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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
RESOLUTION OF THE TRUSTEE COUNCIL
EXXON VALDEZ SETTLEMENT TRUSTEES COUNCIL RECORDS

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.

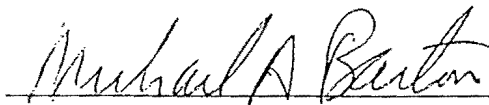
8. The purchase of the park inholdings is an appropriate means to restore injured resources and services in the Kachemak Bay region.

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.

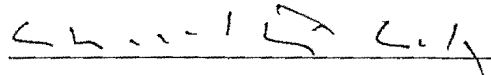
THEREFORE, we request the Attorney General of the State of Alaska and the Assistant Attorney General of the Environmental and Natural Resources Division of the United States Department of Justice to petition the United States District Court for the District of Alaska for withdrawal of the sum of \$7,500,000 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.

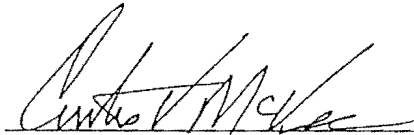
Dated this 11th Day of December, 1992 at Anchorage, Alaska.



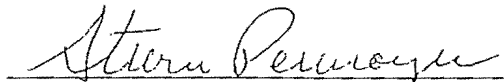
MICHAEL A. BARTON
Regional Forester
Alaska Region
USDA Forest Service



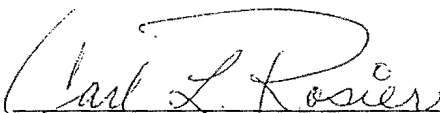
CHARLES E. COLE
Attorney General
State of Alaska



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

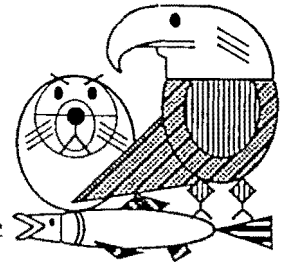
SNA LANDS TO BE ACQUIRED BY STATE

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

<u>Parcel</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>	<u>Approximate Acreage</u>
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.	<u>Sections 22 (fractional): excluding Lot 1 of USS 3606</u>	370
C.	<u>Section 29: excluding USS 4738, ADL 41084-41085 located in NW 1/4 SW 1/4</u>	410
D.	<u>Section 30: excluding USS 3912, USS 3977 Tracts A, C, D, ASLS 76-114, ADL 41704, located in SW 1/4 SW 1/4</u>	408
E.	<u>Sections 19 (fractional), 20 (fractional), 21 (fractional), 23 (fractional), 24 (fractional), 25 (fractional), 27 (fractional), 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35: All</u>	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 located 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



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING NOTES

January 19 - 20, 1993

By Dave R. Gibbons
Interim Administrative Director

Members Present:

Trustee Council

John Sandor (ADEC) ♦
Mike Barton (USFS)
Charlie Cole (ADOL)
Carl Rosier (ADF&G)
Steve Pennoyer (NMFS)
Curt McVee (USDOJ)

♦ Chair

Restoration Team

Dave Gibbons (IAD)
Mark Brodersen (ADEC)
Ken Rice (USFS)
Marty Rutherford (ADNR)
Jerome Montague (ADF&G)
Byron Morris (NOAA)
Pamela Bergmann (USDOJ)

1/19/93

1. Habitat Protection

APPROVED MOTION: Move to accept the Restoration Team recommendation (set B with 9C) of the threshold criteria on an interim basis.

APPROVED MOTION: Move to reword set B #3 of the threshold criteria to: The seller acknowledges that the government can not purchase the parcel or property rights in excess of fair market value.

APPROVED MOTION: Adopt the interim VALUATION/RANKING criteria recommended by the Restoration Team.

APPROVED MOTION: Approved the Resolution concerning Kachemak Bay (Enclosed).

2. Public Advisory Group

- a. Defer Kodiak Museum decision until 2/16 Trustee Council meeting where more detail is requested.

- b. Defer Chugach Resource Management Agency proposal until next Trustee Council meeting on 2/16.

1/20/93

APPROVED MOTION: The Administrative Director is to work with the Trust agencies and spill affected communities to utilize as much as practicable, local labor and equipment.

Discussion Items

- * Trustee Council wants to do restoration in 1994.
- * Discussion by Trustee Council and Restoration Team on 1994 Work Plan process in March.
- * Individual (federal) Trustee Council members should approach their legal council on need for EIS for the Restoration Plan.
- * Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation and United States Forest Service Restoration Team members develop a Prince William Sound Recreation project.
- * Restoration Team is to further review all PAG projects by the 2/16 TC meeting if possible.
- * A project action table concerning the 1993 Work Plan is enclosed.

APPROVED MOTION: If funds are needed to do additional work on project 93061, these funds can be taken from project 93064 after Trustee Council approval.

APPROVED MOTION: Restoration Team needs to review Public Advisory Group recommended projects as soon as possible (for 2/16 Trustee Council meeting if possible) and report back to Trustee Council.

APPROVED MOTION: Delete proposed expenditures for Public Advisory Group Public Hearings.

APPROVED MOTION: Approved 1st quarter (March 1 - May 31) Administrative Budget and, long-term contracting (i.e., CACI, Dr. Spies, EIS) for the period 3/1/93 - 9/30/93.

APPROVED MOTION: Charlie Cole and Mike Barton will represent the Trustee Council at the 2/2 Oil Spill Symposium.

Next Trustee Council meeting: 2/16 (thru 2/17 a.m. if required).

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Resources: Summary of Results of Injury Assessment Studies

The next few pages summarize the results of the injury assessment studies for resources completed after the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. The table has been reviewed by the Restoration Team and the Chief Scientist.

The "Description of Injury," columns focus on injury that took place during 1989. The table shows whether there was initial mortality caused by the spill, whether the spill caused a population-level injury, and whether there is evidence of sublethal or chronic effects on the resource. For some resources, an estimate is available for the total number of animals initially killed by the spill. When available, that estimate is shown in parentheses under the initial mortality column. For many resources, the total number killed will never be known.

The "Status of Recovery" columns show the best estimate of recovery using information current through 1992. These columns show resources' progress toward recovery to the population levels that scientists estimate would have occurred in the absence of the spill. The "Current Population Status" column shows a resource's progress from any "Decline in Population after the Spill." Similarly, the column labeled "Evidence of Continuing Sublethal or Chronic Effects" shows whether a initial chronic or sublethal injury is continuing.

The "Geographic Extent of Injury" column shows whether the injury occurred in the geographic areas shown in Figure X. (Injury may have been more extensive in some regions than others.)

TABLE X Natural Resources: Summary of Results of Injury Assessment Studies Done After the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill

Resource	Description of Oil Spill Injury			Status of Recovery in December, 1992		Geographic Extent of Injury (a)				Comments/Discussion
	Initial Oil Spill Mortality (total mortality estimate)(b)	Measured Decline in Population after the spill	Evidence of Sublethal or Chronic Effects (c)	Current Population Status	Evidence of Continuing Sublethal or Chronic Effects	PWS	Kenai	Kodiak	Alaska Penin.	
MARINE MAMMALS										
Harbor Seals (d)	YES (345)	YES	YES	POSSIBLY STABLE, BUT NOT RECOVERING	NO	YES	YES (e)	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	Many seals were directly oiled . There was a measurable difference in populations between oiled and unoiled areas in PWS in 1989 and 1990. Population was declining prior to the spill and recovery evident in 1992. Oil residues found in seal bile were 5 to 6 times higher in oiled areas than unoiled areas in 1990.
Humpback Whales	NO	NO	NO	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	Other than fewer animals being observed in Knight Island Passage in summer 1989, which did not persist in 1990, the oil spill did not have a measurable impact on humpback whales.
Killer Whales	POSSIBLY (g)	POSSIBLY (g)	POSSIBLY (g)	RECOVERING	UNKNOWN	YES	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	13 whales of the 36 in AB pod are missing and presumed dead. Circumstantial evidence links whale disappearance to oiling. Several adult males have collapsed dorsal fins. Social disruption of family units has been observed. In AB pod, no new births were recorded in 1989 or 1990; one birth was recorded in 1991; and two births were recorded in 1992.

(a) There may have been an unequal distribution of injury within each region, see map for location of regions;

(b) Adjusted for carcasses not found, not reported, scavenged, or otherwise lost;

(c) Evidence of sublethal or chronic effects is defined as an observed physiological or behavioral change in an injured species;

(d) Population was declining prior to the spill;

(e) Based on recovery of dead animals from this region of the spill zone;

(f) If no injury was detected or known, no assessment of recovery could be made.

(g) "Possibly" was used if there was disagreement over the conclusions to be drawn from the results of the damage assessment studies.

Resource	Description of Oil Spill Injury			Status of Recovery in December, 1992		Geographic Extent of Injury (a)				Comments/Discussion
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Sea Lions (d)	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO	CONTINUING DECLINE	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	Several sea lions were observed with oiled pelts and oil residues were found in some tissues in 1989. It was not possible to determine population effects or cause of death of carcasses recovered in 1989. Sea lion populations were declining prior to the oil spill.
Sea Otters	YES (3,500 TO 5,000)	YES	YES	STABLE, BUT NOT RECOVERING	YES	YES	YES	YES (e)	YES (e)	Post-spill surveys showed measurable difference in populations and survival between oiled and unoiled areas in 1989, 1990 and 1991. Survey data have not established a significant recovery. Carcasses of prime-age animals were found on beaches in 1989, 1990 and 1991. Proportions of prime-age carcasses found on beaches in 1992 is not significantly different from pre- or post-spill data. Sea otters feed in the lower intertidal and subtidal areas and may still be exposed to hydrocarbons in the environment.

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TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS										
Black Bear	NO	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	No field studies were completed.
Brown Bear	NO	NO	NO	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	Hydrocarbon exposure was documented on Alaska Peninsula in 1989 including high hydrocarbon leve in the bile of one dead yearling, although it is unknown if this was the cause of death. Brown be feed in the intertidal zone and may still be exposed to hydrocarbons in the environment.
River Otters	YES (NUMBER UNKNOWN)	UNKNOWN	YES	UNKNOWN	YES	YES	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	Exposure to hydrocarbons and sub-lethal effects were determined, but no effects were established population. Sub-lethal indicators of possible oi exposure remained in 1991. River otters feed in the intertidal and shallow subtidal areas and may be still be exposed to hydrocarbons in the environment.
Sitka Black-tailed Deer	NO	NO	NO	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	Elevated hydrocarbons were found in tissues in so deer in 1989 in PWS.

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BIRDS										
Bald Eagles	YES (more than 200 to 300)	POSSIBLY	YES	RECOVERED OR RECOVERING	UNKNOWN	YES	YES	YES (e)	YES(e)	Productivity in PWS was disrupted in 1989, but returned to normal in 1990. Exposure to hydrocarbons and some sub-lethal effects were found in 1989 and 1990, but no continuing effects were observed on populations. In 1989, 151 carcasses were recovered from beaches.
Black-legged Kittiwakes	YES (ESTIMATE UNKNOWN)	NO	NO	NO CHANGE	NO	YES	YES (e)	YES (e)	YES (e)	Total reproductive success in oiled and unoiled areas of PWS has declined since 1989. Hydrocarbon contaminated tissues were detected in 1989. Hydrocarbon contaminated stomach contents were detected in 1989 and 1990. This species is known for great natural variation and reproductive failure may be unrelated to the oil spill. In 1989, 1225 carcasses were recovered from beaches.
Black Oystercatchers	YES (ESTIMATE UNKNOWN)	YES	YES	RECOVERING	YES	YES	YES (e)	YES (e)	YES (e)	Differences in egg size between oiled and unoiled areas were found in 1989. Exposure to hydrocarbons and some sublethal effects were determined. Populations declined more in oiled areas than unoiled areas in post-spill surveys in 1989, 1990 and 1991. Black oystercatchers feed in the intertidal areas and may be still be exposed to hydrocarbons in the environment. In 1989, nine carcasses were recovered from beaches.

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Common Murres	YES (175,000 to 300,000)	YES	YES	DEGREE OF RECOVERY VARIES BY COLONY	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	Measurable impacts on populations were recorded 1989, 1990 and 1991. Breeding was still inhibited in some colonies in the Gulf of Alaska in 1992. 1989, 10,428 carcasses were recovered from beach
Glaucous-winged gulls	YES (ESTIMATE UNKNOWN)	NOT DETECTED	NO	NO CHANGE	NO	YES (e)	YES (e)	YES (e)	YES (e)	While 555 dead birds were recovered in 1989, there is no evidence of a population level impact when compared to historic (1972, 1973) population levels.
Harlequin Ducks	YES (423)	YES	YES	STABLE OR CONTINUING DECLINE	YES	YES	YES (e)	YES (e)	YES (e)	Post-spill samples showed hydrocarbon contamination and poor body conditions in 1989 and 1990. Survivors in 1990-1992 indicated population declines and a total reproductive failure. Harlequin ducks feed in the intertidal and shallow subtidal areas and may still be exposed to hydrocarbons in the environment. In 1989, 213 carcasses were recovered from beaches.
Marbled Murrelets (d)	YES (8,000 TO 12,000)	YES	UNKNOWN	STABLE OR CONTINUING DECLINE	UNKNOWN	YES	YES (e)	YES (e)	YES (e)	Measurable population effects were recorded in 1989, 1990 and 1991. Marbled murrelet populations were declining prior to the spill. In 1989, hydrocarbon contamination was found in livers of adult birds. In 1989, 612 carcasses were recovered from beaches.

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Peale's Peregrine Falcons	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	When compared to 1985 surveys a reduction in population and lower than expected productivity measured in 1989 in the PWS. Cause of these changes are unknown. In 1989, two carcasses were recovered from beaches.
Pigeon Guillemots (d)	YES (1,500 TO 3,000)	YES	NO	STABLE OR CONTINUING DECLINE	UNKNOWN	YES	YES (e)	YES (e)	YES (e)	Pigeon guillemot populations were declining prior to the spill. In 1989, hydrocarbon contamination was found in birds and, externally, on eggs. In 1989, 614 carcasses were recovered from beaches.
Storm Petrels	YES (ESTIMATE UNKNOWN)	NO	UNKNOWN	NO CHANGE	UNKNOWN	YES (e)	YES (e)	YES (e)	YES (e)	Although 363 carcasses were recovered in 1989 and petrels ingested oil and transferred oil to their eggs, reproduction was normal in 1989.
Other Seabirds	YES (ESTIMATE UNKNOWN)	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	YES (e)	YES (e)	YES (e)	YES (e)	Seabird recovery has not been studied. Species collected dead in 1989 include 216 common, 87 yellow-billed, 18 pacific, 5 red-throated loon; red-necked and 277 horned grebe; 426 northern fulmar; 360 sooty and 2,460 short-tailed shearwater; 38 double-crested, 418 pelagic, and red-faced cormorant; 8 herring and 33 mew gull; arctic and 1 Aleutian tern; 67 Kittlitz's and 31 ancient murrelet; 48 Cassin's, 5 least, 31 parakeet, and 141 rhinoceros auklet; and 139 horned and 361 tufted puffin.

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Other Sea Ducks	YES (ESTIMATE UNKNOWN)	NO	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	YES	YES (e)	YES (e)	YES (e)	Species collected dead in 1989 include 4 Stellar's king and 17 common eider; 342 white-winged, 175 surf and 132 black scoter; 185 oldsquaw; 21 bufflehead; 6 common and 33 Barrow's goldeneye; 2 common and 33 red-breasted merganser. Sea ducks tend to feed in the intertidal and shallow subtidal areas which were most heavily impacted by oil.
Other Shorebirds	YES (ESTIMATE UNKNOWN)	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	YES	YES (e)	YES (e)	YES (e)	Species collected dead in 1989 include 1 golden plover; 2 lesser yellowlegs; 1 semipalmated, 5 western, 4 least and 1 Baird's sandpiper; 3 surfbird; 1 short-billed dowitcher; 1 common snipe; 2 red and 7 red-necked phalarope.
Other Birds	YES (ESTIMATE UNKNOWN)	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	YES (e)	YES (e)	YES (e)	YES (e)	Species collected dead in 1989 include 2 emperor and 1 Canada goose; 3 brant; 11 mallard; 4 northern pintail; 5 green-winged teal; 27 greater and 2 lesser scaup; 1 ruddy duck; 1 great blue heron; long-tailed jaeger; 1 willow ptarmigan; 3 great-horned owl; 1 Steller's jay; 7 magpie; 18 common raven; 34 northwestern crow; 2 robin; 1 varied; 1 hermit thrush; 3 yellow warbler; 1 pine grosbeak; 1 savannah and 4 golden-crowned sparrow; 8 white-winged crossbill.

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Resource	Description of Oil Spill Injury			Status of Recovery in December, 1992		Geographic Extent of Injury (a)				Comments/Discussion
	Initial Oil Spill Mortality (total mortality estimate)(b)	Measured Decline in Population after the spill	Evidence of Sublethal or Chronic Effects (c)	Current Population Status	Evidence of Continuing Sublethal or Chronic Effects	PWS	Kenai	Kodiak	Alaska Penin.	
FISH										
Cutthroat Trout	YES	POSSIBLY (g)	YES	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	YES	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	Differences in survival and growth between anadromous adult populations in the oiled and unoiled areas persisted from 1989 to 1991 despite decrease in exposure indicators. This could be due to continuing injury to the food base.
Dolly Varden	YES	POSSIBLY (g)	YES	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	YES	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	Differences in survival between anadromous adult populations in the oiled and unoiled areas persisted from 1989 to 1991 despite a decrease in exposure indicators. This could be due to continuing injury to the food base.
Pacific Herring	YES, TO EGGS AND LARVAE	UNKNOWN	YES	UNKNOWN	NO	YES	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	Measurable difference in egg counts between oiled and unoiled areas were found in 1989 and 1990. Lethal and sublethal effects on eggs and larvae were evident in 1989 and to a lesser extent in 1990; in 1991 there were no differences between oiled and unoiled areas. It is possible that the 1989 year class was injured and could result in reduced recruitment to the adult population.

(a) There may have been an unequal distribution of injury within each region, see map for location of regions;

(b) Adjusted for carcasses not found, not reported, scavenged, or otherwise lost;

(c) Evidence of sublethal or chronic effects is defined as an observed physiological or behavioral change in an injured species;

(d) Population was declining prior to the spill;

(e) Based on recovery of dead animals from this region of the spill zone;

(f) If no injury was detected or known, no assessment of recovery could be made.

(g) "Possibly" was used if there was disagreement over the conclusions to be drawn from the results of the damage assessment studies.

Resource	Description of Oil Spill Injury			Status of Recovery in December, 1992		Geographic Extent of Injury (a)				Comments/Discussion
	Initial Oil Spill Mortality (total mortality estimate)(b)	Measured Decline in Population after the spill	Evidence of Sublethal or Chronic Effects (c)	Current Population Status	Evidence of Continuing Sublethal or Chronic Effects	PWS	Kenai	Kodiak	Alaska Penin.	
Pink Salmon (Wild) (d)	YES, TO EGGS	POSSIBLY (g)	YES	UNKNOWN	YES	YES	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	There was initial egg mortality in 1989. Egg mortality continued to be high in 1990 and 1991. Abnormal fry were observed in 1989. Reduced growth of juveniles was found in the marine environment 1989 and 1991, which correlates with reduced survival.
Rockfish	YES (ESTIMATE UNKNOWN)	UNKNOWN	YES	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	YES	YES	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	Twenty dead fish were found in 1989, but only a few were in condition to be analyzed. Exposure to hydrocarbons with some sub-lethal effects was determined in those fish, but the effects on the population was unknown. Closures to salmon fisheries increased fishing pressures on rockfish which may be impacting population.
Sockeye Salmon	UNKNOWN	YES	YES	SEE COMMENTS	YES	UNKNOWN	YES	YES	NO	Smolt survival continues to be poor in the Red L and Kenai River systems due to overescapements in Red Lake in 1989, and in the Kenai River in 1987-1988, 1989. As a result, adult returns are expected to be low in 1994 and successive years. Trophic structures of Kenai and Skilak Lakes have been altered by overescapement.

- (a) There may have been an unequal distribution of injury within each region, see map for location of regions;
 (b) Adjusted for carcasses not found, not reported, scavenged, or otherwise lost;
 (c) Evidence of sublethal or chronic effects is defined as an observed physiological or behavioral change in an injured species;
 (d) Population was declining prior to the spill;
 (e) Based on recovery of dead animals from this region of the spill zone;
 (f) If no injury was detected or known, no assessment of recovery could be made.
 (g) "Possibly" was used if there was disagreement over the conclusions to be drawn from the results of the damage assessment studies.

Resource	Description of Oil Spill Injury			Status of Recovery in December, 1992		Geographic Extent of Injury (a)				Comments/Discussion
	Initial Oil Spill Mortality (total mortality estimate)(b)	Measured Decline in Population after the spill	Evidence of Sublethal or Chronic Effects (c)	Current Population Status	Evidence of Continuing Sublethal or Chronic Effects	PWS	Kenai	Kodiak	Alaska Penin.	
SHELLFISH										
Clam	YES (ESTIMATE UNKNOWN)	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	YES	YES	YES	YES	Native littleneck and butter clams were impacted both oiling and clean-up, particularly high pressure, hot water washing. Additional data are still being evaluated.
Crab (Dungeness)	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	Insufficient data to determine injury.
Oyster	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	Although studies were initiated in 1989, they were not completed because they were determined to be limited value.
Sea Urchin	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	Studies limited to laboratory toxicity studies.
Shrimp	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	(f)	No conclusive evidence presented for injury link to oil spill.

- (a) There may have been an unequal distribution of injury within each region, see map for location of regions;
 (b) Adjusted for carcasses not found, not reported, scavenged, or otherwise lost;
 (c) Evidence of sublethal or chronic effects is defined as an observed physiological or behavioral change in an injured species;
 (d) Population was declining prior to the spill;
 (e) Based on recovery of dead animals from this region of the spill zone;
 (f) If no injury was detected or known, no assessment of recovery could be made.
 (g) "Possibly" was used if there was disagreement over the conclusions to be drawn from the results of the damage assessment studies.

Resource	Description of Oil Spill Injury			Status of Recovery in December, 1992		Geographic Extent of Injury (a)				Comments/Discussion
	Initial Oil Spill Mortality (total mortality estimate)(b)	Measured Decline in Population after the spill	Evidence of Sublethal or Chronic Effects (c)	Current Population Status	Evidence of Continuing Sublethal or Chronic Effects	PWS	Kenai	Kodiak	Alaska Penin.	
INTERTIDAL/SUBTIDAL COMMUNITIES										
Intertidal Organisms/Communities	YES	YES	YES	VARIABLE BY SPECIES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	Measurable impacts on populations of plants and animals were determined 1989 to 1992. The lower intertidal and, to some extent, the mid intertidal is recovering. Some species (e.g. Fucus) in the upper intertidal zone have not recovered, and oil persists in and under mussel beds. Intertidal organisms were impacted by both oiling and clean up, particularly high pressure, hot water washing
Subtidal Communities	YES	YES	YES	VARIABLE BY SPECIES	YES	YES	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	Measurable impacts on population of plants and animals were determined in 1989. Eel grass and some species of algae appear to be recovering. Amphipods in eel grass beds recovered to pre-spill densities in 1991. Leather stars and helmet crabs show little sign of recovery through 1991.

- (a) There may have been an unequal distribution of injury within each region, see map for location of regions;
 (b) Adjusted for carcasses not found, not reported, scavenged, or otherwise lost;
 (c) Evidence of sublethal or chronic effects is defined as an observed physiological or behavioral change in an injured species;
 (d) Population was declining prior to the spill;
 (e) Based on recovery of dead animals from this region of the spill zone;
 (f) If no injury was detected or known, no assessment of recovery could be made.
 (g) "Possibly" was used if there was disagreement over the conclusions to be drawn from the results of the damage assessment studies.

TABLE XXX Other Natural Resources and Archaeology: Summary of Results of Injury Assessment Studies Done After the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (b)

RPWG draft 2/8/93

Resource	Description of Injury	Status of Recovery in December, 1992	Geographic Extent of Injury (a)				Comments/Discussion
			PWS	Kenai	Kodiak	Alaska Penin.	
Air	Air quality standards for aromatic hydrocarbons were exceeded at the spill site. Health and safety standards for permissible exposure levels were exceeded up to 400 times.	Recovered	YES	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	Impacts diminished as oil weathered and lighter fractions evaporated.
Sediments	Oil coated beaches and became buried in beach sediments. Oil laden sediments were transported off beaches and deposited on subtidal marine sediments.	Oil remains intertidally on rocks and beaches and buried beneath the surface at other beach locations. Oil concentrations have increased in subtidal marine sediments and have spread to greater depths (to 720 meters) over time.	YES	YES	YES	YES	Unweathered buried oil will persist for many years in protected low-energy sites in Prince William Sound.
Water	State of Alaska water quality standards were not exceeded in open sea conditions. In small bays and near shore, hydrocarbon concentrations may have exceeded the 10 micrograms per liter standard immediately after the spill. Federal oil discharge standards of no visible sheen were exceeded.	Recovered	YES	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	Impacts were patchy and transient during the early stages of the spill. Impacts diminished as oil weathered and lighter fractions evaporated.
Archaeologic sites/artifacts	Currently, 24 sites are known to have been adversely affected by oiling, clean-up activities, or looting and vandalism linked to the oil spill. 113 sites are estimated to have been similarly affected. Injuries attributed to looting and vandalism (linked to the oil spill) are still occurring.	Archaeological sites and artifacts cannot recover, they are finite non-renewable resources.	YES	YES	YES	YES	* Injury studies are not yet complete (January 1993).

(a) There may have been an unequal distribution of injury within each region, see map for location of regions;

(b) This page has not yet been reviewed by the Chief Scientist;

	Alternative 1 Natural Recovery	Alternative 2 Habitat Protection	Alternative 3 Limited Restoration	Alternative 4 Moderate Restoration	Alternative 5 Comprehensive Restoration
THEME	No action other than monitoring and normal agency management.	Protect injured resources and services from further degradation or disturbance.	Take highly effective actions to protect and restore injured services and resources whose population has declined. Maintain the existing character of the affected area.	Take highly effective actions to protect and restore all injured resources and services. Increase, to a limited extent, opportunities for human use in the affected area.	Take all effective actions to protect, restore, and enhance all injured resources and services. Increase opportunities for human use in the affected area.
VARIABLES					
Injuries Addressed	N/A	All injured resources and services.	Injured services and resources whose populations declined.	All injured resources and services.	All injured resources and services.
Status of Resource Recovery	N/A	Resources not recovered and resources recovered.	Resources not recovered.	Resources not recovered.	Resources not recovered and resources recovered.
Effectiveness of Restoration Actions	N/A	All effective habitat protection actions.	Only highly effective actions.	Only highly effective actions.	All effective actions.
Strategies for Public Use	N/A	Protect or increase existing use through habitat protection.	Protect existing use.	Protect or increase existing use.	Protect or increase existing use or encourage appropriate new use.

Monitoring and information programs are included in all alternatives.

Restoration actions may be undertaken for injured resources, services, or their equivalents in all alternatives.

Table _____. Summary of Draft Restoration Plan Alternatives

COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES

Alternatives:	1	2	3	4	5
Administration	1%	4%	6%	7%	7%
Monitoring	5%	5%	7%	8%	10%
Other Restoration	--	--	7%	10%	22%
Other Restoration Reserve	--	--	7%	12%	14%
Habitat Protection	--	91%	73%	63%	47%
Uncommitted Balance	91%	--	--	--	--

Table ____. Comparison of Alternatives by Allocation of Cost

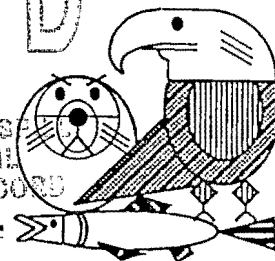
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD



February 3, 1993

TO: Trustee Council

FROM: Dave R. Gibbons *DRG*
Interim Administrative Director

SUBJECT: Prince William Sound Recreation

At the January 20, 1993 Trustee Council meeting, the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation and U.S. Forest Service representatives to the Restoration Team were directed to develop, for the February 16 Trustee Council meeting, a proposal for implementing recreation restoration options identified for inclusion in the Draft Restoration Plan.

Enclosed is the Restoration Team's proposal for developing recreation project proposals for inclusion in the Draft 1994 Work Plan and beyond.

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND RECREATION

INTRODUCTION

Prince William Sound, the site of the Exxon Valdez oil spill, is surrounded by the Chugach National Forest. There are seven Alaska State Marine Parks, six proposed marine parks and large tracks of private land, primarily in native ownership within the sound. Prince William Sound offers numerous recreation opportunities, ranging from ocean touring kayaks to large cruise ships. The western part of Prince William Sound lies within the congressionally designated Nellie Juan and College Fiord Wilderness Study Areas and is administered by the Forest Service for its wilderness values.

Both the Chugach National Forest Land Management Plan and the Prince William Sound Area Plan for State Lands emphasize recreation uses within Prince William Sound. Private landowners are also interested in developing recreation opportunities on their lands.

Immediately after the oil spill use by both commercial and non-commercial recreation use decreased. While there is no studies documenting continued reduced levels of recreation use, public perceptions remain that the area has been changed and some tour operators indicate their business has still not returned to pre-spill levels.

WHAT

A small group of recreation experts will be formed to work with the Restoration Team to provide advice and information to the Trustee Council on:

1. Development of an integrated approach for implementing restoration options for recreation in Prince William Sound.

There is an obvious conflict between user groups on the development of any recreation facilities or opportunities that has become apparent in reviewing public input into the development of recreation options for the Restoration Plan. Reaching consensus amongst user groups on appropriate projects and locations is central to this goal. A similar approach to dealing with recreation restoration options for the rest of the oil spill area may be appropriate at a later date.

2. Evaluate recreation management in the Sound to emphasize the world class recreation opportunities available which may include State and/or Federal special recreation designation.

Task 1 objectives:

1. Assemble and evaluate current information and public comment on the recreation opportunities in Prince William Sound.
2. Coordinate opportunities for recreation development with the various public and private land managers, recreation service providers and users in Prince William Sound and build consensus for implementing restoration options.
3. Develop integrated recreation project proposals for FY 1994 and beyond.

Task 2 objectives:

1. Identify the steps and/or procedures for state and federal special designations for any or all of Prince William Sound.
2. Develop goals and objectives for the long term management of Prince William Sound.

HOW

Recreation specialists and planners with site specific knowledge about Prince William Sound will review information collected on recreation as part of the Draft Restoration Plan and other sources. Working with landowners and commercial and non-commercial recreation user groups they will develop an implementation program for recreation restoration. Specific proposals for implementing the restoration options identified in the Draft Restoration Plan will be developed.

A major part of the work will be in developing a consensus amongst recreation users on the best way to implement restoration options. This will involve working directly with user groups. Some of the work will involve travel to local communities to get participation and agreement from the users.

Task 2 will consist of reviewing agency procedures to outline the steps for carrying out a special area designation for Prince William Sound, should the Trustee Council decide to implement this option.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

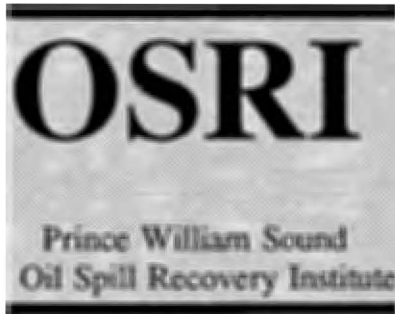
This project is categorically exempt from formal documentation in an Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement under Forest Service regulations [FSH 1909.15 31.1a(3)].

WHEN

Task 1 will be completed in coordination with the 1994 Work Plan. Task 2 will be completed by September 30, 1993.

BUDGET (\$K)

	USFS	ADNR	TOTAL
Personnel	\$ 27.6	\$ 20.0	\$ 42.6
Travel	6.0	3.0	9.0
Contractual	4.0	2.0	0.0
Commodities	1.0	1.0	2.0
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sub Total	\$ 38.6	\$ 26.0	\$ 53.6
General Admin	4.1	3.0	5.7
Project Total	\$ 42.7	\$ 29.3	\$ 71.0



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P.O. Box 705
Cordova, AK 99574
(907) 424-5800 FAX (907) 424-5820

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Background

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Purpose/Mission of the Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute

1. To conduct research on "the best available techniques, equipment and materials for dealing with oil spills in the arctic and subarctic marine environment."
2. To complement Federal and State damage assessment efforts on the long-term effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Highlights of legislation establishing the Oil Spill Recovery Institute (excerpts taken from the Oil Pollution Act of 1990)

19-member Advisory Board for the Institute has diverse and regional representation:

- 6 Federal agencies
- 4 State agencies
- 4 public from the spill-impacted region
- 3 Native from the spill-impacted region
- 1 University of Alaska
- 1 Prince William Sound Science Center

Note: Board composition is unique in having government, public and Native representation

The Advisory Board determine policies "for the conduct and support, through contracts and grants awarded on a nationally competitive basis, of research, projects and studies to be supported by the Institute. . ."

The Institute is "administered by the Secretary of Commerce through the Prince William Sound Science and Technology Institute" (now called the Prince William Sound Science Center) "and located in Cordova, Alaska," *the spill affected area*.

The Institute "shall publish and make available to any person upon request the results of all research, educational, and demonstration projects conducted by the Institute." *The public would have open access to all research conducted through the Institute.*

Appropriations for the Institute

Legislation authorized the Institute to receive \$5 million in the first fiscal year (FY91) and \$2 million for the following nine years, for a total of \$23 million over 10 years. As of February 1993, only \$100,000 has actually been appropriated to the PWS Science Center to establish the Oil Spill Recovery Institute.

There are funds available in the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund which could be requested for the Oil Spill Recovery Institute due to a section of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 which gives the Institute priority for the Liability Trust Fund "to the extent that funds have not otherwise been provided for. . ." However, an appropriation for the Oil Spill Recovery Institute must go through the Commerce Department's budget and will be deducted from their budget ceiling. This means that the Institute is now competing with other NOAA and Commerce Department programs. The original intent in 1990 was to create an Oil Spill Recovery Institute which would be funded from oil-related funds and not be in competition with other regular government programs.

Additionally, Senator Ted Stevens believes it is appropriate for the Institute to be funded through the Trustee Council using settlement monies. (*See letter dated August 31, 1992 and excerpt from Conference Comm. Report re. National Ocean Service*)

Alaskan exclusion

Parallel to establishing the Oil Spill Recovery Institute, the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 also establishes and authorizes funding for six regional oil research centers. Alaska is specifically excluded because of the authorization for the Oil Spill Recovery Institute.

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
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ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

August 31, 1992

Dr. Gary L. Thomas
Director
Prince William Sound
Science Center
P.O. Box 705
Cordova, Alaska 99574

Dear Gary:

Thank you for your latest correspondence concerning the Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute. I understand that you have also spoken with my staff several times since we last met concerning your progress.

As you know, I think that the Oil Spill Recovery Institute should be funded using monies from the Exxon Valdez settlement. To that end I am working to include language in the State-Justice-Commerce Conference Report which clarifies that Congress will not be appropriating further funds for the Institute because Congress believes it is appropriate for the Institute to be funded through the Trustee Council using settlement monies.

In addition, I have contacted NOAA to express my support for Dr. Calder's recommendation that the unspent funds appropriated in Fiscal Year 1992 be carried over for use in Fiscal Year 1993.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

TED STEVENS

United States House Congressional Record
September 28, 1992

Excerpt from Conference Committee Report - National Ocean Service

"The conferees recommend 450,000 for a new program to address the algae bloom crisis on the west Maui coastline of Hawaii. These funds are to be granted to the State of Hawaii to perform research and remediation.

The conferees note that no funding has been provided for the Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute established by Section 5001 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990-(___ U.S.C. 2___) due to the fact that the government has received monies from the Exxon-Valdez settlement agreement that are to be used under that agreement for some of the very purposes for which the Institute was established. The conferees intend that funds for the Institute should be provided from monies received from the settlement agreement."



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New Release: October 23, 1992

For more information, contact: Dr. Gary Thomas, Acting Director

A newly established organization, the Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute, provides an unique forum for representatives from villages and cities in the region impacted by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The public and Alaska Native community have seven voting representatives as compared to four state and six federal agency representatives on the Institute's Advisory Board. There are also two non-voting members from the Prince William Sound Science Center and the Institute of Marine Science, University of Alaska Fairbanks.

The Institute was authorized by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. The 19-member Advisory Board held its first meeting October 8-9 in Cordova.

"I was very pleased with the work accomplished at our first meeting," said Dr. John Calder, Chairperson of the Advisory Board. "The Board members are excited about building the Institute's programs in a complementary fashion with other organizations involved in research on the Exxon Valdez oil spill's impacts or on technical issues for dealing with oil spills in arctic and sub-arctic waters."

The Board passed a resolution endorsing the creation of one data base on natural resources for oil spill impact in the arctic, sub-arctic and the region affected by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The Institute intends to pursue a leading role in "coordinating, developing and maintaining a single public access data base."

Calder, of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, was appointed Chairperson of the Advisory Board by the Secretary of Commerce. As stipulated by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, the Institute is administered by the Secretary of Commerce through the Prince William Sound Science Center, a non-profit research organization based in Cordova.

The seven community and Native representatives serving on the Board were appointed by the Secretary of Commerce in August 1992 after receiving nominations from Governor Walter Hickel and the Alaska Federation of Natives. Governing bodies of the communities and villages impacted by the Exxon Valdez oil spill were given an opportunity last spring to submit Board nominations to the Governor.

Officers elected at the October meeting were: Vice Chairperson, Mead Treadwell (Deputy Commissioner, Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation); Treasurer, Gail Evanoff (Vice President for Operations, The Chenega Corporation); and Secretary, Capt. Donald E. Bodron, (Chief, Marine Safety Division, USCG, Juneau). Dr. G.L. (Gary) Thomas serves as Acting Director for the Institute.

Other voting members of the Board are: Suzanne Hancock, Kodiak Island Borough; John Klepper, City of Valdez; Roger Trani, City of Cordova; Helmer Olson, President, Valdez Native Association; Gary Kompkoff, Village of Tatitlek; Paul Jackson, Environmental Health Specialist, Chugachmiut; Bruce Van Zee, Chugach National Forest Supervisor, Anchorage; Paul Gates, Regional Environmental Officer, Dept. of Interior, Anchorage; Commander Rob Frazier, Dept. of Navy, Seattle; Alfred Lindsey, Director, Office of Environmental Engineering and Technology Development, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.

Dr. John Goering, Associate Director of the Institute of Marine Science, University of Alaska Fairbanks, serves as a non-voting member. Dr. Thomas also represents the Prince William Sound Science Center on the Board as a non-voting member.

At the October meeting, Goering was appointed to chair the Institute's Scientific and Technical Committee. The Board endorsed a five-member committee who will review proposals and make recommendations as requested by the Board.

The Advisory Board reviewed and approved bylaws and approved a resolution authorizing the Acting Director to request \$400,000 from NOAA in Fiscal Year '93. These funds were carried over from a 1992 Congressional appropriation and will be spent over the next two years to develop a sustainable, long-term education, research and development program for the Institute.

The Institute is in the process of developing a long-term strategic plan for operations and fund raising. "Fundamental to the Institute's plans is to become a source of funding for competitive research and education grants from universities, agencies, private corporations, and individuals," said Dr. Thomas. He will work to develop cooperative agreements between other funding organizations and the Oil Spill Recovery Institute to make this endeavor efficient.

The Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute was authorized by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. As stated in Section 5001 of that act, "The Institute shall conduct research and carry out educational and demonstration projects designed to: (1) identify and develop the best available techniques, equipment and materials for dealing with oil spills in the arctic and subarctic marine environment; and (2) complement Federal and State damage assessment efforts and determine, document, assess and understand the long-range effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill on the natural resources of Prince William Sound and its adjacent waters. . . and the environment, the economy, and the lifestyle and well-being of the people who are dependent on them, except that the Institute shall not conduct studies or make recommendations on any matter which is not directly related to the Exxon Valdez oil spill or the effects thereof."

**Advisory Board Members and addresses
Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute**

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
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Federal Department Representatives

**Department of Commerce
(Chairperson of the Advisory Board)**

Dr. John Calder
Senior Oceanographer
Program Development & Coordination
National Oceanic & Atmospheric
Administration
1335 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20910
Phone: (301) 713-2465
FAX: 713-0666

Department of Agriculture

Bruce Van Zee
Forest Supervisor
Chugach National Forest
U.S. Forest Service
201 E. 9th Ave, Suite 206
Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 271-2525
FAX: 271-3992

Department of Interior

Paul Gates
Regional Environmental Officer
Dept. of Interior
Office of Environmental Affairs
1689 C Street, Room 119
Anchorage, AK 99501-5126
Phone: (907) 271-5011
FAX: 271-4102

Department of Navy

Commander Robert L. Frazier
Environmental Coordinator
Plans Officer, Naval Base Seattle
7500 Sand Point Way NE
Seattle, WA 98115-5012
Phone: (206) 526-3226
FAX: (206) 526-3648

Department of Transportation

Captain Donald E. Bodron
Chief, Marine Safety Division
U.S. Coast Guard
Seventeenth Coast Guard District
P.O. Box 25517
Juneau, AK 99802-5517
Phone: (907) 463-2209
FAX: 463-2218

Environmental Protection Agency

Alfred W. Lindsey
Director
Office of Environmental Engineering
& Technology Development
Environmental Protection Agency
Mail Code RD 681
Washington, D.C. 20460
Phone: (202) 260-2600
FAX: 260-3861

Alaska State Department Representatives

Department of Fish & Game

Dr. Jerome Montague
Director, Oil Spill Impact Assessment
& Restoration Division
Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game
P.O. Box 25526
Juneau, AK 99802-5526
Phone: (907) 465-4125
FAX: 586-9612

Department of Commerce & Economic Development

Cindy Roberts
Special Assistant
Alaska Dept. of Commerce
& Economic Development
P.O. Box D
Juneau, AK 99811
Phone: (907) 465-2500
FAX: 463-3841

Department of Environmental Conservation

Mead Treadwell
Deputy Commissioner
Alaska Dept. of Environmental
Conservation
410 Willoughby Ave. Suite 105
Juneau, AK 99801-1795
Phone: (907) 465-5065
FAX: 465-5070

Department of Natural Resources

Marty L. Rutherford
Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 107005
Anchorage, AK 99510-7005
Phone: (907) 762-2483
FAX: 562-4871

Community and Native Representatives

Gail Evanoff
Vice President of Operations
Chenega Corporation
P.O. Box 8060
Chenega Bay, AK 99574
Phone: (907) 573-5118
FAX: 573-5135

Suzanne Hancock
Publisher, Kodiak Daily Mirror
(Kodiak Island Borough)
1419 Selig
Kodiak, AK 99615
Phone: (907) 486-3227 (w) 486-4355 (h)
FAX: 486-3088

Paul Jackson
Environmental Health Specialist
Chugachmiut
3300 C Street
Anchorage, AK 99503-3920
Phone: (907) 562-4155
FAX: 563-2891

John Klepper
(City of Valdez)
P.O. Box 3065
Valdez, AK 99686
Phone: (907) 835-6932 (w) 835-4239 (h)
FAX: 835-6914

Gary Kompkoff
Chairman of the Board
The Tatitlek Corporation
P.O. Box 170
Tatitlek, AK 99677
Phone: (907) 325-2311
FAX: 325-2298

Helmer Olson
President
Valdez Native Association
P.O. Box 1108
Valdez, AK 99686
Phone: (907) 835-4951
FAX: 835-5589

Roger Trani
(City of Cordova)
P.O. Box 1059
Cordova, AK 99574
Phone: (907) 424-7486
FAX: 424-3271

Non-voting Representatives

Dr. John J. Goering
Associate Director
Institute of Marine Science
University of Alaska-Fairbanks
School of Fisheries & Ocean Sciences
Fairbanks, AK 99775-1090
Phone: (907) 474-7895
FAX: 474-7204

Dr. G.L. Thomas
President
Prince William Sound Science Center
P.O. Box 705
Cordova, AK 99574
Phone: (907) 424-5800
FAX: 424-5820

COMMENTS REGARDING
THE CHUGACH RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AGENCY

RECEIVED
MAR 30 1993

Over the past two months, Chugach Alaska Corporation, Chenega Corporation, Tatitlek Corporation, Port Graham Corporation and English Bay Corporation have been speaking with individual members of the Trustees Council concerning a methodology for advancing the goal of involving local communities and residents in the restoration process. Our proposal is known as the Chugach Resources Management Agency. The proposal seeks funding in order to assist in locating human resources throughout the Chugach region in order to assist the agencies in providing efficient delivery of restoration services.

We believe that a vehicle for funding exists, both under state law and federal law. That vehicle is an appropriation to the Department of Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs through a self determination contract, pursuant to the Indian Self Determination and Education Act, PL 93-638, 25 U.S.C. 450a. The state trustees have authority, pursuant to A.S. 37.14.420, which permits an agency of the federal government to expend money received from the trust, "in accordance with... other law applicable to that agency." The Department of Interior clearly has the authority pursuant to PL 93-638, to expend money by sole source contract to a 93-638 contractor.

In addition, at least one federal agency has informed us that it is familiarly with 8(a) contracting. Chugach Alaska Corporation now has 8(a) status, and therefore another direct contract avenue is available.

We therefore request that you revisit the proposal before you.

COMMENTS REGARDING CONTRACTING OPPORTUNITIES

The Pacific Rim Villages Coalition, composed of Chenega Corporation, Tatitlek Corporation, Port Graham Corporation and English Bay Corporation believe that an avenue for direct contracting exists. The Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence has agreed to work with us through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with regard to this year's subsistence studies activity. We are excited about the opportunity to work on this project of great importance to us, and thank Jim Fall and Rita Miraglia for their time, as well as the Department of Interior, for its assistance.

We believe that other opportunities exist, particularly with regard to any project in which the Department of Interior is either the lead agency or a cooperating agency, in view of the State's mandate under A.S. 37.14.420. At this time, we request the Trustees to direct that appropriations made through the Department of Interior either as a lead agency or a cooperative agency to be made available for contracting services to the PRVC.