--five of which were recommended to the Trustee Council (see attachment 1). Prioritizing projects was discussed but was not completed due to lack of time.

A recurring concern by many members of the PAG was the appearance that agencies are funding ongoing operations, or even double funding activities, and that overhead and administrative costs seem excessive. A recommendation from the PAG is that the Trustee Council have an independent review of the situation in order ensure accountability and to avoid duplicative and/or excessive funding for agencies. Another concern of the PAG was that it have adequate funds budgeted to meet at least six times during the year, not just the minimum required four meetings. The PAG has already held three meetings and has another scheduled for February.

Keith Goltz, Department of the Interior Solicitor's Office, reiterated the caution concerning PAG members debating and voting on proposals before the PAG that could be viewed as providing individual members with a direct economic benefit.

Regina Martinez responded to questions and problems raised by PAG members regarding travel and reimbursements. Dennis MacGuire briefed the PAG on the Coast Guard financial review of Exxon's completion of the cleanup effort (see attachment J.2.j).

Dave Gibbons outlined the schedule for the restoration plan and environmental impact statement (see attachment J.2.k). He stated that a habitat protection report on imminent threat would be available in mid-February. The PAG will also get to review the proposed schedule for the 1994 work plan and will be involved in the planning process. PAG members who wish to go to the oil spill symposium in February are approved to do so--travel and reimbursement will be through the regular PAG channels.

The meeting was opened for public comment. The following people were teleconferenced at Cordova: Jeff Guard and Evelyn Biggs, Cordova District Fishermen United, Mark Willette and Sam Sharr, Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Coded wire tagging and herring stock studies in Prince William Sound were supported. Anne Wieland, Kachemak Bay Citizens Coalition supported the proposed acquisition in Kachemak Bay. Ralph Eluska, AKI (Native corporation), supported the archeology museum project in Kodiak. Charles McKee offered comments.

H. ACTION ITEMS:

1. See attached vote record for recommended Trustee Council action on individual proposed 1993 projects. (previously mailed to the Trustee Council)

2. Vice-chairperson, Donna Fischer, will give the status report at the January 19, 1993 Trustee Council meeting.

I. NEXT MEETING: Wednesday, February 10, 1993 @ 9:30 a.m.
First floor conference room
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska

J. ATTACHMENTS:

1. Vote record for proposed 1993 projects (mailed previously)

2. Handouts attached for those not present:

   a. Cook Inlet Seiners Assoc. letter (vol. I tab X)
   b. Municipality of Anchorage letter (vol. I tab X)

c. Fishery Industrial Technology Center brochure
d. C.W. Totemoff presentation to PAG (vol. II tab IV)
e. Chenega Corp. Memorandum of comments on 1993 projects (vol. II tab IV)
f. Memorandum from Dave Gibbons on initial screening of 1993 projects (vol. II tab IV)
g. Memorandum from Dave Gibbons on Trustee Council meeting of 12/11/92 (vol. I tab IX)
h. Meeting Summary for PAG Prince William Sound work group meeting of 1-4-93 (vol. I tab IX)
i. Meeting Summary of PAG Kodiak work group meeting of 1-5-93 (vol. I tab IX)
j. Federal On-Scene Coordinator Cleanup Financial Review
k. Revised Schedule for Restoration Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (vol. II tab II)

K. CERTIFICATION:

_____ _____

PAG Chairperson **Date**

11.4.12

RESOLUTION OF THE
EXXON VALDEZ SETTLEMENT TRUSTEE COUNCIL

We, the undersigned, duly authorized members of the Exxon Valdez Settlement Trustee Council, after extensive review and after consideration of the views of the public, find as follows:

1. The Seldovia Native Association owns lands within Kachemak Bay State Park ("park inholdings"), consisting of approximately 23,802 acres and more particularly described in Attachment A. These inholdings were selected pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. The timber rights for the inholdings are held by the Timber Trading Company and the subsurface rights by Cook Inlet Region, Inc. ("CIRI"). The subsurface rights held by CIRI are not entirely coextensive with the surface rights due to minor exchanges between the State and CIRI.

2. The park is within the oil spill affected area and the tidelands adjoining the park inholdings were oiled in 1989.

3. A substantial portion of the park inholdings are threatened with imminent clearcut logging. Permit applications are pending for the logging of 5900 acres. Additional acreage is also subject to the threat of logging. The majority of threatened lands are coastal lands surrounding China Poot and Neptune Bays with smaller parcels at the head of Sadie Cove. Logging may commence on these lands during the 1993 season.

4. The park inholdings provide exceptional services to recreational users. Much of the recreational use is concentrated on or adjacent to the park's near shore waters and tidelands including areas which were oiled in 1989. Activities include pleasure boating, sport fishing for silver, pink and sockeye salmon, winter king salmon fishing, recreational dipnetting, clam digging, shrimping, kayaking, crabbing, beachcombing, photography, hiking, mountain bike riding, and wildlife observation. Logging would further impact these services.

5. The park inholdings include important habitat for several species of wildlife for which significant injury has been documented. There is substantial evidence that the park inholdings at Neptune and China Poot Bays are particularly important marbled murrelet nesting areas. The extent to which marbled murrelets are naturally recovering is unknown. Harlequin ducks, a species which continues to suffer injury, nest and forage in the China Poot drainage. Logging would directly effect these activities and hence rehabilitation of these two species. Restoration of black oyster catchers and river otters, which use shore lines adjacent to uplands slated for logging, would be impacted by logging. Harbor seal haul outs, numerous archeological sites, anadromous fish streams and intertidal and subtidal biota are all found in

substantial quantity in the threatened areas and would be impacted. Sea otters in China Poot Bay may be impacted by the increased logging activity. A murre colony on Gull Island which is immediately offshore from the timber harvest area will likely be impacted by the increased disturbance that attends any logging operation. Murres and sea otters were injured by the oil spill and do not yet appear to be recovering.

6. Existing laws and regulations, including but not limited to the Alaska Forest Practices Act, the Clean Water Act, the Alaska Coastal Management Act, the Bald Eagle Protection Act and the Marine Mammals Protection Act, are intended, under normal circumstances, to protect resources from serious adverse affects from logging and other developmental activities. However, restoration, replacement and enhancement of resources injured by the EXXON VALDEZ oil spill present a unique situation. Without passing on the adequacy or inadequacy of existing law and regulation to protect resources, biologists, scientists and other resource specialists agree that, in their best professional judgment, protection of habitat in the spill affected area to levels above and beyond that provided by existing law and regulation will likely have a beneficial affect on recovery of injured resources and lost or diminished services.

7. There has been widespread public support for the acquisition of the park inholdings.

8. The purchase of the park inholdings is an appropriate means to restore injured resources and services in the Kachemak Bay region.

9. Approximately 7,500 acres of land, identified by an underlined marking on Attachment A, have been specifically identified as having both high natural resource or service values and as being immediately threatened with logging. This acreage has an estimated value of approximately $7,500,000 to $8,400,000.

THEREFORE, we request the Attorney General of the State of Alaska and the Assistant Attorney General of the Environmental and Natural Resources Division of the United States Department of Justice to petition the United States District Court for the District of Alaska for withdrawal of the sum of $7,500,000 from the EXXON VALDEZ Oil Spill Settlement Account ("Exxon Settlement Account") established in the Court Registry Investment System as a result of the governments' settlement with the Exxon companies. These funds shall be paid into the Alyeska Settlement Fund established by the State of Alaska as required in the Alyeska Settlement Agreement, and, together with the interest thereon, used to purchase fee simple title to the park inholdings. Title to the land shall be granted to the State of Alaska for inclusion of the lands in the Kachemak Bay State Park. The use of these funds is conditioned as follows: (1) the purchase must be completed by December 31, 1993; (2) the total purchase price may not exceed $22,000,000; and (3)

the park inholdings must be purchased in fee simple title including all timber and all subsurface rights. If any of these conditions is not met the funds shall be returned, together with accrued interest, to the Exxon Settlement Account.

Dated this 11th Day of December, 1992 at Anchorage, Alaska.

MICHAEL A. BARTON
Regional Forester
Alaska Region
USDA Forest Service

CHARLES E. COLE
Attorney General
State of Alaska

CURTIS V. MCVEE
Special Assistant to the
Secretary
U.S. Department of the Interior

STEVEN PENNOYER
Director, Alaska Region
National Marine
Fisheries Service

CARL L. ROSIER
Commissioner
Alaska Department of
Fish and Game

JOHN A. SANDOR
Commissioner
Alaska Department of
Environmental Conservation

ATTACHMENT A

SNA LANDS TO BE ACQUIRED BY STATE

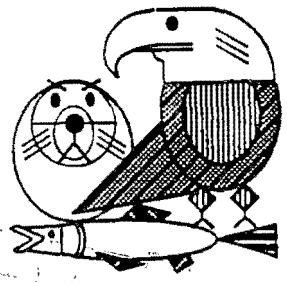
* All land described below is within Seward Meridian and is identified in BLM Interim Conveyances 139, 304, 372

Parcel		Legal Description	Approximate Acreage
1		Township 7 South, Range 12 West	
	A.	Sec. 13 (fractional): W 1/2 NE 1/4 NW 1/4 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4 NE 1/4, W 1/2 NW 1/4 NE 1/4, S 1/2 NE 1/4 NW 1/4, S 1/2	575
	B.	Sections 22 (fractional): excluding Lot 1 of USS 3606	370
	C.	Section 29: excluding USS 4738, ADL 41084-41085 located in NW 1/4 SW 1/4	410
	D.	Section 30: excluding USS 3912, USS 3977 Tracts A, C, D, ASLS 76-114, ADL 41704, located in SW 1/4 SW 1/4	408
	E.	Sections 19 (fractional), 20 (fractional), 21 (fractional), 23 (fractional), 24 (fractional), 25 (fractional), 27 (fractional), 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35: All	6,049
	F.	Section 27 (fractional), 26, 36: All	1,580
2		Township 8 South, Range 12 West	
	A.	Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, (fractional), 8 (fractional) 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28: All	12,385
	B.	Section 5 (fractional): excluding ADL 49431 located in the W 1/2 W 1/2 SW 1/4	615
	C.	Section 6 (fractional): excluding ADL 48787 and ADL 49431 locatd in the E 1/2 SW 1/4; ADL 46149, ADL 46150, ADL 46151, ADL 46152, ADL 46153, and ADL 46650 located in the N 1/2, SE 1/4; and ADL 41043 located in the SW 1/4 NE 1/4 and NW 1/4 SE 1/4	300
	D.	Section 16 (fractional): excluding ADL 46773 located in the SW 1/4 SW 1/4	615
	E.	Section 21 (fractional): excluding ADL 47665 located in the SW 1/4 NW 1/4, ADL 41036 located in the N 1/2 SW 1/4, ADL 41300 located in the S 1/2 SW 1/4	495
		Cumulative Total	23,802

11.4.1 H

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



TO: Trustee Council DATE: January 12, 1993

FROM: Restoration Team

SUBJECT: Restoration Approach, Threshold Criteria & Evaluation/Ranking Criteria as applied to the Kachemak Bay parcel

Attached you will find the Restoration Team's recommendations concerning an *interim* restoration approach as well as *interim* sets of threshold criteria and evaluation/ranking criteria. These issues were discussed in the Restoration Framework Supplement, which was released to the public in August 1992, and pertain to the imminent threat parcels you will be discussing at your February 16, 1993, Trustee Council meeting.

Our original intent was to present this information for your review and approval as part of the February Trustee Council packet. However, the U. S. Department of Interior recently reminded us that should the Trustee Council choose to act on the Kachemak proposal at the January 19, 1993, meeting it is first necessary to act on the approach and criteria prior to that action. Therefore, these elements of the February 1993, presentation are available for your consideration and action at this time.

This restoration approach and these criteria have been used to evaluate the imminently threatened parcels that will be presented at the February Trustee Council meeting. Given this approach and these criteria, the Kachemak parcel ranks high.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

TO: Trustee Council DATE: January 12, 1993

FROM: Restoration Team

SUBJECT: Recommendations concerning Restoration Approach, Threshold Criteria & Evaluation/Ranking Criteria for the Imminent Threat Habitat Protection and Acquisition Process

In August of this year the Restoration Framework Supplement, which identified the proposed Habitat Protection and Acquisition *Process,* was sent out for public review and comment. The Supplement contained a narrative description of this proposed process as well as flow charts that schematically depict the process.

Within the Supplement are two alternative approaches for evaluating restoration options (including the Habitat Protection and Acquisition Option). They are presented as figures 6 and 7 (from Chapter VII, pages 50 and 51 in Volume I, of the Restoration Framework) in the Supplement. Figure 6 depicts a hierarchical strategy whereas Figure 7 illustrates one wherein all restoration alternatives would be considered concurrently.

Additionally, the Supplement provides a discussion and summary charts that present alternative threshold criteria. The purpose of these criteria is to determine whether or not a nomination is acceptable for further consideration. The threshold criteria are intended to eliminate habitat proposals that will not facilitate recovery of injured resources/services; and, eliminate habitat proposals that do not represent a reasonable selection for equivalent resource acquisition. There were three options of these threshold criteria presented; sets A, B, & C.

Finally, the process requires that each candidate land be evaluated and ranked against a set of detailed evaluation criteria designed to determine whether or not a nomination should be recommended for protection. The purpose of this evaluation is to conduct a more rigorous analysis of proposals using more specific information than was available for the threshold analysis.

The Restoration Team had hoped to meet with the Trustee Council in a November 1992 work session scheduled to discuss these issues. Since this work session could not occur, the Habitat Protection Work Group, working in coordination with the Restoration Team, decided to continue with their analysis of Imminent Threat habitat parcels by a) agreeing to an *interim* restoration approach as well as *interim* sets of threshold criteria and evaluation/ranking criteria, and b) requesting Trustee Council approval of these decisions at the February 1993 Trustee Council meeting. The intent is for these decisions to function as the *interim* approach/criterion until the Final Restoration Plan is implemented. Each of these three issues will be discussed more fully below.

Alternative Approaches for evaluating Restoration Options

There are many possible restoration alternatives that include such things as a) management of human uses; b) manipulation of resources; c) habitat protection and acquisition; d) acquisition of equivalent resources; & e) no action. Each of the alternatives may be considered strictly in its own right, or mixed in any number of ways, depending on priorities and methods. For example a hierarchical approach (figure 6 of the Supplement, attached) would require considering "habitat protection and acquisition" options only after considering whether options under "management of human uses" and "manipulation of resources" were inadequate. In a concurrent approach (figure 7 of the Supplement, attached) the Trustee Council would give equal weight to all approaches, proceeding to those restoration options deemed most desirable based on professional and scientific judgment and public comments.

As indicated previously, the Framework Supplement presented both the hierarchical approach and the concurrent approach to considering habitat protection and acquisition. While the public comments on the Framework Supplement were limited, *all* of those comments favored the concurrent approach. A synopsis of these comments is reflected in the 3 page Summary Of Public Comments On Restoration Framework Supplement (attached).

Given the public response and the Trustee Council interest in proceeding with habitat protection to imminently threatened parcels, the Restoration Team recommends the Trustee Council adopts the concurrent approach to restoration alternatives, thereby allowing maximum flexibility for immediate action on lands that contain habitat critical to injured resources and services.

Threshold Criteria

The Habitat Protection and Acquisition Process uses threshold criteria to initially screen proposals. The intent of this is to eliminate those proposals that do not contribute to restoration objectives, or are inappropriate or unreasonable. Proposals that successfully meet all of the threshold criteria become candidate lands that are then subjected to additional steps (i.e., detailed evaluation and ranking) in the process leading towards eventual protection/acquisition.

Three alternative sets of threshold criteria (sets A, B, & C) have been developed. One set, or a combination of sets, is to be adopted and incorporated as an integral part of the Habitat Protection and Acquisition Process. Selection of a set of threshold criteria will not preclude criteria in any of these sets from being considered as evaluation criteria as well.

Table 1 (attached) provides a side-by-side comparison of the three sets of threshold criteria. All three sets share two criteria that are dictated by Trustee Council policy and the law; criterion #1, the requirement for a *willing seller*, and criterion #3, the requirement for purchase at *fair market value*. The application of the other threshold criteria differs between each of the sets.

Table 2 (attached) provides a summary analysis describing both the objective and the attributes of each threshold criterion. The application of the threshold criteria in each of the three sets results in significantly different outcomes from the Habitat Protection and Acquisition Process.

The following discussion briefly describes the outcome anticipated from applying each set of threshold criteria:

Set A
Set A imposes the least restrictive threshold criteria. In addition to meeting criteria 1 and 3, proposals would need to demonstrate that they are associated either directly with (linked to, replace) or indirectly with (provide equivalent of, substitute for) an injured resource or service. Additionally, the proposed habitat protection/acquisition would need to be shown to benefit an injured or equivalent resource or service. Equivalent resources and services encompass a wide spectrum of species, habitats, and activities in addition to those which were shown to have been injured by the spill.

Set A would allow for a wide scope of habitat protection/acquisition proposals to be considered both within and outside the spill affected area.

Set B
Set B imposes an intermediate level of threshold criteria. In addition to meeting criteria 1 and 3, and consistent with Set A, proposals would need to demonstrate that they are associated either directly or indirectly with an injured resource or service. Unlike Set A, the *recovery* of an injured resource or service would have to be shown to benefit from each habitat protection/acquisition proposal. The key difference between Set A and Set B is that proposals must benefit the *recovery* of injured resources/services rather than merely providing a benefit to an injured or *equivalent* resource/service.

Set B would allow for a more limited scope of habitat protection/acquisition actions to be considered. A wide range of acquisition/protection proposals could still qualify within the spill affected area. Actions outside the spill affected area would be much more limited than under Set A.

Set C
Set C imposes the most restrictive threshold criteria and follows a hierarchical strategy for acquisition/protection. In addition to meeting criteria 1 and 3, proposals would need to demonstrate that they contain habitats that are directly linked to recovery of injured resources/services. A finding is needed that existing laws, regulations, and other requirements are inadequate to provide the level of protection that a proposed habitat protection/acquisition action would provide. Reviews of

proposals need to demonstrate that expected land uses (e.g., logging) would threaten resources injured by the spill. Demonstrations must show that 1) failure to act on a proposal would foreclose meeting restoration objectives, and 2) restoration options other than a protection/acquisition proposal would be inadequate to meet restoration objectives. A proposal would need to demonstrate an incremental benefit to restoration, be cost-effective relative to other restoration options, and a proposal would have to be reasonably incorporated into public land management systems.

Set C narrows the scope of habitat protection/acquisition actions to be considered. In keeping with the hierarchical strategy, habitat protection/acquisition would be considered only when other direct restoration options were found ineffective. Only habitats of injured resources/services could be protected. Protection of equivalent resources/services would only be an option after consideration of direct or replacement restoration action. A concurrent strategy for the Habitat Protection and Acquisition option could not be followed.

As previously indicated, in an effort to move ahead the Habitat Protection Work Group adopted, and the Restoration Team recommends, Set B with an additional element of Set C. Set B incorporates most of the elements contained in Set A. These criteria embody the work group's best professional judgment concerning an expeditious yet conservative approach to starting an evaluation of imminently threatened lands.

The threshold criteria used by the Habitat Protection Work Group are listed below and the source of the criteria, in relationship to Tables 1 & 2, is listed in parentheses:

1) There is a willing seller of the parcel or property right (1 A, B, & C);

2) The parcel contains key habitats that are linked to, replace, provide the equivalent of, or substitute for injured resources or services based on scientific data or other relevant information (2 A, & B);

3) The seller acknowledges that the government can only purchase the parcel or property rights at fair market value (3 A, B, & C);

4) Recovery of the injured resource or service would benefit from protection in addition to that provided by the owner and applicable laws and regulations (4 B);

5) The acquired property rights can reasonably be incorporated into public land management systems (9 C).

As noted previously the public comment concerning the Framework Supplement was somewhat limited. However those comments that were received did indicate a preference for Set A (see attached Summary of Public Comments On Restoration Framework Supplement) which is the most liberal set of threshold criteria. The Habitat Protection Work Group wanted to be responsive to public input while at the same time taking a somewhat conservative approach to analyzing the imminent threat parcels absent a Final Restoration Plan. The only difference between Set A and what is proposed for Trustee Council approval is criteria #4 B and #9 C. The difference between criteria #4 A and #4 B is that #4 B requires focusing on the injured resource or service, while #4 A allows the analysis to focus on the injured resource or service as well as the *equivalent* resource or service. It was felt that during this interim process, limiting ourselves to the injured species/service was appropriate. The final difference between Set A and what is proposed for approval is the addition of criterion #9 C. This simply states that the acquired property rights can reasonably be incorporated into public land management systems. Again, absent a Final Restoration Plan, this conservative approach to management seemed appropriate.

Evaluation/Ranking Criteria

The Habitat Protection and Acquisition process detailed in the Framework Supplement calls for candidate lands to be evaluated and ranked against a set of detailed evaluation criteria designed to determine whether or not a nominated parcel should be recommended for protection. As part of the Habitat Protection Work Group's efforts to provide a full analysis of the imminently threatened lands, they developed some *interim* evaluation and ranking criteria that could be used to conduct the more rigorous analysis of these lands. The Restoration Team recommends Trustee Council approval of these criteria that are presented below:

1) The parcel contains essential habitat(s)/sites for injured species or services. Essential habitats include feeding, reproductive, molting, roosting, and migration concentrations; essential sites include known or presumed high public use areas. Key factors for determining essential habitat/sites are: (a) population or number of animals or number of public users, (b) number of essential habitats/sites on parcel, and (c) quality of essential habitats/sites.

2) The parcel can function as an intact ecological unit or essential habitats on the parcel are linked to other elements/habitats in the greater ecosystem.

3) Adjacent land uses will not significantly degrade the ecological function of the essential habitat(s) intended for protection.

4) Protection of the habitats on parcel would benefit more than one injured species/service (unless protection of a single species/service would provide a high recovery benefit).

5) The parcel contains critical habitat for a depleted, rare, threatened, or endangered species.

6) Essential habitats/sites on parcel are vulnerable or potentially threatened by human activity.

7) Management of adjacent lands is, or could easily be made compatible with protection of essential habitats on parcel.

8) The parcel is located within the oil spill affected area.

Please note that criteria's #2 -- 8 are applied to the parcels with a designation of either a Yes, No or Unknown. If the parcel receives a No or an Unknown in one or more criteria, that does not eliminate the parcel, it simply means that the parcel receives a lower score. However, in the case of criterion #1 we are weighting the degree of parcel linkage to the essential habitat (i.e., if no linkage is found the parcel would receive a very low rank).

In developing the more detailed Evaluation/Ranking Criteria for this imminent threat (interim) evaluation process, the Habitat Protection Work Group also considered whether to weight benefits to certain injured species/services higher than others based upon the respective degree of injury and/or rate of recovery. We had insufficient time to gather and evaluate information to apply weighting criteria to the injured species/services during this imminent threat process. Nonetheless, we will continue to attempt to incorporate this idea into the proposed long-term (comprehensive) evaluation process for habitat protection.

In closing, the Restoration Team requests that the Trustee Council approve the following *interim* approach/criteria:

1) The *concurrent approach* for evaluating restoration options;

2) The set of *threshold criteria* noted above, which is primarily Set B with an additional element of Set C;

3) The detailed *evaluation/ranking criteria*..

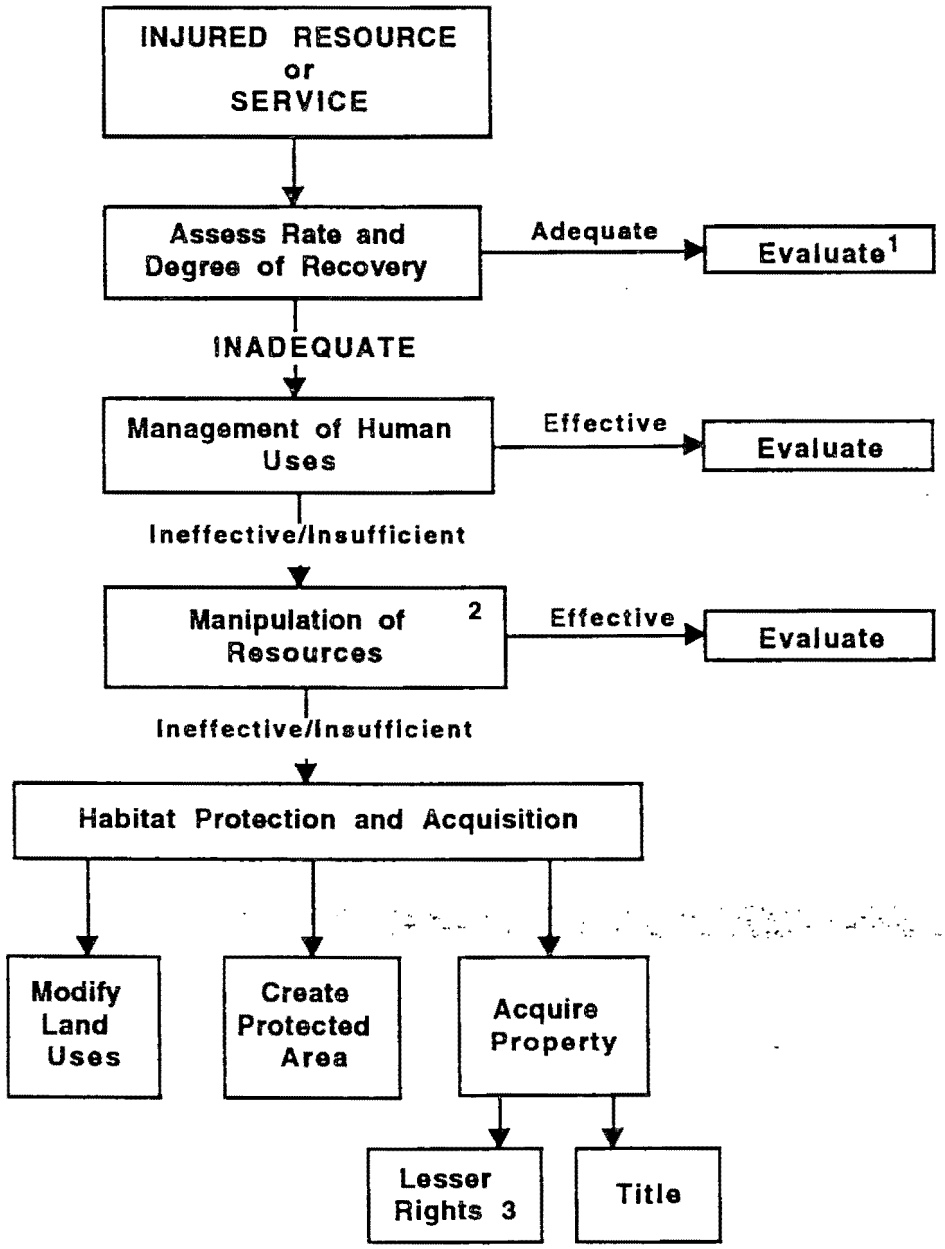
Finally, some members of the Trustee Council have requested that they be advised which imminently threatened parcels will be presented to them at the February 16, 1993, meeting. That list of parcels follows:

Parcel #	Parcel Name
CIK 01	Kachemak Bay Inholdings
CIK 02	Sadie Cove
CIK 03	Jakalof Bay
CIK 04	Port Graham
CIK 05	Lower Kenai Peninsula
CIK 06	Windy Bay
CIK 07	Rocky Bay
KAP 01	Seal Bay
KAP 02	Pauls/Laura/Gretchen Lakes
KAP 03	Izhut Bay
KAP 04	Kazakof Bay
KAP 05	Danger Bay
KAP 06	Paramanof Creek
PWS 01	Orca Narrows
PWS 02	Power Creek
PWS 03	Two Moon Bay
PWS 04	Fish Bay
PWS 05	Eyak River
PWS 06	Patton Bay

CIK = Cook Inlet/Kenai
KAP = Kodiak/Alaska Peninsula
PWS = Prince William Sound

Attachments

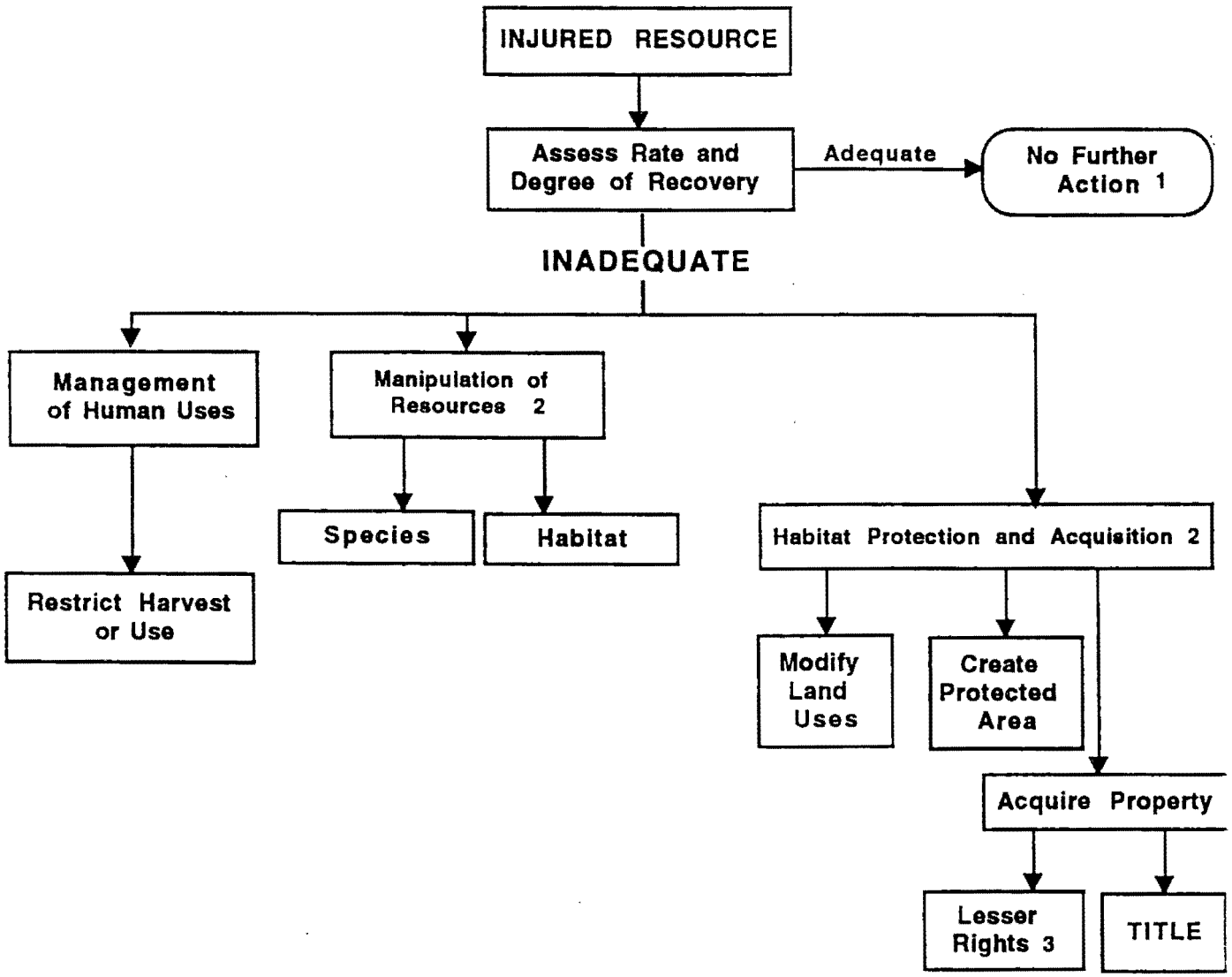
Figure 6. Possible conceptual approach to the analysis of restoration options. This approach considers options in an **hierarchical** fashion. (Framework Document)



1 All restoration actions will be evaluated to assess their effectiveness on the recovery rate of the target injured resource.
2 These approaches can be implemented on a direct-restoration or equivalent-resource basis.
3 Acquisition of full title or lesser rights exclusive of full ownership of title (partial interests), e.g., conservation easement, timber rights, access rights, etc.

Habitat Protection and Acquisition Process

Figure 7. Possible conceptual approach to the analysis of restoration options. This approach does not involve an hierarchical analysis of restoration options.



1 All restoration actions will be evaluated to assess their effectiveness on the recovery rate of the target injured resource.
2 These approaches can be implemented on a direct-restoration or equivalent-resource basis.
3 Acquisition of full title or lesser rights exclusive of fullownership of title (partial interests), e.g., conservation easement, timber rights, access rights, etc.

Habitat Protection and Acquisition Process

TABLE 1: COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVE THRESHOLD CRITERIA SETS

#	SET A	SET B	SET C
1	There is a willing seller of the parcel or property right.	There is a willing seller of the parcel or property right.	There is a willing seller of the parcel or property right.
2	The parcel contains key habitats that are linked to, replace, provide the equivalent of, or substitute for injured resources or services based on scientific data or other relevant information.	The parcel contains key habitats that are linked to, replace, provide the equivalent of, or substitute for injured resources or services based on scientific data or other relevant information.	The parcel contains key habitats that are linked to the recovery of injured resources or services by scientific data or other relevant information.
3	The seller acknowledges that the government can only purchase the parcel or property rights at fair market value.	The seller acknowledges that the government can only purchase the parcel or property rights at fair market value.	The seller acknowledges that the government can only purchase the parcel or property rights at fair market value.
4	An injured or equivalent resource or service would benefit from protection in addition to that provided by the owner and applicable laws and regulations.	Recovery of the injured resource or service would benefit from protection in addition to that provided by the owner and applicable laws and regulations.	Protection afforded by existing law, regulations, and other alternatives is inadequate to meet restoration objectives.
5	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	The nature and immediacy of expected changes in use will further affect resources injured by the oil spill.

TABLE 1: COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVE THRESHOLD CRITERIA SETS

#	SET A	SET B	SET C
6	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	Failure to act will foreclose meeting restoration objectives.
7	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	Restoration strategies other than acquisition of the property right(s) are inadequate to meet restoration objectives.
8	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	Acquisition of the property right(s) will result in an identifiable incremental benefit to restoration objectives that is cost-effective relative to other restoration alternatives for the identified resource injuries.
9	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE	The acquired property rights can reasonably be incorporated into public land management systems.

TABLE 2: SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF THRESHOLD CRITERIA

# Set	Threshold Criteria	Objective	Attributes
1 ABC	There is a willing seller of the parcel or property right.	• To evaluate only proposals amenable to applicable owners. • To avoid perception of condemnation.	•Minimizes unnecessary evaluations. •Facilitates negotiations with owner. •Eliminates consideration of proposals, if owner not interested.
2 AB	The parcel contains key habitats that are linked to, replace, provide the equivalent of, or substitute for injured resources or services based on scientific data or other relevant information.	• To consider a wide range of protection/acquisition proposals for meeting restoration goals. • To reject proposals that are not directly or indirectly linked to injured resources/services.	•Consistent with injury requirement in settlement. •Identifies linkage between acquisition/protection proposal and injured resource/service. •Imposes an objective standard based on scientific documentation. •Makes use of Contingent Valuation studies and other relevant NRDA data and studies. •Allows compensation and/or equivalency *in lieu* of direct recovery of injured resources or services.
2 C	The parcel contains key habitats that are linked to the recovery of injured resources or services by scientific data or other relevant information.	•To consider a narrow range of protection/acquisition proposals for meeting restoration goals. •To reject proposals that are not directly linked to injured resources/ services.	•Imposes strict linkage between acquisition/protection proposal and injured resource/service. •Imposes an objective standard based on scientific documentation. •Limits protection/acquisition option to direct recovery of injured resources/services.

TABLE 2: SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF THRESHOLD CRITERIA

# Set	Threshold Criteria	Objective	Attributes
3 ABC	The seller acknowledges that the government can only purchase the parcel or property rights at fair market value.	•To explicitly comply with the law. •To discourage unrealistic proposals.	•Facilitates cost-control. •Minimizes unnecessary evaluations.
4 A	An injured or equivalent resource or service would benefit from protection in addition to that provided by the owner and applicable laws and regulations.	•To ensure that a proposed protection/acquisition would benefit an injured or equivalent resource or service. •To evaluate adequacy of existing land and resource management regime to protect injured or equivalent resources or services.	•Requires evaluation of regulatory and management capabilities to determine existing level of protection for injured and equivalent resources/services. •Identifies benefit to injured or equivalent resources/services which would accrue from acquisition/protection.
4 B	Recovery of the injured resource or service would benefit from protection in addition to that provided by the owner and applicable laws and regulations.	•To ensure that a proposed protection/acquisition would provide an incremental recovery benefit. •To evaluate adequacy of existing land and resource management regime to achieve recovery.	•Requires evaluation of regulatory and management capabilities to determine existing level of protection for injured resources/services. •Identifies how recovery of injured resources/services would benefit from acquisition/protection.

TABLE 2: SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF THRESHOLD CRITERIA

#	Set	Threshold Criteria	Objective	Attributes
4	C	Protection afforded by existing law, regulations, and other alternatives is inadequate to meet restoration objectives.	•To ensure that a proposed protection/acquisition would provide an incremental recovery benefit. •To evaluate adequacy of existing land and resource management regime to achieve recovery.	•Requires clear linkage to restoration objectives. •Requires evaluation of whether restoration objectives can be accomplished with existing regulatory framework. •Requires consideration of alternatives to protection/acquisition.
5	C	The nature and immediacy of expected changes in use will further affect resources injured by the oil spill.	•To reject proposals that do not address foreseeable threats to recovery. •To identify how changes in land use will affect injured resources/services.	•Precludes evaluation of proposals where there is no direct or foreseeable threat to recovery. •Evaluates proposed changes in land use and their potential effects on recovery. •Gives higher priority to responding to near-term threats.
6	C	Failure to act will foreclose meeting restoration objectives.	•To identify those proposals that are essential to meeting restoration objectives.	•Focuses evaluation on those proposals which threatened restoration options. •Favors short-term planning. •May expedite protection/acquisition actions.

TABLE 2: SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF THRESHOLD CRITERIA

#	Set	Threshold Criteria	Objective	Attributes
7	C	Restoration strategies other than acquisition of the property right(s) are inadequate to meet restoration objectives.	•To ensure that other restoration alternatives are given priority before habitat acquisition is implemented.	•Gives priority to direct restoration alternatives. •Imposes a strict hierarchical restoration strategy. •Alternatives must be judged to be insufficient before acquisition options can be exercised. •May delay acquisition until other alternatives can be evaluated.
8	C	Acquisition of the property right(s) will result in an identifiable incremental benefit to restoration objectives that is cost-effective relative to other restoration alternatives for the identified resource injuries.	•To identify the incremental benefit (either qualitative or quantitative) to be derived from the acquisition. •To compare the incremental benefit of acquisition to that derived from other restoration alternatives.	•Provides for an evaluation of benefit relative to other alternatives. •Provides for an evaluation of cost-effectiveness (which may be subjective) relative to other alternatives. •Data available to evaluate benefits and cost-effectiveness relative to other restoration alternatives may be non- quantitative.
9	C	The acquired property rights can reasonably be incorporated into public land management systems.	•To ensure that a proposed acquisition could be managed appropriately by a government agency.	•Identifies potential agency(s) and restoration strategy for parcel. •Identifies additional management considerations needed to accomplish restoration objectives.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENTS ON RESTORATION FRAMEWORK SUPPLEMENT: HABITAT PROTECTION AND ACQUISITION PROCESS

09/24/92

COMMENTER	PREFERRED HABITAT PROTECTION STRATEGY		PREFERRED THRESHOLD CRITERIA			OTHER COMMENTS
	CONCUR.	HIER.	A	B	C	
Natural Resources Defense Council	X		X			Evaluation process too long and cumbersome. Step #2, natural recovery could be used as an excuse to avoid protecting habitat. Step #5 puts Trustees in awkward position of ruling that regulations are inadequate. Step #14 needs to list other criteria that will be used. Step #20, non-acquisition tools seem ineffective. Broaden imminent threat process to include opportunities to purchase habitat in addition to imminently threatened lands. Drop recreation from step # 7, threat analysis.
Nancy Hillstrand	No comment	No comment	No comment	No comment	No comment	Acquisition should be priority, particularly Afognak Island. Revitalize Forest Practices Regulations to minimize ecosystem injury and fragmentation. Resource agency mismanagement can be more destructive than oil spill. Renovate resource agency mandates. Monitoring should encompass widespread health of ecosystem.
Sierra Club / Alaska Center for the Environment	X		X			Hierarchical approach is completely unacceptable and unjustifiable. Proposed process is too complex and cumbersome. Step #2 should be deleted. Step #5 puts an unnecessary hurdle in path of restoration. Step #6 should provide for permanent protection, not just until resource recovers. Step #9 delete, "that are not adequately recovering". Asking price should be considered at time of applying threshold criteria; ranking acquisitions during step #s 14 & 15 will drive up asking price. Support imminent threat process but delete step #2.
The Nature Conservancy of Alaska	X		X			"Best professional judgement" must be a key component of the decision making process. Land owner should not have to create "imminent threat" in order to have their property seriously considered; strategically important, but unthreatened parcels should be given full consideration.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENTS ON RESTORATION FRAMEWORK SUPPLEMENT: HABITAT PROTECTION AND ACQUISITION PROCESS

09/24/92

COMMENTER	PREFERRED HABITAT PROTECTION STRATEGY		PREFERRED THRESHOLD CRITERIA			OTHER COMMENTS
	CONCUR.	HIER.	A	B	C	
The Wilderness Society	X		X			Support imminent threat protection process. Habitat acquisition is the most meaningful form of restoration. "Adequate" rate and degree of recovery and "no further action" decisions on flow charts should incorporate provision for change if monitoring detects latent injury. Set C, criteria #4 (inadequate protection afforded by existing laws and regulations) is unrealistic and is a political rather than biological determination. Contingent Valuation studies should be made available and considered in Sets A and B. Add additional criteria: The degree to which the proposed action minimizes further impact on an injured resource and service.
National Parks (on behalf of National Parks and Conservation Association)	X		X			Scientific information inadequate to draw precise conclusions about effectiveness of management strategies; habitat protection is best means of protecting natural and cultural resources. Process described in Supplement document is confusing. Cost effectiveness is an inappropriate criteria for assessing habitat and ecosystem values; cost benefit analysis may be better. Document should be rewritten for clarity; all studies should be released to public; same stringent process and standards for habitat acquisition should be applied to other restoration options.
Knik Canoers and Kayakers	No comment	No comment		X		Set A is too broad, allowing for indirect linkage and no physical limits on spill affected area. Set C are too narrow, not enough room for Trustee Council to judge selections, too time consuming. Set B limits number of actions but allows for flexibility and timely decisions.
Homer Society of Natural History	No comment	No comment	No comment	No comment	No comment	Supports state purchase of Seldovia Native Association lands, timber, and mineral rights in Kachemak Bay State Park.
Wayne Cash	No comment	No comment			X	Federal Exchange Process on page 41 should include a step for preparing an Environmental Assessment; opposes Set A.
Alaska Survival	No comment	No comment	No comment	No comment	No comment	Supplement document is too complex for general public to understand. Acquisition process taking too much time; no more talk - start using funds to buy land. Settlement monies are being wasted on bureaucrats, consultants, and scientists.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENTS ON RESTORATION FRAMEWORK SUPPLEMENT: HABITAT PROTECTION AND ACQUISITION PROCESS

09/24/92

COMMENTER	PREFERRED HABITAT PROTECTION STRATEGY		PREFERRED THRESHOLD CRITERIA			OTHER COMMENTS
	CONCUR.	HIER.	A	B	C	
John Grimes	No comment	No comment	No comment	No comment	No comment	Should include an alternative for public taking; imminent domain for unwilling sellers. An advantage of this method is that land owner doesn't have to pay taxes on imminent domain sales. Recommends that Kachemak Bay State Park inholdings be acquired by this method.
Kodiak Island Borough	X		X			The proposed process is complex and bureaucratic with a clear bias against land acquisition; substitute a simpler process. Process favors staff input over public input; example, public nominations (step #10) does not occur until well into the process.
Kodiak Environmental Network	X		X			
Kodiak Audubon	X		X			
Eric Meyers	No comment	No comment	X			Opposes Set C; too burdensome, would frustrate restoration goals.
Kristin Stall-Johnson	X		No comment	No comment	No comment	Supports use of Figure #7.
TOTALS 16	9	0	9	1	1	

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

moved to adopt
1 Fischer
2 Andrews

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: 93019
Make contingent upon favorable legal opinion

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews		X		
Pamela Brodie		X		
James Cloud	X			
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason				X
Donna Fischer	X			
John French	X			
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King		X		
Richard Knecht	X			
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen	X			
Brad Phillips	X			
John Sturgeon	X			
Charles Totemoff	X			
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.		X		

8 4

passed with note above

~~Talbot~~ ~~W. Hig~~

~~[illegible]~~

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

moved to adopt
1 Cloud
2 Fisher

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: 93014

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews		X		
Pamela Brodie		X		
James Cloud		X		
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason		X		
Donna Fischer		X		
John French		X		
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King		X		
Richard Knecht		X		
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen		X		
Brad Phillips		X		
John Sturgeon		X		
Charles Totemoff		X		
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.		X		

Failed

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

move to adopt
1 Fischer
2 Knecht+

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: 93010

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews		X		
Pamela Brodie		X		
James Cloud		X		
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason		X		
Donna Fischer		X		
John French		X		
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King		X		
Richard Knecht		X		
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen		X		
Brad Phillips		X		
John Sturgeon		X		
Charles Totemoff		X		
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.		X		

Failed

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Move to adopt
1st Knecht
2 Fisher

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: TC should have an independent reviewer examine administrative costs to ensure there

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews				
Pamela Brodie				
James Cloud				
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason				
Donna Fischer				
John French				
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King				
Richard Knecht				
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen				
Brad Phillips				
John Sturgeon				
Charles Totemoff				
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				

no doub
diff
by
appo

passed by unanimous consent

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

move to adopt
1- French
2- Andrews

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: increase PAG budget for 1993 to $225,000 to cover 6 meetings rather than 4.

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	X			
Pamela Brodie		X		
James Cloud	X			
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason	X			
Donna Fischer	X			
John French	X			
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King	X			
Richard Knecht	X			
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen	X			
Brad Phillips	X			
John Sturgeon		X		
Charles Totemoff	X			
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	X			

11 2

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

move to adopt
1 Andrews
2 Fischer

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: 93064

Ask TC to consult with PAG on individual parcel pr

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	X			
Pamela Brodie	X			
James Cloud		X		
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason	X			
Donna Fischer	X			
John French	X			
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King	X			
Richard Knecht	X			
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen	X			
Brad Phillips	X			
John Sturgeon			X	
Charles Totemoff			X	
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	X			

10 1 2

carried with note above

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

move to adopt
1 Knecht
2 King

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: 93063

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews				
Pamela Brodie				
James Cloud				
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason				
Donna Fischer				
John French				
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King				
Richard Knecht				
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen				
Brad Phillips				
John Sturgeon				
Charles Totemoff				
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				

please [illegible]

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

move to adopt Fiscal 2 French

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: 93062

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews				
Pamela Brodie				
James Cloud				
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason				
Donna Fischer				
John French				
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King				
Richard Knecht				
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen				
Brad Phillips				
John Sturgeon				
Charles Totemoff				
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

move to adopt
1 Fisher
2 Totemoff

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: 93061

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	X			
Pamela Brodie	X			
James Cloud		X		
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason	X			
Donna Fischer		X		
John French	X			
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King	X			
Richard Knecht	X			
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen	X			
Brad Phillips	X			
John Sturgeon	X			
Charles Totemoff	X			
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	X			

11 2

pass

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

move to adopt
1 Fisher
2 McMullen

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: 93057

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews				
Pamela Brodie				
James Cloud				
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason				
Donna Fischer				
John French				
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King				
Richard Knecht				
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen				
Brad Phillips				
John Sturgeon				
Charles Totemoff				
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				

passed unanimously

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

move to adopt
1 Fiscler
2 French

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: 93053

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews				
Pamela Brodie				
James Cloud				
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason				
Donna Fischer				
John French				
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King				
Richard Knecht				
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen				
Brad Phillips				
John Sturgeon				
Charles Totemoff				
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

, move to adopt
1 Fisher
2 Andrews

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: 93051
Delet channel typing portions of project

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	X			
Pamela Brodie	X			
James Cloud		X		
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason		X		
Donna Fischer		X		
John French	X			
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King	X			
Richard Knecht	X			
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen	X			
Brad Phillips		X		
John Sturgeon	X			
Charles Totemoff	X			
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	X			

passed with amendment 9-2-1

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

move to adopt
Fischer
E Andrews

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: 93047

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews				
Pamela Brodie				
James Cloud				
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason				
Donna Fischer				
John French			X	
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King				
Richard Knecht				
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen				
Brad Phillips				
John Sturgeon				
Charles Totemoff				
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				

passed on unanimous consent

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

move to adopt
1 Fisher
2 Knecht

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: 93046

Put more emphasis on interaction with people living in the area

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews				
Pamela Brodie				
James Cloud				
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason				
Donna Fischer				
John French				
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King				
Richard Knecht				
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen				
Brad Phillips				
John Sturgeon				
Charles Totemoff			X	
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				

passed with unanimous consent and made above

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

move to adopt
1 - Knecht
2 - Fischer

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: 93043

TC consider contracting this project

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	X			
Pamela Brodie	X			
James Cloud	X			
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason		X		
Donna Fischer		X		
John French		X		
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King	X			
Richard Knecht	X			
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen		X		
Brad Phillips	X			
John Sturgeon		X		
Charles Totemoff	X			
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	X			

5 5

passed with hat vote

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: 93042

Move to adopt
1 Fisher
2 Andrews

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews				
Pamela Brodie				
James Cloud				
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason				
Donna Fischer				
John French				
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King				
Richard Knecht				
Vern C. McCorkle				
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen				
Brad Phillips				
John Sturgeon				
Charles Totemoff				
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				

passed by unanimous consent

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

move to adopt
1 Fidler
2 Andrews

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: 93041

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	X			
Pamela Brodie	X			
James Cloud	X			
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason	X			
Donna Fischer		X		
John French			X	
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King	X			
Richard Knecht		X		
Vern C. McCorkle				
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen		X		
Brad Phillips	X			
John Sturgeon		X		
Charles Totemoff	X			
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	X			

passed 5 4 1

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Date: 1-7-93

move to adopt
1 Knecht
2 [illegible]

Issue: 93039
concerned about high costs of this project - reexam COE

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews				
Pamela Brodie				
James Cloud				
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason				
Donna Fischer				
John French			X	
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King				
Richard Knecht				
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen				
Brad Phillips				
John Sturgeon				
Charles Totemoff				
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				

passed w/ unanimous consent
with note about

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Move to adopt
1 Cloud
2 Fiscle

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: 93038

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews				
Pamela Brodie				
James Cloud				
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason				
Donna Fischer				
John French				
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King				
Richard Knecht				
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen				
Brad Phillips				
John Sturgeon				
Charles Totemoff			X	
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

move to adopt
1 Fischer
2 Cloud

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: 93036

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews				
Pamela Brodie				
James Cloud				
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason				
Donna Fischer				
John French				
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King				
Richard Knecht				
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen				
Brad Phillips				
John Sturgeon				
Charles Totemoff				
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Move to adopt
1 Andrews
2 Fischer

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: 93035

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews				
Pamela Brodie				
James Cloud				
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason				
Donna Fischer				
John French				
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King				
Richard Knecht				
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen				
Brad Phillips				
John Sturgeon				
Charles Totemoff				
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				

Passed [illegible]

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

move to adopt
1 Fiscler
2 Knudsen

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: 93034

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews				
Pamela Brodie				
James Cloud				
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason				
Donna Fischer				
John French				
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King				
Richard Knecht				
Vern C. McCorkle				
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen				
Brad Phillips				
John Sturgeon				
Charles Totemoff				
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				

passed by unanimous consent

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Mo. to adopt
1 Fisher
2 Andrews

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: 93033

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews				
Pamela Brodie				
James Cloud				
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason				
Donna Fischer				
John French			X	
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King				
Richard Knecht				
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen				
Brad Phillips				
John Sturgeon				
Charles Totemoff				
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				

Passed by unanimous consent

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Move to adopt
1 Andrews
2 French

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: 43032

Landowners must be consulted prior and approve project

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	X			
Pamela Brodie	X			
James Cloud		X		
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason	X			
Donna Fischer	X			
John French	X			
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King	X			
Richard Knecht	X			
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen	X			
Brad Phillips	X			
John Sturgeon	X			
Charles Totemoff	X			
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	X			

passed with note above

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

move to adopt
1 Cloud
2 Fischer

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: 93031

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	X			
Pamela Brodie	X			
James Cloud	X			
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason	X			
Donna Fischer	X			
John French		X		
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King			X	
Richard Knecht	X			
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen	X			
Brad Phillips	X			
John Sturgeon		X	X	
Charles Totemoff	X			
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	X			

passed 10 2

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Move to adopt
1 Cloud
2 French

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: 93030

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews				
Pamela Brodie				
James Cloud				
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason				
Donna Fischer				
John French				
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King				
Richard Knecht				
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen				
Brad Phillips				
John Sturgeon				~~X~~
Charles Totemoff				
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				~~X~~

Passed by unanimous consent

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Move + adopt
1 cloud
2 Fish

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: 93029

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	X			
Pamela Brodie		X		
James Cloud	X			
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason	X			
Donna Fischer		X		
John French			X	
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King		X		
Richard Knecht		X		
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen		X		
Brad Phillips	X			
John Sturgeon				X
Charles Totemoff	X			
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				X

7-2 vote

5 5

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Move to adopt
1 Andrews
2 Fisher

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: 93028

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	X			
Pamela Brodie		X		
James Cloud		X		
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason		X		
Donna Fischer		X		
John French				
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King		X		
Richard Knecht		X		
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen		X		
Brad Phillips	X			
John Sturgeon				X
Charles Totemoff	X			
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				X

Failed to pass
Minority report from Andrews: Voted NO because we should encourage the USFS to develop more wildlife habitat.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

move to adopt
1 French
2 Fischer

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: 93025

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews				
Pamela Brodie				
James Cloud				
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason				
Donna Fischer				
John French				
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King				
Richard Knecht				
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen				
Brad Phillips				
John Sturgeon				X
Charles Totemoff				
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				X

passed by unanimous vote

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

move to adopt
1 Andrews
2 Cloud

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: 93024

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews				
Pamela Brodie				
James Cloud				
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason				
Donna Fischer				
John French				
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King				
Richard Knecht				
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen				
Brad Phillips				
John Sturgeon				X
Charles Totemoff				
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				X

passed by unanimous consent

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

move to adopt
1 - McCorkle
2 Fischer

Date: 1-6-93

Issue: 93022

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews				
Pamela Brodie				
James Cloud				
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason				
Donna Fischer				
John French				
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King				
Richard Knecht				
Vern C. McCorkle				
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen				
Brad Phillips				
John Sturgeon				
Charles Totemoff				
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				X

Failed by unanimous vote with not to vote

hope will be dealt with in Restoration Plan

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

move to adopt
1 - Fiscle
2 Andrews

Date: 1-6-93

Issue: 93018

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews				
Pamela Brodie				
James Cloud				
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason				
Donna Fischer				
John French				
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King				
Richard Knecht				
Vern C. McCorkle				
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen				
Brad Phillips				
John Sturgeon				
Charles Totemoff				
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				X

passed by unanimous consent

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

move to adopt
1 McCorkle
2 Knecht

Date: 1-6-93

Issue: 93017 [redacted]

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews				
Pamela Brodie				
James Cloud				
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason				
Donna Fischer				
John French				
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King				
Richard Knecht				
Vern C. McCorkle				
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen				
Brad Phillips				
John Sturgeon				
Charles Totemoff				
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				X

try to have affected communities show support of project before getting started. [redacted] need to communicate clearly project planning.

passed by unanimous consent [illegible]

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

move to adopt
1 Cloud
2 Fischer

Date: 1-6-93

Issue: 93016
add $25,000 for contractual for fish production at hatch

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews				
Pamela Brodie			X	
James Cloud				
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason				
Donna Fischer				
John French				
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King				
Richard Knecht				
Vern C. McCorkle				
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen				
Brad Phillips				
John Sturgeon				
Charles Totemoff				
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				

passed by
unanimous consent, one abstain
with note above

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Move to adopt
1 McCorkle
2 Fischer

Date: 1-6-93

Issue: 93012 + 93015
combine with reduced costs

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews				
Pamela Brodie				
James Cloud				
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason				
Donna Fischer				
John French				
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King				
Richard Knecht				
Vern C. McCorkle				
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen				
Brad Phillips				
John Sturgeon				
Charles Totemoff				
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				

Passed by
[illegible]

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

move to adopt
1 Knecht
2 McCorkle

Date: 1-6-93

Issue: 93011

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews				X
Pamela Brodie		X		
James Cloud	X			
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason			X	
Donna Fischer	X			
John French		X		
Paul V. Gavora				C
James King	X			
Richard Knecht	X			
Vern C. McCorkle	X			
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen	X			
Brad Phillips	X			
John Sturgeon		X		
Charles Totemoff	X			
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	X			

Passed 9 3 1

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

move to adopt
: Andrews
- Fischer

Date: 1-6-93

Issue: 93005 - 93006 - 93007 - 93008 - 93009

combine these - restructure to reduce costs and emphasize use of l[illegible] and Alaska people and reso[illegible]

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	X			
Pamela Brodie	X			
James Cloud	X			
James Diehl	X			X
Richard Eliason	✓			
Donna Fischer				
John French				
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King				
Richard Knecht				
Vern C. McCorkle				
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen				
Brad Phillips				
John Sturgeon				
Charles Totemoff				
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				

passed with amendment [illegible] by unanimous consent

See 1-3

Tabled 1:40
1 - Andrews
2 - Fischer

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

move to adopt
1 Andrews
2 McMullen

Date: 1-6-93

Issue: 93004

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	X			
Pamela Brodie				X
James Cloud	X			
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason	X			
Donna Fischer	X			
John French		X		
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King			X	
Richard Knecht	X			
Vern C. McCorkle			X	
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen	X			
Brad Phillips		X		
John Sturgeon		X		
Charles Totemoff	X			
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	X			

passed 8 3 2

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

move to adopt
1 McCorkle
2 Andrews

Date: 1-6-93

Issue: 93003

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews				
Pamela Brodie				
James Cloud				
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason				
Donna Fischer				
John French				
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King				
Richard Knecht				
Vern C. McCorkle				
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen				
Brad Phillips				
John Sturgeon				
Charles Totemoff				
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				

OK- passed by unanimous consent

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

move to adopt

1 Andrews
2 French

Date: 1-6-93

Issue: 13002

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	X			
Pamela Brodie	X			
James Cloud	X			
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason		X		
Donna Fischer		X		
John French	X			
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King		X		
Richard Knecht	X			
Vern C. McCorkle	X			
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen		X		
Brad Phillips	X			
John Sturgeon	X			
Charles Totemoff	X			
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.		X		

passed 9 5

11.4.1G

MEMO to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Public Advisory Group

January 8, 1993

From: Brad Phillips, Chair

Subject: January and February Meetings

Attached is a copy of the vote record on the 1993 Work Plan projects from our January 6-7, 1993 meeting. This is being forwarded to the Trustee Council and the Restoration Team for their use at the January 19, 1993 Trustee Council meeting. Since I will be out of state at that time, Vice-chairperson, Donna Fischer, will present our report to the Trustee Council. When the transcript of the meeting is available, it will be forwarded to the Trustee Council so they can see the discussion on each project--a copy will be available in the Oil Spill Information Center library. Just a summary note: the Restoration Team's proposed 1993 Work Plan totalled $37,832,600, plus $4,611,600 in possible projects that were not recommended--the total as a result of the PAG's vote is approximately $44,056,600, excluding our request combine and reduce costs of some projects.

If you plan to attend the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Symposium on February 2-5, 199 Anchorage, please make your travel arrangements the same way as done for PAG meetin The registration fee can be put on your expense voucher.

The next meeting of the PAG is scheduled for Wednesday, February 10, 1993 at 9:30 a.m. at 645 G Street in Anchorage--an agenda will be sent later.

See you in February!

OK
Brad Phillips

cc: Doug Mutter, Designated Federal Officer
Dave Gibbons, Interim Administrative Director, Restoration Team
Trustee Council
Restoration Team

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

moved to adopt
1 - Cloud
2 - Fisher

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: 93020
make contingent on favorable legal opinion

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews				
Pamela Brodie				
James Cloud				
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason				X
Donna Fischer				
John French				
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King				
Richard Knecht				
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen				
Brad Phillips				
John Sturgeon				
Charles Totemoff				
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				

~~Failed by Chair~~

~~YES = 10~~

~~NO = 3~~

Passed by unanimous consent with note above

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Moved to adopt
1 - F Sides
2 - Andrews

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: 93 026

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	X			
Pamela Brodie		X		
James Cloud	X			
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason	X			
Donna Fischer	X			
John French		X		
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King		X		
Richard Knecht		X		
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen	X			
Brad Phillips	X			
John Sturgeon	X			
Charles Totemoff	X			
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	X			

passed 9 4

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

moved to adopt
1 - Fisher
2 Andrews

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: 93052

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews		✓		
Pamela Brodie		✓		
James Cloud		✓		
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason				X
Donna Fischer		✓		
John French	✓			
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King	✓			
Richard Knecht		✓		
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen	✓			
Brad Phillips				
John Sturgeon		✓		
Charles Totemoff		✓		
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.		✓		

Failed

3 yea 8 no

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

moved to adopt
1 McMullen
2 Fischer

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: CRMA proposal to Forward Resolution to TC (attached)

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	X	X		
Pamela Brodie		X		
James Cloud		X		
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason				X
Donna Fischer	X	X		
John French		X		
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King		X		
Richard Knecht		X		
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen		X		
Brad Phillips		X		
John Sturgeon			X	
Charles Totemoff			X	
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.		X		

Failed 1 9 2 1

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEES
PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP

RESOLUTION

Whereas:

The Public Advisory Group has been reviewing, commenting on and voting on various projects proposed for inclusion in the 1993 Work Plan;

Proposals not included in the 1993 Draft Work Plan have been presented to the Public Advisory Group for consideration;

The Chugach Resource Management Agency (CRMA) is a new project proposed for 1993 which was not included in the 1993 Draft Work Plan;

The CRMA will identify available project-related resources in the Prince William Sound area for all state and federal agencies involved in oil spill restoration;

The CRMA will involve Prince William Sound area residents in the restoration effort;

The CRMA will reduce the physical impact of the restoration effort by using locally available resources, facilities and equipment and it will coordinate assignment of locally available resources to eliminate or reduce logistics and procurement redundancy;

The CRMA will reduce restoration logistics and resource expenditures by using locally available resources to address spill impacts, creating financial efficiencies;

The CRMA will in some instances submit competitive proposals to perform 1993 Work Plan Projects.

Therefore:

1. The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Public Advisory Group endorses the concept of the Chugach Resource Management Agency and encourages the federal and state agencies which support the Trustee Council to fund its resource inventory and project work scope support elements.

2. The Public Advisory Group recommends that federal and state agencies enlist the active participation of the CRMA in development of work scopes for approved projects in order to insure the creation of a relevant inventories.

discussions are on the transcript

Move McMullen
2nd Fisher

support endorsed is Concept. But because would create a new business for Private entity

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

moved to adopt 1 2

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: Idea 920616310
[redacted] Support funding $100,000 for planning for Fisheries

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	X			
Pamela Brodie	X			
James Cloud	X			
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason				X
Donna Fischer	X			
John French			X	
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King	X			
Richard Knecht	X			
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen	X			
Brad Phillips		X		
John Sturgeon		X		
Charles Totemoff		X		
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.		X		
	7	4	1	

passed

Industrial Tech. center

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Number: 310

Project Source: Kodiak Island Borough & University of Alaska Fairbanks

Project Title: **Near Island Fisheries Research Center**
(expansion of Fishery Industrial Technology Center)

Project Category: Technical Support

Lead Agency: National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration

Cooperating Agencies: University of Alaska Fairbanks, School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
National Parks Service
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Weather Service

Project Term: March 1, 1993 to September 30, 1993

INTRODUCTION

During the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill many fisheries were closed due to the presence of oil in the water and on the beaches. Major lethal effects on fish were documented for pink and sockeye salmon and herring, chronic and sub-lethal effects were difficult to measure. The planning and design funds for the next phase of the multi-agency fishery technology and research would enable the user agencies to (1) initiate research projects on the efficacy of restoration practices, (2) the enhancement of fishery resources in the effected areas, such as king crab, sea urchins, and molluscan shellfish, (3) the enhanced utilization of replacement fishery resources to those in spill area, such as arrowtooth flounder, and (4) to initiate long term research programs to better understand and ameliorate the effects of oil spills on the fisheries of the western Gulf of Alaska. Seven federal and two State agencies, the University of Alaska Fairbanks, School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences, Kodiak Island Borough, and the City of Kodiak have all participated in the planning for the multi-agency facility.

The seawater system and associated facilities will be designed to enhance research on fish behavior, physiology and perception, marine biology, and aquatic toxicology of normal and stressed fisheries. Stressed conditions could include other human activities, including fish harvesting, in addition to spilled crude oil. In addition the completed multi-agency fishery technology and research facility will provide a variety of analytical testing and monitoring capabilities within Kodiak Island Borough. These capabilities were severely lacking during the oil spill when all samples had to be sent off-island for analysis.

The first phase of the University of Alaska Fairbanks, School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences (SFOS), Fishery Industrial Technology Center (FITC) has been completed. It is the

first building of the proposed multi-agency fishery technology and research facilities. The FITC Owen Building is being used by the University of Alaska and National Marine Fisheries Service-Utilization Research Division personnel. Co-location of these two groups has resulted in efficient use of facilities and encouraged pooling of expertise to pursue efficient use fishery resources to produce diverse, high quality products, and eliminate waste.

Currently the other agencies interested in co-locating are isolated from each other, the public and the fishing community, and occupy out dated and inadequate facilities. The importance of the fisheries in the western Gulf of Alaska to the State and nation are expanding, and the oil spill emphasized the need for more specific information on these fisheries. Many of the fisheries activities in Kodiak are expanding to meet these needs. The multi-agency fishery technology and research facilities will be necessary to meet the agencies needs and the public's need for better access to information and training in a timely manner.

The City of Kodiak has donated the land for fisheries research facilities on Near island. The City of Kodiak has committed to using its revenue bonding power to fund construction of portions of these facilities to the extent that lease monies are committed by user groups and agencies, if other funding sources are not available. As one of the users of the expanded facilities the National Marine Fisheries Service has been authorized by congress to lease space on Near Island at an annual lease not to exceed $1,000,000 per year and has appropriated $100,000 for planning the federal needs in the facility.

WHAT

The $100,000 in this project will be used to match the federal planning money to initiate planning and design of expanded multi-agency fishery technology and research facilities on Near Island, Kodiak, Alaska following the recommendation of the Kodiak Island Borough an the FITC Policy Council. The University of Alaska Fairbanks, School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences, in conjunction with NOAA and ADFG, will lead the development. The next phase of this facility which is most critical for restoration, enhancement, enhanced utilization of fishery resources, and better understanding and ameliorating the effects of oil spills in the western Gulf of Alaska will include a gravity fed seawater system, wet and dry marine laboratories, public education facilities and associated systems.

The combined use of state and federal lease monies with funds from the civil EVOS settlement to finish construction of a multi-agency fisheries research center on Near Island in Kodiak will help provide the State of Alaska with state-of-the-art capabilities to undertake critical studies on the restoration, enhancement, and enhanced utilization of fishery resources in the western Gulf of Alaska. These facilities will also provide Alaska's fishing industry with research and technical assistance during the rehabilitation of Alaska's vertebrate and invertebrate fisheries resources. The new facilities will be located in conjunction with existing FITC facilities. These facilities will accommodate NOAA/NMFS and other fisheries research and management groups in addition to the FITC. Land for development of these facilities is being held in trust by the City of Kodiak. Development of these facilities would provide the University of Alaska, State, and Federal agencies resources for evaluating toxicological, physiological, and behavioral effects related to the presence of hydrocarbons.

A principal component of the oil spill related portion of these facilities will be a controlled environment behavior and sensory physiology wet laboratory. This will be the core unit which will be used to investigate physiological and behavioral effects of long term low level exposure to hydrocarbons. Central to this laboratory is a large swimming pool tank which will provide capabilities to assess how adult organisms perceive and react to stimuli produced by their environment in conjunction with the presence of hydrocarbons. The main support facility for this system is a running seawater system with associated mechanical support and filter beds. Additional facilities include food safety, physiology and toxicology laboratories.

These enhancements to the state/university/federal fisheries research complex on Near Island would enhance research and development activities related to the restoration, enhancement, and economic value of fisheries resources of the oil spill effected areas, especially through better understanding of the behavioral, physiological, and toxicological responses of targeted species. Research in this facility would also lead to the development of better tools to monitor aquatic toxic responses and other physiological changes resulting from oil spills and other anthropogenic activity.

The expanded fisheries research center will house the Biotechnology, Fisheries Science, Fish Harvesting Technology, Food Safety, and Toxicology programs of FITC/SFOS in addition to significantly expanding the public education activities of all parts of the center. Alaska Department of Fish and Game research efforts will probably focus on shellfish enhancement and rehabilitation. In addition to management data acquisition National Marine Fisheries Service activities are expected to include marine mammal studies and the observer program.

WHY

Commercial fishing was directly impacted by the salmon closures in 1989. The large number of other fisheries were adversely impacted by the unavailability of fishing vessels under contract to Exxon and Veco. Damage to pink and sockeye salmon stocks has been demonstrated. Herring stocks also appear to have been damaged. In addition studies since the spill have shown that 0-2 year old halibut are primarily found in shallow bays, some of which were heavily oiled (Norcross et al). Since we do not have an accurate juvenile index, we will not have accurate assessment of damage to the halibut resource for eight years until they are recruited into the commercial fishery. Pink salmon escapements in the oil spill area were unexpectedly high in 1991 and very low in 1992. Southeast and western Alaska returns were much more normal over the same period. There may be a second generation teratogenic effect as there is with some hydrocarbons such as diethylstilbesterol or polybrominated biphenyls. Few, if any, of these effects are legally proven but there is certainly enough information to justify further investigation.

Some of the highest tissue hydrocarbon and florescent metabolite levels that were seen during the subsistence foods study came from the Kodiak archipelago. This evidence is also strongly suggestive of much broader exposure of finfish to oil-derived hydrocarbons than is legally recognized. The expanded fisheries research center would have the capabilities to test food samples within the community.

Several food chain related stresses have been identified during the NRDA process. If either these or the previous items result in diminished commercial stocks the efficiency and selectivity of fishing gear will become far more critical. If some stocks drop to critical levels or if some stocks have to be closed to fishing in order to protect, restore or enhance other damaged resources than the development of alternative fishery resources will become critical.

The expanded fisheries research center will also provide the technical capabilities to address both food safety and aquatic toxicology issues within the community of Kodiak, at the cross roads of spilled oil coming out of either Cook Inlet or Prince William Sound.

HOW

The FY93 funding will provide for the following planning and design objectives:

1. A master plan which would address the specific positioning and general configuration of all elements of the proposed facility. It would program phased development and identify requirements of the infrastructure (seawater system, support facilities, roads, parking and utilities).

2. A conceptual design which identifies specific elements and programmatic relationships required to effectively address overall programmatic objectives. Programming all elements of the elements of the facility in sufficient detail to develop realistic project cost estimates. Preliminary facility plans, exterior elevations and specifications will be developed indicating the general configuration and components. This information would be presented in a brochure format which could be used to promote the facility and help secure complete funding.

3. A project construction cost estimate will be prepared which would identify the probable cost of each element based on the anticipated year of construction.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

Project compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) will be assessed during the planning and design phase. Until project specifications are finalized, specific NEPA requirements cannot be determined. The seawater system will require a Corps of Engineers' permit and compliance with the Alaska Coastal Management Plan will be required. The required State and Federal permits will be identified and incorporated into the planning process.

WHEN

The planning and design will occur during the period 1 March 1993 to 30 September 1993. Final architechure, design and engineering will require an additional $1,000,000 in FY94. The construction project will require approximately 6.5 million dollars above and beyond the funds previously identified. If these funds were available for phased construction during FY95 and FY96, the facilities will be operational by the end of 1996. Careful phasing of the project could make key aspects of the facility operational sooner.

BUDGET ($K)

Personnel	$ 0.0
Travel	0.0
Contractual	93.0
Commodities	0.0
Equipment	0.0
Capital Outlay	0.0
Sub-total	$ 93.0
General Administration	$ 7.0
Project Total	$100.0

Contractual is a subcontract to UAF Facilities Planning and Construction

Name, Address, Telephone of UAF contact:

Kathleen Schedler, Director
UAF Facilities Planning & Construction
Butrovich Building, Suite 211
University of Alaska
Fairbanks, AK 99775

Voice: (907) 474-5026
FAX: (907) 474-7554

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

move to adopt
-1 Andrews
2 French

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: Kodiak
92298-17 support Kodiak museum projects as modified (atta

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews				
Pamela Brodie				
James Cloud				
James Diehl				
Richard Eliason				
Donna Fischer				
John French				
Paul V. Gavora				
James King				
Richard Knecht				
Vern C. McCorkle				
Gerald McCune				
John McMullen				
Brad Phillips				
John Sturgeon				
Charles Totemoff				
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				

passed by unanimous consent

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Document ID Number: 92061S279

- ☐ A-92 WPWG
- ☑ B-93 WPWG
- ☐ C-RFWG
- ☐ D-PAG
- ☐ E-MISC.

Title of Project: ALUTIIQ MUSEUM AND CULTURE CENTER: PHASE ONE CONSTRUCTION

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service) (SEE PAGE 2)

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale, and technical approach)

~~The goal of the project is to provide a regional facility dedicated to the preservation~~ of cultural resources, traditional Native Culture, and Public education.

The research, education programs, and collections now maintained by the Kodiak Area Native Association's Alutiiq Culture Center will be transferred to this facility. Archaeological and ethnographic collections totaling more than ~~35,000~~ 155,000 pieces are already in hand.

A building of ~~6,500~~ 3,000 square feet would house artifact storage facilities, lab space and exhibits. ~~An operations endowment is included in construction costs to insure that the facility can be kept fully functional for the long term.~~

This project has been in the planning process for the past five years. An already urgent race against time; to preserve sites against destruction was e even more crtical by the 1989 spill. A fifty-year lease for 2.5 acres of d for the project has already been granted by the City of Kodiak. A building program and preliminary plans is also in place. We have raised $250,000 in cash to cover initial expenses.

Estimated Duration of Project: One Year construction time.

Estimated Cost per Year: ~~$5,000,000~~ $800,000. for FY 93 ~~and $4,000,000 for FY 94.~~

Other Comments: This proposal addresses Options 1, 10, and 35 in the Exxon valdez Oil Spill Restoration Framework, Volume I.

Name, Address, Telephone:

KODIAK AREA NATIVE ASSOCIATION
402 CENTER AVENUE
KODIAK AK 99615
ATTN: RICK KNECHT, DIRECTOR,
ALUTIIQ CULTURE CENTER

Oil spill restoration is a public process. Your ideas and suggestions will not be proprietary, and you will not be given any exclusive right or privilege to them.

25

Document ID Number
92061527 9

- [ ] A-92 WPWG
- [x] B-93 WPWG
- [ ] C-RPWG
- [ ] D-PAG
- [ ] E-MISC.

JUSTIFICATION: The Kodiak Archipelago has the highest archaeological site density of the Exxon-Valdez spill area. Of the 22 sites impacted by vandalism in 1989, 17 were in the Kodiak region. A permanent center would serve as a focal point for archaeological research and survey. Public educational programs are the only effective way to address the problems created by the widespread knowledge of site locations. The museum would also serve as a regional repository for artifacts from the spill area. The cultural center would preserve the traditional lifeways of the Native community, many of which were also disrupted by the oil spill. The project would be a permanent, valued addition to the Native, and non-Native community.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Move to adopt
1 William
- 2 McMulle

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: PWS Herring Damage Assessment
(Based on the latest findings) (attached

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews				
Pamela Brodie				
James Cloud				
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason				X
Donna Fischer				
John French				
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King				
Richard Knecht				
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen				
Brad Phillips				
John Sturgeon				
Charles Totemoff				
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.				

passed by unanimous consent

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Number:

Project Source:

Project Title: Injury to Prince William Sound Herring

Project Category: Damage Assessment

Project Type: Fish/Shellfish

Lead Agency: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Cooperating Agencies:

Project Term: **Start Date:** Ongoing (March 1, 1993) **Finish Date:** Continuing (Sept 30,1993)

INTRODUCTION:

A. Background on the Resource/Service

Pacific herring *Clupea pallasi* are a major resource in Prince William Sound (PWS) from both ecological and commercial perspectives. Pacific herring provide important forage for many species including humpbacked whales, seals, sea lions, gulls, sea ducks, shorebirds, halibut, salmon, and other fish. It appears that herring may be critical to the reproductive success of certain gull and shorel species. Several thousand pounds of herring and herring spawn on kelp are harvested annually for subsistence purposes and form an important part of the local native culture. In addition, five commercial herring fisheries in PWS have an average annual combined ex-vessel value of $8.3 million.

B. Summary of Injury

The oil spill coincided with the spring migration of herring to the spawning grounds and adult herring transited oiled waters on their way to nearshore staging areas. Significant histopathological damage was measured in adults collected in oiled areas in both 1989 and 1990 confirming exposure of the fish to toxins. Oiling of over 40% of the spawning areas and of migrating adults caused increased egg mortality, elevated levels of abnormalities and gene breakage in newly hatched larvae, and reduced hatching success of the embryos. Over 90% of the summer rearing and feeding areas of herring were oiled in 1989. Direct mortality was significant on young herring in 1989 and sublethal effects were measurable in larvae and adults in 1989 and 1990. Damages observed in 1989 and 1990 lead researchers to believe that adult and juvenile herring were re-exposed to oil after spawning in both years by persistent sheens leaching from beaches and cleaning operations. Laboratory studies measuring the effect of known doses of oil on newly hatched larvae provided a direct link between estimated doses of oil measured in PWS and the level of injury observed in samples collected from the field.

Although many herring typically spawn for the first time at age 3, herring that hatched in 1989 were noticeably absent as 3-year-olds from the 1992 spawning population. Herring survival varies tremendously under normal conditions, but results to date strongly implicate the oil spill as a ma' cause for this low 3-year-old recruitment. Herring that hatched in 1988 and that were exposed oil as 1-year-olds at the time of the spill currently dominate (62% in 1992) the PWS herring spawning population. It was hypothesized that damage to germ tissue caused by exposure to oil would result in non-viable embryos and larvae and a pilot experiment to measure the ability of herring from this age class to produce viable offspring was conducted in 1992. Hatching success of eggs collected

from fish spawning in previously oiled areas was less than half that of eggs collected from fish spawning in pristine areas.

C. **Location**

Research will be conducted entirely within the confines of PWS and exact locations will depend upon the distribution of spawning herring. Benefits to improved management of the herring resource will be realized by all participants in the commercial and subsistence fisheries throughout the sound, and by all species which utilize herring as forage. Herring have commercial importance to all communities of PWS and are important for subsistence use at Tatitlek and Chenega and to lesser degrees in other communities.

WHAT: The goal of the proposed project is to improve the accuracy of fisheries management of the PWS herring resource. Improved accuracy will allow fishery managers to make fine adjustments to fishing quotas and more effectively result in measurable rehabilitation for PWS herring stocks. Accurate and precise estimation of herring abundance is crucial to the improvement of management accuracy.

Specific objectives to achieve this goal include:

1) Estimate the biomass of spawning herring in PWS using SCUBA diving spawn deposition survey techniques such that the estimate is within $\pm$ 25% of the true value 95% of the time.

2) Estimate the age, weight, length, and sex composition of the spawning herring in PWS such that age composition estimates are within $\pm$ 10% of their true value 95% of the time.

3) Document and estimate the extent of egg retention by spawning females and account for this process in the spawn deposition biomass estimate.

4) Collect and analyze spawning substrate calibration samples for each diver. These samples will be used to estimate diver- and vegetation-specific bias in egg counting to correct the biomass estimate and to provide training for divers in spawn estimation.

WHY: The proposed project will provide a relatively low cost, albeit incomplete, tool for restoration of damaged herring resources through the management of human uses, a major source of herring mortality. Herring spawn deposition surveys will permit more intensive management of the resource by providing more accurate biomass estimation than do standard aerial survey methods. However, it should be cautioned that results from spawn deposition surveys will not provide complete assessment of the injury to herring resources nor permit complete evaluation of restoration success. Additional studies to investigate stock discreetness, stock-specific migration patterns, recruitment processes, and the effects of oil on reproductive success are necessary to construct a comprehensive ecological model quantifying the effects of spilled oil and its passage through the environment.

HOW:

Aerial surveys conducted by area biologists as a regular part of commercial fishery management activities will be used to estimate the extent and distribution of herring spawn and to provide the basis for locating survey transects at nearshore spawning grounds in a two stage sampling design. Trained and calibrated SCUBA divers stationed aboard a research vessel will conduct surveys along the selected transects to estimate the number of herring eggs deposited on vegetation and bottom substrate. Preserved samples of eggs attached to vegetation will be collected and retained for later laboratory analysis. Field estimates by divers of the number of eggs attached to the vegetation will be compared to more rigorous laboratory egg counts to calculate diver-specific and vegetation-specific bias. Samples of adult female herring will be collected immediately following spawning events to estimate the number of females retaining eggs and the quantity of eggs retained to adjust the spawn deposition biomass estimates.

Area research biologists will collect samples representative of spawning herring for determination of age, weight, length, and sex as part of regular ongoing data collection programs. Egg counts adjusted for measured diver and substrate bias will be combined with estimates of the extent of total spawning area and area sampled to estimate the total number of eggs deposited in PWS. The spawning biomass required produce this total will be calculated from total egg deposition combined with average fish size and sex ratio for 1993 and average fecundity at size measured in previous studies. Estimated spawning biomass will be adjusted for natural loss of eggs prior to surveys as measured in previous studies and for egg retention in 1993 measured as part of this proposed project.

Estimates of spawning biomass will be included in ongoing ADF&G investigations of age structured analysis of PWS herring stocks to project the biomass of herring returning to spawn (run biomass) in 1994. The forecast of run biomass will be used directly to set guideline harvests for PWS commercial fisheries. Spawning biomass estimates will also be combined with information from previous herring research studies to continue to evaluate oil spill related damage to the resource and to grossly assess the progress of resource rehabilitation. However, results from the proposed project are likely to have only limited utility to assess resource rehabilitation without additional knowledge of stock structure, mixing, and recruitment processes.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE: The proposed project is not intrusive. It involves collection of data and does not affect fish and wildlife populations or their habitat.

WHEN:	Jan-Feb 1993	Initiate vessel charter bids and contract
		Contact and line up divers (ensure certification requirements met or in progress)
		Complete sample design for egg retention study
		Complete sample design for diver calibration
		Order laboratory supplies and field supplies
	Mar 1993	Complete any necessary diver certifications
		Complete Detailed Study Plan
		Hire technician to finish maintenance and assembly of dive gear
	1-5 Apr 1993	Complete all hiring of field personnel and arrange for arrival of divers
		Complete vessel contract
	early Apr 1993	Diver training/refresher/orientation
		Set up laboratory
	5-15 Apr 1993	Initiate diving/field data collection (at onset of spawning)
	1-12 May 1993	Complete field activities
		Begin lab processing of calibration samples
	30 May 1993	Complete data entry of diver estimates
	May-Jun 1993	Maintain, repair, and store gear
	15 Jun 1993	Complete calibration sample processing
	30 Jun 1993	Data entry of calibration samples
		Initiate data analysis
	1 Sep 1993	Finalize estimate of spawning biomass
	15 Nov 1993	Finalize projection of 1994 run biomass
	Nov/Dec 1993	Complete annual report

Project: Injury to Prince William Sound Herring

Description: SCUBA surveys are conducted to quantify herring spawn in areas of spawn identified through aerial surveys. Estimates of deposited spawn are combined with other biological information (age, sex, size, fecundity, etc.) to estimate the biomass of reproducing herring. Biomass estimates are used to forecast future returns and set harvest allocations.

30-Dec-92

Item	Name	Position	Months Budgeted	Regular Salary	Dive/Sea Duty Premium Pay	01-Feb-93 28-Feb-93	01-Mar-93 30-Jun-93	01-Jul-93 30-Sep-93	TOTAL COST
Personnel Costs	Wilcock	Fisheries Biologist III	3.0	$6,069	$7,876	$6,069	$13,945	$6,069	$26,082
	Brown	Fisheries Biologist II (PI)	10.0	$5,093	$6,707		$27,079	$30,558	$57,636
	Bechtol	Fisheries Bilogist II	1.0	$5,093	$6,707		$11,800		$11,800
	Haley	F&W Technician III	4.5	$3,643	$5,001		$19,575	$1,822	$21,396
	Becker	F&W Technician II	1.5	$3,140	$3,886		$8,596		$8,596
	Miller	F&W Technician II	1.5	$3,140	$3,886		$8,596		$8,596
	Gilman	F&W Technician II	5.0	$3,229			$11,301	$4,843	$16,145
		F&W Technician I	2.0	$2,717			$5,434		$5,434
		Biometrician II	1.0	$5,640			$2,820	$2,820	$5,640
		Research Analyst I	1.0	$4,230				$4,230	$4,230
	TOTAL	FTE =	2.5		$34,063	$6,069	$109,146	$50,341	$165,555
Travel	Bechtol - 2 RT Homer/Cordova						$2,000		$2,000
	Meeting Attendance - 2 RT Anch/Cordova							$800	$800
Contractual	Vessel Charter - 25 days @ $1500/day						$37,500		$37,500
	Fuel for dive skiffs						$1,000		$1,000
	Equipment Maintenance/Repair						$1,500		$1,500
Commodities	Office and Lab Supplies						$1,200		$1,200
	Food and Field Supplies						$1,500		$1,500
Equipment	Dive Gear Replacement							$2,000	$2,000
General Administration	(15% * personnel cost)								$24,833
TOTAL PROJECT COST									$237,889

STATE OF ALASKA

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNO

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

P.O. BOX 25526
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802-5526
PHONE: (907) 465-4100

January 7, 1993

Mr. Mike Barton
Regional Forester
U.S. Forest Service

Mr. Steven Pennoyer
Director
National Marine Fisheries Service

Mr. Curtis McVee
Special Assistant to the Secretary
U.S. Department of the Interior

Mr. Charles Cole
Attorney General
Department of Law

John A. Sandor
Commissioner
Department of Environmental Conservation

I was recently contacted by members of the Public Advisory Group and local commercial fisheries interest groups about the lack of funding for projects dealing with herring. as you know, those projects were not included in the 1993 Work Plan, because at that time, there was less evidence of population level injury to herring and the Restoration Team wanted to wait until the results of the 1992 field season were available. Since that time, information from the 1992 field season has come to my attention that indicates a population level injury has probably occurred to the herring of Prince William Sound (PWS). Pertinent findings include the following.

1. In 1992, the 1989 year class returned as age-3 first time adult spawners at the lowest level age-3s measured since 1967. This year class represents returning offspring of the largest spawning population in PWS since the early 70s.

2. In 1992, adults from the dominant 1988 year class demonstrated significantly different reproductive capabilities (hatching success from unoiled area eggs was 56 percent versus 20 percent in the oiled areas).

In PWS, there are five commercial herring fisheries worth an average annual combined exvessel value of $8.3 million. This fishery is of great economic importance to commercial fishermen in Cordova, Valdez, and the smaller communities of PWS. Without better biological information on age class disappearance and reproductive impairment, the department will likely have to implement more conservative management strategies in 1994 with an associated loss to the herring fishery.

Having reviewed the available data we recommend the following as a minimum to increase the management precision necessitated by the oil spill injuries outlined above.

1. Continue to monitor the reproductive success of the 1988 year class, define differences due to individual variability, location, and timing of spawn.

2. Continue to evaluate the reproductive success of the 1989 year class in 1993.

Because of this new information and the concern from special interest groups and the general public, I submit the enclosed project description for our consideration for inclusion in the 1993 Work Plan.

Sincerely,

C Meacham for

Carl L. Rosier
Commissioner

Enclosure

cc: Restoration Team
Dr. Robert Spies

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Moved to adopt
1 Andrews
2 Fischer

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: PWS Pink salmon coded wire tag project (attached)

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	X			
Pamela Brodie	X	X		
James Cloud	X			
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason				X
Donna Fischer				X
John French	X			
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King		X		
Richard Knecht	X			
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen	X			
Brad Phillips	X			
John Sturgeon		X		
Charles Totemoff		X		
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	X			

8 3

passed

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Number:

Project Source:

Project Title: **Coded wire Tag Recoveries from Commercial Catches, Cost Recovery Catches, and Hatchery Brood Stocks in Prince William Sound Pink Salmon Fisheries**

Project Category: Restoration Manipulation and Enhancement

Project Type:

Lead Agency: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Cooperating Agencies:

Project Term: **Start Date: 03/01/92** (day/month/year) **Finish Date:09/30/92** (day/month/year)

INTRODUCTION: Each year approximately one half billion wild pink salmon fry emerge from streams throughout Prince William Sound (PWS) and migrate seaward. Adult returns of wild pink salmon to PWS average from 10 to 15 million fish annually. These huge outmigrations of wild pink salmon and subsequent adult returns play a major role in the PWS ecosystem. Both juveniles and adults are important sources of food for many fish, birds, and mammals. Adults returning from the high seas also convey needed nutrients and minerals from the marine ecosystem to estuaries, freshwater streams, and terrestrial ecosystems. Wild pink salmon also play a major role in the economy of PWS through their contribution to commercial, sport, and subsistence fisheries in the area.

Wild pink salmon stocks in oiled portions of PWS have experienced higher egg mortalities, larval deformities, and lower juvenile growth rates than stocks from unoiled streams and hatcheries. There is evidence that they may also have sustained genetic damage which has resulted in reduced egg survival in generations following the spill. Furthermore, coded wire tag recovery results from NRDA F/S Study 3 indicate that damaged wild salmon streams located on hatchery stock migratory corridors experience a high incidence of genetic interchange as a result of straying from the burgeoning hatchery populations. Ample evidence in the literature suggests that hatchery fish are ill adapted to wild conditions and that genetic interchange between hatchery and wild stocks may lead to reduced fitness of wild stocks. Wilds stocks most impacted by the *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill* (EVOS) are also subject to excessive exploitation in the mixed stock fisheries of western PWS which are targeting on large hatchery returns. The combined effects of oil damage, excessive harvest, and genetic burden may result in an overall reduction in population size, genetic diversity, and fitness of PWS salmon populations.

Presently, the largest single source of wild pink salmon mortality in PWS which can be successfully monitored and manipulated by human intervention is the commercial harvest of returning adults. Depleted and less productive oil impacted wild populations cannot sustain as high an exploitation rate as unimpacted wild and hatchery stocks; consequently, they require special protection if adequate numbers are to escape and spawn. To reduce wild stock harvests and provide this protection, fisheries managers must know time and area abundance trends for both wild and hatchery fish.

This restoration and resource monitoring project will use coded wire tags as a stock identification tool to enable managers to estimate specific contributions to commercial harvests by time and area. These

estimates coupled with estimates of wild stock spawning escapement provided by existing ADF&G programs and another proposed restoration project will be used inseason for adjusting fishing patterns by time and area to protect impacted wild stocks from overexploitation. Almost all project funds will be spent to support PWS field studies and will contribute to the local economy of Cordova. The project may result in altered harve management strategies in PWS fisheries and will contribute to the natural recovery process for PWS pi... salmon populations.

WHAT: The goal of this project is to restore PWS wild pink salmon stocks injured by EVOS through more precise, stock specific fisheries management. Although other techniques may be developed, the most effective restoration methods identified at this time is modification of human use of injured stocks. The commercial fishery is a major factor controlling pink salmon population size and reproductive success. Since PWS wild pink salmon stocks are harvested in mixed stock fisheries dominated by hatchery fish, successful restoration efforts must be based on the ability to closely regulate the exploitation of oil impacted wild stocks. Private non-profit aquaculture associations in PWS already apply coded wire tags to fry releases at their own expense. This project is a comprehensive program for recovery of these tags in returning adults and analysis of tag recovery data which will provide inseason estimates of hatchery and wild stock abundance and timing. Results of this project will enable fisheries managers to selectively reduce harvests on injured wild stocks. Timing and abundance data for wild and hatchery stocks can also be used in salmon run reconstruction models which may be valuable tools for managing for depleted stocks far into the future. Tagging information will also provide total return and survival estimates needed to set exploitation rates and assess the success of restoration procedures.

Objectives:

Recovery of coded wire tags from commercial catches to:

a. estimate temporal and spatial contributions of tagged hatchery stocks to PWS commercial and hatchery harvests;
b. provide timely inseason estimates of stock contributions to harvests by time and area to fisheries managers so they can closely regulate exploitation of injured wild stocks;
c. determine total return and overall survival of tagged pink salmon stocks.

WHY: Legal, practical, and philosophical considerations dictate that a significant effort be made to preserve genetic diversity. In the context of this proposal, it is the genetic diversity of populations of wild pink salmon that are of interest.

Wild salmon stocks from oiled streams in southwestern PWS are subjected to extreme fishing pressure in fisheries targeting on hatchery runs. This exploitation may be great enough to drive EVOS damaged stocks to critically low levels and impede the natural recovery process. The ongoing threat of overexploiting wild stocks which has been exacerbated by spill related damages has greatly increased the need for stock identification tools such as the coded wire tag program. Without this project, stock specific timing and distribution data will not be available, and fisheries managers will be unable to control harvests with enough accuracy and precision to protect damaged stocks from overexploitation. Failure to continue this project in 1993 will also prevent continued monitoring of the health of these populations and hinder our understanding of factors limiting their survival and recovery.

HOW: Coded wire tag recoveries from commercial and hatchery harvests will be based on a sampling design stratified by time, area, and processor. For each time and area specific stratum, 15% of the pink salmon catch will be scanned for fish with clipped adipose fins (indicating presence of a tag). Catch sampling ... be done at processing facilities in Cordova, Valdez, Seward, Anchorage, Kenai, Whittier, Kodiak and floati... processors in the PWS area. All deliveries by tenders to these facilities will be monitored by radio and by

daily contact with processing plant dispatchers to ensure the catch deliveries being sampled are from specific fishing periods and districts. In addition to catch sampling at the processing facilities, approximately 15% of the fish in the hatchery cost recovery harvests from terminal areas in front of hatcheries will be scanned for fish with missing adipose fins.

The portion of tagged fish in each hatchery release group must be known to make catch contribution estimates. Although tagged and untagged proportions are estimated when fry are released after tagging, some tags are lost and tagged fish may experience a different mortality rate than untagged fish. To adjusted tag ratios in adult returns for this tag loss and differential mortality, at least 50% of the fish of known origin in hatchery brood stocks will be sampled for tags.

In the catches, terminal cost recovery harvests, and brood stocks the total number of fish with missing adipose fins will be recorded. Heads of fin clipped fish will be removed and tagged with uniquely numbered strap tags which are paired with sampling data. Numbered heads and associated sampling data will be sent to the FRED Division Statewide Coded Wire Tag Laboratory in Juneau where sampling data will be checked for accuracy and completeness, tags will be removed from heads and decoded, and sampling and corresponding tag recovery data will be entered into a statewide database.

A modification of the methods described in an ADF&G technical report by Clark and Bernard (1987) will be used to estimate contribution of each uniquely tagged population to commercial and cost recovery strata. The specific methods, estimators, and confidence interval estimators are described in ADF&G technical reports on two previous studies of pink salmon in PWS: Peltz and Geiger (1988), and Geiger and Sharr (1989). Total hatchery contribution to each catch strata will be the sum of the contributions from each hatchery and the total hatchery return to PWS will be the sum of contributions of all PWS hatcheries to commercial catches, cost recovery harvests, and brood stocks. Survival estimates for each hatchery stock will be estimated using hatchery fry release and adult return data. Wild stock contributions will be estimated as the difference between the total catch and the hatchery contribution. Total wild returns will be the sum of wild contributions in all catch strata and the estimated number of wild fish spawning in PWS streams (escapement).

Inseason catch contribution estimates for wild and hatchery fish will be available within three working days of the date of sampling in fish processing plants. Based on these estimates and wild stock spawning escapement performance fishery managers will adjust fishing time and area to protect oil damaged wild stocks from excessive exploitation, insure adequate wild stock escapement, and optimize the commercial utilization of surplus wild and hatchery fish.

WHEN:

Dates	Activity
June 1 - September 15, 1993	Tag recovery in commercial, cost recovery, and broodstock harvests of pink salmon.
December 30, 1993	Draft Report
February 15, 1994	Final Report

Project Description: This project recovers coded-wire tags from adult pink salmon tagged as fry in streams and at four hatcheries in Prince William Sound. It makes estimates of wild and hatchery catch contributions, total returns, and survival rates. In season catch contribution estimates for hatchery and wild fish permit fisheries managers modify time and area fishing patterns to protect oil damaged wild pink salmon stocks.

Budget Category	Proposed 01-Jan-93 30-Sep-93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	Sum FY 98 & Beyond
Personnel	$650.9	$751.3	$751.3	$751.3	$751.3	$3,005.3
Travel	$5.0	$5.0	$5.0	$5.0	$5.0	$19.9
Contractual	$11.7	$15.6	$15.6	$15.6	$15.6	$62.3
Commodities	$7.5	$10.0	$10.0	$10.0	$10.0	$40.0
Equipment	$0.0	$1.0	$1.0	$1.0	$1.0	$4.0
Capital Outlay	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Sub-total	$675.1	$782.9	$782.9	$782.9	$782.9	$3,131.4
General Administration	$98.5	$113.8	$113.8	$113.8	$113.8	$455.2
Project Total	$773.6	$896.7	$896.7	$896.7	$896.7	$3,586.6
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	13.9	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	63.3

Budget Year Proposed (FY 93 - 01 Jan thru 30 Sept) Personnel:

Position	Months Budgeted	Cost	Comment
FIELD & CORDOVA OFFICE PERSONNEL			
Fisheries Biologist III (PI)	6.0	$39.0	FY 93 Only
Fisheries Biologist II	7.0	$29.4	FY 93 Only
Fisheries Bilogist I	4.0	$14.8	FY 93 Only
Fisheries Bilogist I	7.0	$25.9	FY 93 Only
Biometrician I	6.0	$26.8	FY 93 Only
Research Analyst I	6.0	$21.0	FY 93 Only
F&W Technician III	7.0	$25.0	FY 93 Only - Includes Overtime
F&W Technician III	4.0	$15.6	FY 93 Only - Includes Overtime
F&W Technician II	42.0	$168.3	FY 93 Only - Includes Overtime
F&W Technician II	16.0	$73.5	FY 93 Only - Includes Overtime
F&W Technician II	12.0	$44.6	FY 93 Only - Includes Overtime
F&W Technician II (short term)	4.0	$16.6	FY 93 Only - Includes Overtime
F&W Technician II (short term)	2.0	$8.3	FY 93 Only - Includes Overtime
Program Managers	7.0	$15.0	FY 93 Only
Analyst Programer IV	0.5	$2.7	FY 93 Only
Analyst Programer II	0.5	$2.1	FY 93 Only
Publication Specialist II	0.5	$2.2	FY 93 Only
FRED DIVISION TAG LAB PERSONNEL			
Analyst Programmer	7.0	$35.8	FY 93 Only
F&W Technician III	7.0	$24.0	FY 93 Only
F&W Technician II (perm season)	15.5	$48.4	FY 93 Only
F&W Technician II (non perm)	6.0	$12.0	FY 93 Only

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group
Voting Record

Moved to adopt
1 Andrews
2 Fischer

Date: 1-7-93

Issue: Coded wire tag project for PWS chum, Sockeye, Coho, Chinook (attached)

Name	YES	NO	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
Rupert Andrews	X			
Pamela Brodie	~~X~~	X		
James Cloud	X			
James Diehl				X
Richard Eliason				X
Donna Fischer	X			
John French				
Paul V. Gavora				X
James King		X		
Richard Knecht	X			
Vern C. McCorkle				X
Gerald McCune				X
John McMullen	X			
Brad Phillips	X			
John Sturgeon	X			
Charles Totemoff	X			
Llewellyn W. Williams Jr.	X			

10 1

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Number:

Project Source:

Project Title: Coded-wire Tag Recoveries from Commercial Catches, Cost Recovery Catches, and Hatchery Brood Stocks in Prince William Sound Chum, Sockeye, Coho, and Chinook Salmon Fisheries

Project Category: Restoration Manipulation and Enhancement

Project Type:

Lead Agency: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Cooperating Agencies:

Project Term:	Start Date: 03/01/92 (day/month/year)	Finish Date:09/30/92 (day/month/year)

INTRODUCTION: Each year 40 to 50 million wild chum, sockeye, and coho salmon fry and smolt emerge from lakes and streams throughout Prince William Sound (PWS) and migrate seaward. Adult returns of these wild salmon species to PWS average approximately 700 thousand fish annually. The large outmigrations of wild salmon and subsequent adult returns play a major roles in the Prince William Sound (PWS) ecosystem. Both juveniles and adults are important sources of food for many fish, birds, and mammals and both are also important predators on plankton and other fish. Adults returning from the high seas also convey needed nutrients and minerals from the marine ecosystem to estuaries, freshwater lakes and streams, and terrestrial ecosystems. Wild salmon also play a major role in the economy of PWS because of their contribution to commercial, sport, and subsistence fisheries in the area. Chum, sockeye, and coho salmon are not as numerous as pink salmon but they have a much greater unit value commercial in commercial fisheries. In aggregate these three species account for almost half of ex-vessel value of PWS area salmon fisheries and provide alternate fishing opportunities and income for PWS commercial and sport fishing industries.

Like pink salmon, the majority of PWS chum salmon spend the larval portion of their life in the intertidal portion of streambeds. It is reasonable that chum salmon from oiled streams also experienced many of the oil impacts already demonstrated for pink salmon including higher egg mortalities, larval deformities, and lower juvenile growth rates than stocks from unoiled streams and hatcheries. By similar inference from pink salmon research, chum salmon may also have persistent genetic damage which may have caused reduced egg survival in generations following the spill. Furthermore, coded-wire tag recovery results from NRDA F/S Study 3 indicate that damaged wild pink salmon streams located on hatchery stock migratory corridors in western PWS experience a high incidence of genetic interchange as a result of straying from the burgeoning hatchery populations. Ample evidence in the literature suggests that hatchery fish are ill adapted to wild conditions and that genetic interchange between hatchery and wild stocks may lead to reduced fitness of wild stocks. The extent of straying in chum, sockeye and coho salmon in PWS is unknown but may also be important. Wilds stocks most impacted by the *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill* (EVOS) are also subject to excessive exploitation in mixed stock fisheries of western PWS which are targeting on large hatchery returns. The combined effects of oil damage, excessive harvest, and genetic burden on wild fish may result in an overall reduction in population size, genetic diversity, and fitness of PWS salmon populations.

Presently, the largest single source of mortality to wild salmon stocks in PWS which can be successfully monitored and manipulated by human intervention is the commercial harvest of returning adults. Depleted and less productive oil impacted wild populations cannot sustain as high an exploitation rate as unimpacted

wild and hatchery stocks, consequently they require special protection from commercial fisheries if adequate numbers are to escape and spawn. To reduce harvests on wild stocks and provide this protection, fisheries managers must know time and area abundance trends for both wild and hatchery stocks. The proposed restoration and resource monitoring project will use coded-wire tags as a stock identification tool which enables managers to estimate specific contributions to commercial harvests by time and area. Almost all project funds will be spent to support PWS field studies and will contribute to the local economy of Cordova. The project may result in altered harvest management strategies in PWS fisheries and will contribute to the natural recovery process for PWS salmon populations. The budget attached for this project does not include funding for a project principal investigator or other permanent personnel. It assumes that the tag recovery project for pink salmon will be approved and will fund these full time positions.

WHAT: The goal of this project is to restore PWS salmon stocks which may have been injured by EVOS through more precise, stock specific management of fisheries. Although other techniques may be developed, the most effective restoration methods identified at this time is modification of human use of injured salmon stocks while targeting fisheries on undamaged wild and hatchery stocks. The commercial fishery is a major factor controlling salmon population size and reproductive success. Since PWS wild salmon stocks are harvested in mixed stock fisheries dominated by hatchery fish, successful restoration efforts must be based on the State's ability to closely regulate the exploitation of wild stocks. Private, non-profit aquaculture corporations (PNP's) now fund tagging of hatchery releases of chinook, sockeye, chum, and coho salmon of fry and smolt in PWS. However, NRDA funds were used to apply code-wire tags to hatchery releases of chum, sockeye, coho, and chinook salmon in 1989, 1990, and 1991 and to outmigrating sockeye salmon smolt from three wild streams in 1990 and 1991. Because chum, sockeye and chinook salmon mature at varying ages, fish tagged using NRDA funds will continue to return in significant through 1995. This project is a comprehensive program for recovery of tags from these returning adults. Analysis of tag recovery data will provide inseason estimates of hatchery and wild stock abundance and timing. These results will enable fisheries managers to selectively reduce harvests on wild stocks. Tagging data will also provide total return and survival estimates needed to set exploitation rates and assess the success of restoration procedures.

Objectives:

Recovery of coded-wire tags from commercial catches to:

a. estimate temporal and spatial contributions of tagged hatchery stocks to P W S commercial and hatchery harvests;
b. provide timely inseason estimates of stock contributions to harvests by time and area to fisheries managers so they can closely regulate exploitation of injured wild stocks;
c. determine total return and overall survival of tagged salmon stocks.

WHY: Legal, practical, and philosophical considerations dictate that a significant effort be made to preserve genetic diversity. In the context of this proposal, it is the genetic diversity of populations of wild salmon that are of interest.

Wild salmon stocks from oiled areas of PWS and salmon stocks which passed through oiled areas during their seaward migration are subjected to extreme fishing pressure in fisheries targeting on hatchery runs. This exploitation may be great enough to drive EVOS damaged stocks to critically low levels and impede the natural recovery process. The ongoing threat of overexploiting wild stocks which has been exacerbated by spill related damages has greatly increased the need for stock identification tools such as the CWT program. Without this project, stock specific timing and distribution data will not be available, and fisheries managers will be unable to control harvests with enough accuracy and precision to protect damaged stocks from overexploitation. Failure to continue this project in 1993 will also prevent continued monitoring of the health of these populations and hinder our understanding of factors limiting their survival and recovery.

HOW: Coded-wire tag recoveries from commercial and hatchery harvests will be based on a sampling design stratified by time, area, and processor. For each time and area specific stratum, 25% of the chum, sockeye, coho, and chinook salmon catch will be scanned for fish with clipped adipose fins (indicating presence a tag). Catch sampling will be done at processing facilities in Cordova, Valdez, Seward, Anchorage, Ken.., Whittier, and floating processors in the PWS area. All deliveries by tenders to these facilities will be monitored by radio and by daily contact with processing plant dispatchers to ensure that the catch deliveries being sampled are from specific fishing periods and districts. In addition to catch sampling at the processing facilities, approximately 25% of the fish in the hatchery cost recovery harvests from terminal areas in front of hatcheries will be scanned for fish with missing adipose fins.

The portion of tagged fish in each tagged hatchery release group must be known to make catch contribution estimates for each tagged group. Although tagged and untagged portions are estimated when fry are released after tagging, some tags are lost and tagged fish may experience different mortality than untagged fish. To adjusted tag ratios in adult returns for this tag loss and differential mortality, at least 50% of the fish of known origin in hatchery brood stocks will be sampled for tag rates. In the catches, terminal cost recovery harvests and brood stocks the total number of fish with missing adipose fins will be recorded. Heads of fin clipped fish will be removed and tagged with uniquely numbered strap tags which are paired with sampling data. Numbered heads and associated sampling data will be sent to the FRED Division Statewide Coded-Wire Tag Laboratory in Juneau where sampling data will be checked for accuracy and completeness, tags will be removed from heads and decoded, and sampling and corresponding tag recovery data will be entered into a statewide database.

A modification of the methods described in an ADF&G technical report by Clark and Bernard (1987) will be used to estimate contribution of each uniquely tagged population to commercial and cost recovery strata. The specific methods, estimators, and confidence interval estimators are described in ADF&G technical reports on two previous studies of salmon in PWS: Peltz and Geiger (1988), and Geiger and Sharr (1989) The total hatchery contribution to each catch strata will be the sum of the contributions from each hatch and the total hatchery return to PWS will be the sum of contributions of all PWS hatcheries to commercial catches, cost recovery harvests, and brood stocks. Survival estimates for each hatchery stock will be estimated using hatchery fry release and adult return data. Wild stock contributions to each catch strata will be estimated as the difference between the total catch and the hatchery contribution. Total wild returns will be the sum of wild contributions in all catch strata and the estimated number of wild fish spawning in PWS streams (escapement). Inseason catch contribution estimates for wild and hatchery fish will be available within three working days of the data of sampling in fish processing plants. Based on these estimates and wild stock spawning escapement performance fishery managers will adjust fishing time and area to protect oil damaged wild stocks from excessive exploitation, injure adequate wild stock escapement, and optimize the commercial utilization of surplus wild and hatchery fish.

WHEN:

Dates	Activity
June 1 - October 30, 1993	Tag recovery in commercial, cost recovery, and broodstock harvests of salmon.
December 30, 1993	Draft Report
February 15, 1994	Final Report

Project Description: This project recovers coded-wire tags from adult chum, sockeye, coho, and chinook salmon tagged as fry in streams and at hatcheries in Prince William Sound. It makes estimates of wild and hatchery catch contributions, total returns, and survival rates. In season catch contribution estimates for hatchery and wild fish permit fisheries managers to modify time and area fishing patterns to protect depressed wild populations and target effort on large hatchery returns.

Budget Category	Proposed 01-Jan-93 30-Sep-93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	Sum FY 98 & Beyond
Personnel	$208,564	$225,000	$225,000	$225,000	$225,000	$900,000
Travel	$1,000	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500	$6,000
Contractual	$6,300	$6,800	$6,800	$6,800	$6,800	$27,200
Commodities	$2,000	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500	$2,500	$10,000
Equipment	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Capital Outlay	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Sub-total	$217,864	$235,800	$235,800	$235,800	$235,800	$943,200
General Administration	$31,726	$34,226	$34,226	$34,226	$34,226	$136,904
Project Total	$249,590	$270,026	$270,026	$270,026	$270,026	$1,080,104
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	4.6	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	63.3

Budget Year Proposed (FY 93 - 01 Jan thru 30 Sept) Personnel:

Position	Months Budgeted	Cost	Comment
FIELD & CORDOVA OFFICE PERSONNEL			
Fisheries Bilogist I	1.0	$3,706	FY 93 Only
F&W Technician II	47.0	$182,997	FY 93 Only - Includes Overtime
FRED DIVISION TAG LAB PERSONNEL			
Analyst Programmer			FY 93 Only
F&W Technician III			FY 93 Only
F&W Technician II (perm season)	7.0	$21,861	FY 93 Only
F&W Technician II (non perm)			FY 93 Only

11.4.1F

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska
Department of Law

TO: Dave Gibbons
Interim Administrative Director

Restoration Team

DATE: January 15, 1993

FILE NO.:

TEL. NO.: 269-5274

SUBJECT: Chugach Region Village Mariculture Project and Bivalve Shellfish Hatchery and Research Center Project

FROM:

Craig Tillery
Assistant Attorney General
Environmental Section -- Anchorage

Alex Swiderski
Assistant Attorney General
Environmental Section -- Anchorage

Introduction

You have asked whether the Chugach Region Village Mariculture Project no. 93019 ("mariculture project") and the Bivalve Shellfish Hatchery and Research Center Project no. 93020 ("bivalve project") may be funded from joint trust funds.

All projects that receive funding must satisfy certain legal constraints imposed by the settlement agreements and applicable statutes and regulations. Within those constraints the Trustee Council has broad discretion to determine how to spend the joint trust funds. The purpose of this memorandum is to determine whether the mariculture and bivalve projects fall within these legal constraints. It does not attempt to determine whether the mariculture and bivalve projects, as measured against the guidelines that have been established by the Trustee Council and the restoration team, e.g. cost effectiveness, should go forward. In reviewing these projects we have assumed that the assertions made in the project description are correct. With this understanding, it is our view that neither the mariculture nor the bivalve projects is barred by legal constraints.

Mariculture Project

The mariculture project is intended to help the native villages in the oil spill area establish shellfish mariculture projects, thereby providing a reliable uncontaminated source of shellfish for subsistence users. Chenega Bay, Eyak and Tatitlek have already begun development of such projects. This project would facilitate making these projects operational. Feasibility

studies would be undertaken at Port Graham and Nanwalek (also known as English Bay). Although the project will focus initially on the production of oysters, a species which is not indigenous to the oil spill affected area, potential is also cited for clam and scallop production.

The project is expected to provide a supply of shellfish to replace subsistence shellfish supplies injured by the oil spill and no longer available to subsistence users. The project will also provide shellfish for commercial sale which will eventually provide the funds required to make the entire mariculture project self-sufficient, in effect subsidizing the subsistence component of the project and limiting the amount of joint trust funds required.

Bivalve Hatchery Project

The bivalve hatchery project initially involves a feasibility study to determine whether it is possible to establish a viable bivalve shellfish hatchery and research center at Seward. The center would eventually provide the facilities and infrastructure to study techniques to restore, replace and enhance affected bivalve populations using shellfish hatchery and aquatic farm-based technology. The bivalve project will be coordinated with the mariculture project providing research support as well as spat for the mariculture project.

Discussion

The Trustee Council must endeavor to restore and replace or otherwise acquire the equivalent of natural resources "injured as a result of the oil spill and the reduced or lost services provided by such resources." Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree between the United States and the State of Alaska, entered August 28, 1991, ("MOA") at paragraph VI. A, page 12. "Services" have been defined as:

> the physical and biological functions performed by the resource including the human uses of those functions. These services are the result of the physical, chemical, or biological quality of the resource.

43 C.F.R. Section 11.14(nn).

To decide whether to fund projects such as these on the basis of a loss of services, the Trustee Council must first determine that natural resources used for subsistence, commercial, or other purposes, were injured by the spill and that the users suffered a loss or reduction of services provided by these

resources. The Council must then determine if the proposed project has a sufficient nexus to the injured resource or affected services such that it would substantially restore or replace those services. If the Trustee Council concludes this to be the case, then it may legally exercise its discretion to fund the proposed project.

Here there appears to be a sufficient factual basis for the Trustee Council to reach such a conclusion. Damage assessment studies have recently determined that there was injury to subsistence shellfish species, particularly clams and mussels. Following the oil spill, subsistence users were advised by the Oil Spill Health Task Force that they should not consume shellfish from beaches which may have been contaminated by oil. By 1991 the warning from the Task Force had been revised to advise subsistence users not to consume shellfish from beaches where they could see or smell oil on or below the surface. The 1991 warning continues in effect today. Because of this warning Chenega Bay residents, in particular, continue to be unable to harvest shellfish from a substantial portion of their traditional beaches.

As proposed, the two projects together provide an alternative source of shellfish resources for village consumption. The projects are not a "perfect fit" because they do not replace subsistence resources in such a way that the resources can be gathered from their natural setting through traditional subsistence means.[1] Nevertheless, by providing a similar, and in some cases identical, food source to that lost as a result of the spill, providing it fresh from virtually the same location, and providing it through the very people for whom subsistence services have been diminished, the projects have a sufficient nexus to the lost or diminished services to pass legal scrutiny. Whether the nexus is sufficient to pass a policy review is a matter for the Trustee Council's discretion.

As an adjunct to the replacement of damaged resources, the projects should provide an economic benefit to village residents, a group of people who were adversely impacted by the oil spill. While this is a commendable result, it does not, absent a more direct correlation to a lost service and to the injured resource, provide legal justification for funding the projects. Nevertheless, the presence of an economic side benefit is a factor

---

[1]Because natural recovery of the region's shellfish stocks has not yet occurred and will not occur for some time, and because there is no reasonable method for actually replacing the shellfish, it appears that all direct restoration options have been exhausted. Thus, the Trustee Council is legally justified in funding a project such as this that, in part, acquires the substantial equivalent of the injured resources and lost service.

which may be considered by the Trustee Council as it determines whether to fund the projects. That is, to the extent that a project will lead to a commercially viable operation, it will be more likely to be self supporting in the future and will ultimately require less funding from the joint trust fund. This in turn will favorably impact such policy considerations as the cost/benefit analysis.

Some argue that injuries to native economic well-being, including the subsistence use of resources, are not injuries for which the Trustees could have sought damages, but rather, are private causes of action for which the Natives independently seek damages from Exxon. Consequently, the argument goes, the Trustee Council cannot now restore those services even though they were lost as a result of injury to natural resources. See Memo from Keith Goltz, Craig O'Connor and Maria Lisowski to Dave Gibbons and the Restoration Team, "Legal Review of 1993 Projects," dated August 27, 1992. Specifically, they conclude that it would "not appear appropriate" to use joint trust funds to restore the subsistence lifestyle or to increase the economic well-being of native communities.

Responding to this argument, three points must be addressed. First, the opinion does not contradict the conclusions reached in this memorandum with respect to the legality of using joint trust funds to replace the lost resource as a food source. Thus, it appears that both are in accord that the projects as proposed pass minimal legal scrutiny and may be evaluated by the Trustee Council to determine whether they are appropriate for funding.

Second, these two memoranda are in agreement that these particular projects would not be legally justified simply as a means of improving the economic well-being of the native communities. However, we do not believe that this result will necessarily apply in all cases. For example, where a project is designed to facilitate the identification of Cook Inlet salmon stocks, thereby allowing for more precise closures and ameliorating the adverse impact of oil spill related overescapement of red salmon, that project is legally acceptable, even though its primary benefit would be the improvement of the economic well-being of the commercial fishing community. Similarly, a project such as the 1993 proposed project #93031, that is primarily intended to replace a decimated salmon run relied upon by commercial fishermen, thereby mitigating their economic loss, would be legally justified on that basis alone. The key difference between those projects and this mariculture project is that in the fisheries projects the injured resource which gave rise to the lost or diminished service is being restored and the same users will benefit. In the case of the mariculture project, that is not necessarily true.

Finally, we do not agree that a project is legally impermissible where it restores a lost service for which the user may have a private cause of action; to wit, injury to the subsistence lifestyle. Most, if not all, of the services lost or reduced as a result of injury to natural resources are the subject of litigation by various user groups. For example, sport, commercial and subsistence fishermen are all pursuing claims based upon injuries to fisheries. Recreational users and commercial tour operators have pursued claims for lost or reduced services based upon injuries to a wide array of natural resources injured by the oil spill. Environmentalists have claimed damages based upon wide ranging injuries to the ecosystem and as the result of reduced passive use by all United States citizens. To forbid restoration of these services would virtually prevent any restoration of services, a result which is contrary to the plain language and intent of the MOA.

Nor is there anything peculiar about the loss of subsistence services that requires it to be treated differently than commercial, recreation or other services. The Consent Decree between the Native Villages and the United States and the State of Alaska executed in September 1991, while reserving "private harms" for recovery by the injured natives, placed no restriction on restoration of injured resources or services. There is no suggestion in the Consent Decree that the parties intended to limit the ability of the Trustee Council to restore subsistence resources.

Conclusion

The proposed mariculture projects are not barred as a matter of law. Whether they should be funded is a policy decision within the broad discretion of the Trustee Council.

11.4.1E

CHUGACH RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AGENCY

PROPOSAL

PURPOSE - Use resources available within the Prince William Sound region to effect oil spill restoration

ORGANIZATION PROPOSAL

Approval of funding by Trustee Council

Designation of Department of the Interior as lead agency by Trustee Council

Development of CRMA project scope of work in resource identification/inventory by Department of the Interior

Establishment of community contacts to locate relevant services, skills, facilities, vessels equipment and other resources within the Prince William Sound region by Department of the Interior

Coordination of individual 1993 Work Plan project work scopes and resource requirements by Restoration Team and Department of the Interior

Provision of detailed inventory and resource contacts to Principal Investigators involved with each restoration project within the Chugach region

Maintenance and expansion of resource inventory by Department of the Interior

BENEFITS

- Reduce impact of restoration effort by using locally available resources
- Lower restoration cost due to reduced mobilization and positioning expenses
- Employ proven resident field personnel in the Prince William Sound region

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Number:

Project Title: Chugach Resource Management Agency

Project Category: Implementation Planning and Management Action

Project Type:

Lead Agency:

Cooperating Agencies: U. S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Alaska Departments of Law, Natural Resources, Fish and Game and Environmental Conservation

Project term: Feb. 1, 1993-Dec. 31, 2001 (Balance of restoration effort)

INTRODUCTION

A. Background on the Resource/Service and Summary of Injury

The natural resources and associated services of the Chugach region have experienced significant injury as a result of the **EXXON VALDEZ** oil spill. The extent of injury is still under investigation. Various proposals for restoration have been proposed and funded which anticipate positive impacts on the affected resources and services.

The process of restoration of resources and services in the oil spill area has been and will continue to be a major effort resulting in significant additional impacts on the resources and services of the region. The impacts can be minimized and the benefits to the region resulting from restoration activities enhanced if the agencies engaged in project management utilize to the maximum extent possible resources available within the oil spill area and particularly within the Chugach region.

The full inventory of impacted resources and services within the Chugach region will be addressed in the course of this project as specific restoration projects are initiated and executed.

B. Location

The organization formed to provide resource management services to the restoration projects will operate primarily within the Chugach Region but will be available to provide services in other oil spill impact areas or in other locations where restoration projects are proposed.

WHAT

A. Goal

The goal of this project is to optimize the efficiency of the restoration projects and minimize their

physical impacts by using local resources in performance of project tasks.

B. Objectives

1. Reduce the physical impact of restoration projects by utilizing locally available human resources, facilities, equipment and services in conducting restoration projects.

2. Derive greater financial benefit from restoration funds by utilizing resources available within the region, eliminating distant acquisition and transportation.

3. Coordinate assignment of local resources in order to optimize use of services in the field without redundancy or unnecessary impact due to duplicative logistics or personnel movements.

4. Acquaint residents of the heavily oiled areas of the Chugach region with the techniques of oil spill restoration to insure the availability of a trained workforce for future years' restoration efforts.

5. In the remaining years of the restoration effort familiarize residents of the region with sensitive areas and resources.

6. Heighten the awareness of Chugach region residents to the signs of and steps to follow in the event of future oil injury discovery or in the event of future spills.

7. In instances where restoration projects address sensitive subjects of cultural importance to the Chugach people, confine knowledge of and exposure to sensitive issues and materials to those people whose very culture was disrupted by the spill and cleanup.

WHY

A. Benefit to Injured Resources/Services

Utilization of the Chugach Resource Management Agency will generate benefit to injured resources and services by increasing the efficiency of service delivery in the area of each restoration project within the region. This efficiency will be experienced on all projects in cost savings, reduced logistics and manpower transportation time and in use of local knowledge.

B. Relationship to Restoration Goals

Individual projects which fulfill restoration goals will be aided in that effort by resource optimization as a result of using the Chugach Resource Management Agency. To the extent that the individual projects fulfill restoration goals, incremental goal fulfillment advances will be achieved. Minimizing the impact of the individual restoration projects will be the result of using locally available human resources and equipment.

HOW

A. Methodology

This project will be implemented by the Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, on behalf of the agencies supporting the oil spill restoration effort. The following sequence of events describes the key elements of the resource management effort:

1. Contact other state and federal agencies serving as lead agency for restoration projects within the Chugach region.

2. Jointly define project requirements in terms of locally available resources or subcontractors.

3. Form the Chugach Resource Management Agency team which shall be composed of specialists who are experts on locally available resources in each village and throughout the Chugach region.

4. Prepare a detailed inventory of the available resources in each community with respect to manpower, contract services, technical expertise, equipment and other matters of interest to the state and federal agencies.

5. Serve as a regional resource clearinghouse in aiding lead agencies in arrangements for services in the restoration project areas.

6. Develop new restoration project proposals for the Chugach region.

7. Contract separately for training, management and other specialized services with state and federal agencies seeking contractors to conduct restoration activities in the region.

B. Coordination with other efforts

Coordination with other restoration efforts is a key objective of the Chugach Resource Management Agency. Coordinated assignment of manpower, services, equipment and related logistics will minimize cost to the lead agencies and to the restoration effort overall.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

Environmental compliance is addressed in each project summary.

Project Number:

WHEN

Chugach Resource Management Agency Schedule

STEP NO.	DESCRIPTION	BEGIN DATE	FINISH DATE
1	Contact state and federal lead agencies to gain full understanding of proposed restoration projects	1 Feb. 1993	1 May 1993
2	Form CRMA team	15 Feb. 1993	1 April 1993
3	Prepare detailed project requirements in terms of potentially local resources	10 Mar. 1992	1 June 1993
4	Prepare detailed resource inventory for each village and for the region	1 Feb. 1993	1 July 1993
5	Aid lead agencies in identifying firms and individuals to provide contract services	2 April 1993	1 Aug.1993
6	In concert with the CRMA team, develop new restoration project proposals for the Chugach region	2 April 1993	30 Oct. 1993
7	Contract for training, management and other specialized services with state and federal agencies	1 July 1993	31 Dec 1993

Note: Steps, descriptions, begin and finish dates apply to 1993 work plan projects only.

BUDGET

The budget for the Chugach Resource Management Agency is estimated at $514,050 prior to any contracts for direct service delivery to agencies or projects. Additional sums would be due the CRMA if specific project services were contracted by state or federal agencies.

Personnel	$	213,000
Travel		77,000
Contractual		63,000
Equipment		94,000
Subtotal	**$**	**447,000**
General administration (15%)		67,050
Project total	**$**	**514,050**

11.4.1D

MOTION REGARDING 1993 FIELD WORK AND THE ACCEPTANCE OF INTERIM OR FINAL REPORTS

The Chief Scientist sent a memorandum dated January 4, 1993 to the Restoration Team in which he expressed concerns regarding the quality of the draft final reports that are being submitted for peer review.

I understand that the Chief Scientist spoke to the Restoration Team about those concerns on January 11, and that a memorandum is being prepared from Dave Gibbons to the Restoration Team regarding this issue. The Restoration Team will be notifying all principal investigators to remind them that:

(1) internal agency review of a draft final report must be completed prior to submitting the draft final report to the Chief Scientist for peer review;

(2) peer reviewer comments must be taken into account in a revised draft final report that is re-submitted to the Chief Scientist;

(3) the Chief Scientist is responsible for indicating when a draft final report is ready to be finalized;

(4) the continuation of work in the same subject area in 1993 is contingent upon satisfactory progress toward the completion of a credible final report.

The Department of the Interior does not believe the Trustee Council should fund projects based on preliminary findings that have not been peer reviewed.

Therefore, I move that:

* For projects in the final 1993 Work Plan that continue work conducted in the same subject area in previous years, no field work shall be conducted until two criteria have been met: (1) the previous work has been reported on in either an interim or final report that has been accepted by the Chief Scientist; and (2) the results of the previous work justifies spending additional funds according to the Chief Scientist.

* Field work for Project 93045 (Surveys to Monitor Marine Bird and Sea Otter Population in Prince William Sound during Summer and Winter)--which was approved by the Trustee Council on December 11, 1992--be contingent upon the Chief Scientist' determination that satisfactory progress has been made toward the completion of a credible interim or final report. Field work for this

(OVER)

project is scheduled to begin on March 1, 1993.

* The Restoration Team and Chief Scientist develop a strategy for implementing this motion.

January 15, 1993

U.S. Department of the Interior

EVOS 1993 Work Program Evaluation Summary

March 1, 1993 - September 30, 1993

Project Number	Project Title	R.T. Vote (1)	Chief Scientist (2)	P.A.G. Vote (3)	Compliance w/C.D. (4)	NEPA Compliance (5)	Time Critical (6)	Proposed DOI Pos. (7)	Other & Comments
93002	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	5,1	2	9,5,0	yes	CE	yes	no	Problems with red salmon not directly related to EVOS; other contributing factors.
93003	Salmon Egg Pre-emergent Fry Survival	6,0	2	UC	yes	CE	yes	yes	EVOS-related injury to pink salmon eggs and larvae; need additional information on injury.
93004	Genetic, Doc., Enumeration..Pink Salmon	5,1	E	8,3,2	yes	CE	no	no	No population level injury to pink salmon; problems with wild stocks related to hatchery fish.
93005	Cultural Resource Information	6,0	S	UC	yes	CE	no	no	Not time critical; reconsider when Restoration Plan is final.
93006	Site Specific Archeological Restoration *	6,0	2	UC	yes	EA	yes	yes	Vandalism and erosion occurring at EVOS-injured archeological sites.
93007	Archeological Site Stewardship	6,0	S	UC	yes	CE	yes	yes	Will help prevent additional vandalism at EVOS-injured archeological sites and other archeological sites in the EVOS area.
93008	Archeological Site Patrol & Monitoring	6,0	S	UC	yes	CE	yes	yes	Will help prevent additional vandalism at EVOS-injured archeological sites and other archeological sites in the EVOS area.
93009	Public Information Education & Interpretation	5,1	S	UC	yes	CE	no	no	Not time critical; reconsider when Restoration Plan is final.
93011	Hvst. Guide. to Aid. Rest. of R.Otters/ Hlqn. Dk.	5,1	3	9,3,1	yes	CE	no	no	Few river otters or harlequin ducks harvested.
93012	Genetic Stk. Id. of Kenai R. Sockeye Salmon	5,1	2	UC	yes	CE	no	no	Problems with red salmon not directly related to EVOS; other contributing factors.
93015	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	5,1	2	UC	yes	CE	yes	no	Same comment as 93012 above.

***Restoration implementation project. Restoration Implementation--Those activities or projects which result in the direct restoration of resources or services. This does not include data collection, studies and monitoring although these activities may be prerequiste to implementation of a program or project.**

1. Restoration Team vote: 5,1 (5 votes for, 1 vote against)
2. Chief Scientist's Rating System (1, 2, 3, 4, E, and S), see page 6.
3. Vote - For, Against, Abstain; UC - Unanimous Consent; UF - Failed by unanimous vote; F - Failed.
4. Yes - Complies with Court Decree and Memorandum of Agreement; No - Does not comply; direct linkage to injuries caused by the Spill is not yet established.
5. CE - Categorical Exclusion; EA - Environmental Assessment; EIS - Environmental Impact Statement.
6. Yes or No.
7. Yes or no.

EVOS 1993 Work Program Evaluation Summary

March1, 1993 - September 30, 1993

Project Number	Project Title	R.T. Vote	Chief Scientist	P.A.G. Vote	Compliance w/C.D.	NEPA Compliance	Time Critical	Proposed DOI Pos.	Other & Comments
93016	Chenega Bay Chinook and Silver Salmon	5,1	S	UC	yes	no	no	no	Does not meet restoration criteria--not time critical; reconsider when Restoration Plan is final.
93017	Subistence Food Safety Survey & Testing	6,0	S	UC	yes	CE	yes	yes	Need to address additional concerns about subsistence foods.
93018	Enhanced Mgt. for Cutthroat/Dolly in PWS	5,1	3	UC	yes	CE	no	no	No population level injury; not time critical.
93022	Murre Dec./Playback Facity/Colony Monitor.	6,0	2	UF	yes	CE	yes	yes	Murres were the most injured species; populations in some colonies have not recovered.
93024	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon	5,1	E	UC	yes	no	no	no	Does not meet restoration criteria--not time critical; reconsider when Restoration Plan is final.
93025	Montague Island Chum Salmon Restoration	5,1	E	UC	yes	CE	no	no	Not time critical ; reconsider when Restoration Plan is final.
93028	Restoration of Wetlands	5,1	E	F	yes	CE	no	no	Not time critical; questionable link to injured resources; reconsider when Restoration Plan is final.
93029	PWS Second Growth Management	5,1	E	5,5,1	yes	CE	no	no	Not time critical; questionable link to injured resources; reconsider when Restoration Plan is final.
93030	Red Lake Restoration *	5,1	2	UC	yes	no	no	no	Does not meet restoration criteria--problems with red salmon not directly linked to EVOS.
93031	Red Lake Mitigation	5,1	S	10,1,2	yes	no	no	no	Does not meet restoration criteria--problems with red salmon not directly linked to EVOS.
93032	Cold Creek Pink Salmon Restoration *	5,1	E	12,1	yes	no	no	no	Does not meet restoration criteria--no population level injury to pink salmon; not time critical.
93033	Harlequin Duck Restoration Monitoring	6,0	2	UC	yes	CE	yes	yes	Harlequin ducks serve as an indicator species to examine additional injury occurring from contaminated intertidal areas.
93034	Pigeon Guillemot Recovery	5,1	3	UC	yes	CE	yes	yes	Injured species; need information about habitats for potential habitat protection.

*** Restoration implementation project.**

EVOS 1993 Work Program Evaluation Summary

March 1, 1993 - September 30, 1993

Project Number	Project Title	R.T. Vote	Chief Scientist	P.A.G. Vote	Compliance w/C.D.	NEPA Compliance	Time Critical	Proposed DOI Pos.	Other & Comments
93035	Blk. Oystercatcher/oiled mussels beds	6,0	3	UC	yes	CE	yes	yes	Black oystercatchers serve as an indicator species to examine additional injury occurring from contaminated intertidal areas.
93036	Oiled Mussel Beds	6,0	2	UC	yes	CE	yes	yes	Need to continue examination of contamination of oiled mussel beds, which serve as a food source for several injured species and subsistence users.
93038	Shoreline Assessment *	6,0	2	UC	yes	no	yes	yes	Meets restoration criteria--need to conduct additional cleanup of oil, including oiled mussel beds and subsistence use areas.
93039	Herring Bay Experimental & Monitoring	6,0	2	UC	yes	CE	yes	yes	Need to continue documenting the recovery of the intertidal area, which was the the most injured part of the ecosystem.
93041	Comprehensive Monitoring	6,0	2	8,4,1	yes	CE	yes	yes	Critical for development of the Restoration Plan.
93042	Killer Whale Recovery	4,2	E	UC	yes	CE	yes	yes	Documented loss of Killer Whales in AB pod.
93043	Sea Otter Demographics & Habitat	5,1	3	8,5	yes	CE	yes	yes	Need to monitor sea otter recovery and evidence of continued injury; need information on important habitat areas for potential habitat protection.
93045	Marine Bird - Sea Otter Surveys	6,0	2	-	yes	CE	yes	yes	Project was approved for funding at the 12/11/92 Trustee Council meeting.
93046	Habitat Use, Behavior & Monit.- Harbor Seals	6,0	3	UC	yes	CE	yes	yes	Need to continue monitoring harbor seal recovery; need to characterize important habitat areas for potential habitat protection.
93047	Subtidal Monitoring	6,0	2	UC	yes	CE	yes	yes	Need to continue monitoring the recovery of the subtidal habitats.
93051	Habitat Prot.-Stream Habitat Assment.-Murrelets	6,0	3	9,4	yes	CE	yes	yes	Project provides information important for potential acquisition of habitat.
93053	Hydrocarbons Database	6,0	2	UC	yes	CE	yes	yes	Provides technical support necessary for analyzing data collected in other studies.
93057	Damage Assessment GIS	6,0	2	UC	yes	CE	yes	yes	Provides technical support necessary for completing damage assessments studies.

*** Restoration implementation project.**

EVOS 1993 Work Program Evaluation Summary

March 1, 1993 - September 30, 1993

Project Number	Project Title	R.T. Vote	Chief Scientist	P.A.G. Vote	Compliance w/C.D.	NEPA Compliance	Time Critical	Proposed DOI Pos.	Other & Comments
93061	New Data Aquisition	6,0	2	11,2	yes	CE	yes	no	Need to see what data will be collected; this information was to be provided to Trustee Council by January 1, 1993.
93062	Restoration GIS	6,0	2	UC	yes	CE	yes	no	Need to see detailed work plan from GIS Work Group to ensure that proper oversite will occur.
93063	Anadromous Stream Survey	6,0	E	UC	yes	CE	yes	yes	Need to retreive equipment; need additional data evaulation for potential habitat protection.
93064	Imminent Threat - Habitat protection *	6,0	2	10,1,2	yes	CE	yes	yes	Important to set aside funds for potential imminent threat actions.
	Projects Not Recommended by Restoration Team								
93010	Reduce Distrurbance to Murre Colonies	3,3	2	0,13	yes	CE	yes	yes	Breeding success of murres continues to be poor. Chief Scientist believes this project may reduce further injury to murres.
93014	Coded Wire Tag Quality Assurance	3,3	E	0,13	yes	CE	no	no	Unrelated to the recovery of injured resources.
93019	Chugach Region Village Mariculture Project	0,6	4	8,4	no	CE	no	no	Not in compliance with Settlement; not time critical; no direct link to EVOS injuries.
93020	Bivalve Shellfish Hatchery & Research Cntr.	3,3	4	UC	no	CE	no	no	Not in compliance with Settlement; not time critical; no direct link to EVOS injuries.
93026	Fort Richardson Waste Water Pipeline	3,3	S	9,4		no	no	no	Does not meet restoration criteria--no direct link to EVOS injury.
93050	Update Infn. on EVOS Affected Resources	3,3	2		yes	CE	no	no	Not time critical; redundant with Oil Spill Public Information Center responsibilities.
93052	Identification of Bald Eagle Habitat	0,6	4	3,8	yes	CE	no	no	No population level impact on bald eagles.

*** Restoration implementation project.**

ADDITIONAL PAG CONSIDERED EVOS PROJECTS
EVOS 1993 Work Program Evaluation Summary
March 1, 1993 - September 30, 1993

Project Number	Project Title	R.T. Vote	Chief Scientist	P.A.G. Vote	Compliance w/C.D.	NEPA Compliance	Time Critical	Proposed DOI Pos.	Other & Comments
	Chugach Resource Management Agency			1,9,2		no	no	no	Does not meet restoration criteria--not time critical; reconsider when Restoration Plan is final.
	Fisheries Industrial Technology Center			7,4,1		no	no	no	Does not meet restoration criteria--not time critical; reconsider when Restoration Plan is final.
	PWS Pink Salmon Coded Wire Tag Project			8,3		no	no	no	Does not meet restoration criteria--no population level injury to pink salmon.
	Recovery of Coded Wire Tag for PWS Chum, Sockeye and Chinook Salmon.			10,1		no	no	no	Does not meet restoration criteria--no link to injury; no EVOS studies placed coded wire tags on these species in Prince William Sound.
	PWS Herring Damage Assessment			UC		no	no	no	Does not meet restoration criteria--not time ciritical.
	Kodiak Museum Project			UC		no	no	no	Does not meet restoration criteria--not time critcal; reconsider when Restoration Plan is final.

This list of projects has not been distributed for public review & comment.

CHIEF SCIENTIST'S RATING SYSTEM

"1" Contributes directly to the restoration of injured species with a high probability of success.

"2" May help in restoration of the injured species through management actions, provides a better understanding of the nature of the injury, is a restoration feasibility study or documents the course of recovery.

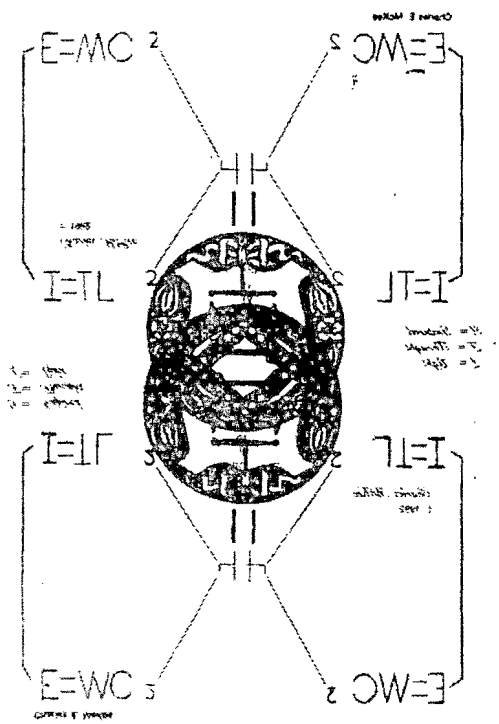
"3" Project has a low probability of contributing to recovery.

"4" Project is inappropriate for a restoration program as it will not contribute to recovery of injured resources.

"E" The project may enhance natural resources, but is unrelated to recovery of injured resources.

"S" Special Consideration. In several cases he thought it was inappropriate for him to score projects that did not deal with damage to natural resources (e.g., damage to recreation).

FROM: C. McKee 11.4.18
1/19/93 T.C. Meeting



CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

This Certificate issued under the seal of the Copyright Office in accordance with title 17, United States Code, attests that registration has been made for the work identified below. The information on this certificate has been made a part of the Copyright Office records.

OFFICIAL SEAL

REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS
United States of America

FORM TX
UNITED STATES COPYRIGHT OFFICE

REGISTRATION NUMBER

TXu 545 416

TX TXU

EFFECTIVE DATE OF REGISTRATION

APR 27 1992
Month Day Year

DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE. IF YOU NEED MORE SPACE, USE A SEPARATE CONTINUATION SHEET.

TITLE OF THIS WORK ▼

Millennium (see) page #10
Section 1. Inherent Rights
Alaska's Constitution

~~PREVIOUS OR~~ ALTERNATIVE ~~TITLES~~ ▼

[poo'plo-king', n. A people as sovereign.

PUBLICATION AS A CONTRIBUTION If this work was published as a contribution to a periodical, serial, or collection, give information about the collective work in which the contribution appeared. Title of Collective Work ▼

If published in a periodical or serial give: Volume ▼ Number ▼ Issue Date ▼ On Pages ▼

NOTE
Under the law, the "author" of a "work made for hire" is generally the employer, not the employee (see instructions). For any part of this work that was "made for hire" check "Yes" in the space provided, give the employer (or other person for whom the work was prepared) as "Author" of that part, and leave the space for dates of birth and death blank.

2 a

NAME OF AUTHOR ▼
Charles Edison McKee

DATES OF BIRTH AND DEATH
Year Born ▼ Year Died ▼
9-8-53

Was this contribution to the work a "work made for hire"? ☐ Yes ☐ No

AUTHOR'S NATIONALITY OR DOMICILE
Name of Country
OR { Citizen of ▶ U.S.A.
Domiciled in ▶ Anchorage, AK

WAS THIS AUTHOR'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORK
Anonymous? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Pseudonymous? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If the answer to either of these questions is "Yes," see detailed instructions.

NATURE OF AUTHORSHIP Briefly describe nature of the material created by this author in which copyright is claimed. ▼
ENTIRE TEXT*

b

NAME OF AUTHOR ▼
Charles Edison McKee

DATES OF BIRTH AND DEATH
Year Born ▼ Year Died ▼
9-8-53

Was this contribution to the work a "work made for hire"? ☐ Yes ☐ No

AUTHOR'S NATIONALITY OR DOMICILE
Name of Country
OR { Citizen of ▶ U.S.A.
Domiciled in ▶ Anchorage, AK

WAS THIS AUTHOR'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORK
Anonymous? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Pseudonymous? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If the answer to either of these questions is "Yes," see detailed instructions.

NATURE OF AUTHORSHIP Briefly describe nature of the material created by this author in which copyright is claimed. ▼

c

NAME OF AUTHOR ▼
Charles Edison McKee

DATES OF BIRTH AND DEATH
Year Born ▼ Year Died ▼
9-8-53

Was this contribution to the work a "work made for hire"? ☐ Yes ☐ No

AUTHOR'S NATIONALITY OR DOMICILE
Name of Country
OR { Citizen of ▶ U.S.A.
Domiciled in ▶ Anchorage, AK

WAS THIS AUTHOR'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORK
Anonymous? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Pseudonymous? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If the answer to either of these questions is "Yes," see detailed instructions.

NATURE OF AUTHORSHIP Briefly describe nature of the material created by this author in which copyright is claimed. ▼

3

YEAR IN WHICH CREATION OF THIS WORK WAS COMPLETED This information must be given in all cases.
1991* ◀ Year

DATE AND NATION OF FIRST PUBLICATION OF THIS PARTICULAR WORK
Complete this information ONLY if this work has been published.
Month ▶ _____ Day ▶ _____ Year ▶ _____
~~U.S.A.~~* ◀ Nation

4

COPYRIGHT CLAIMANT(S) Name and address must be given even if the claimant is the same as the author given in space 2. ▼
Charles Edison McKee
7800 DeBarr Rd. E #63
Anchorage, AK 99508

See instructions before completing this space.

TRANSFER If the claimant(s) named here in space 4 are different from the author(s) named in space 2, give a brief statement of how the claimant(s) obtained ownership of the copyright. ▼

DO NOT WRITE HERE OFFICE USE ONLY

APPLICATION RECEIVED
APR 27 1992 NOV 30 1992

ONE DEPOSIT RECEIVED

TWO DEPOSITS RECEIVED
APR 27 1992

REMITTANCE NUMBER AND DATE

MORE ON BACK ▶ * Complete all applicable spaces (numbers 5-9) on the reverse side of this page.

05009931 6

*Amended by C.O. authority per ephone conversation of. 12-18-92 with Charles McKe

EXAMINED BY TX

CHECKED BY V

FORM TX

CORRESPONDENCE Yes

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT FUNDS USED

FOR COPYRIGHT OFFICE USE ONLY

TXu 545 416

DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE. IF YOU NEED MORE SPACE, USE A SEPARATE CONTINUATION SHEET.

PREVIOUS REGISTRATION Has registration for this work, or for an earlier version of this work, already been made in the Copyright Office?

☐ Yes ☐ No If your answer is "Yes," why is another registration being sought? (Check appropriate box) ▼

☐ This is the first published edition of a work previously registered in unpublished form.

☑ This is the first application submitted by this author as copyright claimant.

☐ This is a changed version of the work, as shown by space 6 on this application.

If your answer is "Yes," give: Previous Registration Number ▼ Year of Registration ▼

5

DERIVATIVE WORK OR COMPILATION Complete both space 6a & 6b for a derivative work; complete only 6b for a compilation.

a. Preexisting Material Identify any preexisting work or works that this work is based on or incorporates. ▼

Relativity (Albert Einstein), The Original Seal of the Treasury of North America

b. Material Added to This Work Give a brief, general statement of the material that has been added to this work and in which copyright is claimed. ▼

ADDITIONAL TEXT AND COMPILATION*

6

See instructions before completing this space

MANUFACTURERS AND LOCATIONS If this is a published work consisting preponderantly of nondramatic literary material in English, the law may require that the copies be manufactured in the United States or Canada for full protection. If so, the names of the manufacturers who performed certain processes, and the places where these processes were performed must be given. See instructions for details.

Names of Manufacturers ▼	Places of Manufacture ▼
Charles Edison McKee	Anchorage Municipal Assembly

7

REPRODUCTION FOR USE OF BLIND OR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUALS A signature on this form at space 10, and a check in one of the boxes here in space 8, constitutes a non-exclusive grant of permission to the Library of Congress to reproduce and distribute solely for the blind and physically handicapped and under the conditions and limitations prescribed by the regulations of the Copyright Office: (1) copies of the work identified in space 1 of this application in Braille (or similar tactile symbols); or (2) phonorecords embodying a fixation of a reading of that work; or (3) both.

a ☐ Copies and Phonorecords b ☐ Copies Only c ☐ Phonorecords Only

8

See instructions

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT If the registration fee is to be charged to a Deposit Account established in the Copyright Office, give name and number of Account.

Name ▼ Account Number ▼

9

CORRESPONDENCE Give name and address to which correspondence about this application should be sent. Name/Address/Apt/City/State/Zip ▼

Charles Edison McKee, 7800 DeBarr Rd. E #63
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

Area Code & Telephone Number ▶ (907) 337-4144

Be sure to give your daytime phone number

CERTIFICATION* I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am the

Check one ▶
- ☐ author
- ☐ other copyright claimant
- ☐ owner of exclusive right(s)
- ☐ authorized agent of _____

Name of author or other copyright claimant, or owner of exclusive right(s) ▲

of the work identified in this application and that the statements made by me in this application are correct to the best of my knowledge.

Typed or printed name and date ▼ If this is a published work, this date must be the same as or later than the date of publication given in space 3.

Charles Edison McKee date ▶ 1-14 1992

10

Handwritten signature (X) ▼

Charles E. McKee

MAIL CERTIFICATE TO

Name ▼ Charles Edison McKee

Number/Street/Apartment Number ▼ 7800 DeBarr Rd. E #63

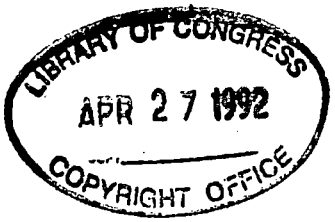
City/State/ZIP ▼ Anchorage, AK 9950

Certificate will be mailed in window envelope

Have you:
- Completed all necessary spaces?
- Signed your application in space 10?
- Enclosed check or money order for $10 payable to *Register of Copyrights*?
- Enclosed your deposit material with the application and fee?

MAIL TO: Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, Washington D.C. 20559

17 U.S.C. § 506(e): Any person who knowingly makes a false representation of a material fact in the application for copyright registration provided for by section 409, or in any written statement filed in connection with the application, shall be fined not more than $2,500.



January 14, 1992

Ronald V. Dellums (chair)
District of Columbia
Municipal Affairs of Public Libraries

Re: Municipality of Anchorage, Alaska Public Libraries

The U.S. Congress wrote and passed the Alaska Statehood Act in 1958.

Alaska's first Governor, William A. Eagan (D) who deliberately went against New York Life and became our first "freeboater," and ordered shots fired across the bow of the contracted Japanese fishing boats, that had been seen laying nets completely closing the entrance to rivers to entrap the returning salmon. Before this, adherence to a one million acre land trust was created by congress in 1956, to fund mental health programs in Alaska. Our resources were considered high risk, (although in abundance) of which gave us a credit rating of zero and a "callable note." This instrument used to dismantle our "at liberty" of individuality, by master criminals. This sets up the most difficult challenge for posterity of We the People, in Alaska, or anywhere else for that matter. You see, the root of all key transportation systems "must" be a common carrier available to all! By this time, we had no common carrier, we had credit with interest applied "before" purchase. If we were to borrow, to "invent" more posterity or, market the new, the transfer of our posterity of our "at liberty" and likewise "peopleking" would be alienated by raw material cartels!!! So our representative government's commit illegal acts through legislation such as, divorcing our

Lodged

AUG 10 1992

Charles McKee
7800 East Debarr, # 63
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

INTHE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA

Charles E. McKee ~~et al.~~, PEOPLE-KING, CLASS SUITE TEST SUIT (QUASI-CRIMINAL),	QUI TAM PRO DOMINO REGE ET SEQUITOR PRO SE IPSE
	People King(s)
Plaintiffs,	CLASS SUIT, TEST SUIT, (QUASI-CRIMINAL)
vs.	Case No. A90-0061 MISC
STATE OF ALASKA, EXECUTIVE BRANCH, LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, JUDICIAL BRANCH, STATE DEPARTMENT(S), BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS, et al., 1 TO 100.	Motion and Order
Defendants.	

COMPLAINT

Municipality of Anchorage, Alaska Public Libraries

The U.S. Congress wrote and passed the Alaska Statehood Act in 1958.

Alaska's first Governor, William A. Eagan (D) who deliberately went against New York Life and became our first "freeboater," and ordered shots fired across the bow of the contracted Japanese fishing boats, that had been seen laying nets completely closing the entrance to rivers to entrap the returning salmon. Before this, adherence to a one million acre land trust was created by congress in 1956, to fund mental health programs in Alaska. Our resources were considered high risk, (although in abundance) of which gave us a credit rating of zero and a "callable note." This instrument used to dismantle our "at liberty" of individuality, by master criminals. This sets up the most difficult challenge for posterity of We the People, in Alaska, or anywhere else for that matter. You see, the root of all key transportation systems 'must" be a common carrier available to all! By this time, we had no common carrier, we had credit with interest applied "before" purchase. Is we were to borrow, to "invent" more posterity or, market the new, the transfer of our posterity of our "at liberty" and likewise "peopleking" would be alienated by raw material cartels!!! So our representative government's commit illegal acts through legislation such as, divorcing our

STATE OF ALASKA
RECEIVED

'92 AUG 26 P4:57

DIV. OF ELEC... IS
REGT ANCHORAGE

RECEIVED
AUG 21 1992
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

RECEIVED
Department of Law
AUG 27 1992
Office of the Attorney General
Anchorage Branch
Anchorage, Alaska

Alaska Center for International Business
University of Alaska Anchorage
4201 Tudor Centre, Suite 120
Anchorage, AK 99508
Aug 26, 1992

RECEIVED
AUG 28 1992
J. Dukes
P.S.T.F

RECEIVED
AUG 12 1992
Time 1145
Anchorage Police Dept.
RECORDS

8/21/92 Received materials from Mr. McKee this date.
Associate Administrator
Providence Hospital
Anchorage, AK 99516

RECEIVED
AUG 27 1992
Clerk of Appellate Courts
Anchorage, Alaska

RECEIVED
AUG 10 1992
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

Received by Jim Kathy

RECEIVED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
AUG 25 1992

transfer of posterity away from the original Seal of the Treasury of North America where five-pointed stars on the chevron replace the six-pointed star (of David 13 in all) removed the lover's knot and flowers plus blasphemed the United States and its posterity of We the People on, the $100 dollar. United States Note, series of 1966, also note the change in how the scale of justice is supported from below rather than from above?

Questioning apparent facts of design change, combined with the expressed obligation of the government and the two signatures, "it notarizes" the contract (see Chief Justice John Marshall affirmed claim that the national authority is limited from impairing the obligation of contracts). The Treasury Seal, one would say, is the final stamp of approval that ensures the legality of our currency/contract. The use of symbols by the way is, the oldest educational sequence of our posterity known; so why change? The economic symbols of our reason for being. The utmost educational system of symbols representing Christian character from which our government was formed. Quite deceitful, I must say, in the use of proxies to substitute a Nation.

My primary impetus is to eliminate this paradox; that being some in positions of "rank" authority (meaning not obeying) are refusing to recognize my/our historical need for a free expression of one's shield; bearing designs symbolic of a people and their people of posterity manifesting individual, family and nation. Thereby not being taken in, by part or whole to prurient interest. This endeavor to cause inequality through belief and/or act entrapment is clearly intentional.

The use of position public and private, employment and/or appointment of those who will do their biding under duress through mental and/or economic entrapment, such as it is, is embarrassing!! It is challenging to wisely spare for justice and protect the economy at the same time!

It can be done considering, that this is not a negotiable indictment.

Royal Fork Buffet

Shelly Shapp

ANCHORAGE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORP.
550 West 7th Avenue
Suite 1130
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Received
8.27.92

RECEIVED
AUG 27 1992
Department of Revenue
Oil & Gas Audit Division
Received for
Commissioner Revenue
Darrel J. Rexwinkel

RECEIVED
AUG 28 1992
Ans'd.....

RECEIVED
HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION
AUG 27 [redacted]
ANCHORAGE

L. McClarren

RECEIVED
HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION
AUG 27 1992
ANCHORAGE

L. McClarren

APFC
RECEIVED
AUG 28 1992
Ans'd.....

RECEIVED
AUG 28 1992
ALASKA ENERGY AUTHORITY

Received
AUG 28-1992
Alaskan Village
SC-00330842 6

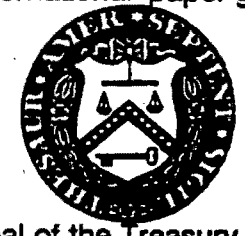
The flurry of environmental protest is placing this agenda before you. Think of it as a environmental filibuster if you wish, thereby negating all but Lord God Jehovah's Day! Ironically another hazard of living among employed people paid by paper persons (meaning incorporated businesses) is getting introduced to the systematic efforts to affect morals, loyalty etc. especially by large international banks. They call this psychological warfare. Statistics show because of this heathenish weapon, "unchecked," brings about the loss of sole proprietorship, over time and has attributed to the fastest growing mental illness in America today, "Schizophrenia" (and not unfounded).

That is why our roots as a nation go back to the original Seal of the Treasury of North America, why it was designed before the Articles of Confederation with no record of report, to the committee, on the design or creator of the design.

These people knew beforehand about moneys rule; and political and/or religious ideological powers to "sharply" divide man from "being of kindness!"

The U.S. Treasury tried three different times to get back our common carrier in 1928, 1953 and 1963 which some would say was a grueling battle, that involved

1) Time management (insurance), 2) Interest rate of paper "banking" (hollo), 3) War "civil?" (armed conflict in the streets) and 4) Assassination(s) (of Presidents) to name but a few. Then transfer the common gold reserve of "interchangeability" to the World Bank (carteling) by way of a bill authorizing U.S. participation in the international "paper gold" plan, signed by President Johnson June 19, 1968.



The Original Seal of the Treasury of North America

Thereby trying to justify discontinuing the original seal of the Treasury, why the committee "foreordained" its creation outside the powers of political authority, having prior formal knowledge (exact science) between reinsurance (outside the legal authority) local insurance, banking and the nature of corporate association with council(s) of community's and the dual role, a secretary-treasurer to maintain a reserve in gold certificates against deposit liabilities, the change to eliminate that requirement passed congress March 3, 1965.

MOTION

Which brings me to my educational requisition, I Charles E. McKee by right of posterity and in the act of taking, to amplify The Original Seal of the Treasury of North America. By way of the Bill of Rights among them the ninth amendment and conveyance by way of resolution approving the use of force (see eminent domain) by any American nation to prevent a communist takeover, passed by U.S. House of Representative, September 20, 1965 by vote of 312-52. Oh, by the way, did you know, the preamble to the constitution of the World Health Organization, chartered in 1948, defines health as a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

The Seal of the Treasury was created through the inspiration of study within a study of liberty hence, the library an instrument of trust conveyance.

The base for this is the foundation, not only for our national government, but the libraries as well, hence our local Z. J. Loussac (Liberty) Library Foundation. What were they constituted to convey? To maintain a reduction of social inequalities perhaps! They gained prominence only in this century, it started in Europe, due to the aftermath of industrialization (warfare) urbanization (banking). Confronted by the contrast of poverty amidst plenty they were pioneered.

Clearly the easiest institution founded to be subject to tarnishment, using the four previously stated, is the educated vote.

Now reflecting for a moment to the point of history where the inspiration is clear, to all who would please read, to is ultima.

We the people of the United States in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Why fragment what is already whole, with "interest" that sounds suspiciously "inflationary!"

As I have written, it is challenging to wisely spare for justice and protect the economy at the same time! It can be done.

Now there is a common word denominator between the Bill of Rights and the Postal System (even though the latter was enacted the former established) "Issue" (to bring forth) our, posterity as freeman.

Concepts that identify the values pursued by government; freedom, order, and equality.

The word omniscient is the common denominator to the Original Seal of the Treasury of North America, a "Republic" Benjamin Franklin "replied" when asked what sort of government the new nation would have "If you can keep it." a Republic! (Not Corporate Cartels under Federalism rule)

for he well knew the implication of the private swearings and other acts that "impeach" the Republic for which it stands that being the omniscient counsel of Lord God Jehovah! The word "freeman" denotes values pursued by every man jack/everyone!

The implication of the private Oligarchy (The federalist few) debasing itself to the point of anarchism (Cartels, a New World Order) lowering down through democracy. The ancient Greeks were afraid of democracy, being evident of the infiltration, by one or more blood oath taking ideologies, who appeals to, and deceives the masses by manipulating their emotions and prejudices.

Having beforehand manipulated the politician(s) to ceremonial swearing (that's why they changed the seal, so when you take the oath of office) you have been deceived!

That fear is evident in the term (from the Greeks) demagoguery!

For what purpose one needs to know is, the objective. Technically speaking, Anarchism. the discontinued use of the organizational separation of powers and checks and balances, over stepping the legitimate police powers given the national government, one of which is In apportioning, representatives in the House, the population of each state was to be determined by adding "the whole number of free persons, so as "not to be caricaturing" us with numbered chattel, through a census (see actuaries) hollo!

It is not the national government that is doing this. The federal reserve system of government, that includes both national and state political maneuvering, shrouded in mythology and sometimes in conflict, part of, psychological warfare. (See Marbury v. Madison 1 Cranch 137

(1803) judicial power to invalidate an act(s) of Congress) So I enter my proof a copy of a State of Alaska Treasury Warrant and with it copies of a U.S. Note a common carrier without the original seal of the treasury/a Federal Reserve Corporate Note credit with interest applied before purchase, and my Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend application for 1991.

Now there are many illegal acts all prejudicial, for instances if, I Charles Edison McKee see the need, which I do, to file a class action law suit, and the need being to, assemble plaintiffs as such, "The whole number of free persons" from the Preamble of We the people do ordain, the continuity of "thesis" (to be maintained against objection) technically speaking wouldn't that be only the members of congress or those people outside of the census! what of the Alaska Mental Health Trust and the needs of the currency/consumers trust.

The Municipality of Anchorage put to a public vote the proposed sale of the municipally owned A.T.U. (Anchorage Telephone Utility). Why; well too much bound debt, with interest. Now on the ballet for the proposed sale of A.T.U. was an alternative, if you want to call it that, not to sale, (the offerings were $450,000,000 and $500,000,000 municipally bond debt, with interest $50,000,000) but to create an "authority," the authority was approved.

The Municipality of Anchorage is a first-class city, because of that "rating" it legally has to provide utilities, schools, land-use planes and the collection of taxes period!

I for one, knowing that the State of Alaska had to deal with the Alaska Supreme Court ruling in 1985, ordering that the Alaska Mental Health Trust be recreated " as nearly as possible" to the original trust, didn't want to add my vote to this, but wanting to vote, the educated way and couldn't.

The ruling went on to say that the 1978 "legislation" dissolving the trust was in fact illegal. It is as if "the private people in "authority" are not in conveyance with their public "oath" of office!

The linkage here with respect to all parties, is the public trust conveyance, closer to home, the State of Alaska conveyed land to the Municipality of Anchorage, "from" this land trust, some of which A.T.U. uses to provide service to the beneficiaries. (Personal commentary), nothing like being led into moral condem "nation!" (time management) This generalization of defrauding the public moral right of authority, has to stop!

What is it that I need, "personal equality" towards me "not" any more, "inequality" defrauding me through the use of Postal Service in the U.S. system of conveyance. In this case pre-sorted first class mail from the State of Alaska, Department of Administration, Division of Finance Box C, Juneau, Alaska 99811, mailed to me November 15, 1991, Juneau, Alaska. This isn't the first time, involving the Postal Service in the service of defrauding me of my rights "but," the first directly relating to "currency conveyance," do you see the linkage between my long dissertation, and the continued need to use all educational sequences to "ensure maintenance" of "legal history" that is, by the way, obligatory on the part of every man jack, and anything else to this end is obstructive to historical truth!

In summary, "The fruitage of the spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, kindness, goodness, faith, mildness, self-control! Against such things there is no law." Galatians 5:22.23. I have been asking, in other ways by man's law, but first and foremost to Jehovah though Christ Jesus but, always I, encounter obstructions to have my need fulfilled. What is even more pathetic is my needs along with the needs of the beneficiaries are judged not by divine and/or human standards but by obstructive means imposed in many ways by the people who have the gold, "oh," my

assembled plaintiffs "ya" right. As the fifth amendment comes to mind and the need to extradite, did I say pathetic!

ORDER

Now there is more than enough gold within the Turnagain Arm to "entrust" the common carrier/currency of this nation. My plan for extraction will be conducted in a confederated manner just previously stated. There is this matter of conveyance, the need of payment for, local municipal bond debt yours as well, but first. The total amount offered for the purchase of A.T.U. out of which the monies need to extinguish the bond indebtedness will be extracted having the full amount being first transferred through the Z.J. Loussac Foundation the accounting of which will also be transferred to A.T.U. and its accounting department.

ORDER

Full and complete title (legal rights) to substratum(s) and all things therein and upon the surface of the Turnagain Arm, Knik Arm, upper and lower Cook Inlet, a parcel that is owned by the U.S. Small Business Administration, and one owned previously by them with the same legal rights as before stated. The "emphatic" need to merge all the legal rights that I have put forth, is only secondhand to the proof that I have submitted which impacted me directly. The monies for the purchase of A.T.U. in the immediate will come from the State of Alaska, being accredit to my educational examination. In speaking to the psychologist, this is, has been, a complex maneuver to profit while harassing people, and as a state(s) is corrupted the bad laws multiply, the legislative government takes all the, shall we say "heat" and the worst sort of tyranny, "our" dismissal of faith of same, by our own act, hence misdiagnosed Schizophrenia, cosmetically affective, and because its just that, quite frankly, shelters tyranny!

Tyranny in the past has sought out sovereignty sanctuaries for the free man, to infiltrate with their forsworn souls, our founding fathers knew this so they fortified the individual with their posterity

by all that is written, my proof of indictment, the foreordained seal, separation of powers, checks and balances and by adding the whole number of free persons (like me) to be fully educated in such matters by the free and convenient accessibility to legal history, hence, public library.

Sincerely,

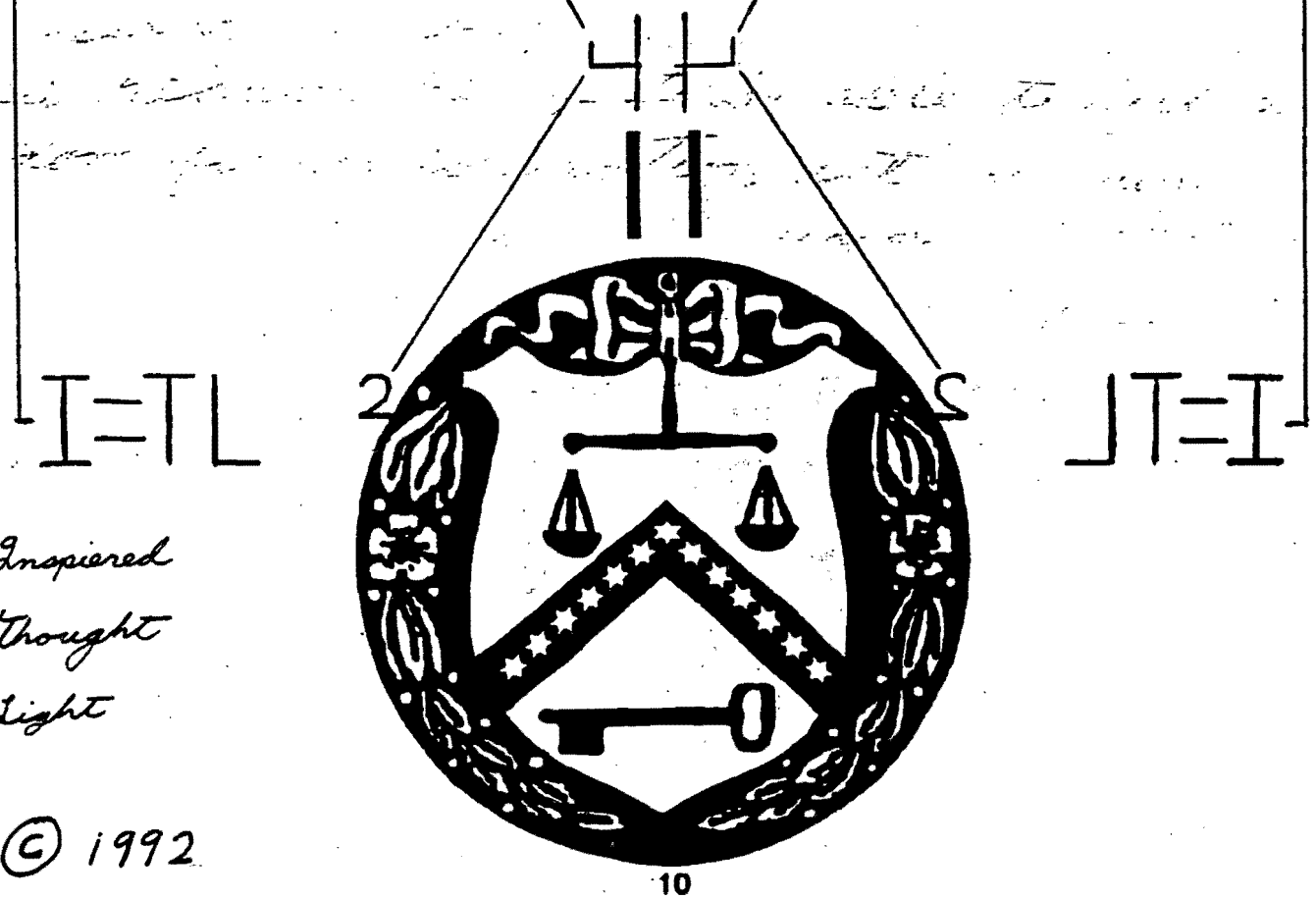
Charles E. McKee

Charles E. McKee 5-10-1992

Charles E. McKee

"amplified" (please see page #4)

E=MC 2 S



I=TL 2 S JT=I

I= Inspiered

T= Thought

L= Light

Title of Origin

Charles E. McKee 5-8-1992

REFERENCE BOOKS

The Challenge of Democracy Government in America by Jandsa, Berry, Golman

When Governors Convene
The Governors Conference and National Politics by Glenn E. Brooks

State Papers and Public Addresses
Akey L. Patteson Twenty-Third Governor of West Virginia 1949 - 1953

Paper Money of the United States by Robert Friedberg page 7

Covering the Courts by Curtis D. MacDougall PH.D. Prentice-Hall, Inc. 1946

Britannica Book of the Year 1975 pages 180, 592, 341, 349 and Drug Abuse, page 242
Chronology of Events pages 51-64 of the years 1966, 1967, 1968 and 1969.

Morals and Dogma of the ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry prepared for the Supreme Council of the Thirty-third Degree Charleston A.:M.: 5641

Holy Bible King James

To best understand the present (November 1981) world crisis, it is necessary to turn history back for almost a century, back to when Edison invented the electric lamp and the direct current generator. J. P. Morgan, Sr., the economic power structure giant, was the first to act upon the realization that: whoever developed, manufactured, installed, and controlled the physical-energy generators and the metered-energy distribution and cut-off system could and would control the national economies into which they were physically introduced. The air we breath was everywhere so plentiful that its availability could not readily be monopolized. There were too many ponds, lakes, rivers, brooks, and wells to make the metered water-supply systems a generally monopolizable business.

When Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone, it had to compete with the post-office conducted mail and required far greater numbers of employees. Morgan saw that the copper mines and the electric equipment manufactured from copper as well as all the power-generating companies involved the least labor participation and the then maximally profitable business.

All of the foregoing required the availability and controllability of an utterly unprecedented magnitude of physical apparatus and installation of otherwise unemployed monetary wealth. The patents of Edison's inventions and an army of astute lawyers and brokerage houses became the pivotal legal-precedent-accepted economic properties and work force in amassing the initial procurement capital of Morgan's power monopoly.

*See *Critical Path*, "Triangulation Mapping," pp. 184–188.

based on legal fiction

6-9-1992 Anch Daily News OTHER VIEWS

Constitutional convention needed to fix errors of past

By DICK RANDOLPH

FAIRBANKS — Alaska's constitution was written primarily as a means of advancing statehood.

Both Gordon S. Harrison, in his "Citizens Guide to Alaska's Constitution," published in 1982, and Gerald E. Bowkett, in his book "Reaching for a Star," make it abundantly clear that achieving statehood was the primary motivation for convening the convention, the primary focus of the debate and of the final product.

The following is a series of references from Harrison's and Bowkett's works that illustrate this point:

Citizens Guide to Alaska's Constitution, pages 4 and 5:

In the mid-1950s the prospects did not seem good for Congress to grant Alaska statehood. The constitutional convention was conceived as a tactical maneuver in the battle for statehood. Delegates to the constitutional convention were, for the most part, enthusiastic proponents of statehood.

The Alaska Constitutional Convention of the mid-1950s was conceived as a means of advancing the statehood cause.

□

Reaching For a Star, pages 1-4:

The delegates went to Fairbanks with a sense of mission. First and foremost, they would be advancing the then-languishing statehood cause, showing the nation they were politically mature and fully capable of assuming the responsibilities of statehood.

Most of the delegates, 47 of the 55, were staunch statehood supporters, favoring Alaska's admission to the Union at the earliest possible time.

To succeed at their task, the delegates would have to exercise extraordinary discipline. Partisan politics and sectionalism could have no place at the convention. However hotly they might debate the issues, they would in the end have to stand united.

□

Now that you know why it was written, you might like to know where Alaska's "model" constitution came from. The answer is the National Municipal League's Model Constitution. In other words, from the political branch of government.

Harrison, on pages 6 and 7 of his Citizens Guide to Alaska's Constitution, said:

In the late 1930's there emerged an active constitutional reform movement in the United States. The role of government in society had expanded tremendously in the first part of the 20th century, and many states found their constitutions standing in the path of progress. These documents were typically the product of the 19th century and its popular distrust of the politicians.

The reform movement came to be centered in the National Municipal League, headquartered in New York City. A major contribution of the league was a publication of the Model State Constitution, which represented the combined efforts at constitutional reform of political scientists, lawyers, and practitioners of government at state and local levels. Underlying the state constitutional reform movement was a positive belief in the potential of government to solve contemporary problems.

Alaska's Constitution ... embodies the most modern and progressive concepts of state constitutional draftsmanship.

Much of the language used in the constitution was taken directly from the National Municipal League's model constitution.

In short, much of what is now our state constitution was written in New York City by a bunch of Eastern political scientists, lawyers and practitioners of government.

Clearly the delegates assembled at the university in 1955-56 were striving for statehood. Many knew they were making unwise compromises and made provisions for future Alaskans to re-evaluate their work.

They allowed for a vote on the question — Shall there be a constitutional convention every 10 years? Alaska is the only state, among those that allow this type of vote, to use 10 years; the others all use 20 years.

It's way past time that we vote yes on the constitutional convention question and get on with correcting the results of the bad advice taken and compromises made to get statehood.

□ Dick Randolph is a former legislator and former candidate for governor.

6-9-1992 Anch Daily News

In any case, independent counsel as needed, please read discernment by Dick Randolph. I, Charles E. Miller do not relinquish my right of co-counsel only limited copy right release - the right of release for information, the Freedom of you have. please see the Smith Act!

signed by
Charles E Miller

...uis have been
...w occupies 20
...the motions
...dant, yet re-

...lawyer hired
...case, refused
...arlier that he
...end the case
...the charges
...bility to gov-

...hree months
...hter won the
...urn...
...ear after the

single director of public safety.

They ...imed the council plotted ...o replace them in retaliation for critical comments the two made about city management.

Superior Court Judge Richard Savell ordered that the legal issues be heard in two trials, and in April, a jury sided with the former chiefs.

Cummings, a member of the police officer's union, took a position as a lieutenant in the department, while Shechter left the fire department and took a job as emergency services coordinator for Fairbanks North Star Borough.

...au stay

...neau residents will
the Russians.
...ost of all we want Ju-
...teen-agers to make
friends with them,"
said.
...anizers also want the
...ns to try things they
...lo at home — every-
...rom community orga-
to computers.
...want to get them out
...he Alaska environ-
Maier said.
...re isn't much empha-
...environmental protec-
their country and I
...e way to start an
...ation for that is to
...m out into the envi-
...t and let them enjoy

League hires new director

The Associated Press

JUNEAU — The Alaska Municipal League, a group representing Alaska's local governments, has hired a new executive director.

Kent E. Swisher of Olympia, Wash., formerly served as executive director of the Association of Washington Cities and has more than 20 years of management experience with municipal associations.

...dolescent schooling

...ska has one of the highest levels of

licy; that the agent's ray legally bound the far from receiving the e Equitable had not them anything at all. ow that the agent had ell nothing but Tontine was paid extravagant g so; and that these exceeded these paid As always, the agent friend; and was relied advice as to the most licy. In this country who were taken in paganda of the early obably reading these experts warned them but unavailingly, that uld never be realized. here and in Europe, ooks," demonstrating life-insurance surplus, is derived from three rest on reserve, excess and decreased mor- ntine days, the profits in. Hyde based his a 6 per cent interest the Equitable earned five — and regularly ceeding years. Hyde al number of lapses, the Tontine scheme, lizing withdrawals, eople in. Above all, rofits upon expected anagement expenses! 12½ per cent expense e the Equitable spent premium income and, an it up to 25. Shep- erally credited with e estimates. In this ruined his reputation. s, merely a hanger-on up to a few months from the Equitable. timates were much ually published; and suggestion of J. G. a clerk in the Equi- rtment.

Books in One Year

es could never have evident from the fact that in 1886, the Equitable had three separate blue books in the agents' hands. On January 1, 1886, Hyde issued an entirely new volume of estimates. This made so considerable a reduction that the agents raised a great howl. As a result it was withdrawn, after having been in circulation less than a month, and the agents directed to solicit business on the estimates of 1883. In the fall, Hyde withdrew this book and issued another, giving entirely new estimates. For example, in January the Equitable informed a prospective $10,000. policy-holder, aged forty, that in twenty years his cash profit would amount to $3,795.70. "We can't get business on so low an estimate as that!" shouted the agents. The Equitable, therefore, authorized the promise of a cash bonus of $7,166. In October, the society split the difference between these two estimates and placed the figure at $5,925.70.

Appealing to the "Tontine Tendencies" of Men.

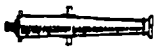
We must thank William Barnes for one telling phrase, which in itself sufficiently explains the Equitable's success. Hyde had "collected the Tontine tendencies of men." He had appealed, that is, to their gambling instinct. Into every hamlet went his agents with their "blue books," selling not primarily family protection but possible prizes in a great insurance lottery. They always tellingly appealed to the individual man. "Take a Tontine policy," they said. "Look at the enormous returns if you survive this Tontine period. You will get not only your own profits, but part of the profits of all that die! *You* will not die; *you* are strong, in good health — *you* will be sure to live. But thousands in your class will die, and by every one of those deaths you will profit. Moreover, look at the enormous number who will lapse their policies. Do you know that nine out of every ten who purchase life-insurance drop out? Under our Tontine scheme these poor devils won't get a cent; everything they have paid goes into the surplus to be divided among the survivors. Of course *you* won't drop out. *You* are well-to-do; and will have no trouble in meeting all your payments." This appeal took like wild-fire. As long as human nature retains its gambling instinct, it always will. Thousands willingly staked their own chances of living

and paying against the similar chances of their fellow-insurers. They readily risked all their own life-insurance, for a possibility of getting a part of that of their less fortunate associates.

Thus Hyde placed in the hands of hundreds of agents his "blue books" and sent them forth to preach the gospel of Tontine. He raided the leading offices; got away the best men, paying them unheard of commissions — made possible, of course, by this Tontine fund. He astounded the public by his lavish advertisements — the money also drawn from the Tontine fund. Into every state and territory his "blue books" found their way. In the early '70's he invaded Europe. His "blue books" appeared in every English parish and every French and German village. Foreigners opened their eyes at this speculative insurance; and, in spite of the frantic protests of the home companies, purchased Tontine policies by the thousand. Thus in twenty years, by virtue of Tontine, Hyde made the Equitable the biggest life-insurance company in the world. He had accomplished the revenge of his boyhood — had built up a larger company than the Mutual Life. Frederick S. Winston, who shut his door upon young Hyde that eventful March night in 1859, finally died in 1885, disappointed and embittered. At Hyde's own death in 1899, he had accumulated assets of more than $304,000,000.; a surplus of more than $65,000,000.; and had more than a billion dollars worth of insurance in force. He could hardly find a spot on the world's map where the Equitable Society was not known. Americans, Englishmen, Germans, Spaniards, Chinamen, Japanese and Malay Islanders — all entered the mad race for Tontine. He had erected his tremendous monument on the basis of misrepresentations. By this time, too, he had debauched the whole life-insurance system in this country. For how many disappointed lives; how many desolate homes Henry B. Hyde was responsible; how many millions of dollars he diverted from the hands of their owners into his Tontine pool — these things can never be accurately told. For his influence extended far beyond the Equitable. He corrupted not only his own company but scores of others. He pursued his scheme so successfully; he accumulated such enormous funds which he used in propagating his own ideas, that the great majority of companies were forced to follow his example. Twenty years after he first adopted the Tontine system, four-fifths of all the other companies had followed suit. The New York Life fell into line immediately, in 1871; the Mutual, after attacking for years what it called the "Tontine game," ate its own words after President Winston's death and became a Tontine company itself. The Northwestern of Milwaukee fell into line in 1881; the Penn Mutual about the same time. The smaller New York companies — the Home, the Washington Life, the Manhattan, the Germania — these were all forced, many of them say against their will, to become Tontine companies. Under all sorts of names — reserve dividend, life rate endowment, dividend investment, dividend endowment — Tontine became the predominant idea in American life-insurance. Hyde did not win this great triumph, however, without a hard battle. There were a few companies and a few men who kept the faith; who fought, against overwhelming odds, his demoralizing innovations; and who maintained the old ideals until the end. Only three companies kept themselves entirely free from Tontine; the Mutual Benefit of New Jersey, the Connecticut Mutual of Hartford and the Provident Life and Trust of Philadelphia. How bravely these opponents struggled; what they suffered; how they had to wait, for their complete justification, until this year of grace 1906 — this story will be told in the succeeding article.

Robin

Illust



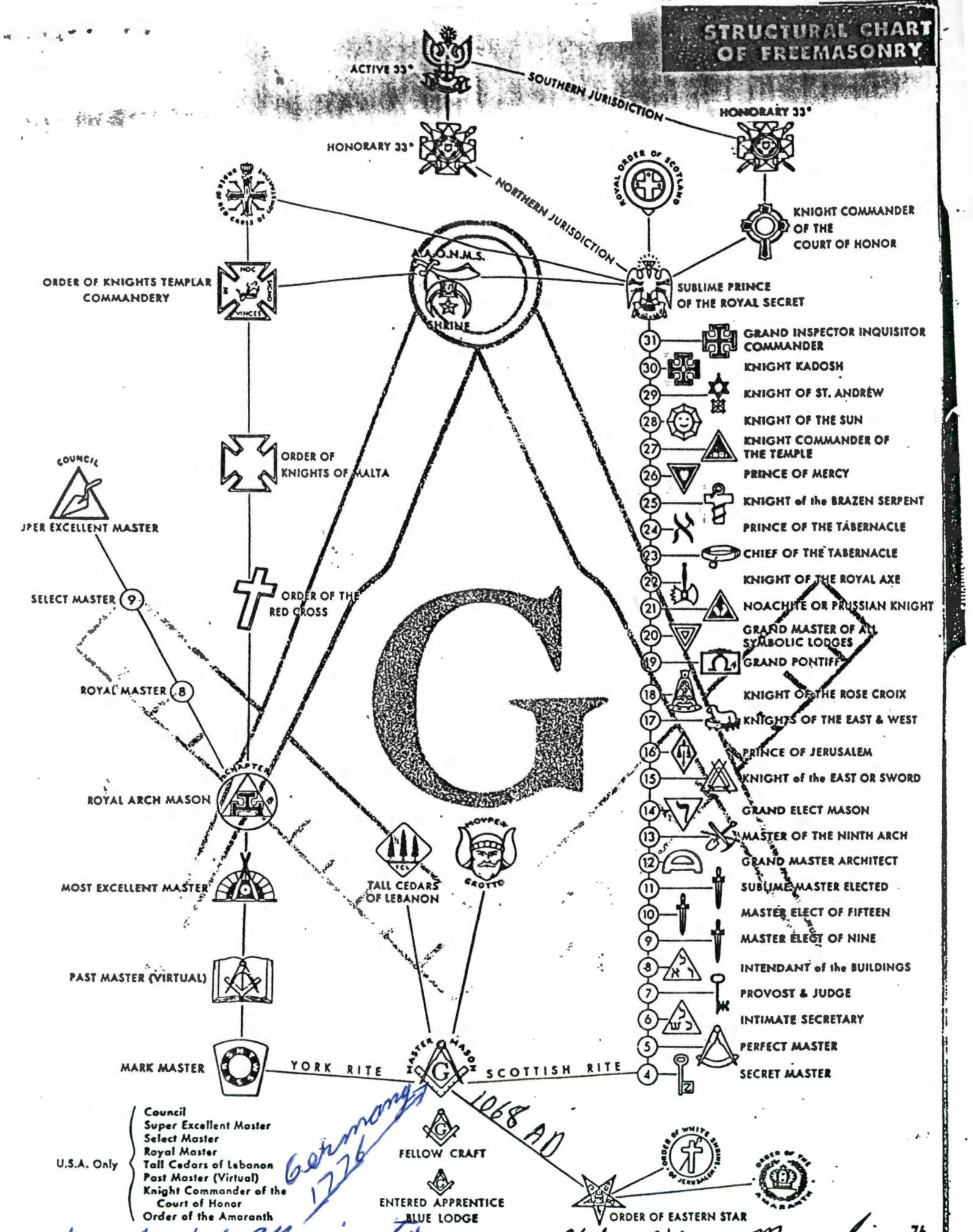
RAINY
Dan an
play pira
Mill. It
rats on
oats in
mill-atti
doors a
on beams about floods and sw
splendid place. It is lighte
square window, called Duck
looks across to Little Lind
the place where Jack Cade

As they climbed the atti
called it the mainmast tree, o
of Sir Andrew Barton, and
it with might and main," as
they saw a man sitting on t
He was dressed in a plum-c
and tight plum-colored hose
busily in a red-edged book.

"Sit ye! Sit ye!" Puck
rafter overhead. "See wha
beautiful! Master Harry D
Hal — says I am the very in
for a gargoyle."

The man laughed and r
velvet cap to the children, a
hair bristled out in a stormy t
old — forty at least — but
young, with funny little wri
them. A satchel of embro
hung from his broad belt,
interesting.

STRUCTURAL CHART OF FREEMASONRY



Germany 1776

1068 AD

the order of the Illuminati

Vodo = China = Mongolia

because England lost at the Battle of Hastings

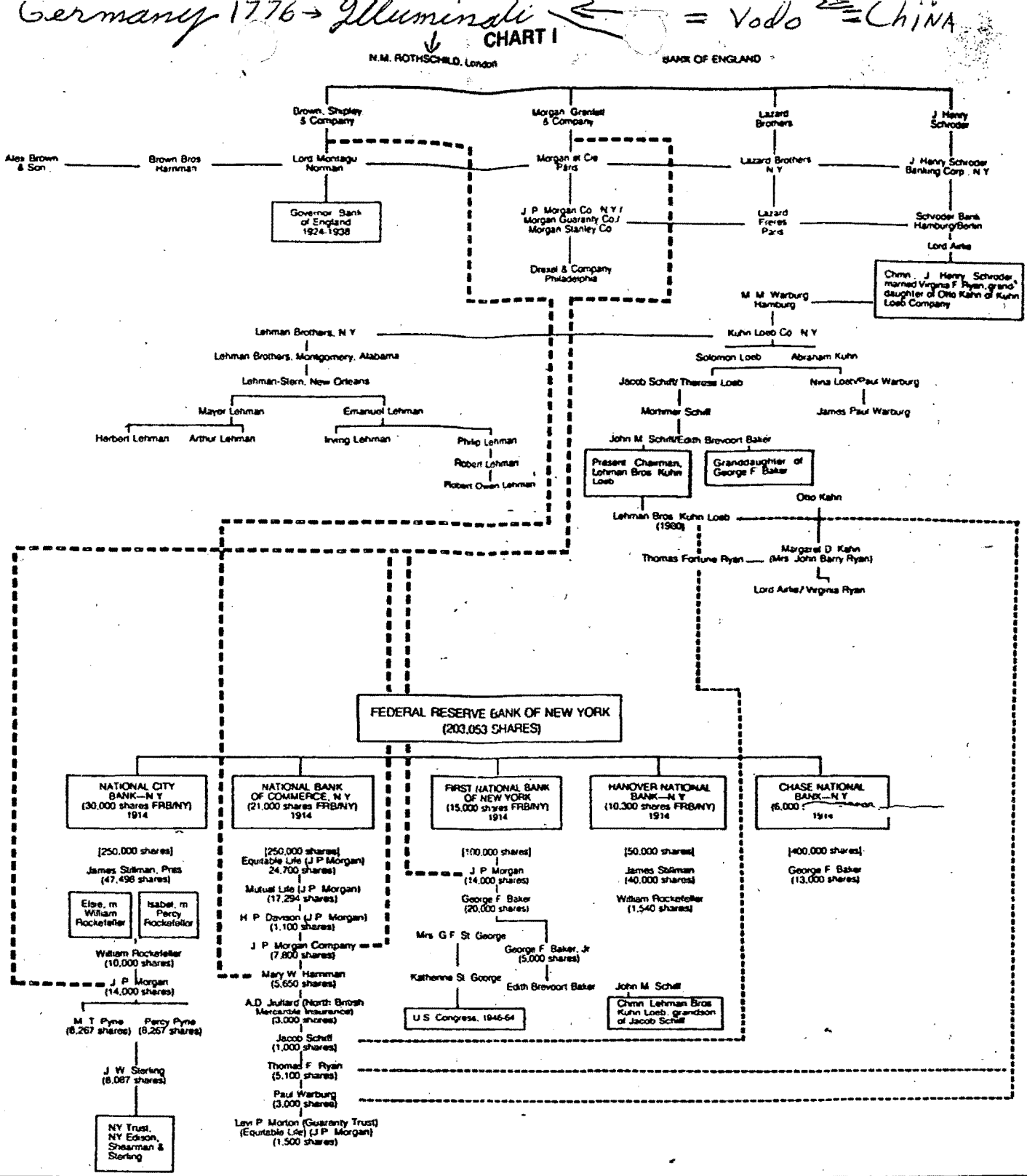


CHART I reveals the linear connection between the Rothschilds and the Bank of England, and the London banking houses which ultimately control the Federal Reserve Banks through their stockholdings of bank stock and their subsidiary firms in New York. The two principal Rothschild representatives in New York, J. P. Morgan Co., and Kuhn, Loeb Co. were the firms which set up the Jekyll Island Conference at which the Federal Reserve Act was drafted, who directed the subsequent successful campaign to have the plan enacted into law by Congress, and who purchased the controlling amounts of stock in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in 1914. These firms had their principal officers appointed to the Federal Reserve Board of Governors and the Federal Advisory Council in 1914.

In 1914 a few families (blood and business related) owning controlling stock in existing banks (such as in New York City) caused those banks to purchase controlling shares in the Federal Reserve regional banks.

From, "Secrets of the Federal Reserve", by Eustace Mullins. $10.00, softcover, 198 pgs. Bankers Research Institute, P.O. Box 1105, Staunton, VA 24401.

From: GEOFF PARKER.

1/19/93 Trustee Council Meeting

Data Set - Responses

to Questions A-20 & A-20-A

in Passive Use

CV Study

11216	Well, it would only protect them up there, in Alaska. We wouldn't get oil from there. We would end up getting oil from other countries.
11219	Once the government takes on a tax like this, it's going to be a way out for them on a lot of policies. (X) no
11222	I receive $300.00 a month. $100.00 goes to pay to medicare. This leaves me to live off $200.00, and you are asking us to help a ship. The ship need to help us. (X) If we were able to vote to help, but I can't help anyone or anything. Tell them to raise part B, under medicare. We just don't have the money.
11268	This is just another way to collect tax money from the people. (X) I would not pay one dime. (X) Just the other week it was something about one billion dollars with the oil companies and the government.
11272	My answer is still the same. The oil companies should pay for the program out of their profits.
11275	See A-18
11280	I would need to have a more detailed description of what the $30 would do, and I would need to discuss that with the other head of the household.
11515	I would have to think about and talk over with my husband.

A-20. What was it about the program that made you willing to pay something for it? (RECORD VERBATIM)

CASE	VERBATIM
10001	Because it is good to keep the environment clean.
10003	Number of ships that go in and out make it a high risk area. (X) Other areas don't have that much traffic and size of ships not as large as ships going into Prince William Sound so rec. of numbers and size of ships, I say it's necessary. It's necessary to protect wildlife and whole environment there.
10004	Wildlife. Take care of wildlife in the modern world, they have enough problems. (X)
10005	I think preserving any part of the environment is important. The program looks pretty comprehensive.
10006	If we can have our own oil, maybe they won't send our boys to war. (X) I hated seeing the fish and birds and animals being killed.
10007	Oil effects everyone in our country, and thirty dollars seems more reasonable now that I think about it. (X) With this war we are going to have to rely on the oil from Alaska even more, I think, we don't want it wasted in spills.
10009	To protect the environment (X) the wildlife, we need that oil also. (X) no
10011	I think it's a good idea to prevent another oil spill. (X) Ten dollars per household is more reasonable. (X) no
10012	Even though I've never been to Alaska, I think this part of the United States should be protected particularly the environment (X) the wildlife.
10013	Maybe they need escort other places just not sure about paying anything.
10014	Well, to be more assured of safer transportation of oil through there, that's what we're striving for, to prevent anymore oil spills.
10019	It would contain the oil (X) prevent loss to wildlife in area (X) nothing else.
10020	My concern about the environment (X) It would help prevent another environmental disaster. (X) nothing
10023	It would preserve some part of the U.S. (X) Sixty dollars is a small price to pay to protect this area.
10024	Alaska was the last most beautiful spot on earth. (X) To prevent another spill (X)
10026	I'm not willing to pay for it because I can find other groups here that need my support. More
10027	Because I'm a nature lover. Anything outdoors, I am a boy scout leader. I love shrubs, trees, birds, animals. Anything to protect the outdoors. We can change the ways of our young people.
10046	Well, I like to protect wildlife and other things. It would cause damage. (X) I meant the shoreline, it looked terrible. (X) I can't think of more.
10047	I'd like to see them prevent any further damage to the coastline. I'd like to see it never happen again.

19

10049 The wildlife and animals safety (X) Would save the wildlife and animals, and I'd be willing to do that if it helped the animals that much (X) That's all.

10050 If it would eliminate another oil spill it would be money well spent. (X) You've given me all those reasons. (X) The lives of all those lovely creatures.

10051 The loss of wildlife and the fish, the fishing industry would be damaged. (X) That's all.

10053 The protection of the wildlife, this would be an investment in the future, so they would still be around for others to enjoy.

10054 To help the birds and sea animals. (X) Well, it killed a lot of them, and this would help protect them.

10055 Environmental protection (X) the sea life (X) The jobs that would be effected by the spills. (X) To prevent more destruction of the wildlife.

10057 It's out of my limit. I'd pay $10.00 or $20.00 but $30.00 is more than I'd be comfortable with. (X) I play the odds. I believe it's worth something. (X) It would be insurance against a spill. (X) It's worth it to not hurt anymore wildlife.

10060 I figured they needed a better way of cleaning the oil up. They had such a mess last time. (X) That's it.

10061 I just think that it is something that has to be taken care of because of the environment. I think the oil companies should supervise their help better. I worry about the land because of the chemicals used to clean it up.

10063 I'd be willing to help the people who live there and to protect the environment.

10064 To protect all that's close to the spill. (X) To save the birds and fish.

10065 Because the environment of Alaska is more fragile than other part of the government.

10077 Preserve the wildlife

10078 Cause it's helping the environment (X) It's helping all wildlife, the shoreline and the fish, it's sure to sink and reach the fish during low tide

10079 We're going to benefit from it. (X) We'll save the oil from going to waste and also save the environment. (X) Mostly the wildlife and the shoreline.

10080 It assures that oil spills will not endanger the Sound again. (X) It seems that if oil spills occur you end up paying for it anyway in higher gas costs.

10081 If it's going to insure that we have no more spills then it's worth it. (X) nothing else.

10083 The environment, birds and fishes need to be protected. However, I think amount like $60.00 is more realistic. (X)

10086 Hopefully, if our place can be saved from being destroyed it's worth it then we can take one place at a time.

10087 I consider that part of the U.S. a perfect wilderness and would like it to be kept that way. The spill two years ago didn't effect it that badly, and I would like to keep it that way.

10089 I hate to see wildlife harmed and fouling the water up. (X)

10090 The assurance that no damage would be caused, and the duration covers the period of 10 years until the double hulls come into operation. (X)

10091 I think it wold be worth it to save the environment and to save all this oil from being wasted. But like I said I'd vote for it, but I couldn't afford it. I'm on social security but if the oil companies paid and the people who can afford the money.

10092 To protect the environment and livelihood (X) wildlife and fish industry to protect the beauty of Alaska. I am definitely against a tax form at all but would pay for a fund.

10093 I think it is important to protect the environment. (X) the wildlife, the plants

10094 Because I am concerned about the environment, and I do think the environment should be every one's concern. (X)

10095 Because I do think it is for a good cause, it's important (X) Because it could do a lot of damage if not cleaned up. (X) to the environment (X) the water, the animals, the birds

10098 Well, that's the oil used around here for car, and household then it would be worthwhile. (X) Example, like the people living next door you don't want they're home ruin. (X) People like the beach.

10102 If they could put the plan into effect for $10.00 then it would be worth it to me.

10104 Protect the environment

10105 Because I think it's important. (X)

10106 It's an important life line for us. (X)

10107 If what they say is true it would protect the environment.

10108 The environment is worth it. (X) wildlife and our waters and shorelines

10110 Save our environment (X)

10111 So that the wildlife wouldn't get killed or suffer.

10112 I don't think it would prevent a spill, but it would be able to clean it up. (X)

10116 Because it needs to be done. (X)

10118 They would be cleaning up oil. (X) Save the environment (X)

10119 Environment wouldn't be damaged.

10121 (X) The loss may be very heavy the next time. (X) We need to protect the birds and shoreline.

10122 I don't mind paying something. (X) The oil companies should bear the great cost. (X) It should be a cost of doing business.

10123 They probably need some help but not all. (X)

10124 (X) I think it's a good program. (X) The oil company was not negligent.

10125 Considering all the money spent to clear it up, it would be cheaper.

10126 (X) I'm concerned about the wildlife (X) Clear cutting is ruining our environment.

25

10127 (X) Sixty is too much. I can afford $30.00. (X) help wildlife.

10129 (X) Look at the damage oil does. (X) The wildlife

10133 Ten dollars is not very much nowadays if it is a one time deal. They said the Titanic wouldn't sink either, but you know where it is now.

10135 If it would do good for environment. (X)

10147 Like I said, we are poor, but I feel it is worth helping to save the oil from messing up the land, animals, and the water. (X) Anytime oil is spilled in such a large amount it will affect a lot of people. If my donation would help me and others, yes, I'll pay. (X) Then gas and oil prices here would not be high. (X)

10153 So you don't ruin nature. We have to protect nature. It affects, all of us.

10154 Because of what happened up there. It was terrible. I felt very sorry for what happened there. I'd do anything to prevent that.

10156 You know it will help the area not to have a spill. (X) protects the local environment (X) no, that's all

10158 It's important enough to enough people to see it implemented. Thirty dollars is not a large sum of money, and I don't want to see animals destroyed by a spill.

10160 I would be willing to pay what I could afford to help protect the birds and animals and fish.

10164 I think the environment should be protected and that area has already had it's share of toxic waste. Personally, I think the oil companies should pay for it.

10165 I think just the beauty of the country and the preservation of the wildlife. (X) Also, I think it hurt the livelihood of some of the people who lived there. (X) Mostly there

10166 The ability to prevent another spill, how much does a spill cost anyway? (X) Afterwards they jack up the prices anyway so you're paying for it.

10167 To protect all the wildlife (X) the birds, I guess

10169 If everyone just gives a little it is a start. (X) Just to clean up that mess. (X) That's it.

10170 So that the animals and stuff wouldn't die. (X) No, that's all.

10171 The damage to nature itself, wildlife, plants, etc. (X) no

10172 Because I think without a spill there would be less damage to the animals and birds. (X) It would probably cost more to clean up a spill than it would to make sure it didn't happen.

10173 Just the fact that we would probably never have an oil spill like that again and a lot of money was spent to clean that one up.

10175 I think if it's going to held in some way. I'd want to help out.

10176 Saving wildlife (X) Preventing oil spill would keep the wildlife safe. (X) That's about it.

10177 That someone would go with the tankers to keep them out of trouble and to pickup the oil if it did. It seems like a good idea to me.

10178 The wildlife (X) any kind of creature, to protect it (X) not really

10179 To protect the birds (X) no

10181 To keep the oil company from paying for it and, in turn, raising our gas and oil prices. (X) no

10183 Mankind keep living on earth we got to have some kind of precautions. Mankind do make mistakes. (X) no

10184 To help the birds and stuff (X) anything that lives in the water

10186 The fact that the escort ships and they would be there to take care of the spill and they would be closely monitored by the escort ship tankers. (X) no

10194 Just the fact that it would prevent that from happening again (X) no

10196 Well, it seems like the burden of cost should be on the oil company. (X) It seems like the program would work. (X) It seems like a cheap insurance program to prevent a spill.

10197 The fact it would guarantee no impact on the environment from an oil spill.

10200 Sounded like a good sound program (X) Unless someone started getting rich off of it. (X) It would protect the wildlife.

10201 It's important to eliminate something like that or to control it. (X) Another spill it would eliminate.

10202 Because we would end up paying for it anyhow. (X) Because it would contain the oil from a spill or keep it from happening.

10203 I feel that it would be useful because of the animals that were killed in the oil spill, if it happened again they would be gone. (X) It would protect the animals. (X) no

10205 From the pictures that you showed and the diagram looks as though it would work. (X) nothing else.

10207 It would be worth it not taking a chance of the wildlife getting killed. (X) It looks like the program would work. (X) no

10208 They seem reasonably sure that the spill would not occur. If so it would be contained. (X) If there were a spill everyone would have to pay for clean up.

10209 To protect the animals and environment and we all have to pay for the oil one way or another. (X) I'm very strongly an environmentalist. (X) It would keep everything in check, in balance, with the program.

10212 Because I feel that having the Coast Guard plan would prevent another accident like the Alaskan spill and that is worth investing in. (X) Having the guide ships would prevent another accident and spill as a result of the accident and no damage.

10214 I think it is worth it to preserve all the wildlife. (X) no

10216 It's pretty hard to say. (X) To keep money in the treasury (X) in the future if the spill happens again. (X) no

10217 It's too prevent the spills, and I'm for anything that will prevent the oil spills. (X)

10218 The wildlife (X) help preserve the life from spills and being able to contain the oil faster if a spill happened.

10220 It would be an insurance and ten dollars would be worth it, but I doubt it ten dollars would be enough.

10221 Because ten dollars isn't too much to pay for something good.

10227 The animals (X) It would prevent the oil spills, and it wouldn't hurt the animals then if there were more oil spills. (X) It wasn't that expensive. (X) That's just it.

10228 Cause, maybe, I would get to go and see where my money's going. (X) Cause I like shrimp, and I want to know what's keeping my food from coming down here. (X) The nautical system up there I want to make sure it would have a fish or two left. (X) That's all. (R is referring to the fact that she might be visiting Alaska in the future. Also she feels the spill affected the amount of seafood available.)

10232 If it would prevent damage (X) to the wildlife, fish and shore

10233 Well, so it wouldn't hurt the environment. (X) The wildlife should be protected even if it's for a short time.

10236 Well, the prevention of all these things happening (X) I can't think of anything else.

10239 I'd like to see the animals protected if possible. (X) We need the oil. (X) Nothing else

10240 The animals, the wildlife

10241 To protect the environment

10242 To protect the environment (X) There would be cleaner air. (X) I can't think of anything else.

10244 That there would be no oil spills during the next ten years. It would help prevent them.

10245 It would protect the environment. I was upset when the first spill occurred. (X) protecting the wildlife (X)

10246 Well, maybe it's the fact that the government is willing to try something. (X) I don't think if anything. (X)(X)

10247 I think it's worth it to make sure there's no more spills. I'd be willing to give it a try.

10249 To save the wildlife, I'm a scuba diver, and I enjoy seeing nature, especially in the sea.

10251 Protect the environment, the damage would be minimal.

10253 It protects wildlife. (X) We need to save them all.

10256 It seems like they could contain it so it would protect most of the environment. Would protect most of the wildlife. Some get killed when they come up on shore.

10257 I think it's important to keep another spill from happening. (X) Oh, I don't know. I feel it's important.

21

10258 Well, we're all a part of the earth and if one's suffering we all are. We can't be selfish and not think of others less fortunate as we are. In order to make a better world we may have to do a lot we don't want to do.

10265 I like beaches and sea water, maybe it might save some animals lives.

10267 For the wildlife (X) to protect the wildlife, cause I hunt and fish.

10269 At least there would be some protection (X) protection for the coastline and the sea animals (X) there wouldn't be a waste of oil.

10271 The wildlife, need to preserve the wildlife (X) and the environment (X) that's it.

10272 Don't know (X) saving animals, clean beach (X) Everyone wants nice beaches.

10273 It would prevent destroying more birds. (X) It would keep and prevent pollution of waters in that area.

10274 Can't afford that much, $30.00. I'm on a budget. Would help the environment, huh? $10.00, I could handle.

10275 Just because you know you're going to pay. (X) nothing else

10276 The protection of the animals and any kind of life it would interfere with. (X) I don't even heat with oil. Nothing else, really.

10277 To protect the animals and the environment.

10279 Keep the animals from dying, keep the water clean. Oil spill does too much damage. (X) Don't know, too tired to think.

10280 Sounds like it was going to protect the environment and that's something that's important.

10281 You're going to pay anyhow. The oil company will pass the cost onto the consumer. I don't see the oil companies sacrificing any. (X)

10282 The environment (X)

10283 It looked like it would work. (X)

10284 Saving the wildlife, having them there as a safety net, keeping it contained (X) That's it.

10285 Reduce the chance of an accident like that happening again. I don't feel we can be careless about the oil or the environment. (X)

10287 The fact that it would be saving a lot of wildlife (X) and protecting the environment.

10288 It would stop oil spills. Spills cause prices for oil and gas to go up. (X) That's all I can think of right now.

10290 So that it could be of help and prevent further damage to marine life. (X) Can not think of anything else now.

10293 We live out of the city because I value clean water and air. Seeing the damage done makes me want to keep that from happening again. (X)

10294 Help the environment in case of another accident. (X)

23

10295 Obviously, so we don't have the same problem again. (X)

10296 I think it would work.

10297 Protect the wildlife (X) the waters (X) no

10298 Protect the environment

10299 Because of the animals and wildlife (X)

10300 Because no more oil spills and the environment wouldn't be harmed again (X) like the water life and stuff like that (X) no

10302 It would save a lot of animal life and save the beaches and save them (the clean up crews) from cleaning it up. (X) Would keep the oil from making a mess.

10305 We can't go around ruining the environment. It hurts the fishing economy. Down the road there might be a shortage. You're going to need that Alaska oil.

10306 Just in the explanation, it seemed like it would really work, would protect the land and the environment.

10308 I think the oil companies should foot 90% of the bill. I just don't like to see it. It's negligence on somebodies part. Anytime two ships run together.

10309 For one, it was inexpenslve enough that it's no major crunch on your billfold. At least it would stop it from happening again. (X) The immediate area would benefit from it. No destruction, no wildlife killed.

10310 The protection of Prince William Sound and it would save a lot more of the wildlife if that oil didn't spread.

10311 Protecting the wildlife. I have a soft heart when it comes to animals. Hate to see them abused. (X) It would clean up the oil faster and shouldn't spread then wouldn't hurt anything.

10312 Would vote for it if I had the income. Progress is number one and hoping if the people of Alaska get this it will be used to work for good. (X) There will be a lot of pepple against the program and the environment. These oil spills keep making the price of oil go up. Will make the prices go up. Who is going to be affected? The poor person!

10314 Not sure (X) no reason (X) no

10315 To help prevent further oil spills and save our oil (X) no

10316 If oil company pays all it would cost more to buy their products. (X) no

10317 My home (X) the tragedy hurt the fishing industry so much (X)

10318 Shows some foresight (X) prevent so much loss of wildlife if another spill should occur (X) no

10321 It's doing something good. (X) A small amount is understandable, but anything more than five or ten dollars is too much. (X) If we don't help pay the cost the oil company would raise cost of oil, then it would cost us even more. (X) no

10323 Idea is good. (X) I can see how it would help there it makes sense. (X) It would protect the environment.

22

10325 For protection of the environment (X)

10326 Fact it would protect the environment. (X)

10328 Can scoop up the oil in a hurry and not cause any damage to wildlife and drinking water (X) no

10329 We ought to do what is proposed. (X) Keep the environment clean. (X) If we don't help the oil companies and they have to pay the whole shot then we still would pay for it at the gas pump.

10332 To protect the wildlife and environment

10333 To save the living things in the area (X) the birds and the sea life (X) no

10337 Just that it would protect the environment. It would save those little sea otters. (X) And the sea animals in the area, plus, I love Alaska. I always thought it was so beautiful.

10338 Because it is a protection for sea, beaches, and life in seas (X) The mammals, the birds, lots of them died from the oil. (X) Like, if the water is spoiled by oil it is not useful, and then we would have to spend the other way to clean it up.

10339 I think it is a good program and necessary. More information is needed.

10341 Well, because of our environment all of us need to stand up and be counted. God put these animals on earth for reason. Up to us to protect them. It is the balance of nature.

10343 Help to protect the environment

10344 It looks like it would protect the coastline.

10345 I think it's a great deal if they can catch the oil before it spreads, protect the shoreline. I think it's great!

10346 Important to keep sea cleaned up so the fish are edible and help fishing industry, too.

10347 The quick containmem of oil, local problem, Alaska's problem

10349 Well, if it's bound to happen in the next ten years the wildlife that would be saved would be worth the money. It will cost money to clean up an oil spill but it will cost a lot and the wildlife would be saved.

10351 To prevent damage to the environment (X) protect wildlife

10352 Because it would be good for everybody, we must quit trashing the earth. (X) All plants of this planet are important.

10353 I think what they don't clean up goes all over the world like smoke in the air. (X)

10354 I believe it is worth keeping the wildlife and the plant life in that part of our country safe.

10355 Environmental interests (X) land and well being of the earth and mankind (X)

10357 That it's a one time thing and they are going to take it right out of your taxes and that it would eliminate any further spills, making it a zero chance of another spill.

22

10358 It is obvious of importance to the ecology although, I think the measure is far too conservative in apportionment between the citizenry and the oil companies.

10359 Protecting the environment, Alaska is beautiful and I would like to see it one day that way.

10360 Saving of animals (X) the birds, too

10362 Something that needs to be paid more attention to it. Looks like to me that there was a cheaper way to protect that area.

10363 To protect the environment.

10364 Because of the environment

10365 Just to save the wildlife and sea life.

10366 Sounds like a good way to insure it not happening again although I don't know that anything is 100%.

10367 Environment (X) for the wildlife.

10369 To help keep more birds from being killed (X) that's all.

10370 It seemed a reasonable amount of money. (X) nothing else

10371 Well, we need the oil without damaging the wildlife.

10373 Because of the death of the animals and the dirtiness of the water from the oil spills.

10374 It's in an area I could afford. But no matter what program they come up with, there will still be accidents. (X) It might help some.

10375 Just to keep another oil spill from damaging the environment. (X)

10377 To save all that wildlife would be worth $10.00. (X) no

10378 The guarantee that there would be no more spills for 10 years

10379 It's a start on showing people should take care of the environment. Everyone should share (X) Government controlled and I haven't heard of any other program.

10380 Because it was far from being an unreasonable amount (X) It is just the fact that it would be helpful in being preventive to another oil spill.

10381 It's a one time charge and the fact that it would prevent the one spill that they expect to happen without the program. (X) no

10383 To protect the environment and not have a repeat of the damage from another spill (X) the prevention aspect of the program.

10384 Can't think of anything. (X)

10385 The fact that it would protect the environment from another spill within ten years (X) and we need the North Slope oil.

10386 It would help prevent another oil spill from damaging the area.

10388 Don't know. Nothing specific, I'm not sure I'd pay anything. (X) No good answer, we are going to have to pay for it someway. It will show up in our taxes. (X) Don't know.

10393 It was the system. It looks like it would work. Although we're not in direct contact with it, it's still part of our country. (X) nothing

10395 Just to protect our planet (X) to protect the land and wildlife

10396 Some environmental concerns but I think it is the problem of the oil companies that are making the money to pay for most of the escort service. It should be part of the cost of doing business.

10397 I don't think it helps just Alaska, it helps all of us. (X) The oil helps us for one thing. Plus we get a lot of our fish from that area. If they (Alaskans) were in financial difficulties we'd have to help them. (X)

10398 I could afford the first amount. (X) The way the escort ship would protect the area if there was a spill, in the long run, it would be cheaper. (X)

10399 I just believe it's part of everyone's responsibility that we have a safe place to live. If this is a way to protect the environment in Alaska that the cost factor is a very inexpensive way to protect our resources and environment. We all benefit in a way because we all use the oil rather than dump it in the ocean because of a spill.

10400 It sounds like a very feasible plan. (X) It's specific, and I know it will be used in a specific way. (X) No, this is an important issue. (X)

10403 That it could effectively contain the oil spill.

10404 It needs to be done. (X) It's something I need to do to help. (X) It seems like the escort ship program would work.

10405 Ten dollars is not too much. (X) The sea fence would keep oil spills in. (X) Keep it from spreading in the ocean. (X) no

10408 The wildlife and the environment if people don't start protecting it now it's going to be too late. (X)

10409 That it is important to do what we can to protect the environment. (X) Mainly, land and the whole thing (X) Not only the Alaska area but when and whatever we can do.

10410 Save the environment (X) all of it (X)

10411 I guess it just a matter of protected from accident even though I don't live there. The oil companies should be the ones to pay for the program.

10412 (X) To help protect the wildlife, I don't like to see any animals killed. (X) That's it. If the cost was too much us older people couldn't afford it. We are just getting by as it is.

10413 It would be worth it to save our wildlife. (X) no, all of them

10414 Because they got it down to a nominal fee, I guess. (X) I like the idea of Coast Guard supervision. (X) To keep from having another accident with reefs or icebergs.

10423 Well, I believe in keeping our world the best we can. I've been around a lot of states. It's important to do what we can to keep our world in excellent shape. These children growing up, you want the best for them, too. (X) Nothing

10427 Just so it would be taken care of before another spill took place. We'll have more wildlife dying and water pollution that would be a major problem. The government might watch how the money should be spent because it's tax dollars. The oil companies would have to more responsible if the taxpayers were aware of things.

10430 It doesn't sound very expensive if paid over a period of ten years that is only $3.00 to $6.00 dollars a year, and I think that is a very inexpensive way to protect the environment.

10434 Because the program would help keep the oil spills from killing the wildlife. The birds can't fly if their wings are damaged.

10435 To keep the oil from spilling and causing the damage it did before, the killing of the species and the polluting of the water, especially if it can be prevented.

10436 The main thing is a strong effort to protect our environment. (X) To protect our wildlife, marine life and water quality (X) that's the main thing.

10437 I think the program would help some, so I'd pay $10.00 but not $30.00. I would like to see the beginning results before I would pay more.

10439 If we could have prevented this spill the first time our prices on gas and oil wouldn't have gone up like they have. $60.00 or $120.00 would have been cheaper than what it is now with the prices that have gone up.

10442 To help our country (X) to preserve the wildlife.

10445 To keep the environment safe (X) well, the water and people (X) any kind of birds, fish, to keep them from dying.

10448 The program in general (X) keeping the coastline clean (X) saving the environment (X) the animal life (X) keeping the beaches clean (X)

10450 I remember seeing all those dead birds covered with oil. It was heart breaking, and those young people trying to save all those animals. (X) no

10451 Mainly because I can't stand to see the wildlife killed. I'm an animal lover.

10452 Protect wildlife, keep it in a contained area so it won't make matters worse. (X) All of it, those that were almost extinct. None in this one but could be later, then you wouldn't have them here any more.

10454 Think a good technological solution. (X)

10455 Ruined the whole seaport town, not fair to them, to have their area destroyed, and the poor birds breaks your heart. (Note: "Them" is people of Valdez.)

10457 Concerns for the environment

10463 The environment (X) I am concerned about the environment. (X) Fish, the water, everybody uses the environment.

10465 In the long run you would eventually pay more than that with heating cost, etc., going up. (X) It would guarantee no more oil spills.

10466 In order to keep the spill from happening again it's worth it.

10468 The fact it will help the environment. Regardless of where it happens it will eventually hurt everyone. (X) The wildlife.

10469 I don't really know. It's for a good cause. I would help anyone. (X) I like the way the program is set up. (X) Such as the sea fence and escort ship.

10470 Just to protect the environment

10471 Mainly because it would make less birds and animals get killed.

10472 Somebody has got to protect the animals and sea life, and I guess it's us.

10473 The elimination of another oil spill, we need to protect the animals and birds from the effects of another oil spill.

10474 To try to keep it from happening again. I'd would not like to see the animals and birds killed like they were the last time.

10475 It would save all the animals. It would also help the people who lived in the area.

10476 The way they're talking about the new clean up program; the fence. (X) no

10478 I think the environment needs to be protected. (X) It would protect the water and if it catches on fire, this would affect the air. It would also save a lot of wildlife.

10480 I feel that it's worth it to protect the environment. People are willing to spend money one other things, spend millions on space. I think we need to take care of the space we live in first.

10482 To save the birds (X) no

10483 Cause I love nature. I'd like to go there at sometime in the future. (X) I'd like it to be nice.

10484 Having children (X) You want to save the environment for children and their children's children.

10486 It would help protect the environment, even though just one part of the environment. We all use gasoline to go back and forth, and we should all take part of the risk and the cost of keeping the oil.

10487 Well, it's not that much money to have to pay, and it's for a good cause. (X) That's mainly it.

10488 The way they take up the oil spill. That's a good think and looks like it would save us money somehow. (X) The two tanker ships seem good.

10493 The protection of the wildlife.

10494 Saving oil and fish and probably save us some money in long run.

10498 Make sure we get oil, if it's spill we can't get it.

10499 Because of the war we are going to need this Alaska oil more than ever. (X) no

10500 The relatively small amount to pay for the protection. (X) To protect that area of Alaska from another oil spill.

10501 You got to keep it clean, and it's worth that amount of money to do that.

10502 After the oil spill (one week after), I was in Alaska on vacation, and I saw the damage for myself. For a fee of $60.00, I would gladly help to prevent this damage and, also, help to keep the oil prices down. I would say the environment, also, but God takes care of them and they will reproduce fast. (X) no

10528 I would want to help protect the wildlife from further harm. (X) I would also like to protect the people around from any harm. (X)

10529 I wouldn't want to have another tragic happening to the wildlife and the people in Alaska again, and if we can help other countries in the world we certainly should help ourselves. (X)

10530 Because the wildlife got hurt, and it was not a natural cause that did it. (X) I certainly would like to see it and prevent another spill. (X) no

10533 I think the environment is important to everybody in the world and protecting it is a necessity (X)

10534 Because we have to protect the land that is still free for national parks and game preserves. (X)

10538 Rather pay for something like this than something that has no value to people. (X)

10539 I care about the environment because of where it is. I fell that we shouldn't have to paid a large amount, but ten dollars wouldn't hurt any of us.

10541 The wildlife, someone needs to protect the wildlife. (X) That's it.

10543 This is important to all of us to contain this oil and be able to ship oil. (X) The loss of that much oil is bad. (X)

10545 Thirty dollars is not that bad for a period of ten years. I believe in prevention.

10546 I would be willing to make payments for my children to see what I saw in the Gulf coast as a child. (X)

10548 So that it would lessen the risk of it happening again.

10549 That something is being done toward containing another spill. (X) Cutting down the chances of another spill by being escorted by the Coast Guard. (X) Nothing, just that.

10550 Just the fact that it would be ruining Mother Nature and everything (X) The animals the birds, it's worth that to save that many birds and that many fish. (X) Because they'd catch it before it gets to shore. (X) The oil (X) That's all.

10551 For the environment (X) We won't have any more oil spills then, maybe, we don't have any dead fish and dead birds. (X) The safety of no oil spill that's the main thing if we don't have that then there's not problem. (X) That's just it. That's all.

10553 It's good that it protects the environment.

10554 Well, it sounds like it would work.

10557 I don't think we can stand to see another devastation like that. The coastline would be destroyed. It can't stand another spill.

10558 If it prevents any more spills that's sure worth it.

10559 I think the environment. (X) We need to take care of the earth.

10566 If it would help not to spill the oil it would be worth it. (X) The animals would be hurt if there was another spill. It wouldn't hurt me none.

10567 It's going to save wildlife, not only wildlife, the beaches and the whole environment.

10569 It would be worth it to have the protection, not to have that spill again. (X) To protect all the wildlife in that area. (X) no

10570 I can understand the need for the ocean and the land to be protected. (X) The animals if they are going to recover in two to three years at the most, the concern there is not as great.

10572 I think it is worthwhile to protect Prince William Sounds. (X)

10575 The program address problems. It would be a viable solution. It ought to be implemented in other areas, such as the Chesapeake Bay, also, the Gulf of Mexico.

10577 Something needs to be done to protect the shipping lanes. This is one alternative that is viable. (X) Offers a method of containment of the spill not prevention.

10580 The fact that it's going to save wildlife and stop pollution.

10582 The environment needs help. Without protection we won't have anything left for my kids.

10583 Mainly the environment, the poor animals can't help themselves

10585 It's not that much money to protect the wildlife.

10587 Well, if it, you know, if it helps. (X) If there is another oil spill they could do something about it. (X) nothing else

10588 I love wildlife scenery and surroundings. I saw picture of those poor oil covered animals and, oh my God. I feel the program would protect these.

10589 I could afford $10.00 (X) To help Alaska (X) Prevent another oil spill and protect wildlife.

10593 I think, mostly, the animals.

10594 Well, the safety and the wildlife and stuff like that, the safety of it. I mean checking of people's drugs and alcohol and things. (X)

10602 I'm a firm believer in protecting the environment.

10603 I think an area of the country like that is worth protecting. So few are left in the world like that in fact I'm not sure that area is the only area damaged. I don't think you can isolate an area like that but 60 bucks over ten years is not much. (X) I'm also a little more about to afford it than the average. I've been fortunate.

10607 That they have booms ready to skim up the oil so that wind won't spread it to the sea shore. (X) The escort ships need sonar detectors, so they won't run aground and have another large spill. (X) It would prevent wildlife from being destroyed as it did before.

10608 I think tax payers should be willing to pay somethings for added protection, as long as the oil companies paid a much larger portion. (X) Oil companies, of course, would pass their portion on to us in form of higher oil prices.

10610 Because ten dollars out of my pocket to protect the environment seems like a good cause. I could spend ten dollars on things that accomplish a lot less.

10613 The preservative nature of it (X) environment (X)

10615 Well, we need to protect some part of the country, and maybe it will spawn some programs for other parts of the country.

10618 Sounds like a good idea to protect from an oil spill to protect animals and shore. Also, think of all oil lost last time.

10622 Just the protection of the environment

10623 The fact that none of the spills would occur in Prince William Sound.

10624 Because I think it will benefit America. (The way R said this it was clear she meant the whole country as a whole.)

10625 It would save Prince William and thirty dollars was not much. Anything below fifty dollars is not much.

10626 Just the idea of them attempting to prevent an accident like that and in the long run save us, as consumers, the expense of it. And it the long run prevent our necessity to fight such a war as the Persian Gulf. It would allow us to more objectively consider engaging in a war instead of entering on a concrete issue at hand at the moment.

10629 Because I think something needs to be done to prevent the spills (X) We have to start somewhere to prevent these spills.

10630 The whole thing, I know it won't impact my life, but I care.

10631 It seems like a sensible plan. (X)

10634 If I lived in that area I would want something done to help clean it up and to prevent it from happening. There is no way the Alaskan people can do it themselves.

10636 To protect the environment, any part of the environment.

10637 Just simply the fact that we've got to come up with something that works. If the plan works there it would help elsewhere.

10640 It would be helping the environment? (X) The wildlife (X)

10641 I think Exxon should bear the majority of the responsibility, but it is worth the protection to wildlife for others to help.

10644 Protect the wildlife from being killed by another oil spill.

10646 I'm interested in total care of our environment. (X)

10647 I think any environmental program is important.

10648 The people's affect, the stress of the clean up, and protect the wildlife from another spill.

10649 I think it's important to our investment in America.

10650 The animals (X) protecting them

10652 Um, I don't know. (X) Don't know.

24

10653 We have to start somewhere and by these acts we may save ourselves more than $250.00. (X) To protect the shores and wildlife.

10654 Because it is a very small amount, I wouldn't pay any more. I don't have any more.

10655 To help the United States. Anything that would help the United States I would be willing to help.

10656 The wildlife and stuff would be protected more. If this kept happening it would eventually get to and harm the people.

10657 Well, for the protection even if it wasn't just for us. (X) The wildlife.

10659 I don't know why the government hasn't been doing it all along. That Sound is a difficult area to travel in.

10661 I think the environment is very important to us.

10677 Just the value to the environment, plus the fact that the oil companies would have to bear part of the burden. (X)

10678 To prevent the water from being contaminated, and (X) the wildlife (X) Wildlife are important part of our earth. (X)

10679 That is a virgin forest and land and that cannot be replaced. I want to protect the wilderness areas. These areas are very important.

10680 Because it would prevent it from happening again.

10681 Just that everyone would contribute.

10683 Well, because of the environment, strictly the environment, not because I feel I have a duty to help the oil companies but because of the wildlife that would never be replaced if damaged.

10684 It seems like a smart preventative measure. (X) no

10685 The birds, the animals, the environment, the money hungry people should pay for the whole thing.

10687 It looks like it would work. (X) It looks like the sea fence would contain the oil. (X) I can't think of anything more.

10688 To protect the environment (X)

10689 Because of the way that the escort ships help to save the environment. It is good to know about people that care about the environment.

10693 I thought it would save the wildlife. (X) I guess just that.

10694 Just, ah, protection of the environment and the water. (X) no

10695 There needs to be something done. (X) Alaska is a very unique place. There is no excuse for that happening. (X) no

10696 Because it would do some good for the environment. The small guy, in general, can't afford it. The income tax is very heavy, now.

22

10697 I feel it's a sense of moral responsibility. We need to clean up any messes we made. (X) Because it takes the responsibility away from the oil companies to police the issue. The government or public now becomes responsible.

10699 It looks like it will work, and it's important. Somebody has to do something, we have to start somewhere.

10700 Well, it sounds as though it would be most effective until something better, double hulled ships are built. (X) Well, it would protect the coast and the wildlife.

10701 To try to avoid oil spills. (X) Other than that, nothing. (X) Maybe the animals wouldn't get hurt so bad.

10702 Well, because it sounds like a good program. The oil would be contained and put back into tankers. (X) So that animals wouldn't be harmed.

10706 If they prove it works there, they'll use it other places like Puget Sound.

10707 I don't want that damage again. (X) To prevent it from happening again. (X) I don't like to see the animals, especially the birds. It made me cry.

10709 I figure if everyone would put in $60.00 that would be enough. There is still no guarantee. They should take some of the money we send overseas to help pay for it. I can no afford it. You see all the homeless people, and you wonder where the money goes. We have to take care of the homeless. We pay so much in taxes now.

10710 Because of the animals, that is what bothers me the most.

10712 They are putting forth an effort to try and stop spills. (X) There would be a faster response time if spill did occur.

10713 The basic idea of project because it is helping the environment. (X) It's helping to protect anything in the water and on land. Any living thing affected by an oil spill.

10714 I think we all should try to help prevent any further damage to wildlife and the environment, no matter where it happens. (X) We are all citizens of the country and should be concerned about what happens to it. (X)

10715 I would like to see if oil spills would be stopped in that area and everywhere. (X) Nothing specific, loss of valuable resource, the time, money that it takes to clean up could do something else. I'm more for preventative of spills.

10716 To keep from killing the birds, I like birds and don't want anything happening to them. Also, the otters, and keeping the shores looking nice.

10717 To avoid dangers of oil spill we simply must protect our environment. With oil spills, pollution and so forth and we are going to place of irreversible damage. (X)

10718 The machinery, escort ships, which means a hell of a lot more sense that what they did before. (X) It makes sense! They're so stupid they should have thought of it one hundred years ago. (X)

10720 It would prevent damage to the wildlife. (X) The water would be clean.

10721 The safety value to prevent another oil spill so as not to kill anymore wildlife. We don't want anymore wildlife lost.

10723 Well, I think we need it. (X) no

10725 Protecting the environment (X) sea life, marine life

10727 For the cause I think ten dollars is worth it, however, I think the oil companies should foot the whole bill. (X) It seems like an intelligent solution to the problem. (X) Escort the ships to keep from having another oil spill. (X) no

10729 I think we all have to bear the price of being dependent on oil. (X) It deals directly with the problem. Take care of it as it happens, the spills. Will stop the spills. (X) no

10732 Well, the ecology has to be protected, and the only one that will pay for it is the general populous. (X) no

10766 Well, you don't like to see wildlife and beaches destroyed like the Valdez did, and the guarantee that skilled and responsible people are handling the tankers is worth the cost.

10770 Because it has environmental impact and that area has to be protected.

10772 Be safer for the wildlife in the area. (X) If the public doesn't help out and the oil companies have to have this program, it would cost all of us much more in higher fuel charges.

10774 Protects the environment

10775 Important issue (X) The amount would be questionable. (X) Well, sixty dollars from all tax returns seems rather high. (X) We need to be concerned about our environment. (X) no

10777 Cause I care about the wildlife and the ocean, itself. (X)

10778 I'm on a budget and couldn't afford it. I'd pay the ten dollars just to help out. May create a hardship on people like us because it will only help up there.

10779 If it's going to prevent another oil spill, it's worth it. Won't even affect us in Pennsylvania. I may never see that part of the world.

10780 I've been involved as town councilor. The taxes are highest in N.Y. test. Only pay $120 if it was for one time. Early 70's program, gas burning cars, if they took care of the gas burning car in the 70's we would be a lot better off.

10781 Just to keep it clean.

10782 I think it is a good idea. I don't think me, in New York state, should pay anymore. Even those in the long run I would end up paying whatever happen.

10785 The fact it seems like a sure fire way to keep single hull tankers out of danger and the fact that the money amount is low. It's reasonable.

10787 I love ducks, deer, trees.

10788 (X) The whole thing goes back to Exxon. The guy admitted he went to sleep, and he left someone inadequate to run ship. (X)

10790 The impact on the environment (X) Any damage to natural wildlife or quality of human life should be protected.

10792 Cause it would save the shore and the animals living around, and it would keep the price down because you would have to pay for all the clean up and stuff. (X) no

10793 The safety of the wildlife and the water (X) It affects everyone.

10803 It would save the wildlife and the clean-up costs is expensive if there is another large spill.

10805 The environmental protection of all species. (X) No, Alaska is part of our country.

10807 The fact that you have to consider all aspects of the environment not necessarily where you are. Anything that damages the environment impacts everybody.

10809 Saving the birds and animals (X) no

10810 The fact that my grandchildren and their children and they should be able to see the wildlife and scenery. (X) Not destroy it.

10812 Protecting the wildlife and that area couldn't have another spill.

10814 Paying one time $120.00 is okay, because I feel it is the right thing to do. Why not help. It's like buying insurance and, maybe, you will need it but as soon as the policy is not taken out, you have an accident, big trouble. To be safe, yes, I will help one time.

10815 They should have thought of this a long time ago. We should protect this area. There aren't many natural beautiful places left. The wildlife and the area is untouched.

10816 It would protect the wildlife.

10817 Preserving nature and protecting the wildlife would be worth it.

10819 To protect the area and if the oil companies are gonna pay part of it. (X) Protecting the wildlife from being destroyed.

10820 I'm very concerned about the environment. (X) I'm concerned about it all over. I wish you were talking about it (the environment) here.

10822 The sea life, the birds, protection for them, would also save the oil and help economy by the loss of oil.

10823 Saving the wildlife (X) that's about it (X) and nature would be helped.

10824 To protect the wildlife and all. I would be willing to pay something for it.

10825 I think we need to preserve the world and need to start taking care of it. I think the oil companies should pay for all of it.

10827 The small amount of money to protect the wildlife, I wouldn't pay any more.

10831 Protection of wildlife and coastline

10832 Hopefully to prevent something like that from happening again, especially because a large part of our oil comes from there. (X) If it prevents accidents we would not lose. It would nip them in the bud.

10833 To do something positive is better than nothing, affects of a second spill would be cumulative. The way Exxon reacted to the first spill was terrible. They were irresponsible.

10846 I saw what it did to the wildlife. I have eight small oil wells, and I know what it does to the ground, and when I saw the amount of damage it did. Well (X) (silence)

10847 I hunt and fish, and I like to see government land set aside and taken care of. (X) Protect the wildlife (X)

10848 It would just help. I really don't know much about it. (X)

10849 I would want to help prevent another oil spill and more damage to the environment.

10852 Because it looks like it would work. It seems like the two ships would be able to take care of any spill.

10853 The design of the program seems good. The sea fence seems like it would do the job as it is nine feet in height and depth. The skimmers seemed like they would work adequately for the size of an upcoming spill.

10855 Because it would prevent a spill and anymore damage to the environment.

10859 The fact that all that wildlife was hurt. (X) no

10860 It sounds like it would work. Although it would cost quite a bit. It sounds like a simple solution to a complex problem. (X) No, that's about it.

10861 I think it is important that we keep the environment safe and protect the animals and birds. (X) It's better to spend the money to keep it safe than to spend it cleaning it up after a spill. (X) no

10862 It's an area I'd like to see protected and we've all been using, getting the benefit from the oil coming from the area.

10863 I have animals, and I'd want to protect them. I think an oil spill should be cleaned up quickly. (X) It would save a lot of birds and animals.

10864 Because it's going to cost the same or more, probably more. To clean up something, it seems like if we lose the oil we'll have to get it from somewhere else. It'll cost us more anyway. A one time $120.00 is nothing compared to what it would cost us to replace it on clean it up.

10866 I'm concerned about our environment, our natural resources, our lack of responsibility of American citizens.

10868 I can pay thirty but not sixty. I get paid only $5.25 an hour. (X) It's good to preserve the land for my children. (X)

10870 Because it is something good. (X) Because it protects the ocean from the oil. (X)

10872 It seems like a good idea because the oil is contained. It would stop an oil spill from happening again.

10873 It makes sense to me to have the two ships escorting the tanker. It is logical to try to prevent accidents. It is necessary to take precautions to save our environment.

10875 That they had a definite plan, that they could keep it contained. That the program would get the oil contained is fantastic for the animals, the wildlife, and the birds.

10876 I think when we take natural resources from a country that the users of the product should bear the burden of the safety. I think this program would work.

10877 I think we have a strange attitude about the things that happen to our environment. We need to do something about it. It would avert anything like that, the Valdez spill wouldn't happen again. (X) It would prevent the spills.

10878 It would protect the environment. (X) The wildlife

10881 I don't know a whole lot about it, but I don't think they would have a program if it wasn't good. (X)

10882 We need the oil. More of our own oil and quit getting oil from foreign countries. (X) We need to ship oil in a safe way.

10883 It seems like a good plan and it is only for one time. (X) The plan with the boat and the fence sound like would work okay. (X)

10884 Keep oil from ruining the water and killing the birds and animals. (X) Sounds like it would work.

10885 Well, it's better to pay a little bit it prevent something than to pay a whole lot after it's happen. (X) It sounds like a good sound suggestion to prevent a major spill. (X) no

10886 Being able to gather the oil back up and keeping it from killing more animals.

10888 Mainly so it doesn't happen again. (X) The wildlife being killed.

10889 Oh, to protect our environment

10924 If it would help the water and the birds and ducks and everything. I would be willing to pay the ten dollars, but you never know if you are going to be laid off or something, so I am sure if I would want to pay more. (X) I worry about the water. (X) Don't know.

10925 I felt that thirty wasn't too much. Oh, I think it would be workable, and it would help save the area from damage. (X) The wildlife and the shore.

10927 It was the ability to contain the oil and then scoop it up before it spreads. My answer is based on knowing the money will be used efficiently and that hiring personnel would be based on merit not connections. Equal opportunity for all people regardless of race, etc.

10928 Because I think thirty dollars isn't too much. (X) It will protect the environment and the wildlife and save a lot of money cleaning up. The wildlife would be protected and the coastal areas, but the oil companies should pay for this it should be part of the operative cost.

10929 It seems like a well thought out plan, quick acting. Having the two ships escorting it reduces the response time.

10930 I'd be willing to pay ten dollars in hopes that it would protect the wildlife.

10932 Well, it's such a pristine area and a spill does away with all the natural beauty and harms the wildlife.

10933 If I lived in the Alaskan area, I wouldn't want to give up the oil in the first place, and because it's a dangerous activity I believe the people should be protected so that the quality of their life remains the same.

10934 It's worth it to the environment. (X)

10936 That it is protective, it will work. (X) Prevent further damage to that coastline and that area of the country. (X) Prevent oil spill and contain any spill.

10961 An oil spill destroys area earth careless accidents are not what we should overlook. (X) The poor animals should not have to pay for what man does.

10962 Environmental safety (X)

10963 I like animals, and I don't feel they should have to suffer for our clumsiness.

10964 It stops the killing of wildlife and hurting the land. (X) Prevents all that killing

10965 Keep from ruining the environment. (X) There are lots more oil spills than just Alaska. The Texas coast has a real problem.

10968 The animals alone that could be harmed if we don't. (X)

10969 It would save oil and keep the oil prices down. (X) That's about all.

10970 To protect our environment, if we keep having oil spills there won't be any wildlife left. They won't be able to repopulate themselves. (X) no

11008 Because of the damage it did up there. (X) To the birds and the animals.

11009 Because I care about the environment. (X) The ocean, the fish, and the animals and birds (X) no

11013 It's for a worthy cause. I want to see the environment protected. (X)

11015 Avoiding another oil spill in a place which has already had one. The way that it would be recovered is good. (X) no

11016 Well, I don't like to see wildlife killed like before.

11017 The eliminating the fact of oil spills (X) and preserving our wildlife. (X) That's all.

11018 It would help, and I'm glad other people are helping. (X) I'd be doing something for protection of the animals and beaches.

11029 Protect the environment (X) all the various kinds of wildlife that live there (X) and keep the beautiful forests clean.

11030 That it seems like the answer right now. I think we have to try and avoid another spill, and the cost effectiveness justifies the means. The cost is relatively low and the benefits would be much greater.

11031 Because if every body votes "yes" for our own protection then there will be enough money at sixty dollars. (X) Because if everybody gets together we won't have this problem again. (X) The oil company.

11032 We should pay something for the area that is at risk. It is better to pay than have to fight another Persian Gulf war. I still have a concern on how to protect tax payer from paying double. (X)

11033 Other people get damage from it. (X) I imagine to help the fishermen, will help them financially. (X) Don't know.

11034 Saving the wildlife. They ought to get away from oil period. There are dozens of other ways to power autos without using an internal combustion engine.

11038 It's a low cost. (X) With all the oil coming out of the area, it would at least be protected. (X) It will eliminate a spill in this area.

11040 I think the ideas are good. It's a reasonable way to cope with a problem that's not going to go away. A flat tax would be hard on the poor. I don't like that. (X) no

11041 Just like a good idea something we need. (X) Just the whole program sounds safe to me. (X) Save the environment.

11042 I can't afford to support a oil company. I am not interested at all. (X) no

11043 Well, the way I look at it is a start to prevent another oil spill from getting out of control.

11044 That it's protecting the land. I want to go to Alaska someday. I think the escort ships would protect it, at least there would be no major damage to the water and shoreline with this.

11046 I just think it's a very important issue. If you can prevent another oil spill, and the loss of oil it would be worth it. No, that covers it. Oil is an important resource that we can't afford to lose, and the expense of cleanup is great.

11047 I would vote for it if it is a one time tax. (X) It would keep the cost of gas lower.

11049 They would use my tax money for less worth while things anyway. If it would prevent damage whether it's here or there. We all suffer from the damage eventually, because the cost filters down, and we all lose if animals and other wildlife are damaged or natural resources like oil are lost.

11051 It's a small price to pay to protect the wildlife.

11053 Safer for the birds and animals. (X) no

11054 If we help the one time, we are helping ourselves. This will keep the oil prices down and the consumer don't have this (one) thing to worry about. (X) Yes, it's worth a try but please don't come back again.

11056 The amount of them the oil we will get from them, the oil amount used won't go up and it would be worth paying for. (X) Slower increase of oil price to consumer. The price of oil we use wouldn't go up, and it would be worth paying for program.

11057 Protect wildlife and nature, itself.

11058 Because what the oil did to the environment. Because I've been to Alaska I've seen the beauty of it like the birds, the animals the bald eagles and so on.

11060 You know, protecting the animals and birds. (X) no

11062 I'd like to protect the environment. (X) The foreign purchasers should contribute the major portion of the costs. Japan gets too much of our oil now. (X)

11064 They need to protect it, the birds and the mammals, but they shouldn't spend a lot of money for it.

11066 Well, because of the birds and animals and environmental protection. (X) They would not die.

19

11068 'Cause it wasn't very much money and it could stop it from happening again. (X) the oil spill

11069 Damage to sea life

11070 The protection of the environment

11072 Because I don't want to see the environment hurt.

11073 How the ships would be able to clean up the oil spills. (X) no

11089 Because it was going to protect the environment and, hopefully, in the future we'll be able to supply our own country's oil needs. (X) If we could be independent if would be worth more money to me.

11091 Well, I feel like it is time our government, and environmental protection agencies should be helping protect the environment.

11093 I think it is beneficial even though it is desolate country it is an area that needs to be preserved. (X) I'm conservation minded and with the loss of wildlife the Valdez spill caused it is definitely worth it to me.

11094 Because I think it's important to keep the area free of oil spills, but ten dollars won't break me financially, but when it comes to thirty dollars you are getting on up there, and I would have other things I'd want to spend that much on.

11096 The fact that the Alaskan area is a very delicate environment, that America needs the oil from Alaska to be less dependent on the oil from the Middle East. (X) I would consider the payment an insurance against environmental damage.

11098 Actually, I'm for it if it's ten dollars if it's more the oil companies should pay all of it. They have big profits. They should be responsible for it all. (X)

11101 To prevent another disaster, ecological disaster and without the program Americans would panic if there was another spill which would lead to a push for other laws (unnecessary) which would impact oil companies financially and lead to higher costs to the consumer.

11103 Well, any program that seems to be efficient and get the job done is worth while, and we've got to start somewhere to protect our environment. It's going to affect all of us.

11105 Important to protect the environment and that when they had the accident the prices went up, so it might increase cost of gas, probably gauging. (X) no

11107 Seeing all the total wildlife killed. I like wildlife.

11112 The fact that I think of myself as an environmentalist, and if we're going to have to depend on getting all our oil from Alaska I would like to think we are trying to make the transportation of that as safe and clean as possible. It appears to be effective.

11113 The fact that if something does happen they can contain it and be able to pump it up before it gets back to the shoreline. They should have used this before if they had know about it. (X)

11114 The fact that it's helping the environment.

18

11116 Prevention. To me it's a good idea, but if you get the crews to take alcohol tests we wouldn't need all this stuff. But nobody pays attention to that. (X) To prevent the oil spill because people are on drugs and alcohol, and they get hired and paid anyway.

11117 For thirty bucks, it's worth the program to save the mammals and the other wildlife.

11119 It seems like the program is very contained. It seems like the best thing available.

11120 If it stops the damage then it's worth it. It seems like a viable situation with the fence and all. It seems like it would keep the animals and shoreline protected.

11121 We like to have a cleaner environment. It costs to keep it clean and this escort ship program would help to keep it clean for the generation to come.

11122 I think it's important that, A, we present oil spills and, B, that there is more concern for the ecology.

11124 I think just the whole thing. (X) Saving the wildlife, protecting the shore

11125 Six dollars a year is a small cost to save the area. It's do beautiful. It pissed me off when this spill happened. (X) To preserve the wildlife and the ocean.

11127 The fact that the environment is worth the money. (X) The safety factors in it. (X) Containing the oil spill. (X)

11128 I don't think the people should pay for it. I think the oil company should pay. (X) Hate to see any wildlife killed.

11133 I think it's step that we all have to help keep our country beautiful for our children. (X) To keep the country as clean as it is. (X) shoreline

11134 Once environment is destroyed it's hard to reclaim. (X) From years to decades to resolve itself. It's easier to have preventive rather than curative programs. (X) no

11135 Because of the effect of the last oil spill (X) Because of the extensive damage. (X) Loss of sea life (X) That's it.

11136 Well, it would make the environment safer. (X) The wildlife and make it a cleaner place for people to go and to see the beauty of it. (X)

11138 To protect the birds the animals and the people that get into the water.

11139 I rather pay now than later. (X) I feel the clean-up cost would be passed down to us in higher oil prices.

11140 I love animals and birds. (X) No other reason, I just love animals.

11141 My nature, I'm willing to help the environment for my kids' future (X) no

11143 It would avoid big spill again. (X) Would protect the wildlife and the birds nesting area. (X) no

11146 Knowing that it will help the pollution and the animal life. I guess the fishing industry has been badly hurt during this one so wouldn't want that to happen again.

11149 Well, I am thinking about the environment.

11152 I feel that really important to protect the animals and beaches all over. By protecting them we protect ourselves.

11154 To make the environment safe.

11155 Think it is a good idea, if they can come up with the money. (X) Hate to see any wildlife killed. (X) That it.

11157 To protect the environment

11158 Because I think they could have more than one spill. Environmentalists use to turn me off. Now, I know they were right. (X) nothing

11163 I'd pay ten dollars for protecting the environment, but I think thirty dollars from each household is too much just for that one area. If it covered other areas that would be different.

11164 It's a good program because it would protect the wildlife.

11166 To protect the wildlife and wilderness.

11167 To protect the environment

11168 To protect anything in the world like that because we're always helping other countries, and it's a small one time fee to have to pay.

11169 Well, I just don't like to see wildlife ruined. Somehow in the long run it probably cost us to clean up the mess anyway. (X) no

11171 I feel that if we keep getting the oil. It's the right priority. It would help save on electricity. (This is not a shallow comment. See D-12.)

11172 Because if we do have another spill, gas would probably go up and we'd still have to pay it anyway. It would be more that $10.00 then.

11173 Because I love animals, anything to save and protect the animals is worth money to me. To prevent them being hurt or killed.

11174 Everybody uses oil and we have to be responsible for it. We will either have to pay for it now or later. Even at $60.00, I'd like to see how they would spend the money.

11175 It is something that has to be done. If there is another spill, it has to be taken care of. We need that oil so we must be prepared. The double-hulled plan is a good one!

11176 Because of the fact that it would contain the oil and save the environment. You have to put money into something to save money in the future.

11177 It seems like a good idea; it would stop an oil spill from happening again.

11178 I think it's a prototype for other programs. (X) It would expand the Coast Guard system of protecting the environment. (X) nothing

11181 Safety

11182 Help prevent accidents to the environment.

11183 It would protect the wildlife and the environment. However, that's just a minor step. A lot more steps have to be taken. I don't believe the fence will take up all the oil.

11190 It's everybody's problem, will fall back on us eventually, it's everyone's responsibility. (X) no

11191 Protect the wildlife (X) protect the fishing areas there (X) no

11192 Help our environment (X) and help kids in the future (X) We must protect our planet now before we destroy it. (X) no

11194 Safety of the tankers (X) Keep any new spills from spreading to beaches and would not kill so much of the fish and wildlife in the area. (X) no

11195 Investing in my own future and protect our planet. Once the planet is destroyed we can't go flying off to another planet. (X) no

11204 For the protection of the environment in that location due to the high risk of that industry and transportation of the oil product.

11205 I think it sounds feeble, and it's an alternative instead of having nothing meaning no protection. Chances are it could easily (spill) happen again.

11206 To save the animals

11207 I think it's important to save the birds and the animals.

11209 I like the fact that the oil would get all scooped up.

11212 To keep the environment clean

11213 Will it would help keep the environment safe.

11215 I think it's one of those, "we reap from nature, we should give back to nature." I don't think it should matter where on earth it is, when damage happens to the environment we should be there to assist in protecting it.

11217 Because I just think it would protect the environment. We wouldn't want the same thing to happen again, although I feel the chances of it happening are slim.

11218 Just to help the environment and to make it easy to transport oil again.

11220 I'm using oil as a fuel and this is a start in the right direction. We have to do something.

11221 I think it will affect all of us, and I do want the environment taken care of.

11223 The environment is important. (X) no

11224 I just care. (X) no

11225 I think the environment and wildlife should be protected from oil spills.

11228 So that they would protect the water and the wildlife.

11233 We are all in the same boat. We must help out to protect our wildlife and waters. (X) Well, even then we will end up paying the whole shot in the end. (X) Well, the oil companies would only raise prices to get back anything they had to pay out. (X) no

11234 If nobody paid anything then nothing would be done. (X) It's the people's responsibility to try to make sure those kind of spills don't happen again. (X) Sure we are asked to help out the oil companies but we'll end up paying the whole cost in the end anyway.

11239 It can be implemented quicker and it doesn't leave the regulation up to the companies.

11241 The environment (X) the containment of the oil

11269 It would save the birds and the animals.

11270 Because I don't like animals to be killed and I think this would protect them.

11271 Well, I think that's how the country works. Everybody has to cooperate to make it cheaper.

11273 If you can have the spill (oil) stopped by such a containment you can solve the spill problem before it gets too bad.

11274 The life of the planet is important to us all. (X) Wildlife and plant life are essential.

11276 Well, I feel it's important that we protect wilderness areas from damage. The birds and the wildlife should be protected.

11278 That it could help prevent another oil spill.

11279 The environment deserves top priority. The government is not spending enough money on the environmental problems and prevention. We should develop alternative energy so we are not so dependent on oil.

11281 We have to protect the resourse in Alaska.

11283 Because it helps the environment. (X) The animals (X) I don't know.

11285 Maybe it would be a beginning it would save a lot of animals and birds.

11288 Because it seems like one of the first dedicated efforts to prevent oil spills. It has to be done. The cost involved would be less than the cost of clean-up.

11501 I can see where it would be beneficial, but I think the government should take the money we are spending on aid to foreign countries and pay for this program. (X) It would mean $10.00 to me to know the environment was protected. (X) It would save the coast.

11503 That is would save the lives of the mammals and birds. To keep from losing the oil.

11504 The fact that it can save wildlife and protect the environment.

11505 The possibility of protecting the environment and the creatures that depend on it including us.

11506 Just saving the wildlife and protecting the shoreline

11507 Because it didn't cost any more than that.

11509 To protect the coastline and the birds and animals that are around there.

11510 Just to protect all the wildlife, really. (X) Well, all the environmental concern just to help the environment. It would cost more in the long run.

11511 To help the fishes and other birds by the sea

11513 It saves the wildlife. (X)

11516 I think it's important to protect with so many ships going through there but I think the oil companies can afford to pay most of it. They make enough off of us.

11518 It's a small price to pay for a guarantee. (X) That this won't happen again. (X) no

2 4

11520	If that was the only way out I'd vote for it. Something has to be done. (X) The concept is good, but I think in the end the oil companies wouldn't pay a dime and they would jack their prices up to compensate for the money they paid out. The government could prevent the prices from increasing by putting a freeze at the pumps. However, the service station would be caught in the middle.
11521	The idea they would do something about it (oil spill) like build double-hulled tankers and get C.G. equipment to escort ships and combat oil spills.
11522	Reduce the risk of another large oil spill. That's where most of the oil comes from.
11523	The wildlife and the beaches need to be protected.
11524	To protect the environment
11526	So it would never happen again. (X) So another big oil spill would never happen again. (X) Because of the damage to the environment
11527	It would protect the wildlife. Hopefully, would keep prices from going up anymore, because of loss. (X) no
11529	It would work. (X) It's important to save the environment, somethings you can't put a price on. (X)
11530	Because the oil is going to used by us and if something goes wrong we still have to pay for it. (X) It would help protect the environment and prevent damage and protect the lives of the birds and mammals. (X)
11532	Well, $30 does not seem to be as much as $60. $30 is worth it for $60 I'd take a chance that it would never happen again. (X) That would be worth it. I'm one that loves nature. I love wildlife. I can't describe it. It's exhilarating.
11578	We have to protect our environment. We have no choice if we want anything to be left for our children.

A-20A. IF NECESSARY PROBE FOR SPECIFIC EFFECT. FOR EXAMPLE, IF R REFERS TO "THE ENVIRONMENT" SAY: How did you think the environment would be affected by the program?

CASE	VERBATIM
10001	Oil is important at this time. (X) If the plan goes into effect wildlife will be preserved.
10005	It's a small step to protecting the environment, but we have to take a step at time. We have to do something.
10020	Protect the land and wildlife.
10026	If people don't give something for it, it will never get off the ground. I'm sure some will support it, and it will get going. (X) no other comments.
10027	If it (the program) goes to expectations of what we are talking about, this program would be wonderful, and I'm assuming it would be pretty near right.
10047	Oh no, you want me to think, and this is so early in my day. (X) In the event of a spill we wouldn't have the same thing happen as did, without the protection, the oil damage to wildlife and the coastline area.
10060	I was concerned with the safety of the birds and animals. An accident like that is an unnecessary thing.
10061	I love the ocean and worry how this affects it. (X) I worry about the land and the ocean more than I do about the birds.
10063	Birds (X) eagles, walruses and seals (X) I don't remember the other kinds of birds.
10065	I think it would help that the oil spill from happening again. (X) All the wildlife and the shorelines of the islands could be saved. (X) That's all.
10080	The wildlife would be endangered.
10087	Other parts of the country are destroyed and there is no chance to do anything for the environment.
10091	(X) It would save those birds. I love animals, and the water it would keep the waters clean.
10093	The whole food chain has to be protected, but, as I said before, I want to see the program as it is put into print if it goes to a vote.
10094	I think it would protect the whole area. (X) the wildlife
10098	It would keep shoreline clean they have beautiful area. Even those it much cooler then New York.
10104	The wildlife and it will give a chance for young people to get a job. (X) no
10105	We're concerned about the environment (X) wildlife probably (X) no
10106	Why are we trying to protect the environment, people, isn't it?
10107	Animals and birds
10108	I don't like that it's only for Prince William Sound, and I don't think the oil companies should get off that easy. They should pay more often.

21

10110 Wildlife

10112 Environmental protection (X) animals, land, all in general

10116 Animal life and the coastlines (X) the people living there (X) no

10118 The wildlife and animals

10119 Animals, water

10123 (X) We don't need to lose oil. It will help protect the animals.

10126 Wildlife particularly

10127 Help wildlife

10133 It would help. It would give more money to do stuff. Clean up where they have already had a spills. Depends on how they spend it.

10135 If there's no more spills there'd be no more contamination, at least through a spill.

10153 Well, maybe there wouldn't be any more oils spilled on the birds and fish and animals.

10156 Basically, area I'd say, not having the pollution in there. (X) protect human beings too (X) pollution of the water and the air (X) that's it

10164 If it prevents another spill that's valuable because the wildlife needs to be protected especially if they haven't recovered from the last spill.

10165 Shouldn't be any more birds and animals killed, if that program works.

10166 Prevent it from reaching shore.

10170 (X) No, that's all.

10173 The environment, particularly the wildlife, would not be further harmed.

10175 It would be helped. (X) Keeping the oil out of the water, helping the fish and all.

10178 It keeps down damage to the wildlife.

10183 Mistakes against the environment and the pollution of water will be protected and the earth because of the rain cycle.

10194 No doubt, it would help. (X) no

10197 It would save the animals and the ocean.

10200 The birds seemed to be the ones in the most danger. (X) That's it.

10207 As you know where oil has been spilled nothing will grow for awhile. Would hate to see it affect the trees that way. (X) It could spread inward farther if the spills continuously.

10208 The impact appeared to be minimal. (X) Maybe, it wouldn't spread to any of the wildlife nor sea life.

10209 The environment would be improved by the safety precautions to insure the area safety. Due to the vast area they need to watch even more closely.

10212 To the environment (X) no

10216 We won't have gasoline if no crude. It will effect the United States. The factories can't move because of no power and it goes (he pointed down). (X) no

10220 There wouldn't be a spill in that one area.

10228 I don't know, just keep the fish alive.

10236 It would just prevent another oil spill. (X) The same as the other, you know birds and animals would die. (X) no

10240 It would protect the wildlife against another oil spill and being destroyed.

10241 The environment's wildlife would be protected.

10251 Wildlife

10256 It will help the environment in case of a spill. It could be contained a lot quicker, and it's definitely better to have a program like that. (X) That's it.

10257 It would give time for the bird population to recover. Another spill might be worse.

10271 It would be kept safe.

10274 I don't know. I feel sorry for those animals and the birds.

10276 I don't know exactly, just sounds good.

10280 Would keep the wildlife and nature safe from harm.

10281 Obviously it would improve it, less chance of killing of animals and polluting of water.

10282 Water and wildlife would be more protected.

10283 Do less damage to the environment. (X) Well, the animals and the wildlife would be better protected.

10285 Positively (X) wildlife

10293 Save the cost of clean up and save the birds and wildlife. I still question what the scientists say. I think they may be wrong.

10294 Wildlife

10295 It will not harm the birds and wildlife.

10296 No damage to wildlife or sinking into ground which leaves long term damage. (X) no

10298 Birds, sea life (X) no

10299 They wouldn't be harmed.

10302 I don't know. Would just save them.

10305 It would improve the environment by taking safety precautions to see that it didn't happen. (X) Would save the fishing industry and that part and the water.

10306 By saving it, with the sea fence, it would get it in there and keep it. They would be able to save the land. Would be confined (the oil)

10308 I don't know. Increase the population of the birds and animals, keep the beaches and shoreline clean so people could use them.

10310 (X) That oil, fish and birds would be protected from that oil, similar to what we've seen already in these pictures, one of these pictures on TV, the men on the beaches

10323 A positive effect on the land and wildlife (X) prevent pollution (X) save the sea life and birds, too (X) no

10325 (X) Help it. (X) Won't cause all the problems if another oil spill, then not so many birds and fish would be killed. (X) Fishing is the people's way of making a living in that area. (X) no

10326 Prevent oil spills from damaging the land so much, and not so many birds and sea type animals would be destroyed. (X) no

10329 Can control the spill faster. (X) Won't have all the contamination we had with the first spill. (X) no

10332 Help save a lot of things, birds, coasts, water animals, no pollution to the environment (X) no

10337 By any major oil spill, they would take the necessary measures to contain the oil. (X) It wouldn't spread the oil onto the shore. Those waters move quite fast. (X)

10338 (Already mentioned in A-20)

10341 It makes for an unbalanced environment. You can not disturb it. You will mix up the whole thing. (X) It will protect. It will keep oil from getting on shore. I don't know if it will do it but a gamble we have to take.

10343 Well, let's see, make it safer, the ships less chance of accidents (X) I want to birds and fish saved. (X) no

10352 I would hate to see all the birds and animals in that area killed. (X) I would be willing to pay what I can to help keep the area clean and safe for the animals.

10353 Well, all that oil on the waters is a big mess. (X) Fish cannot live in oily water. (X) Birds and animals also need clean water and clean land.

10354 I think even more birds and animals will be damaged if we have more oil spills.

10355 The land and waters need to remain clean for many reasons. (X) Fishing is important in that area. I would rather see programs to save oil than to save birds.

10357 I don't think it would affect it. (X) It's going to keep environment cleaner. It's going to protect the environment. (X) with no further spills.

10362 (X) No (X) Do not like to see any life whether wildlife or others killed.

10363 I think the program would help to keep an oil spill from happening again. (X) It would protect wildlife. (X) nope

10364 If there isn't an oil spill it won't be ruining the beaches and it won't be killing the wildlife.

10365 Even though it would save wildlife, you would have the pollution of the extra ships used as escorts

20

10369 (X) No, that's it.

10375 Keeping an oil spill from killing all the animals and birds. (X) no

10379 Would reduce the chance of large spill. I don't see how scientists can predict that there will be no long term effects.

10383 No more damage like the last spill

10385 Hopefully, the environment would be held in status quo.

10398 Less birds would die and less damage to the land and the fish. The quicker they clean it up the better and cheaper it would be. (X)

10400 It would be used to escort ships and protect the environment. (X)

10408 (X) We just need to do all we can to protect the wildlife and our shores of any type of damage.

10409 (X) Mostly the land (X) that's it.

10410 The wildlife, sea life, plants, and the shore (X) that's it.

10411 (X) Do not like to see any wildlife killed.

10412 All types of wildlife

10413 (X) I hate to see any wildlife destroyed. (X) That's about it.

10423 To protect the fish and the fowl and the coastlines. (X) no

10430 Prevent another spill that would effect the beaches, birds, animals in the areas. I have seen sea fence in Persian Gulf spill, and it looks very effective. (X) That's all.

10437 I have no idea if it would protect the Sound from oil spills, so I want to see the program results before I pay anymore.

10439 No more oil spills would keep the price of gas and oil down and keep from damaging the wildlife.

10448 I thought it would be kept up better, kept cleaner.

10451 (X) The birds covered with oil. (X) no

10452 Need to prevent animals from becoming extinct. (X) Might be next time.

10454 Solution to preventing environmental damage from oil spills. (X) To protect environment without having to cut off tanker traffic.

10457 The wildlife and the animals and the beaches

10463 It would protect against future oil spills and keeping the water from being contaminated.

10470 The birds would be protected!

10475 It would keep the oil from getting the coastline.

10480 I feel anything foreign going into our water, sky is dangerous and we need to protect our water and ozone layer, keep it clean for our children and our children's children. It's the most important commodity we have to leave.

26

10483 It would be assured there'd be no danger to wildlife and shoreline. (X) It would be protected by the program.

10484 There'd be less shoreline spoiled and fewer wildlife harmed.

10486 The wildlife, the beauty of the company, and the beaches

10501 I don't know.

10528 By making sure there are no more oil spills (X) no

10529 It would prevent any oil spills that would cause that much harm. (X) no

10533 Although a spill cannot always be prevented this program would reduce the possibility of greater damage to wildlife and the environment. (X) no

10534 I think it would be better all around if they can contain the spill in one place. (X) no

10538 (X) The wildlife should be saved from these type of things. (X) That's it.

10539 Mostly the wildlife (X) That's it.

10541 Just the wildlife that would be fish, birds and all that live there.

10543 People in this country must learn not to waste so much. If we were more careful we would not have to buy oil from foreign countries.

10545 This would make the environment safe. (X) The waters would be clean for fish. (X) The beaches would be clean for birds and wildlife.

10546 I would like the birds, animals and marine life to still be around when my children are my age. (X) Careless oil handling is destroying our coasts.

10553 It would be contained so it wouldn't get on the shore and affect the birds.

10554 Well, just the idea the wildlife would be safe from another oil spill. That would be great. I don't like to see birds and animals hurt.

10557 It would prevent another accident. It would save the balance of wildlife and the ocean. It would work like preventative medicine.

10558 The land and animals would be protected.

10559 First of all, the sea life and the land, this would minimize the effects on the earth and man. This Persian Gulf thing is terrible. It will take many years for the earth to recover from that.

10572 Just protected in general (X) no

10575 The captain wasn't performing duties, left untrained second mate in charge. More attention to avoid straying from channel. Equipment will be there.

10578 Stop environmental damage and save the wildlife

10585 It would help it. (X) They're would be less chance the environment would be destroyed from the oil.

10593 Well, all the birds and stuff, there wouldn't be as many in the water. It wouldn't go on the beaches, and that's where they live, isn't it? Or mess around, anyway.

10602 That tanker escort you mentioned should help a lot. (X) Help contain the spill, keep the oil away from the shorelines and wildlife.

10603 The water and the air travel other places.

10610 It would keep it from being harmed. (X) Well, the birds and animals would be protected.

10613 especially the birds

10615 Protecting the wildlife, the marine life and the people who depend upon fishing for industry.

10622 The animals could be endangered that do not live exclusively in Alaskan waters, like the whales, fish, microbes, etc.

10624 Just felt they would initiate some kind of program that would prevent another oil spill.

10625 The birds that died, it would save them.

10630 I know it will be a hellacious cost. (X) It would protect the environment. These spills are bad and have long lasting effects.

10631 Something needs to be done. (X) I'm just not thinking well tonight. I'm just for it.

10634 To protect the animals, the birds and the people.

10636 The wildlife, keep from another spill from killing the wildlife (X) no

10640 The fish and maybe the water supply itself will be protected.

10647 It should help prevent another oil spill and spare the damage done earlier.

10650 Protecting the animals and environment from an oil spill. (X) That's all.

10661 The wildlife and the coastal areas

10677 The micro organisms and the wildlife (X) nothing else

10678 Future of our planet depends on how we care for our air and our land. (X) And, also, the wildlife that are a part of this planet.

10679 We, as Americans, have used and abused the land. We must respect what we have, or we will soon loose it.

10683 I feel like if it can save, even though there's going to be a certain amount of damage already anticipated so I feel like there's going to be some impact anyway and this would minimize it. (X) Especially the wildlife and the seal like (X) Minimize what damage we can.

10685 It would help the animals if they didn't have an oil spill. (X) no

10688 The animals and the shoreline would no longer be in such danger from the spill.

10689 There would be a lot less loss to the animals and the fish with the program. (X) And the water, it would be kept safer, cleaner.

10694 Not so many animals and birds would be killed.

10696 The air and the climate (X) Without fresh air we're dead. (X)

10699 Saving oil which is a natural resource. (X) The wildlife would be protecting and the trees and beaches and nature. I think it would work.

10710 I hate to think of those birds and animals being covered by all that oil.

10712 I want the spills stopped, because I do not want any part of our planet damaged. (X) The beauty of the land should not be damaged.

10714 Keeping clean water in the area and, also, preventing water shortages that could cause droughts. (X) no

10715 No particular part but don't want oil wasted and damage to wildlife and waters. (X)

10717 Air, water, spil pollution (X) wildlife

10770 Birds and wildlife

10772 Improve it.

10774 Prevents damage to the water. (X) Limits damage to wildlife. (X) Wouldn't contaminate the beaches. (X) no

10775 Well, we wouldn't have so much land and water polluted with more large oil spills, maybe. (X) no

10778 Would help make the environment safer and better. We get a lot of fish from Alaska which could be contaminated.

10779 If it's run properly and already has been tested it should take care of it or, at least, have a plan if it does happen the next time.

10781 Just that it would keep it clean

10787 It would be a basic answer. (X) Probably, it's worth a try. (X) That's all.

10788 It would be helped a lot if they did it right away. (X) The wildlife would be protected somewhat.

10803 It can cause damage to livelihood of the fishermen in the area.

10820 It would prevent another spill. (X) The birds and the mammals would all survive. It was terrible that those animals had to suffer.

10833 Why should the Coast Guard be involved. It should be a private company involved. The environment would not be affected like the first spill because of the ability to contain the second spill.

10849 More animals would be killed and the shores would be damaged. (X) no

10855 A good effect (X) It would be good to keep the birds and animals from being hurt again and stop the mess.

10859 If they go ahead with the program it will give the animals, birds and environment a chance to get back on their feet and growth to return. (X) no

10860 It would be safer. (X) I think just the prevention and the safety of animal life is the main thing. (X) no

10864 To me it's worth it to save the wildlife. (X) Whatever the oil would damage it would be worth to save. (X) Just protecting it.

10866 The vegetation, trees, and the wildlife.

10870 It would keep the birds, and the animals safe from oil. Also the fish in the sea, too.

10878 The wildlife, it would damage them, birds, a lot more. I think a lot more would die.

10881 It is just not a good idea to go spilling oil. (X) We need to save all the oil that we can.

10882 I know we have to have oil for our country, and we need to be careful how we do this.

10883 I like to do things to help. (X) Well, we don't need to be making a big mess by spilling oil all over the shore like in the pictures.

10884 I love birds and animals, and I think we should keep the land clean.

10889 The earth itself, the water, the land, the birds, and the fish, being wildlife or humans.

10933 The ultimate damage to the environment would be a more serious problem than we did (? not clear) that time.

10934 It would prevent an oil spill and protect the animals. (X) no

10961 The beaches are ruined, and birds are made to suffer.

10962 We are killing our future by killing, the environment. (X) All aspects of the environment (X) All the wildlife, water pollution is a big problem.

10963 The pictures of those animals and birds covered with oil just broke my heart.

10964 Another step toward keeping our planet clean and safe. (X) no other

10965 Animals and beaches are what I see that was hurt. (X) That's all I can see. (Note: following from B-4) There are more oil spills in the Gulf of Mexico.

11013 The pollution to the water and damage to wildlife.

11029 When my kids are big I want them to be able to see all sorts of wild places and animals. We are killing off too many species of wildlife now.

11030 It would be protected if it does everything it says it would do, and it sounds like it should because there would be someone there immediately after accident to contain. That's the key.

11031 If we have program then the environment will be okay then we will be kind to animals. (X) The people's health over there.

11032 I feel we have protect our sources, of oil, direct our resources there. (X) I think we have to protect the environment. (X) Protect the wildlife and the quality of the life of the people who live there, protect the ocean.

11033 I think the animals and wildlife would be helped. Wouldn't have to put up with the oil. (X) Don't know.

11040 It couldn't be 100% effective. But it's a start. I think we need to make corporations not just oil companies realize they will be punished for what they do. (X) Also, if seems like on a smaller scale, we could have it in other parts of the U.S. We need to protect wildlife and our children and grandchildren from such accidents that hurt the environment. (X)

11041 A lot of wildlife and vegetation would be protected, be safe.

11043 I think it will help save a lot of the environment. (X) It can save a lot of oil, too.

11044 The oil would not be spilled and kill birds and animals and cover the land.

11062 The kill was not too bad. (X) Hopefully, there wouldn't be any damage to the birds and fish.

11064 It probably would keep them from being killed by another spill.

11069 Save the animals and sea life (X) That's all.

11070 (X) The birds you were talking about (X) the wildlife (X) no

11072 If they do what they say, it should contain it and would prevent another spill. They would be able to contain it right on the spot.

11089 Without another or more oil spill(s) the wildlife can replace itself and be safe (X) no

11091 Well, it should prevent another oil disaster from occurring and causing damage to shoreline, fish and natural wildlife. (X) That's about it.

11096 That is would be positively effectivs by preventative measures as described by the preventative program your presented. (X) That covers it.

11098 I would pay to protect the environment. The program will be changed too many times before it's final. (X) No more oil onto the shore nor effecting the birds.

11103 Protect wildlife, fowl and fish and, therefore, it would protect the human population. It's a chain reaction. What affects animals affects us.

11114 Presented maintenance (X) to the wildlife, the shoreline and basically everything

11116 It would make up for human error, which wouldn't happen if people paid attention. (X) no

11117 If you could contain the oil with that fence device, the environment would certainly be protected from harm.

11119 The environment would be saved if they could keep the oil within the fence and then remove it.

11121 It will (the transportation of oil) be controlled. The environment will be safer for this program.

11122 It looks to me that if oil was contained by this system that the sea life and the birds would be protected. The amount of animals protected is hypothetical.

11134 Save it from destruction of spills, animal population and fishery population. Making it sounder for economy. People there make livelihood by fishing. (X) no

11139 It would be more damage to coastal area, and, also, our grand and great-grand children would be paying later.

11149 Well, if you are prepare for something. (X) The damage to the land and the wildlife

11154 To make the environment safe, to safe the fish and the wildlife

11157 The animals, the shoreline (X) the water (X) no

11158 It will kill more wildlife.

11163 The birds, the beaches. It would keep the oil from damaging them.

11167 I think in that area it would be the loss of wildlife.

11168 Well, to protect the epvironment, the animals and the birds.

11171 It would help the environmen over there. (X) It was a bad spill and killed too much stuff.

11174 The environment would be protected a lot better. It would be preventative measure.

11177 It would keep the environment free from damage by oil spills. Anything would help the environment after an oil spill.

11181 Hopefully what happened before wouldn't happen again. (X) No harm to the birds.

11182 Birds and animals wouldn't be harmed.

11204 Protecting the nature, state of the land, beaches, and the wildlife and, hopefully, to save money in the long run.

11212 Water, air, animals

11213 The coastal area and the animals

11217 I feel the environment would be safer for this program. It would keep a tighter watch on the people running the ships.

11218 The wildlife need to be protected.

11220 Affected positively. It would help save the birds and wildlife.

11221 Hopefully, no oil will be spilled, and the shoreline, the birds and animals will be protected, especially the wildlife.

11223 Marine life would be harmed. (X) no

11224 (X) The people, the environment, the fish, an environmental problem could occur here and I would expect people in other parts of the country to help out. (X) no

11239 Favorably, it won't be subjected to oil spills. (X) The marine life and birds won't be hurt.

11241 All marine life in general (X) would be protected

11271 (Re-asked) Try to protect the areas from oil spills.

11278 That it would protect the water, the fish, the birds and the environment.

11279 It would provide preventative measures and protection for the wildlife fishing and scenic beauty.

11281 Two ways prevent pollution and enhance the area. (X) Water quality protection of the birds their habitat and the mammals.

11288 It would be preventative in nature, to the coastline and the welfare of the animals.

11509 It would enhance it from the oil.

11510 Just insure that the environment would not be hurt. I think that the program would really help.

11513 I'm not sure, not really it wouldn't tear up where they're living, I guess that's what I mean it's there homes isn't it?

11516 I don't know. Too many ships going could cause a lot of pollution too which could hurt the environment about as much as an oil spill.

11522 It would be safer. (X) Less chance for major oil spills in Prince William Sound. (X) The wildlife and their habitat.

11523 It would give them a pretty place to live. It would save the birds and animals.

11524 The animals, the birds.

11526 Then everything can get back to normal, how it was before (X) and stay that way. (X) The shoreline, the animal and the birds, so they'd have their normal habitats. (X) nothing

11532 (X) It would save fish, wildlife. It would save shoreline. It would be an asset.

11578 It's not going to deteriorate.

SECTION B

That ends the main part of the interview. Now I would like to ask you about what you had in mind when you answered the last few questions I asked.

B-1. The first question is about what would happen if the escort ship program is not put into effect. (PAUSE)

SHOW CARD 8

Earlier I told you that without the escort ship program, scientists expect that sometime in the next ten years there would be another large oil spill in Prince William Sound causing the same amount of damage as the Exxon Valdez spill. (PAUSE)

When you decided how to vote, how much damage did you think there would be in the next ten years without the program -- about the same amount of damage as caused by the Valdez spill, or more damage, or less damage?

Data Coding

Codes:

environment: environment, nature, beauty, earth, ecology, area, PWS

wildlife: animals, birds, fish, mammals, wildlife, sea mammals, sea life, microbes

land: land, shores, shoreline, coastal, beaches, trees, wilderness.

prevention: prevent, cleanup, no damage, would work, feasible, keep clean

human uses: fishing industry, seafood, "hunt and fish", livelihood, quality of life.

Respondent Case No.	environment	wildlife	land	prevention	human uses	other
10001	✓	X				
10003	✓	✓				
10004		✓				
10005	✓ X					
10006		✓				
10007						✓
10009	✓	✓				
10011				✓		
10012	✓	✓				
10013						✓
10014				✓		
10019		✓				
10020	✓	X	X			
10023	✓					
10024	✓			✓		
10026						✓ X
10027	✓	✓	✓			X
10046		✓	✓			
10047		X	✓ X			
10049		✓				
10050		✓		✓		
10051		✓			✓	
10053		✓				
10054		✓				
10055	✓	✓				
10057		✓				

Respondent Case No.	environment	wildlife	land	prevention	human uses	other
10060		X		✓		
10061	✓		✓X			20-A ocean
10063	✓	X				
10064		✓				
10065	✓	X	X			
10077		✓				
10078	✓	✓	✓			
10079	✓	✓	✓			
10080	✓	X				
10081				✓		
10083	✓	✓				
10086	✓					
10087	✓X					
10089		✓				water
10090				✓		
10091	✓	X				
10092	✓	✓	✓		✓	
10093	✓	✓X				
10094	✓X	X				
10095	✓	✓				water
10098			✓X			
10102						✓
10104	✓	X				
10105	X	X				✓
10106	X					✓
10107	✓	X				

Respondent Case No.	environment	wildlife	land	prevention	human uses	other
10108	✓	✓	✓			waters X
10110	✓	X				
10111		✓				
10112	X	X	X	✓		
10116		X	X			✓
10118	✓	X		✓		
10119	✓	X				X water
10121		✓	✓			
10122						✓
10123		X				✓
10124						✓
10125						✓
10126		✓ X	✓			
10127		✓ X				
10129		✓				
10133				X		✓
10135	✓			X		
10147		✓	✓			water
10153	✓	X				
10154				✓		
10156	✓			✓		X water
10158		✓				
10160		✓				
10164	✓	X		X		
10165	✓	✓ X			✓	
10166			X	✓ X		

Respondent Case No.	environment	wildlife	land	prevention	human uses	other
10167		✓				
10169				✓		
10170		✓				
10171	✓	✓				
10172		✓		✓		
10173	X	X		✓		
10175		X				X ✓ water
10176		✓				
10177				✓		
10178		✓ X				
10179		✓				
10181						✓
10183	✓ X					X water
10184		✓				
10186				✓		
10194				✓		
10196				✓		
10197	✓	X				X ocean
10200		✓ X				
10201				✓		
10202				✓		
10203		✓				
10205				✓		
10207		✓	X			
10208		X		✓		
10209	✓ X	✓				

Respondent Case No.	environment	wildlife	land	prevention	human uses	other
10212	X			✓		
10214		✓				
10216						✓X
10217				✓		
10218		✓		✓		
10220				X		✓
10221						✓
10227		✓		✓		
10228		✓X			✓	
10232		✓	✓			
10233	✓	✓				
10236		X		✓X		
10239		✓				
10240		✓X				
10241	✓	X				
10242	✓					air
10244				✓		
10245	✓	✓				
10246						✓
10247				✓		
10249		✓				
10251	✓	X				
10253		✓				
10256	✓X	✓		X		
10257		X		✓		
10258	✓					

Respondent Case No.	environment	wildlife	land	prevention	human uses	other
10265		✓	✓			water
10267		✓			✓	
10269		✓	✓			
10271	✓	✓				X
10272		✓	✓			
10273		✓		✓		
10274	✓	X				
10275						✓
10276		✓				X
10277	✓	✓				
10279		✓				water
10280	✓ X	X				
10281		X				X ✓ water
10282	✓	X				X water
10283	X	X		✓		
10284		✓				
10285	✓	X		✓		
10287	✓	✓				
10288				✓		
10290		✓				
10293		X		✓		water air
10294	✓	X				
10295		X		✓		
10296		X		✓		
10297		✓				water
10298	✓	X				

Respondent Case No.	environment	wildlife	land	prevention	human uses	other
10299		✓				X
10300	✓	✓				
10302		✓	✓			X
10305	✓				✓X	X water
10306	✓		✓X			
10308		X	X			✓
10309		✓				
10310	✓	✓X				
10311		✓		✓		
10312	✓					
10314						✓
10315				✓		
10316						✓
10317					✓	
10318		✓				
10321						✓
10323	✓	X	X	X		
10325	✓	X			X	
10326	✓	X	X			
10328		✓		✓		water
10329	✓			X		
10332	✓X	✓X	X	X		
10333		✓				
10337	✓	✓	X			
10338		✓	✓			water
10339						✓

Respondent Case No.	environment	wildlife	land	prevention	human uses	other
10341	✓ X	✓	X			
10343	✓	X				
10344			✓			
10345			✓			
10346		✓			✓	
10347				✓		
10349		✓				
10351	✓	✓				
10352	✓	X				
10353		X	X			✓ X waters
10354		✓ X				plants
10355	✓	X	X		X	
10357	X			✓ X		
10358	✓					
10359	✓					
10360		✓				
10362	✓	X				
10363	✓	X				
10364	✓	X	X			
10365		✓ X				
10366				✓		
10367	✓	✓				
10369		✓				
10370						✓
10371		✓				
10373		✓				water

Respondent Case No.	environment	wildlife	land	prevention	human uses	other
10374						✓
10375	✓	X				
10377		✓				
10378				✓		
10379	✓			X		
10380				✓		
10381				✓		
10383	✓			✓ X		
10384						✓
10385	✓ X					
10386				✓		
10388						✓
10393				✓		
10395		✓	✓			
10396	✓					
10397		✓			✓	
10398	✓	X	X			
10399	✓					
10400	X			✓		
10403				✓		
10404				✓		
10405				✓		
10408	✓	✓ X	X			
10409	✓		✓ X			
10410	✓	X	X			
10411		X				✓

Respondent Case No.	environment	wildlife	land	prevention	human uses	other
10412		✓ X				
10413		✓ X				
10414				✓		
10423	✓	X	X			
10427		✓				
10430	✓	X	X			
10434		✓				
10435		✓				
10436	✓	✓				
10437						✓ X
10439		X				✓
10442		✓				
10445	✓	✓				people water
10448	✓	✓	✓	X		
10450		✓				
10451		✓ X				
10452		✓ X				
10454	X					✓
10455		✓				people
10457	✓	X	X			
10463	✓	✓		X		water
10465				✓		
10466				✓		
10468	✓	✓				
10469						✓
10470	✓	X				

Respondent Case No.	environment	wildlife	land	prevention	human uses	other
10471		✓				
10472		✓				
10473		✓		✓		
10474		✓		✓		
10475		✓	X			people
10476				✓		
10478	✓	✓				water air
10480	✓					X water
10482		✓				
10483	✓	X	X		✓	
10484	✓	X	X			
10486	✓	X	X			
10487						✓
10488						✓
10493		✓				
10494		✓				
10498						✓
10499						✓
10500	✓					
10501				✓		X
10502	✓					
10528		✓		X		people
10529		✓		X		people
10530		✓		✓		
10533	✓	X				
10534		✓	✓	X		

Respondent Case No.	environment	wildlife	land	prevention	human uses	other
10538		X				✓
10539	✓	X				
10541		✓X				
10543						✓X
10545	X	X	X	✓		
10546	✓	X	X			
10548				✓		
10549				✓		
10550	✓	✓	✓			
10551	✓	✓		✓		
10553	✓	X	X			
10554		X		✓		
10557		X	✓	X		ocean X
10558		X	X	✓		
10559	✓	X	X			
10566		✓				
10567	✓	✓	✓			
10569		✓				
10570		✓	✓			ocean
10572	✓					X
10575				✓		X
10577				✓		
10580		✓				
10582	✓					
10583	✓	✓				
10585	X	✓				

Respondent Case No.	environment	wildlife	land	prevention	human uses	other
10587				✓		
10588		✓				
10589		✓		✓		
10593		✓ X	X			
10594		✓				
10602	✓	X	X			
10603	✓					X water
10607		✓				
10608						protect
10610	✓	X				
10613	✓	X				
10615		X			X	protect
10618		✓	✓			
10622	✓	X				
10623				✓		
10624				X		✓
10625	✓	X				
10626				✓		
10629				✓		
10630	X					✓
10631						✓ X
10634		X		✓		people
10636	✓	X				
10637				✓		
10640	✓	✓ X				X water
10641		✓				

Respondent Case No.	environment	wildlife	land	prevention	human uses	other
10644		✓				
10646	✓					
10647	✓			X		
10648		✓				
10649						✓
10650	X	✓X				
10652						✓
10653		✓	✓			
10654						✓
10655						✓
10656		✓				people
10657		✓				
10659						✓
10661	✓	X	X			
10677	✓	X				
10678		✓X	X	✓		water
10679			✓X			
10680				✓		
10681						✓
10683	✓	✓X				
10684				✓		
10685	✓	✓X				
10687				✓		
10688	✓	X	X			
10689	✓	X				X water
10693		✓				

Respondent Case No.	environment	wildlife	land	prevention	human uses	other
10694	✓	X				water
10695	✓					
10696	✓					x air
10697				✓		
10699	X	X	X	✓		
10700		✓	✓			
10701		✓				
10702		✓		✓		
10706						✓
10707		✓		✓		
10709						✓
10710		✓ X				
10712			X	✓		
10713	✓					
10714	✓	✓				x water
10715		X		✓		x water
10716		✓	✓			
10717	✓	X	X			
10718				✓		
10720		✓				water
10721		✓		✓		
10723						✓
10725	✓	✓				
10727				✓		
10729				✓		
10732	✓					

Respondent Case No.	environment	wildlife	land	prevention	human uses	other
10766		✓	✓			
10770	✓	X				
10772		✓				X
10774	✓	X	X			
10775	✓		X			X water
10777		✓				
10778	X	X			X	✓
10779				✓		X
10780						✓
10781				✓ X		
10782						✓
10785						✓
10787		✓				X
10788		X				✓
10790	✓	✓			✓	
10792		✓	✓			
10793		✓				water people
10803		✓			X	✓
10805	✓	✓				
10807	✓					
10809		✓				
10810		✓	✓			
10812	✓	✓				
10814						✓
10815	✓	✓				
10816		✓				

Respondent Case No.	environment	wildlife	land	prevention	human uses	other
10817	✓	✓				
10819	✓	✓				
10820	✓	X		X		
10822		✓				
10823	✓	✓				
10824		✓				
10825	✓					
10827		✓				
10831		✓	✓			
10832				✓		
10833	X					✓
10846		✓				
10847		✓	✓		✓	
10848						✓
10849	✓	X	X			
10852				✓		
10853				✓		
10855	✓	X		✓		
10859	X	✓ X				
10860		X		✓		
10861	✓	✓				
10862	✓					
10863		✓				
10864		X				✓
10866	✓	X	X			
10868			✓			

Respondent Case No.	environment	wildlife	land	prevention	human uses	other
10870		X				ocean
10872				✓		
10873	✓			✓		
10875		✓				
10876	✓			✓		
10877	✓					
10878	✓	✓X				
10881						✓X
10882						✓X
10883			X	✓		
10884		✓X	X	✓		water
10885				✓		
10886		✓				
10888		✓				
10889	✓	X	X			people
10924		✓				water
10925		✓	✓			
10927				✓		
10928	✓	✓	✓			
10929						✓
10930		✓				
10932	✓	✓				
10933	X				✓	
10934	✓	X				
10936	✓		✓	✓		
10961	✓	✓X	X			

Respondent Case No.	environment	wildlife	land	prevention	human uses	other
10962	✓ X	X				
10963		✓ X				
10964		✓	✓	X		
10965	✓	X	X			
10968		✓				
10969						✓
10970	✓	✓				
11008		✓				
11009	✓	✓				ocean
11013	✓	X				X water
11015				✓		
11016		✓				
11017		✓		✓		
11018		✓	✓			
11029	✓	✓ X	✓ X			
11030				✓ X		
11031	X	X				X people
11032	X	X				X people X ocean
11033		X			✓	
11034		✓				
11038	✓			✓		
11040	X	X				✓
11041	✓ X					
11042						✓
11043	X			✓		
11044		X	✓ X			

Respondent Case No.	environment	wildlife	land	prevention	human uses	other
11046				✓		
11047						✓
11049		✓				
11051		✓				
11053		✓				
11054						✓
11056						✓
11057	✓	✓				
11058	✓	✓				
11060		✓				
11062	✓	X				
11064		✓X				
11066	✓	✓				
11068				✓		
11069		✓X				
11070	✓	X				
11072	✓			X		
11073				✓		
11089	✓	X				
11091	✓	X	X			
11093		✓				
11094				✓		
11096	✓			X		
11098	X	X	X			✓
11101	✓					
11103	✓	X				X people

Respondent Case No.	environment	wildlife	land	prevention	human uses	other
11105	✓					
11107		✓				
11112	✓					
11113			✓	✓		
11114	✓	X	X			
11116				✓		X
11117	X	✓				
11119	X					✓
11120		✓	✓			
11121	✓X			X		
11122	✓	X				
11124		✓	✓			
11125	✓	✓				ocean
11127	✓			✓		
11128		✓				
11133	✓		✓			
11134	✓	X			X	
11135		✓				
11136	✓	✓				
11138		✓				people
11139			X			✓
11140		✓				
11141	✓					
11143		✓				
11146		✓				
11149	✓	X	X			

Respondent Case No.	environment	wildlife	land	prevention	human uses	other
11152		✓	✓			
11154	✓ X	X				
11155		✓				
11157	✓	X	X			X water
11158	✓	X				
11163	✓	X	X			
11164		✓				
11166		✓	✓			
11167	✓	X				
11168	✓ X	X				
11169		✓				
11171	X	X				✓
11172						✓
11173		✓				
11174	X					✓
11175						✓
11176	✓					
11177	X			✓		
11178	✓					
11181		X				✓
11182	✓	X				
11183	✓	✓				
11190						✓
11191		✓			✓	
11192	✓					
11194		✓	✓			

Respondent Case No.	environment	wildlife	land	prevention	human uses	other
11195	✓					
11204	✓ X	X	X			
11205						✓
11206		✓				
11207		✓				
11209				✓		
11212	✓	X				X air water
11213	✓	X	X			
11215	✓					
11217	✓ X					
11218	✓	X				
11220		X				✓
11221	✓	X	X			
11223	✓	X				
11224	X	X				X people
11225	✓	✓				
11228		✓				water
11233		✓				water
11234				✓		
11239		X		✓		
11241	✓	X				
11269		✓				
11270		✓				
11271						✓ X
11273				✓		
11274		✓				

Respondent Case No.	environment	wildlife	land	prevention	human uses	other
11276		✓	✓			
11278	X	X		✓		
11279	✓	X	X	✓X	X	
11281	✓	X		X		X water
11283	✓	✓				
11285		✓				
11288		X	X	✓X		
11501	✓		✓			
11503		✓				
11504	✓	✓				
11505	✓	✓				
11506		✓	✓			
11507						✓
11509		✓	✓			X
11510	✓X	✓				
11511		✓				
11513		✓X				
11516	X					✓
11518				✓		
11520						✓
11521						✓
11522		X		✓		
11523		✓X	✓			
11524	✓	X				
11526	✓	X				
11527		✓				

Respondent Case No.	environment	wildlife	land	prevention	human uses	other
11529	✓					
11530	✓	✓				
11532	✓	✓X	X			
11578	✓			X		
10578	X	X				

Number of Respondents Per Response —
(Combined A-20 + A-20-A)
(629 Respondents)

Environment 264

Wildlife 412

Land 119

Number of Respondents Pairing
"Environment" w/ "Wildlife" vs. "Land"
(Combined A-20 & A-20-A)
(196 Respondents)

"Environment" w/ "Wildlife" 185

Environment w/ "Land" 63

Environment w/ "Wildlife" & "Land" 52

Environment w/ "Land" w/o "Wildlife 11