11.4.6

Allocations of *Exxon Valdez* Civil Settlement Funds as of June 1993

Civil Settlement Funds Received	$240,000,000
Civil Settlement Funds Allocated and/or Expended	$220,308,000
Unexpended balance	$19,692,000
1992 funds budgeted but not expended, to be returned to trust account	$6,500,000*

*Includes $1,500,000 in administrative costs

Categories of Expenditures

Negotiated in the Settlement:

Reimbursements to State and Federal Governments $107,500,000
(for cleanup, damage assessment, and litigation costs)
Federal $49,200,000
State $58,300,000

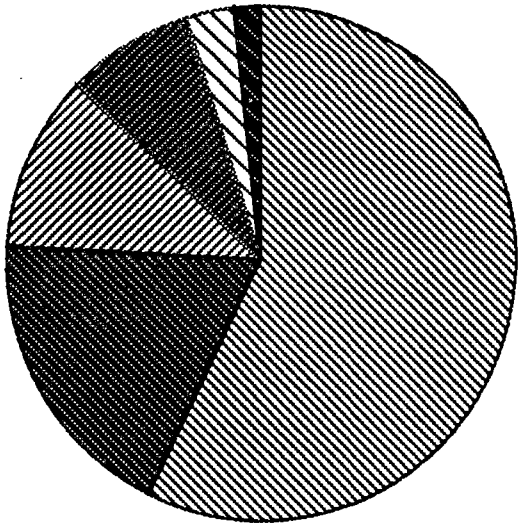
Credits to Exxon for cleanup costs in 1991 & 1992 ..... $39,900,000

1992 and 1993 Work Plan Expenditures Budgeted by Category

Category	*Budgeted*	*Percent*
Habitat Protection	$41,110,000*	57.2%
Restoration Projects	$13,464,000	18.7%
Damage Assessment	$8,122,000	11.3%
Administration	$5,841,630	8.1%
Public Participation	$2,204,570	3.1%
Independent Scientific Review	$1,165,800	1.6%

*Includes $29,950,000 the Trustee Council has tentatively authorized for acquistiion of Seal Bay.

Work Plan Expenditures by Category



Habitat Protection	57.2%
Restoration Projects	18.7%
Damage Assessment	11.3%
Administration	8.1%
Public Participation	3.1%
Independent Science Review	1.6%

Note that amount shown here for Public Participation does not include salary allocations for personnel involved in public participation activities except for OPSIC staff, PAG support, and PIO.

Source: 1992 and 1993 Trustee Council Budgets

11.04.06

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

May 11, 1993

FROM: Dave Gibbons
Interim Administrative Director

SUBJECT: Draft Restoration Plan and Environmental Impact Statement

Enclosed is a copy of the Draft Restoration Plan and Environmental Impact Statement. These documents have not been reviewed by the Restoration Team and have not undergone a technical edit. Chapter 3 of the Restoration Plan is currently being reviewed by Bob Spies and only the injury tables are included at this time. The complete chapter should be available late this week or early next week.

The Restoration Team will be meeting to review the Restoration Plan later this week. A review of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement will be conducted with the contractor on May 17 and 18, 1993. A final Draft Restoration Plan and Environmental Impact Statement will be available for the June 1 Trustee Council meeting.

CC Restoration Team without enclosures

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
DRAFT Restoration Plan
Draft for RT Review

Table of Contents

Draft *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose of Document

In 1989, the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill contaminated thousands of miles of Alaska's coastline. It killed birds, mammals, and fish, and damaged other resources. In 1991, Exxon agreed to pay the United States and the State of Alaska $900 million over a period of ten years to restore resources injured by the spill and the reduced or lost services (human uses) provided by them.

The *Exxon Valdez* Restoration Plan will provide long-term guidance for restoring resources and human uses injured by the oil spill. Each year the Restoration Plan will be implemented through an Annual Work Plan. The Annual Work Plan is a mix of restoration activities to be funded based on the policies and spending guidelines of the Restoration Plan, future public comments, and changing restoration needs. Once the Restoration Plan is adopted, it may be changed in response to new information about the injuries and recovery, new technologies, or other changing conditions.

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as Amended, requires that an Environmental Impact Statement be part of any significant federal action such as the restoration program. In addition to including information found here, the Draft Environmental Impact Statement analyzes the impacts of these alternatives on the physical, biological, social, and economic aspects of the environment. It will help the Trustee Council and the public understand the consequences of alternative ways of restoring injuries caused by the spill. You may get a copy of the draft Environmental Impact Statement by writing the address or calling the phone number listed at the front of this plan.

The alternatives presented in Chapter III of this Draft Restoration Plan are different approaches to restoration. The approaches range from doing nothing, a no action alternative, to doing all that is known to be useful for restoring resources and services injured by the spill. Each alternative emphasizes different categories of restoration activities. These activities respond to various restoration issues concerning how to heal the injuries caused by the spill. You will see how various ways of answering policy questions about the issues help us develop alternative ways to restore injured resources and human uses.

The Trustee Council invites you to express your opinion about the best way to restore resources and human uses injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. Because many people are busy during the summer, a summary of the Draft Restoration Plan was released in April and discussed at public meetings throughout the spill area. By going through this Draft Restoration Plan and completing the response form on page ____, you will have a chance to tell us what you like and dislike about alternative ways to help the animals, plants, and people injured by the spill. You can also make recommendations about ideas we may have overlooked. We would appreciate receiving your comments as soon as possible. We will use all comments received by **August 6, 1993,** to prepare a Final Restoration Plan for your review in the fall of 1993. The final plan may contain parts of several of the alternatives presented here plus new information you provide.

B. Background

1. History of the oil spill

Shortly after midnight on March 24, 1989, the T/V *Exxon Valdez* ran aground on Bligh Reef in Prince William Sound, Alaska, spilling 11 million gallons of North Slope crude oil. This was the largest oil spill in United States history. All through the spring, the oil moved along the coastline of Alaska contaminating the shoreline of Prince William Sound, the Kenai Peninsula, lower Cook Inlet, the Kodiak Archipelago, and the Alaska Peninsula. Portions of 1,200 miles of coastline were oiled, including part of one National Forest, four National Wildlife Refuges, three National Parks, five State Parks, four State Critical Habitat Areas, and one State Game Sanctuary. Oil eventually reached shorelines nearly 600 miles southwest of Bligh Reef (Figure I-1).

Response. During 1989, efforts focused on containing and cleaning up the spill and rescuing oiled wildlife. Skimmer ships were sent throughout the spill zone to remove oil from the water. Booms were positioned to keep oil from reaching important commercial salmon hatcheries in Prince William Sound and Kodiak. A fleet of fishing vessels known as the "Mosquito Fleet" played an important role in protecting these hatcheries, in corralling oil to assist the skimmer ships, and in capturing and transporting oiled wildlife to rehabilitation centers. Exxon began a beach cleanup under the direction of the U.S. Coast Guard with input from Federal and State agencies and local communities on the areas that should receive priority for cleanup. Several thousand workers cleaned shorelines, using techniques ranging from cleaning rocks by hand to high pressure hot-water washing. Fertilizers were applied to some oiled shorelines to increase the activity of oil-metabolizing bacteria in a procedure known as bioremediation.

When the anticipation of deteriorating weather brought an end to clean-up work in the fall of 1989, a large amount of oil remained on the shorelines. Although winter storms proved extremely effective in cleaning many beaches, spring shoreline surveys indicated that much work remained to be done in 1990. Crews operating from boats and helicopters cleaned oiled shorelines in Prince William Sound, along the Kenai and Alaska Peninsulas, and on the Kodiak Archipelago. Manual pick up of remaining oil was the principal method used during 1990, but bioremediation and relocation of oiled berms to the active surf zone were also used in some areas. A shoreline survey and limited clean-up work took place during 1991.

The most recent shoreline survey occurred in 1992. Crews visited 81 sites, excluding Kodiak and sites set aside for monitoring natural recovery. They reported that an estimated 7 miles of the 21.4 miles of shoreline surveyed still show surface oiling to some degree. Another shoreline survey is planned for 1993.

Natural Resource Damage Assessment. During the first summer after the spill, the State and Federal Trustee agencies planned and mobilized the Natural Resource Damage Assessment field studies to determine the nature and extent of the injuries that were being sustained in the spill area. Even with the rapid deployment of studies, some opportunities to gather injury data were irretrievably lost during the early weeks of the spill due to the complexity and volume of the work at hand and the scarcity of available resources. Shortly after the spill, a legal framework was established and expert peer reviewers were retained to provide independent scientific review of ongoing and planned studies and assist with synthesis of results. Most damage assessment field studies were completed during 1991, although some laboratory data analyses

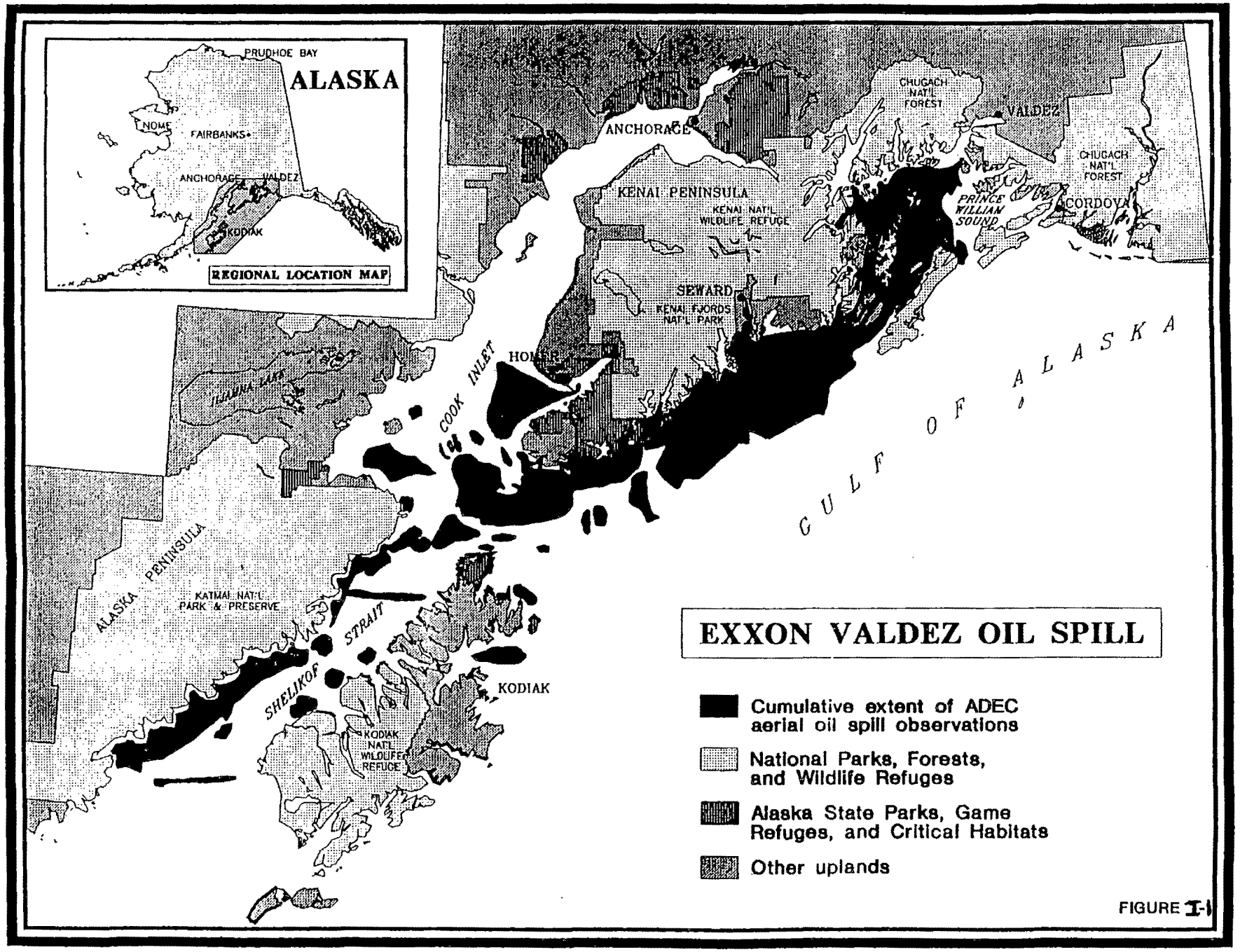

PRUDHOE BAY
ALASKA
NOME
FAIRBANKS
ANCHORAGE
VALDEZ
KODIAK
REGIONAL LOCATION MAP
ANCHORAGE
CHUGACH NAT'L FOREST
VALDEZ
CHUGACH NAT'L FOREST
KENAI PENINSULA
KENAI NAT'L WILDLIFE REFUGE
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
CORDOVA
SEWARD
KENAI FJORDS NAT'L PARK
HOMER
COOK INLET
GULF OF ALASKA
ALASKA PENINSULA
KATMAI NAT'L PARK & PRESERVE
SHELIKOF STRAIT
KODIAK
KODIAK NAT'L WILDLIFE REFUGE
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
Cumulative extent of ADEC aerial oil spill observations
National Parks, Forests, and Wildlife Refuges
Alaska State Parks, Game Refuges, and Critical Habitats
Other uplands

FIGURE I-1

are still underway. Some of the results of the Natural Resource Damage Assessment are presented in Chapter II.

2. Settlements

On October 8, 1991, the U.S. District Court approved an agreement that settled the claims of the United States and the State of Alaska against Exxon for various criminal violations and for recovery of civil damages resulting from the oil spill.

The Criminal Plea Agreement. As part of the criminal plea agreement, the court fined Exxon $250 million -- the largest fine ever imposed for an environmental crime. Of this amount, $125 million were forgiven due to their cooperation with the governments during the cleanup, timely payment of many private claims, and environmental precautions taken since the oil spill. Of the remaining $125 million, $50 million each were paid to the United States and the State of Alaska. The state and federal governments separately manage these $50 million payments. The remaining $25 million were paid into the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund, and into the Victims of Crime Act Account.

Funds from the criminal plea agreement are *not* under the authority of the Trustee Council and are not considered by this plan. In general, rules for spending funds from the criminal plea agreement are more flexible than those for the civil settlement. However, they must be used exclusively for restoration activities, within the State of Alaska, relating to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.

Civil Settlement and Restoration Fund. In the civil settlement, Exxon agreed to pay the United States and the State of Alaska $900 million over a period of 10 years. Funds must be deposited each year beginning December 1991 and ending September 2001. The use of the civil settlement funds is the subject of this plan.

Rules for spending the civil settlement funds are as follows:

- Settlement funds must be used "...for the purposes of restoring, replacing, enhancing, or acquiring the equivalent of **natural resources** injured as a result of the Oil Spill and the reduced or lost **services** provided by such resources..." (except for reimbursements to the state and federal governments in settlement of past costs).

- Settlement funds must be spent on restoration of natural resources in Alaska unless the Trustees unanimously agree that spending funds outside of the state is necessary for effective restoration.

- All decisions made by the Trustee Council (such as spending settlement funds) must be made by unanimous consent.

The Memorandum of Agreement (A91-081 CV) defines **"Restore"** or **"Restoration"** as follows:

> ...[A]ny action, in addition to response and cleanup activities required or authorized by state or federal law, which endeavors to restore to their prespill condition any natural resource injured, lost, or destroyed as a result of the Oil Spill and the services provided by the resource or which replaces or substitutes for the injured, lost or destroyed resource and affected services. Restoration includes all phases of injury assessment, restoration, replacement, and enhancement of natural resources, and acquisition of equivalent resources and services.

Replacement or acquisition of the equivalent means compensation for an injured, lost or destroyed resource by substituting another resource that provides the same or substantially similar services as the injured resource (56 Federal Register 8899 [March 1, 1991]).

Enhancement means any action that improves on or creates additional natural resources or services where the basis for improvement is the prespill condition, population, or use. (Restoration Framework, 1992)

The settlement defines **natural resources** as the land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, ground water, drinking water supplies, and other such resources belonging to or managed by the state or federal governments. Examples of natural resources are birds, fish, mammals, subtidal plants and animals, and archaeological resources.

In addition to restoring natural resources, funds may be used to restore reduced or lost **services (human uses)** provided by injured natural resources. For example, subsistence, commercial fishing, and recreation including sport fishing, sport hunting, camping, and boating are services that were damaged by injuries to fish and wildlife. Other injured services include commercial tourism, and the enjoyment that people receive from undisturbed wild areas.

Although the federal and state governments have settled their claims against Exxon, third-party lawsuits are still pending.

3. Post-settlement Trustee Organization

A council of six federal and state trustees was established to administer the $900-million civil settlement to restore resources and services injured by the oil spill.

State of Alaska Trustees

- Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Conservation
- Commissioner of the Department of Fish and Game
- Alaska Attorney General

Federal Trustees

- Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior
- Secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture
- Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce

The Federal Trustees have each appointed a representative in Alaska to serve on the Trustee Council.

The Trustee Council uses funds from the civil settlement for activities to restore injured resources and services. It *does not* manage fish and wildlife resources or make land-use decisions. Fish and game management decisions or land-use decisions are made by fish and game boards, or by appropriate federal or state agencies. The Trustee Council may make recommendations to state and federal agencies, provide funds for state and federal management, or fund research to provide information to those agencies or other groups. The Trustee Council may also purchase private land or private property rights.

4. Trustee Activity Since the Settlement

Table I-1 shows uses and commitments of civil settlement funds to date. It shows that of the $900 million civil settlement, approximately $610 to $630 million remain for funding restoration activities.

Table I-1. The Civil Settlement Funds as of May 1993
Figures in Millions of Dollars

Past Payments	**Past Reimbursements, Deductions, Withdrawals & Commitments**
$240 million: • $200.1 million in 1991 and 1992. • $39.9 credited to Exxon for cleanup costs after January 1, 1991.	$200.1 million: • $107.5 to reimburse the federal and state governments for past damage assessment, clean-up, litigation, response, and restoration expenses; • $19.2 for the 1992 work plan; • $33.5 for the 1993 work plan (including $20 million for habitat protection); and • $39.9 credited to Exxon for cleanup costs after January 1, 1991.
Future Payments	**Future Commitments**
$660 million by 2001	An unknown amount, probably between $70 and $90 million will reimburse the governments for past expenditures.
	Total remaining for restoration **Approximately $610 - $630 million**
Total Payments	**Total Expenditures**
$900 million	$900 million

Of the $58.3 million reimbursed to the state government, 37% was for cleanup and response; 33% was for damage assessment, and 30% was for litigation. **[We have asked legal staff for these figures and will combine them with the state figures as soon as we receive them.]**

Each year the Trustee Council adopts an Annual Work Plan, which is a mix of restoration

activities to be funded that year. Just over $50 million has been committed to annual work plans for 1992 and 1993. Nearly half of that amount was allocated to restoration projects, including $20 million for habitat protection. The remainder was committed primarily to completing damage assessment studies. An Annual Work Plan for 1994 is being developed concurrently with the Restoration Plan. It will be available for public review in Fall 1993. See Appendix A for more detail.

Once the Restoration Plan is adopted, the Annual Work Plan will be a principal means of implementatiing the restoration plan. In the future, Annual Work Plans will be based on the policies and spending guidelines of the plan, future public comments, and changing restoration needs.

5. The Planning Process

The restoration planning process has used the results of many scientific studies, meetings, and symposia conducted during the four years that have elapsed since the oil spill. These include:

- Natural Resource Damage Assessment Studies, 1989-1992
- Restoration Science Studies, 1990-1992
- Technical Workshop, 1990
- Public Symposium, 1990
- Restoration Planning Progress Report, 1990
- Public meetings, 1990-1993
- Restoration Framework and Supplement, 1992
- *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Symposium, 1993
- Summary of Draft Restoration Plan, April 1993

A Final Restoration Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement will be released in late Fall 1993.

6. Public Involvement and Information

The importance of public participation in the restoration process was recognized during the Exxon settlement and is an integral part of the agreement between the State and Federal governments. The Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) approved by the court on August 28, 1991, specifies that:

> "...the Trustees shall agree to an organizational structure for decision making under this MOA and shall establish procedures providing for meaningful public participation in the injury assessment and restoration process, which shall include establishment of a public advisory group to advise the Trustees..."

Public Meetings. In December 1991 the Trustee Council decided that public meetings be held and public comments solicited on a public participation program. This process began in January 1992. Comments received were evaluated for recommendations to the Trustee Council regarding the role, structure, and operating procedures for the public advisory group. A second series of public meetings were held in April and May 1992 on the Restoration Framework. A third series of public meetings were held in April 1993 on the Draft Restoration Plan. Table I-2

lists the communities visited in each series of public meetings.

Table I-2. Public Meetings by Community, January 1992, April-May 1992, and April 1993.

Community	Jan. 1992	April 1992	April 1993
Anchorage	x	x	x
Akhiok			x
Chenega Bay	x	x	x
Chignik Lagoon			x
Chignik Lake			x
Cordova	x	x	x
Fairbanks	x	x	x
Homer	x	x	x
Juneau	x	x	x
Karluk			x
Kodiak	x	x	x
Larsen Bay			x
Nanwalek			x
Old Harbor			x
Ouzinkie			x
Port Graham			x
Port Lions			x
Seldovia		x	x
Seward	x	x	x
Tatitlek		x	x
Valdez	x	x	x
Whittier		x	x

Public Advisory Group. The Trustee Council has established a Public Advisory Group to advise it on all decisions relating to injury assessment, restoration activities, or other use of settlement funds. It consists of 17 voting members appointed to represent the following interests: aquaculture, commercial fishing, commercial tourism, conservation, environmental, forest products, local government, Native landowner, recreation users, science/academic, sport hunting and fishing, subsistence, and five public-at-large members. There are also "ex-officio seats for representatives chosen by the Alaska State House of Representatives and the Alaska State Senate. The first term of the Public Advisory Group began October 15, 1992. All meetings are open to the public and the public is allowed time to speak or give written testimony to the group at each meeting.

Oil Spill Public Information Center (OSPIC). The Trustee Council set up the Oil Spill Public Information Center (OSPIC) in March 1990 to provide a respository for all materials related to the oil spill and facilitate public use of those materials. Specific services include:

- Collection and maintenance of background legal and scientific materials related to the oil spill, such as natural resource damage assessment and restoration project reports, shoreline oiling reports, and newspaper and magazine clippings.

- Walk-in and telephone reference services on the *Exxon Valdez* spill and subsequent restoration activities.

- Creation and maintenance of a certifiable administrative record of the activities and published products of the Trustee Council, Restoration Team, Public Advisory Group, and other work groups.

The mailing address and contact numbers for OSPIC are:

The Oil Spill Public Information Center
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

(907) 278-8008 (PHONE)
(800) 478-7745 (Toll-free within Alaska)
(800) 283-7745 (Toll-free outside of Alaska)
(907) 276-7178 (FAX)

Issues. Public involvement during the restoration planning and scoping process has generated a wide array of issues and concerns regarding the restoration of resources and services in the oil-spill area. They have been used to guide the development of the draft Restoration Plan and are listed below. They are <u>not</u> listed in order of importance.

- Injured resources and services vary in level of injury, rate of recovery, location, and value to ecosystem and humans. What priority or weight should be given to these factors in determining priorities for restoration options?

- What level of information, either from new or continuing damage assessment studies, including socio-economic studies, is necessary to evaluate the need for and effectiveness of present and future restoration?

- What level of monitoring or research is appropriate to determine the rate of recovery, health, and management of injured species, ecosystems, and services?

- How will habitat protection mechanisms (such as special management designations, land acquisition and others) for public and private land and water be integrated into an overall restoration program?

- What information should be distributed to the public and how should it be disseminated?

- if there is a need for scientific, recreational or other facilities, where, how, and when should they be constructed?

- What are the effects of restoration activities on local economies and subsistence?

- What are the appropriate restoration strategies for restoring or enhancing both injured and noninjured resources and services?

- What are the opportunities and appropriateness for long-term funding of programs through endowments?

- How will restoration funds be managed and allocated?

- Should restoration activities be evaluated concurrently or hierarchically?

C. National Environmental Policy Act Compliance

1. Relationship of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) to the draft Restoration Plan and Draft Environmental Impact Statement

To comply with NEPA federal land managers must evaluate the consequences of their decisions on the human environment. Since decisions about federal lands and federal funds will be made through this process, NEPA applies to the Trustees decisions about restoration actions affecting those lands, resources and uses.

The Trustees meet the requirements of NEPA by: **a.** integrating NEPA requirements into planning and decision making; **b.** fully considering the impact of their actions on the physical, biological, social, and economic aspects of the environment; **c.** involving interested and affected agencies, governments, organizations, and individuals in planning and decision making; and **d.** conducting and documenting environmental analyses and subsequent decisions appropriately, efficiently, and cost effectively.

The draft Restoration Plan and draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) focus on the overall restoration program and not on the individual projects that make up the program. The draft Restoration Plan describes alternative actions which can be taken by the Trustees to effect restoration of injured natural resources and services. Each alternative integrates a mix of restoration, enhancement, replacement and acquisition of equivalent resource or service options. The draft Environmental Impact Statement analyzes in detail **a.** through **d.** above for each of the alternative actions. Each alternative describes a different desired future condition for the cumulative and individual resources and services injured by the oil spill, whose current condition is defined by injury and status of recovery.

2. NEPA compliance for specific restoration projects

The effects of alternative programmatic actions are cumulatively and individually described in the draft EIS. The effects of specific restoration projects will be further described in a site-specific environmental analysis. Prior to the implementation of any project, the responsible agency will analyze its effects and prepare the required documentation and decision. An analysis may reveal significant effects and a project EIS could be required, or there could be lesser effects, or none at all. In some cases an environmental assessment or a categorical exclusion from further analysis may be appropriate. In any case the documentation of the effects analysis will be submitted to the Trustees as a component of Annual Work Plans.

Chapter II. Injury

What was Injured by the Spill? Is it Recovering?

NOTE TO REVIEWERS: The text of this chapter is not finished. It is being written and will be distributed after RPWG & Bob Spies review. This will occur later this week or next week. The injury tables are, however, included.

Table II-1. Resources: Summary of Results of Injury Assessment Studies

The table in this section of the chapter summarizes the results of the injury assessment studies for all resources completed after the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. Under "Description of Injury," columns focus on injury that took place during 1989 -- just after the spill. The table shows whether there was initial mortality caused by the spill, whether the spill caused a measurable population decline that will persist for more than one generation, or whether there is evidence of injury but no measurable population decline. For some resources, an estimate is available for the total number of animals initially killed by the spill. If 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 the from 1992. (Most information comes from the 1992 summer field season). The 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 initial population decline. Similarly, the column labeled "Evidence of Continuing Sublethal Effects" shows whether a initial sublethal injury is continuing.

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

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

Resource	Description of Injury			Status of Recovery in December, 1992		Geographic Extent of Injury (a)				Comments/Discussion
	Oil Spill Mortality (total mortality estimate)(b)	Decline in Population after the spill	Evidence of Sublethal or Chronic Effects	Current Population Status	Evidence of Continuing Sublethal or Chronic Effects	PWS	Kenai	Kodiak	Alaska Penin.	
MARINE MAMMALS										
Harbor Seals (c)	YES (200)	YES	YES	POSSIBLY STABLE, BUT NOT RECOVERING (a)	UNKNOWN	YES	YES (d)	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 no 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	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	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 the north Pacific population of humpback whales.
Killer Whales	YES (13)	YES	UNKNOWN	RECOVERING	UNKNOWN	YES	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	13 Adult whales of the 36 in AB pod are missing or presumed dead. The AB pod has grown by 2 whales since 1990. Circumstantial evidence links whale disappearance to oiling.
Sea Lions (c)	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO	CONTINUING DECLINE	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	Several sea lions were observed with oiled pelts and oil residues were found in some tissues. It was not possible to determine population effects or cause of death of carcasses recovered. Sea lion populations were declining prior to the 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) Population may have been declining prior to the spill;
(d) Based on recovery of dead animals from this region of the spill zone;
(e) If no injury was detected or known, no assessment of recovery could be made;
(f) Total body count, not adjusted for carcasses not found.

Resource	Description of Injury			Status of Recovery in December, 1992		Geographic Extent of Injury (a)				Comments/Discussion
	Oil Spill Mortality (total mortality estimate)(b)	Decline in Population after the spill	Evidence of Sublethal or Chronic Effects	Current Population Status	Evidence of Continuing Sublethal or Chronic Effects	PWS	Kenai	Kodiak	Alaska Penin.	
Sea Otters	YES (3,500 TO 5,000)	YES	YES	STABLE, BUT NOT RECOVERING	YES, POSSIBLY	YES	YES	YES (d)	YES (d)	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. Prime-age animals were still found on beaches in 1989, 1990 and 1991. Carcasses of sea otters feed in the lower intertidal and subtidal areas and may still be exposed to hydrocarbons in the environment.
TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS										
Black Bear	NO	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	No field studies were done.
Brown Bear	NO	NO	NO	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	Hydrocarbon exposure was documented on Alaska Peninsula in 1989 including high hydrocarbon levels in the bile of one dead cub. Brown bear 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 on population. Sub-lethal indicators of possible oil 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	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	Elevated hydrocarbons were found in tissues in some deer in 1989.

(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) Population may have been declining prior to the spill;
(d) Based on recovery of dead animals from this region of the spill zone;
(e) If no injury was detected or known, no assessment of recovery could be made;
(f) Total body count, not adjusted for carcasses not found.

Resource	Description of Injury			Status of Recovery in December, 1992		Geographic Extent of Injury (a)				Comments/Discussion
	Oil Spill Mortality (total mortality estimate)(b)	Decline in Population after the spill	Evidence of Sublethal or Chronic Effects	Current Population Status	Evidence of Continuing Sublethal or Chronic Effects	PWS	Kenai	Kodiak	Alaska Penin.	
BIRDS										
Bald Eagles	YES (614-902)	YES	YES	RECOVERING	UNKNOWN	YES	YES	YES (d)	YES(d)	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.
Black-legged Kittiwakes	YES (NUMBER UNKNOWN)	NO	NO	NO CHANGE	NO	YES	YES (d)	YES (d)	YES (d)	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.
Black Oyster-catchers	YES (129 ADULTS; UNKNOWN FOR CHICKS (f)	YES	YES	RECOVERING	YES	YES	YES (d)	YES (d)	YES (d)	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.
Common Murres	YES (175,000 to 300,000)	YES	YES	DEGREE OF RECOVERY VARIES IN COLONY	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	Measurable impacts on populations were recorded in 1989, 1990 and 1991. Breeding is still inhibited in some colonies in the Gulf of Alaska.

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(b) Adjusted for carcasses not found, not reported, scavenged, or otherwise lost;
(c) Population may have been declining prior to the spill;
(d) Based on recovery of dead animals from this region of the spill zone;
(e) If no injury was detected or known, no assessment of recovery could be made;
(f) Total body count, not adjusted for carcasses not found.

Resource	Description of Injury			Status of Recovery in December, 1992		Geographic Extent of Injury (a)				Comments/Discussion
	Oil Spill Mortality (total mortality estimate)(b)	Decline in Population after the spill	Evidence of Sublethal or Chronic Effects	Current Population Status	Evidence of Continuing Sublethal or Chronic Effects	PWS	Kenai	Kodiak	Alaska Penin.	
Glaucous-winged gulls	YES (NUMBER UNKNOWN)	NOT DETECTED	NO	NO CHANGE	NO	YES (d)	YES (d)	YES (d)	YES (d)	While 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 (d)	YES (d)	YES (d)	Post-spill samples showed hydrocarbon contamination and poor body conditions. Surveys in 1990-1992 indicated population declines and near total reproductive failure. Harlequin ducks feed in the intertidal and shallow subtidal areas and may still be exposed to hydrocarbons in the environment.
Marbled Murrelets (c)	YES (8,000 TO 12,000)	YES	UNKNOWN	STABLE OR CONTINUING DECLINE	UNKNOWN	YES	YES (d)	YES (d)	YES (d)	Measurable population effects on were recorded in 1989, 1990 and 1991. Marbled murrelet populations were declining prior to the spill. Hydrocarbon contamination was found in livers of adult birds.
Peale's Peregrine Falcons	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	When compared to 1985 surveys a reduction in population and lower than expected productivity was measured in 1989 in the PWS. Cause of these changes are unknown.
Pigeon Guillemots (c)	YES (1,500 TO 3,000)	YES	NO	STABLE OR CONTINUING DECLINE	UNKNOWN	YES	YES (d)	YES (d)	YES (d)	Pigeon guillemot populations were declining prior to the spill. Hydrocarbon contamination was found in birds and, externally, on eggs.
Storm Petrels	YES (NUMBER UNKNOWN)	NO	AWAITING RESULTS	NO CHANGE	UNKNOWN	YES (d)	YES (d)	YES (d)	YES (d)	Few carcasses were recovered in 1989 although petrels ingested oil and transferred oil to their eggs. Reproduction was normal in 1989.

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(c) Population may have been declining prior to the spill;
(d) Based on recovery of dead animals from this region of the spill zone;
(e) If no injury was detected or known, no assessment of recovery could be made;
(f) Total body count, not adjusted for carcasses not found.

Resource	Description of Injury			Status of Recovery in December, 1992		Geographic Extent of Injury (a)				Comments/Discussion
	Oil Spill Mortality (total mortality estimate)(b)	Decline in Population after the spill	Evidence of Sublethal or Chronic Effects	Current Population Status	Evidence of Continuing Sublethal or Chronic Effects	PWS	Kenai	Kodiak	Alaska Penin.	
Other Seabirds	YES (375,000-435,000)	VARIES BY SPECIES	UNKNOWN	VARIES BY SPECIES	UNKNOWN	YES (d)	YES (d)	YES (d)	YES (d)	Seabird recovery has not been studied. Species collected dead in 1989 include common, yellow-billed, pacific, red-throated loon; red-necked and horned grebe; northern fulmar; sooty and short tailed shearwater; double-crested, pelagic, and red-faced cormorant; herring and mew gull; arctic and Aleutian tern; Kittlitz's and ancient murrelet; Cassin's, least, parakeet, and rhinoceros auklet; and horned and tufted puffin.
Other Sea Ducks	YES (875) (b)	NO	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	YES	YES (d)	YES (d)	YES (d)	Species collected dead in 1989 include Stellar's, king and common eider; white-winged, surf and black scoter; oldsquaw; bufflehead; common and Barrow's goldeneye; and common and 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 (NUMBER UNKNOWN)	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	YES	YES (d)	YES (d)	YES (d)	Species collected dead in 1989 include golden plover; lesser yellowlegs; semipalmated, western, least and Baird's sandpiper; surfbird; short-billed dowitcher; common snipe; red and red-necked phalarope.
Other Birds	YES (NUMBER UNKNOWN)	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	YES (d)	YES (d)	YES (d)	YES (d)	Species collected dead in 1989 include emperor and Canada goose; brant; mallard; northern pintail; green-winged teal; greater and lesser scaup; ruddy duck; great blue heron; long-tailed jaeger; willow ptarmigan; great-horned owl; Stellar's jay; magpie, common raven; northwestern crow; robin; varied and hermit thrush; yellow warbler; pine grosbeak; savannah and golden-crowned sparrow; white-winged crossbill.

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(c) Population may have been declining prior to the spill;
(d) Based on recovery of dead animals from this region of the spill zone;
(e) If no injury was detected or known, no assessment of recovery could be made;
(f) Total body count, not adjusted for carcasses not found.

Resource	Description of Injury			Status of Recovery in December, 1992		Geographic Extent of Injury (a)				Comments/Discussion
	Oil Spill Mortality (total mortality estimate)(b)	Decline in Population after the spill	Evidence of Sublethal or Chronic Effects	Current Population Status	Evidence of Continuing Sublethal or Chronic Effects	PWS	Kenai	Kodiak	Alaska Penin.	
FISH										
Cutthroat Trout	YES, SEE COMMENTS	POSSIBLY	YES	STABLE, BUT NOT RECOVERING	UNKNOWN	YES	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	Differences in survival and growth between anadromous adult populations in the oiled and unoiled areas persisted in 1991 despite the decrease in exposure indicators. This could be due to continuing injury to the food base.
Dolly Varden	YES, SEE COMMENTS	POSSIBLY	YES	STABLE, BUT NOT RECOVERING	UNKNOWN	YES	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	Differences in survival between anadromous adult populations in the oiled and unoiled areas persisted in 1991 despite the 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 fishery.
Pink Salmon (Wild) (c)	YES, TO EGGS	POSSIBLY	YES	SEE COMMENTS	YES	YES	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	There was initial egg mortality in 1989. Egg mortality continued to be high in 1991, possibly due to genetic damage to spawners. Abnormal fry were observed in 1989. Reduced growth of juveniles was found in the marine environment, which can be correlated with reduced survival.

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(c) Population may have been declining prior to the spill;
(d) Based on recovery of dead animals from this region of the spill zone;
(e) If no injury was detected or known, no assessment of recovery could be made;
(f) Total body count, not adjusted for carcasses not found.

Resource	Description of Injury			Status of Recovery in December, 1992		Geographic Extent of Injury (a)				Comments/Discussion
	Oil Spill Mortality (total mortality estimate)(b)	Decline in Population after the spill	Evidence of Sublethal or Chronic Effects	Current Population Status	Evidence of Continuing Sublethal or Chronic Effects	PWS	Kenai	Kodiak	Alaska Penin.	
Rockfish	YES (20) (f)	UNKNOWN	YES	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	YES	YES	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	Few dead fish were found in 1989 in condition to be analyzed. Exposure to hydrocarbons with some sub lethal effects were determined in those fish, but no effects established on the population. 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 Lake and Kenai River systems due to overescapements in Red Lake in 1989, and in the Kenai River in 1987, 1988, 1989. As a result, future adult returns are expected to be low in 1994 and successive years. Trophic structures of Kenai and Skilak Lakes have been altered by overescapement.
SHELLFISH										
Clam	YES (NUMBER UNKNOWN)	UNKNOWN	POSSIBLY, FINAL ANALYSES PENDING	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	YES	YES	YES	YES	Native littleneck and butter clams were impacted by both oiling and clean-up, particularly high pressure, hot water washing. Littleneck clams transplanted to oiled areas in 1990 grew significantly less than those transplanted to unoiled sites. Reduced growth recorded at oiled sites in 1989 but not 1991.
Crab (Dungeness)	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	Crabs collected from oil areas were not found to have accumulated petroleum hydrocarbons.
Oyster	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	Although studies were initiated in 1989, they were not completed because they were determined to be of limited value.

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(d) Based on recovery of dead animals from this region of the spill zone;
(e) If no injury was detected or known, no assessment of recovery could be made;
(f) Total body count, not adjusted for carcasses not found.

Resource	Description of Injury			Status of Recovery in December, 1992		Geographic Extent of Injury (a)				Comments/Discussion
	Oil Spill Mortality (total mortality estimate)(b)	Decline in Population after the spill	Evidence of Sublethal or Chronic Effects	Current Population Status	Evidence of Continuing Sublethal or Chronic Effects	PWS	Kenai	Kodiak	Alaska Penin.	
Sea Urchin	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	Studies limited to laboratory toxicity studies.
Shrimp	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN	NO	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	No conclusive evidence presented for injury linked to oil spill.
INTERTIDAL/SUBTIDAL COMMUNITIES										
Intertidal Organisms/ Communities	YES	YES	YES	VARIABLE BY SPECIES, SEE COMMENTS	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	Measurable impacts on populations of plants and animals were determined. The lower intertidal and, to some extent, the mid intertidal is recovering. Some species (fucus) in the upper intertidal zone have not recovered, and oil may persist in and mussel beds.
Subtidal Communities	YES	YES	YES	VARIABLE BY SPECIES, SEE COMMENTS	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) Population may have been declining prior to the spill.
(d) Based on recovery of dead animals from this region of the spill zone;
(e) If no injury was detected or known, no assessment of recovery could be made;
(f) Total body count, not adjusted for carcasses not found.

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

RPWG draft 3/18/93

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 in portions of PWS. Health and safety standards for permissible exposure levels were exceeded up to 400 times.	Recovered	YES	NO	NO	NO	Impacts diminished rapidly as oil weathered and lighter factions evaporated.
Sediments	Oil coated beaches and became buried in beach sediments. Oil laden sediments were transported off beaches and deposited on subtidal marine sediments.	Patches of oil residue remain intertidally on rocks and beaches and buried beneath the surface at other beach locations. Oil remains in some subtidal marine sediments and has spread to depths greater than 20 meters.	YES	YES	YES	YES	Unweathered buried oil will persist for many years in protected low-energy sites
Water	State of Alaska water quality standards may have been exceeded in portions of PWS. Federal and State oil discharge standards of no visible sheen were exceeded.	Recovered	YES	YES	YES	YES	Impacts diminished as oil weathered and lighter fractions evaporated.
Archaeological 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	
Designated Wilderness Areas	May miles of Federal and State Wilderness and Wilderness Study Area coastline were affected by oil. Some oil remains buried in the sediments of these areas.	Oil has degraded on many areas but remains in others. Until the remaining oil degrades, injury to Wilderness areas will continue.	YES	YES	YES	YES	

(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;

Table II-2. Services: Summary of Results of Injury Assessment Studies

The table in this section summarizes information concerning services damaged by the spill. Much of the damage to services and the information about those damages is not quantitative. The table reflects the qualitative content of the information. The "Description of Injury" column recounts the situation for each service in the year following the spill. The "Status of Recovery in 1992" shows the 1992 situation for that service.

The information used for this table is taken from injury assessment studies, information from agency managers, and, for recreation, a Key Informant Interview study conducted the Restoration Planning Working Group in December 1992.

TABLE XX Services: Summary of Results of Injury Assessment Studies Done After the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill

RPWG draft 3/18/93

Service	Description of Injury	Status of Recovery in December, 1992	Geographic Extent of Injury (a)				Comments/Discussion
			PWS	Kenai	Kodiak	Alaska Penin.	
Passive Use	In 1991, over 90% of those surveyed (nation-wide) said they were aware of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. People report that values have been lost; their feelings about the spill area have changed. There is a wide-spread feeling that something has been lost.	Recovery status is unknown.	YES	YES	YES	YES	Over 50% of those surveyed believed that the spill was the largest environmental accident caused by humans anywhere in the world. The median household willingness to pay for future prevention was $31. Multiplying this by the number of U.S. household results in a damage estimate of $2.8 billion.
Recreation (e.g., hunting, fishing, camping, kayaking, sailboating, motorboating, environmental education)	The nature and extent of injury varied by user group and by area. About a quarter of key informants interviewed reported no change in their recreation experience, but others reported avoidance of the spill area, reduced wildlife sightings, residual oil, and more people. Overall, recreation use declined significantly in 1989. Between 1989 and 1990 a decline in sport fishing (number of anglers, fishing trips and fishing days) were recorded for PWS, Cook Inlet and the Kenai Peninsula. In 1992 an emergency order restricting cutthroat trout fishing was issued for western PWS due to low adult returns. Sport hunting of harlequin duck was affected by restrictions imposed in 1991 in response to damage assessment studies.	Declines in recreation activities reported in 1989 appear to be recovering for some user groups, but the degree of recovery is unknown. EVOS related sockeye over-escapement in the Kenai River and Red Lake system is anticipated to result in low adult returns in 1994 and 1995. These over-escapements may result in closure or harvest restrictions during these and perhaps in subsequent years. The 1992 sport fishing closure for cutthroat trout is expected to continue at least through 1993. Harvest restrictions are expected to continue for harlequin duck through 1993.	YES	YES	YES	YES	Survey respondents also reported changes in their perception of recreation opportunity in terms of increased vulnerability to future oil spills, erosion of wilderness, a sense of permanent change, concern about long-term ecological effects, and, in some, a sense of optimism.

TABLE XX Services: Summary of Results of Injury Assessment Studies Done After the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill

Service	Description of Injury	Status of Recovery in December, 1992	Geographic Extent of Injury (a)				Comments/Discussion
			PWS	Kenai	Kodiak	Alaska Penin.	
Commercial Fishing	During 1989, emergency commercial fishery closures were ordered in PWS, Cook Inlet, Kodiak and the Alaska Peninsula. This affected salmon, herring, crab, shrimp, rockfish and sablefish. The 1989 closures resulted in sockeye over-escapement in the Kenai River and in the Red Lake system (Kodiak Island). In 1990 a portion of PWS was closed to shrimp fishing.	Currently there are no area-wide oil spill-related commercial closures in effect. Management actions to try to compensate for the spill are still in effect. EVOS related sockeye over-escapement in the Kenai River and Red Lake system is anticipated to result in low adult returns in 1994 and 1995. These over-escapements may result in closure or harvest restrictions during these and perhaps in subsequent years.	YES	YES	YES	YES	Injuries and recovery status of rockfish, pink salmon, shellfish and herring are uncertain. Therefore, future impacts on these fisheries is unknown.
Commercial Tourism	Approximately 43% of the tourism businesses surveyed felt their businesses had been significantly affected by the oil spill in summer 1989. The net loss in visitor spending in the oil spill area in 1989 was $19 million.	By 1990, 12% of the tourism businesses surveyed felt their businesses had been significantly affected by the oil spill.	YES	YES	YES	YES	

TABLE XX Services: Summary of Results of Injury Assessment Studies Done After the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill

Service	Description of Injury	Status of Recovery in December, 1992	Geographic Extent of Injury (a)				Comments/Discussion
			PWS	Kenai	Kodiak	Alaska Penin	
Subsistence	Subsistence harvests of fish and wildlife in 9 of 15 villages surveyed declined from 4 - 78% in 1989 when compared to pre-spill averages. Approximetely 7 of the 15 villages show continued declines in use in the period 1990-1991; this decline is particularly noticeable in the Prince William Sound villages of Chenega and Tatitlek. In 1989-1991, chemical analysis indicated that most resources tested, including fish, marine mammals, deer, and ducks, were safe to eat. In 1989-1991, health advisories were issued indicating that shellfish from oiled beaches should not be eaten.	Many subsistence users believe that continued contamination to subsistence food sources is dangerous to their health. In addition, villege residents believe that subsistence species continue to decline or have not recovered from the oil spill.	YES	YES	YES	NO	For detailed information on village subsistence use see table _, page _.

CHAPTER III. RESTORATION ALTERNATIVES

This chapter presents five alternative approaches for using funds from the civil settlement to restore the injuries to resources and services caused by the spill. Each alternative demonstrates the effect of an different approach to restoration. If there were no disagreement on how to restore oil spill injuries, or if there was enough money available to complete everything people wanted to do, there would be no need to illustrate different approaches. However, there are differences of opinion on the best methods of using settlement funds, and alternatives show the implications of different policy decisions on restoration.

Based on public comment, the Trustee Council will develop an alternative for the Final Restoration Plan. That alternative will likely be made up of different parts of the alternatives presented here.

Information to Understand the Alternatives

ISSUES AND POLICY QUESTIONS

The Trustee Council needs to decide how to focus their restoration actions. To help do this, the planning process raised five significant issues. The table below presents these issues as questions. Different answers to these questions will influence which restoration actions are conducted. The comment form at the back of this plan allows readers to tell the Council how they would answer these policy questions, or to tell the Council what additional issues and policy questions they believe are important.

Table III-1. Issues and Policy Questions Addressed in the Alternatives

ISSUE	POLICY QUESTION
Injuries Addressed by Restoration Actions	Should restoration actions address **all** injured resources and services or all **except** those biological resources whose populations did not measurably decline because of the spill?
Restoration Actions for Recovered Resources	Should restoration actions **cease** when a resource has recovered or **continue** in order to enhance the resource?
Effectiveness of Restoration Actions	Should the plan include only those restoration actions that produce **substantial** improvement over natural recovery or also those that produce at least **some** improvement?
Location of Restoration Actions	Should restoration activities take place in the **spill area** only or **anywhere** there is a link to injured resources or services?
Opportunities for Human Use	To what extent should restoration actions create opportunities for human use of the spill area?

Injuries Addressed by Restoration Actions: *Should restoration actions address **all** injured resources or **all except those biological resources whose populations did not measurably decline because of the spill?***

Some injured resources declined in population. For example, the loss of 35-70% of the breeding common murres in the Gulf of Alaska resulted in a decline that will persist through future generations. Other injuries, such as reduced growth rates, may not have resulted in a lower population. However, over time these injuries might also cause populations to decline.

If an injury was not severe enough to produce a detectable change in population, then perhaps settlement funds should not be spent to address it. On the other hand, if something can be done to address less serious injuries that might eventually cause populations to decline, perhaps it should be done before more serious effects occur.

Table II-? on page II-__ shows the government scientists' conclusions about the most seriously injured resources and services. It shows which injured resources they believe suffered a measurable population decline, and those that were injured but whose population did not measurably decline. The table also shows other natural resources and services injured by the spill.

As researchers learn more about the resources and services injured by the spill, the conclusions about injury may change. For example, littleneck and butter clams were affected by oiling and cleanup. If the final analyses of scientific studies show evidence of sublethal effects, clams will be added the injured resources list.

Restoration Actions for Recovered Resources: *Should restoration actions **cease** when an injured resource has recovered, or **continue** in order to enhance the resource?*

None of the injured resources has recovered from a population decline. If a goal of the settlement is to restore injured resources, then perhaps restoration actions should cease once the resource has recovered to where it would have been had no spill occurred. On the other hand, if restoration actions were to continue after a resource has recovered, they may offset other disturbances or improve its condition. As resources recover, this issue will become more important.

Table II-? on page II-__ shows expected rates of natural recovery. For resources, the estimated time to recovery ranges from a few years for bald eagles to possibly 120 years to common murre. Some species, such as harbor seal, marbled murrelet, and pigeon guillemot, were declining before the spill and may never recover to prespill levels. Recovery estimates for services are not provided in this table. Recovery of services is dependent, in part, to the resources that support the service and, in part, to the perceptions and values of individual users.

Effectiveness of Restoration Actions: *Should the plan include only those restoration actions that produce **substantial** improvement over natural recovery or also those that produce at least **some** improvement?*

Many restoration actions were suggested by scientists, agencies, and the public. They were evaluated to determine how much improvement they may produce over natural recovery. This question asks what standard of effectiveness the Trustee Council should use when evaluating possible restoration activities.

One strategy is to consider only those restoration actions likely to produce **substantial** improvement over natural recovery. However, if the Trustee Council were to consider all restoration activities that offer at least **some** promise of helping injured resources and services, the cumulative effect may produce greater improvement overall.

Location of Restoration Actions: *Should restoration actions take place in the **spill area** only or **anywhere** there is a link to injured resources or services?*

A map of the oil spill area is on page ___. The oil spill area includes the maximum extent of oiled shorelines. It also includes the adjacent land up to the watershed divide, and the area of immediate human use for communities affected by the spill.

If restoration actions were limited to the spill area, they could focus on the populations and uses directly affected. On the other hand, some restoration actions outside the spill area may be more effective than those within the spill area. For example, increasing common murre populations at colonies outside the spill area may do more to increase the numbers of that species than would comparable projects within the spill area. The question asks whether the Trustee Council should consider some restoration actions outside the spill area.

Opportunities for Human Use: *To what extent should restoration actions create opportunities for human use of the spill area?*

Most restoration actions intended to benefit services do so by restoring the resources they rely upon. For example, fisheries rehabilitation projects would benefit both the injured fish resource and the commercial or sport-fishing industry. Others such as public-use cabins or other recreation facilities benefit only the service itself.

Many of the restoration actions for services, especially those intended to restore injuries to recreation and tourism, have the effect of creating opportunities for human use of the spill area.

- Some of these actions would **protect existing use**. Examples include constructing outhouses in over-used areas and improving trails where hiking is damaging wetlands.
- Other activities would **increase existing use**. Examples include installing a new mooring buoy in an anchorage or constructing new public-use cabins in a recreation area.
- Still other activities would **encourage new uses** in appropriate locations. Examples include providing a new visitor center or attracting new commercial facilities onto public land.

One view is that restoration actions should not create any opportunity for human use of the spill area. However, if restoration actions that create opportunities for human use were to be limited to those that would protect existing use, then restoration could proceed without changing the character of the area or impeding recovery of injured resources and services. On the other hand, increasing opportunities for human use through either increasing existing use or encouraging new use, would make the area more usable for more people and improve the quality of the experience for some users.

Any facilities built on public land would comply with agency procedures such as those requiring public notice. They would also comply with or amend existing land-use plans.

Priorities for Restoration Actions.

When answering the issues and policy questions it is possible to take one side or the other. For example, the Trustee Council could decide to exclude resources that did not experience a measurable population decline. However, it is also possible to make the answers into questions of priorities. For example, one could make injured resource that did not experience a population decline a lower priority for action. Similarly, the Trustee Council could make enhancement of resources that have recovered to prespill levels a lower priority, or they could decide to forego these restoration activities altogether.

The comment sheet at the back of this draft plan provides a place for you to tell the Trustee Council what you think should be done about each of the five issues presented here. If you have comments concerning priorities, please put them in the space provided below each question.

CATEGORIES OF RESTORATION ACTIONS

Restoration actions fall into four categories. The alternatives place different emphases on these categories. Not all categories are included in every alternative.

HABITAT PROTECTION and ACQUISITION. This category includes protection and acquisition of habitat on private land as well as protection of habitat on public land.

Habitat protection and acquisition on private land. Resource development on private land, such as harvesting timber or building subdivisions, can sometimes harm already injured resources or services that rely on the land. The object of protecting and acquiring land is to prevent further injury to resources and services and allow recovery to occur at its natural rate. For example, the recovery of harlequin ducks may be helped by protecting nesting habitat from future changes that may hamper recovery.

The Trustee Council may purchase private land or partial interests such as conservation easements, mineral rights, or timber rights as methods of restoration. These lands would be managed to protect injured resources and services. The Council's recent decision to purchase inholdings in Kachemak Bay State Park is an example of habitat protection and acquisition on private land. However, the settlement requires that any purchases must benefit resources or services injured by the spill.

The following injured resources and services might benefit from the purchase of private land or property rights: salmon, trout, bald eagle, black oystercatcher, common murre, harbor seal, harlequin duck, marbled murrelet, pigeon guillemot, river otter, sea otter, areas adjacent to particularly productive intertidal areas, recreation and commercial tourism, archaeological resources, and subsistence. Types of habitat that might be protected or acquired include:

- Habitats important to injured species
- Scenic areas such as those viewed from important recreation and tourist routes
- Areas important for recreation, including sport fishing and hunting
- Important subsistence harvest areas

Since there will not be enough money in any alternative to buy or protect all habitat important to recovery, it is necessary to prioritize available land. Some of the most important criteria are the degree of importance of the land to the recovery of injured resources or services and the number of resources or services that rely on a given parcel. Costs will vary depending on the land, and the private rights being purchased. For example, timbered land will often be more expensive than similar land without marketable timber. Also, purchase of partial interests such as easements or mineral rights may be less expensive and could increase the number of acres that can be protected.

Habitat protection on public land. Changes in management practices on public land and water may protect injured resources and services from further injury. Examples of these changes include amending agency management plans, changing regulations, and designating public land and water as special areas. Examples of special areas include scientific research

reserves, recreation areas, parks, critical habitat areas, and marine sanctuaries. Any management changes must be approved and implemented by the appropriate government agency, or in some cases by the Alaska State Legislature or the U.S. Congress. Since land and water management actions could extend to any public upland, intertidal area, or marine waters, the actions could potentially benefit most injured resources and services. Management changes necessitated by spill injuries may be funded with settlement monies, but the costs are not expected to be a significant portion of the total settlement funds.

Appendix C provides more information about Habitat Protection and Acquisition on public and private lands.

GENERAL RESTORATION. Since 1989, agencies and the public have proposed hundreds of ideas for restoration. Some ideas restore injured resources and services by directly manipulating resources. Examples include building fish passes and public-use cabins or replanting seaweed in the intertidal areas. Other ideas focus on managing human use to aid restoration. Examples include redirecting hunting and fishing harvest, or reducing human disturbance around sensitive bird colonies. General Restoration does not include Monitoring and Research or Habitat Protection and Acquisition. Appendix D lists and evaluates the General Restoration Options.

In each alternative, enough money is potentially allocated to General Restoration to fund all activities that have been identified and that meet the policies of that alternative. Each alternative also identifies enough additional funds to provide a reserve for General Restoration activities that may be identified in the future.

For some resources and services, no known restoration approach is likely to be effective. In these cases, the main agent of recovery is nature. For other resources and services, however, it may be possible to provide some improvement over natural recovery by taking measures that either increase the actual rate or degree of recovery or at least help assure that recovery occurs satisfactorily.

To evaluate and organize the General Restoration ideas, staff combined similar types of activities into **General Restoration Opti s.**

Figure III-2. provides an example of how several ideas that accomplish the same objective are combined into a single restoration option. Fish ladders allow fish to reach new spawning habitat, as does removing barriers to fish. Constructing spawning channels provides new spawning habitat directly. All three accomplish the same objective: providing more spawning habitat for wild stocks of salmon.

Figure III-2. Example of a General Restoration Option.

THE PUBLIC SUGGESTED:	**WE DEVELOPED THIS OPTION:**
fish ladders **spawning channels** **remove barriers**	**Improve freshwater wild salmon spawning and rearing habitat.**

One option may include similar activities for different resources or services. In the example above, we could improve access to spawning and rearing habitat of pink salmon as well as sockeye salmon. Some options may be useful for both restoration of biological resources, such as fish, and services that depend on them, such as fishing. An option targeted to improve the recovery of a single resource may greatly benefit other resources that occur in the same area. In the example above, increasing fish spawning and rearing habitat would also increase the food for birds that depend on fish such as bald eagles. In addition, any option that benefits the foundation of a food web, such as marine invertebrates, would ultimately benefit top predators such as whales.

Initially, options were evaluated to determine that they met the terms of the civil settlement, were technically feasible (or warranted research on the feasibility), and were not likely to cause substantial harm to injured resources or to other resources or services. Restoration ideas which did not meet these criteria, or criteria from subsequent evaluations, were rejected from further consideration. A list of the rejected options appears in Appendix D.

The remaining restoration options went through an additional evaluation using technical experts and more stringent criteria which considered whether the option would improve the overall recovery of an injured resource or service. (The specific methods and criteria used to evaluate options are in provided in Appendix D.)

Evaluating General Restoration Options for Resources. For resources, the evaluation resulted in assigning an "effectiveness" rating to each option. Several options were determined to provide very little improvement in overall recovery, others were determined to provide at least **some** improvement in overall recovery and, finally, others were determined to provide **substantial** improvement over natural recovery. The improvement was either judged to actually increase the rate or degree of recovery, or improve confidence that recovery will occur satisfactorily.

Evaluating General Restoration Options for Services. We identified four ways to evaluate the effectiveness of options which aid in the recovery of services:

(1) General restoration options for resources can restore services by restoring the resources upon which they depend. Options in this category are evaluated according to their effectiveness in improving recovery or our confidence in recovery of the resource.

(2) Some general restoration options for commercial fishing, sport fishing and subsistence actually provide replacement harvest areas which take the place of injured resources which are unavailable for harvest rather than restoring injured fish species. These options are rated according to how effectively they can provide replacement harvest.

(3) Some general restoration options for recreation and tourism uses can create appropriate opportunities for recreational uses which are dependent on recreational facilities and public access. For these options, it is inappropriate to evaluate the "effectiveness" of restoration options in the same context as for resources, because of the different priorities and values of the different user groups. Projects that benefit one recreation user group such as backcountry campers may be opposed to by another recreation user group such motor boaters. Therefore,

the options for these services were divided into categories that described the level of opportunities for human uses including options that can: **protect existing human uses**, **increase existing uses**, or **create new uses**.

(4) Some options focus on distributing information to the public on injury and recovery to restore confidence in the use and enjoyment of injured resources. Options in this category are rated according how effectively the option can convey information to and restore the confidence of the public.

Evaluations of General Restoration Options are based largely on the current best professional judgement of different experts and scientists and they may change as new information becomes available. Throughout the life of the restoration plan, the list of options will change as new ideas are presented and as these options prove their effectiveness.

Appendix D contains the results of evaluation. It lists and explains the options, gives the results of evaluations, and lists which options are contained in each alternative.

MONITORING AND RESEARCH PROGRAM. A monitoring and research program will help the Trustee Council decide how resources and services are recovering, and whether restoration activities are effective. It could also be used to monitor the general health of affected ecosystems, or provide basic and applied scientific research about how to protect, manage, or restore resources or services injured by the spill. The program could include one or more of the following, although its components vary among alternatives.

- **Recovery Monitoring** would assess the rate of recovery of injured resources and services, and determine when recovery has occurred.

- **Restoration Monitoring** would evaluate the effectiveness of specific restoration activities, identify where additional restoration activities may be appropriate, and determine if delayed injury occurs.

- **Ecosystem Monitoring (including services)** would follow long-term trends in the distribution and abundance of injured resources and the quality and quantity of services. Monitoring could also detect residual spill effects and provide ecological baseline information to assess the impacts of future disturbances.

- **Restoration Research** would focus on the design, development and implementation of new technologies and approaches to restore resources not recovering or recovering at lower than expected rates.

The Trustee Council developed a conceptual design requirements for the restoration monitoring program. The complete monitoring program is not yet ready. It may be ready for public review by fall 1993. More detailed information on the monitoring plan is found in Appendix E.

ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC INFORMATION. Funding is required to manage the restoration program and to provide the public with information about recovery and restoration.

Administration and Public Information includes the funding for the Trustee Council meetings, and the process to evaluate and decide on which restoration activities to conduct. This includes Trustee Council staff and funding for independent peer reviewers used as part of the process. It also includes methods to involve the public in the decisions of the Trustee Council, and to inform the public of the results of the restoration. Example include the Public Advisory Group, the February 1993 oil spill public symposium where State and Federal scientists presented the results of damage assessment studies, teleconference cost to for allow remote sites to participate in Trustee Council meetings, and this draft restoration plan.

As the number of restoration projects increases and the complexity of management duties grows, the percentage of funds needed for Administration and Public Information increases.

FUNDING METHODS: ENDOWMENTS

Exxon has made deposits into the restoration fund since 1991 and will continue to do so until 2001. The Trustees could spend the entire settlement during that time or they could save some for future use. An endowment is a savings program to fund restoration after Exxon's payments end. It uses part of the settlement funds to create an interest-bearing savings account, which could fund a constant level of restoration activities indefinitely. An endowment could be used to fund some or all categories of restoration activities.

The size of an endowment determines the amount of income it earns and the amount of restoration activities it can fund. It is possible to place any portion of the remaining settlement funds into an endowment. For example, if approximately 20% of the remaining settlement funds were placed into an endowment and the principal inflation-proofed, the endowment could provide $3 to $5 million to fund restoration activities indefinitely.

Few of the injured resources and services are likely to recover before 2001. An endowment would save some money to be used after that time. It could also provide a more secure funding source for research and monitoring that should be continued over many years, or even decades. The disadvantage is that there would be fewer funds to spend on near-term restoration needs.

DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES

Five alternatives have been developed for public review. Each alternative presents a different way of approaching restoration. Each uses different policies and emphasizes different categories of restoration activities to restore resources and human uses injured by the spill. No single alternative is likely to match your vision of the ideal plan. However, these alternatives are presented to show the implications of various policy and spending choices.

After public comment, the Trustee Council will chose a final alternative. The final alternative may mix and match from different alternatives. It may include policies and spending choices from different alternative, or it may choose the policy and spending approach displayed in one of the alternative below.

The comment sheet at the back of the plan allows readers to choose one of the five alternatives presented here or to construct their own alternative with their own policy and spending choices.

Appendix D lists which General Restoration Option is contained in each alternative.

ALTERNATIVE 1 - NATURAL RECOVERY (No Action)

What would happen to resources and services injured by the oil spill if no restoration actions were taken? Table II-? on page II-__ describes expected times for natural recovery of injured resources and services, if expected patterns of use continue. They range from a few years to 120 years and are unknown for six resources. However, because recovery would not be monitored under this alternative, it would not be possible to confirm when recovery has occurred. Archaeological resources will not recover.

This alternative is the no-action alternative required to be part of the draft Environmental Impact Statement. Consequently, none of the civil settlement funds would be spent.

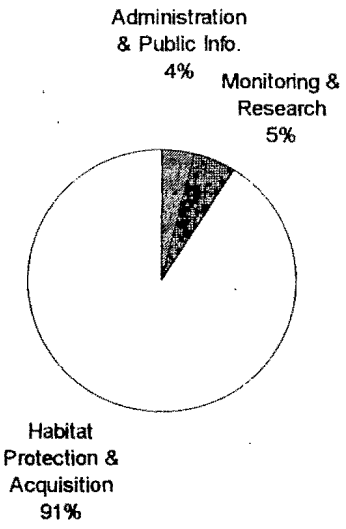
ALTERNATIVE 2 - HABITAT PROTECTION

The goal of this alternative is to protect strategic lands and habitats important to resources and services injured by the spill. In this alternative, 91% of the remaining settlement funds would be available for habitat protection. Monitoring and Research and Habitat Protection and Acquisition are the only restoration actions included in this alternative. The Habitat Protection and Acquisition program includes the acquisition of private land interests and changes in public land management. The Monitoring and Research program would evaluate the effectiveness of habitat protection measures undertaken and follow the progress of natural recovery. Restoration activities would be limited to the spill area.

Issues and Policy Questions

Protect injured resources and services within the spill area from further degradation or disturbance.	
ISSUES	**POLICIES**
Injuries Addressed by Restoration Actions	Address all injured resources and services.
Restoration Actions for Recovered Resources	Continue restoration actions even after a resource has recovered.
Effectiveness of Restoration Actions	Conduct restoration actions that provide at least some improvement over natural recovery.
Location of Restoration Actions	Limit restoration actions to the spill area.
Opportunities for Human Use	Use habitat protection to protect or increase existing human use of the spill area.

Potential Spending Allocations



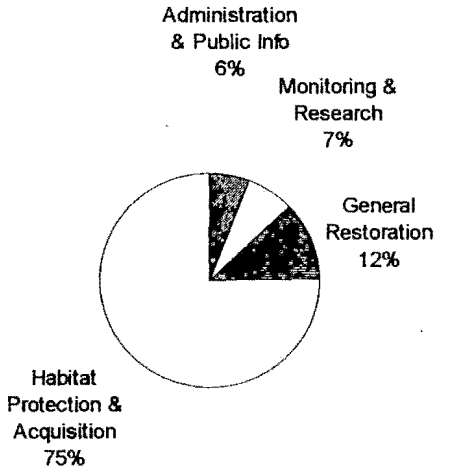
Display of allocation is illustrative only and not a commitment actual expenditures. Allocations are expressed as percentages of remaining civil settlement funds.

ALTERNATIVE 3 - LIMITED RESTORATION

The goal of this alternative is to help the most injured resources and services recover as efficiently as possible. As its title implies, this alternative is *limited* in that it addresses only the most severe injuries until the resource or service recovers, includes actions most likely to produce substantial improvement over natural recovery, is limited to the spill area, and does not fund activities intended to increase human use of the spill area. Only a few restoration activities meet these standards.

In this alternative, 75% of remaining settlement funds would be available for Habitat Protection and Acquisition. Of the General Restoration options that have been evaluated, only 21 meet the criteria of this alternative. See the following section concerning General Restoration. The Monitoring and Research program would evaluate the effectiveness of restoration actions and follow the progress of natural recovery.

Take the most effective actions within the spill area to protect and restore all injured services and resources except those biological resources whose populations did not measurably decline . Maintain the existing character of the spill area.	
ISSUES	**POLICIES**
Injuries Addressed by Restoration Actions	Address all resources and services *except* those biological resources whose populations did not measurably decline.
Restoration Actions for Recovered Resources	Cease restoration actions once a resource has recovered.
Effectiveness of Restoration Actions	Conduct restoration actions that provide substantial improvement over natural recovery.
Location of Restoration Actions	Limit restoration activities to the spill area.
Opportunities for Human Use	Use restoration actions to protect existing human use of the spill area.



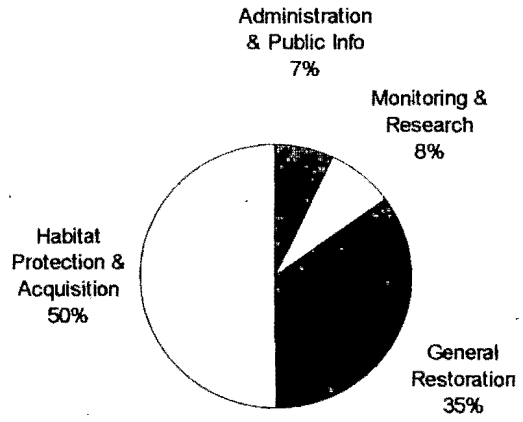
Display of allocation is illustrative only and not a commitment actual expenditures. Allocations are expressed as percentages of remaining civil settlement funds.

ALTERNATIVE 4 - MODERATE RESTORATION

The goal of this alternative is to help all injured resources and services recover as efficiently as possible. It is similar to Alternative 3 in limiting restoration actions to resources not yet recovered and setting the same high standard of effectiveness. It differs from Alternative 3 by addressing additional injured species whose populations did not decline, including activities outside the spill area, and increasing opportunities for human use of the area to a limited extent.

In this alternative, 50% of remaining settlement funds would be available for Habitat Protection and Acquisition. Of the General Restoration options that have been evaluated, 31 meet the criteria for this alternative. The Monitoring and Research program would include ecosystem monitoring and restoration research in addition to evaluating the effectiveness of restoration actions and following the progress of natural recovery.

Take the most effective actions to protect and restore all injured resources and services. Increase, to a limited extent, opportunities for human use of the spill area.	
ISSUES	**POLICIES**
Injuries Addressed by Restoration Actions	Address all injured resources and services.
Restoration Actions for Recovered Resources	Cease restoration actions once a resource has recovered.
Effectiveness of Restoration Actions	Conduct restoration actions that provide substantial improvement over natural recovery.
Location of Restoration Actions	Undertake restoration actions anywhere there is a link to injured resources or services.
Opportunities for Human Use	Use restoration actions to protect or increase existing human use of the spill area.



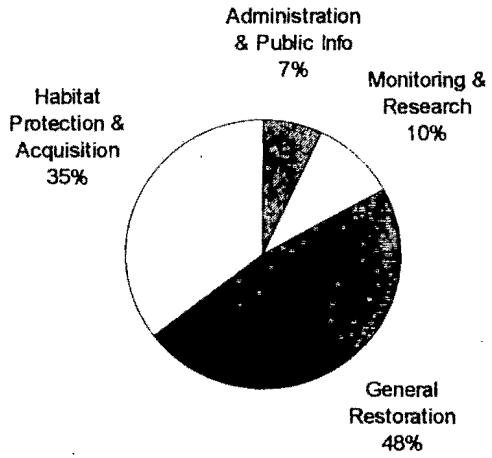
Display of allocation is illustrative only and not a commitment actual expenditures. Allocations are expressed as percentages of remaining civil settlement funds.

ALTERNATIVE 5 - COMPREHENSIVE RESTORATION

The goal of this alternative is to help all injured resources and services return to or exceed prespill levels. It is similar to Alternative 4 in addressing *all* injured resources and services and including activities outside the spill area. It is more expansive than Alternative 4 because it allows restoration actions to continue in order to enhance a resource even after it has recovered, includes any action likely to produce at least *some* improvement over natural recovery, and encourages appropriate new human use of the spill area.

In this alternative, 35% of remaining settlement funds would be available for Habitat Protection and Acquisition. Of the General Restoration options that have been evaluated, 47 meet the standards of this alternative. The Monitoring and Research program would include ecosystem monitoring, and restoration research in addition to restoration monitoring and natural recovery monitoring.

Take all effective actions to protect, restore, and enhance all injured resources and services. Increase opportunities for human use of the spill area.	
ISSUES	**POLICIES**
Injuries Addressed by Restoration Actions	Address all injured resources and services.
Restoration Actions for Recovered Resources	Continue restoration actions even after a resource has recovered.
Effectiveness of Restoration Actions	Conduct restoration actions that provide at least some improvement over natural recovery.
Location of Restoration Actions	Undertake restoration actions anywhere there is a link to injured resources and services.
Opportunities for Human Use	Use restoration actions to protect or increase existing use or encourage appropriate new use of the spill area.



Display of allocation is illustrative only and not a commitment actual expenditures. Allocations are expressed as percentages of remaining civil settlement funds.

Comparison of Alternatives

COMPARISON OF POTENTIAL ALLOCATIONS

Table V-? compares potential allocations within the five alternatives. It also indicates the components of the Monitoring and Research program included in each alternative. Spending for each restoration category gives a sense of the emphasis of the restoration program by alternative. The allocations are illustrative only and are not a commitment of actual expenditures.

In general, as potential allocations to General Restoration increase, funds available for Habitat Protection and Acquisition decline. Furthermore, as the restoration program increases in complexity, so does the cost of Administration and Public Information, and of Monitoring and Research.

Table III-3. Comparison of Potential Allocations to Restoration Categories by Alternative.

RESTORATION CATEGORY	Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3	Alt 4	Alt 5
Administration and Public Information		4%	6%	7%	7%
Monitoring and Research		5%	7%	8%	10%
• Recovery Monitoring		x	x	x	x
• Restoration Monitoring		x	x	x	x
• Ecosystem Monitoring				x	x
• Restoration Research				x	x
General Restoration			12%	35%	48%
(For examples of general restoration activities within each alternative see page __.)					
Habitat Protection and Acquisition		91%	75%	50%	35%
Balance	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
TOTAL:	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

NOTES: Display of potential allocations is illustrative only and not a commitment of actual expenditures. Allocation expressed as a percent of remaining civil settlement fund.

Alternative #1 is the no-action alternative for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Consequently, it includes a balance that would not be spent on any restoration activity.

x = Component of restoration category included in this alternative.

IN GENERAL, HOW DOES EACH ALTERNATIVE BENEFIT RECOVERY?

Alternative 1, Natural Recovery (No Action), would produce no improvement over natural recovery. This alternative includes no restoration activities. It would allow injured resources and services to recover naturally, but would not monitor their recovery.

Alternative 2, Habitat Protection, would improve natural recovery by preventing some habitat disturbances that might otherwise occur. Benefits would accrue primarily to injured resources and services linked to upland habitat. The effectiveness of habitat protection would be monitored, as would the progress of natural recovery of injured resources and services for which no habitat protection measure is undertaken.

Alternative 3, Limited Restoration, might improve recovery of the most injured populations within the spill area. It includes no restoration activities for those species whose populations did not measurably decline because of the spill. By protecting existing human use, this alternative neither changes the character of the area nor impedes natural recovery of injured resources and services. Because this alternative includes somewhat restrictive policies, this alternative allocates less to General Restoration actions than do Alternatives 4 and 5, and more funds would be available for habitat protection.

Alternative 4, Moderate Restoration, might improve recovery of <u>all</u> injured resources and services, reaching outside the spill area, if necessary, to find the most effective restoration actions. This alternative also addresses less severe injuries and prepares for future problems through ecosystem monitoring and restoration research. Finally, this alternative would increase opportunities for existing human use of the spill area, if doing so would improve recovery of an injured service. Because of the expanded scope of restoration actions in this alternative, fewer funds would be available for habitat protection than in Alternatives 2 and 3.

Alternative 5, Comprehensive Restoration, might improve recovery of <u>all</u> injured resources and services and could enhance some of them. In addition to the restoration actions in Alternative 4, this alternative includes actions that are less certain to benefit recovery and encourages appropriate new human use of the spill area. The cumulative effect of these additional General Restoration actions could produce greater overall beneficial effects than those in Alternatives 3 and 4, but they would further reduce the availability of funds for habitat protection. Under this alternative, restoration actions would be undertaken anywhere there is a link to injured resources and services.

Funding Methods: Endowment. Whether or not funds are placed into an endowment is a decision about the timing of when restoration activities should occur. The alternatives compared above assume that the funds are spent within approximately ten years. Some of the remaining funds could be placed into an endowment to fund restoration activities after Exxon payments end. For example, 20% of the remaining restoration funds could be placed into a savings account. If so, fewer restoration activities could be accomplished within ten years, but the interest from the account could annually fund approximately $3 to $5 million worth of restoration activities indefinitely.

HABITAT PROTECTION ON PRIVATE LANDS: HOW MUCH LAND COULD BE PROTECTED?

The alternatives indicate that 91% to 35% of the remaining settlement funds could be available for acquiring and protecting habitat. The Trustee Council is looking at many methods of protecting habitat. Some of the factors that would influence the actual amount of habitat protected include:

- land costs, which are highly variable; and
- whether full or partial property rights are acquired.

Under any alternative, the amount of available land exceeds available funding. Therefore, land parcels must be ranked according to their value in restoring injured resources and services. Acquiring fee title is the most expensive way of protecting private land. Assuming acquisition of fee title and a mix of land costs, approximately 275,000 acres of land could be protected under Alternative 2. This is equivalent to about 14% of the private land within the spill area. Under Alternative 5, this figure drops to 100,000 acres, or approximately 5% of the private land within the spill area. These acreage estimates could be even lower if a larger proportion of high-value land were acquired. The estimates could be higher, if the mix of land acquired included more low cost land or partial property rights.

CHAPTER IV. Implementation for the Life of the Settlement

I. ANNUAL WORK PLANS

Each year, the Restoration Plan will be implemented through an Annual Work Plan. An annual work plan consists of a description of restoration projects to be funded for that year. All projects must fit within the guidelines established in the Restoration Plan. Projects must also fit within an existing restoration option or one which has been added to the Restoration Plan through an amendment process. Project proposals will be solicited from individuals and public and private organizations, including resource agencies. Final decisions will be guided by priorities and directions established in the Restoration Plan and will take into account the most current information from monitoring programs.

A. Content: Each annual work plan will include an introduction, a project budget summary, a list of agencies and organizations involved in implementation, timing and priorities for project implementation, and project summary descriptions.

Project descriptions will focus on the who, what, when, why, and how of implementation. Project descriptions must also describe the link between the project and an injured resource or service, explain how the project fits within the scope of the Restoration Plan, describe how the project satisfies the criteria in the Trustee Councils's request for proposals, and describe what National Environmental Policy Act compliance is necessary for implementation.

B. Process: The process for creating and implementing an annual work plan will include the following steps:

Specify restoration objectives for the work plan each year (the objectives must be consistent with the Restoration Plan)

Solicit project ideas that meet the specified objectives

Decide which projects to consider for funding, and also which ones should be competitively bid

Competitively bid appropriate projects

Approve and publish final list of projects

Annually publish the results of all funded projects

C. Priorities and Timing of Restoration Activities: Guidelines for prioritization and timing of restoration activities will be incorporated into the annual request for project proposals for the Annual Work Plan. Criteria for prioritization have not been finalized, but may emphasize the following types of projects:

Projects for restoring injured resources and services recovering more slowly than expected

Time-critical projects that could not be effectively done in later years

Monitoring and research projects that would provide information necessary for identifying and implementing effective restoration options

Projects that benefit multiple resources and services

Projects that provide widespread, as opposed to site-specific, benefits

Projects that benefit injured resources and services highly important to the economy and well-being of spill-impacted human communities

Projects that benefit populations of organisms directly injured by the spill, as opposed to benefitting uninjured populations of the same or equivalent species

Projects that benefit injured resources and services not yet addressed by restoration

Projects that restore unrecovered resources and services, rather than enhance them above pre-spill levels

II. COMPLIANCE WITH THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA)

The programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) accompanying the Restoration Plan describes the overall impact of restoration on the human environment, but does not deal with impacts of specific projects funded under annual work plans. These projects must also comply with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements, although the Trustee Council may conditionally approve projects prior to completing the NEPA process. However, funding will be withheld until the required documentation has been completed. Many projects will qualify for categorical exclusions and some may require relatively simple Environmental Assessments. However, the projects with the most significant impacts could require an EIS.

III. AMENDMENTS TO THE FINAL RESTORATION PLAN

The Restoration Plan will provide guidance for the life of the settlement, but must also be sufficiently flexible to accommodate new information and changing conditions. For example, the monitoring program will provide new information on recovery rates and the effectiveness of restoration activities, which will influence how restoration is applied. Minor changes can be incorporated without changing the plan or the EIS. Major changes, however, will trigger more involved review and approval procedures.

A. CHANGES WHICH FALL WITHIN POLICY GUIDELINES

Changes which fall within the policy guidelines of the final Restoration Plan may be made without amending the plan. For example, new restoration options can be added as long as they meet the policies established in the plan for degree of effectiveness, geographic location, which resource or service can be addressed, etc. These new options will require evaluation similar to the review options have undergone for plan development. However, in most cases, they need not go through the entire public review process or require revisions to the programmatic EIS. Also, the more technical changes, such as adding new restoration options, or modifying the list of injured resources and services based on new information provided by the monitoring program, should be reviewed by the appropriate experts.

B. MAJOR REVISIONS

Major revisions are changes which fall outside the policy guidelines established in the Restoration Plan. Major revisions may be required because of new information, an unforeseen significant event, lack of success with the restoration approach originally selected, or changing social or economic conditions. For example, if the plan specifies that options must only apply to species injured at a population level, a proposal to include options addressing only sublethal injuries would constitute a major revision. If major changes are proposed, then public review will be necessary. In some cases, a supplemental EIS may be necessary.

C. TECHNICAL REVIEW OF NEW RESTORATION OPTIONS

All proposals for new restoration options should be peer reviewed by recognized technical experts. Some new options may constitute minor amendments and some may be major revisions, as described above. All options submitted for technical review conform to the basic requirements of the civil settlement. Evaluations of new options will be similar to the evaluation of options undertaken in the development of the restoration plan.

IV. OPPORTUNITIES FOR FUTURE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public participation in the restoration planning process is required and described by the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree, the National Environmental Policy Act, and the Federal Advisory Committee Act. Public information programs have been set up to allow the public to participate in an informed manner and to provide general information on how settlement monies are being used.

Public participation is possible by attending Trustee Council and Public Advisory Group (PAG) meetings. The Trustee Council meetings are advertised and open to the public. Any oil-spill affected community which requests to participate can be hooked in via teleconference. All PAG meetings are also open to the public and the public is allotted time to speak or give written testimony to the group at most meetings. The PAG reviews all restoration activities and provides advice to the Trustee Council. The public will also have a chance to submit project proposals for annual work plans and comment on project ideas and draft work plans through forums such as the PAG, Trustee Council meetings, and the annual request for project proposals.

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1991 requires all government sponsored programs to provide equal access for the disabled to telecommunications, and written and non-written materials, as well as opportunities for participation in public meetings and teleconferences. Requests for changes to accommodate any disabled members of the public, and complaints about non-compliance with the ADA should be directed to:

Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Program
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8008
Inside Alaska: (800) 478-7745
Outside Alaska: (800) 283-7745
FAX: (907) 276-7178

11.04.06

Prince William Sound Coded Wire Tag Program
Issue Paper

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Commercial Fisheries
March 1993

INTRODUCTION

The Prince William Sound salmon industry is heavily dependent upon enhanced production from what has developed into the most successful hatchery program in North America. In its infancy, following the disastrous returns in the early 1970's, its promoters envisioned an enhancement program that would fill in the gaps for the lean years and provide stability and growth to the state's salmon industry. Owing largely to its marked success, the program has now significantly broadened the economic base of the Prince William Sound communities, by drawing in new processing companies and enabling fishermen to upgrade and enlarge their fisheries operations. The program currently is producing pink salmon at a level that is over five fold the historic mean wild stock production levels. Chum, sockeye, coho and chinook salmon programs are at varying stages of development and also contribute significantly to the fisheries of the area.

The overwhelming success of the hatchery program has not come without its problems. The greatest challenge to the Department of Fish and Game has been management of the mixed wild and hatchery salmon returns without compromising sustained yield of the area's wild stocks. The measure of success for sustained yield management of wild stocks is achievement of annual escapement goals. In 1992 the wild pink salmon escapement was the smallest observed for even cycle returns since statehood. In spite of this shortfall, fishermen and hatchery cost recovery programs harvested nearly 75% of the wild return, even though the fishery was restricted in large part to hatchery terminal harvest areas.

The department has attempted to address the mixed stocks management problem by the application of stock identification programs, relying chiefly on coded wire tag (CWT) technology. Microscopic wire tags, etched with an identifying code are applied by hatchery operators to a representative proportion of the fry they release each year. The cost of this tag application is born by the hatchery associations. A program to recover the tagged hatchery fish as returning adults in the commercial harvest has be undertaken by the Department of Fish and Game for the past 6 years. Hatchery stocks detected in the catch provide fishery managers with estimates of the stock composition within the fishery. Collection and analysis of these data have been streamlined to the point that results are available to the fishery managers within three days of the closing of a fishing period. Using this information, managers can then make modifications to the fishing areas and times to better insure protection for the wild returns, while most efficiently harvesting the hatchery

return, or in the instance of weak hatchery returns, protect them.

Since the inception of the hatchery programs in Prince William Sound, there have been no project allocations from the general fund to pay for CWT recovery. Prior to the Exxon Valdez oil spill, contract monies from the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation were used. Following the spill, damage assessment funds were applied to the program, These funds are no longer available. Currently no funding exists for CWT recovery, although tagged adults will be returning for at least the next three years.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES RELATING TO THE CWT PROGRAM.

Mixed Stock Management: Prince William Sound managers are faced with a mixed stock fishery where hatchery stocks vastly outnumber wild stocks each year. The majority of the harvestable surpluses would be taken in the commercial fishery in locations where stocks are highly mixed. The relative strengths of hatchery and wild stock components varies each season, and would be unknown without a stock identification program. In conducting harvests in these areas, the manager must balance competing interests for; (1) wildstock escapement requirements, (2) hatchery cost recovery and brood stock needs, and (3) for an orderly common property harvest. Paramount of these is the requirement to sustain wild stocks. Wild stocks returning to the northern areas of the sound are especially at risk as they are repeatedly subjected to intense fishing pressure as they pass by hatchery areas along their migratory route to their natal streams.

Quality of the Catch and Economic Return: With statewide salmon production at high levels, prices have fallen and the demand for high quality salmon has dramatically increased. Flesh quality of the catch declines sharply when salmon mill in terminal areas, particularly late in the return. To maximize the quality (and the economic yield) of their catch, fishermen and processors demand that as much of the harvest as possible be taken in the mixed stock entrance areas rather than terminal subdistricts in front of the hatcheries. In these mixed stock areas, the exploitation rate on wild stocks can be very high. Consequently fishery managers risk over exploitation of wild stocks when conducting harvest in these areas.

Terminal Harvest Management: Prince William Sound has experienced large hatchery pink salmon returns since 1987. From 1987 until 1992 there were three years with low wild stock runs. These occurred in 1988, 1989 and 1992. Experience during this time has shown that the wild stock harvest rates can be lowered by confining the fleet in terminal harvest areas. Terminal harvesting may lower quality, increase congestion and create problems for processors, such as inadequate daily capacity. Harvesting in terminal areas does not eliminate wild stock interception, but may reduce it significantly.

WHAT THE CWT PROGRAM MEANS TO COMMERCIAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT.

Sustained Yield of Wild Stocks: The Alaska State Constitution requires that the fish resources of the state by managed on a sustained yield basis. The state legislature recently added to this charge, placing the highest priority on the conservation of wild stocks of salmon. In order for fishery managers to meet this charge, it is imperative that they have clear knowledge of the composition of fish in mixed stock harvest areas. With inseason

stock allocation information the interception rate and magnitude of the wild stock returns can be estimated, aiding managers in their decisions, and improving their ability to achieve wild stock escapement goals.

Even prior to the establishment of the hatchery program, the department experienced years when wild stock escapement was not achieved. It is therefore important to understand that the best evaluation program can not insure that wild stock escapements will always be achieved. The benefit from a stock assessment program will be most evident during years of average or above average returns when the inseason information offered by the stock assessment program allows the department greater flexibility to fish in mixed stock areas without compromising wild stock escapements.

Quality and Economic Considerations: The stock composition data from the CWT program enables managers to maximize the harvest of high quality fish in the mixed stock areas. This information gives managers feedback on various management scenarios, such as the corridor approach attempted in the 1992 season. Managers may thus be able to open specific passages or mixed stock areas outside of the terminal areas that might otherwise have been left closed for protection of wild stocks.

WHAT ARE THE CONSEQUENCES OF LOOSING THE CWT PROGRAM:

(1) Sustained yield of wild stocks will be put at risk. At the current levels of hatchery production it may not be possible to maintain the long term health of the wild stocks. In order to insure that the frequency and severity of shortfalls in the number of wild spawners does not increase, significant changes in the conduct of the fishery will be required. These include:

(A) A large portion, if not all of the commercial harvest will be taken in terminal areas in front of the hatcheries.

(B) Managers response-time to changes in stock composition in the fishery will be delayed, or inappropriate, resulting in large buildups or short falls in isolated hatchery and wild stock terminal areas.

(C) It may be necessary to significantly reduce the production of the hatcheries in order to bring the ratio of hatchery and wild fish down to a level that wild stock escapements can be consistently attained.

(2) There will be no valid estimate of hatchery and wild stock composition in the commercial harvests. Lack of a stock assessment program, to calculate hatchery and wild stock composition will result in the following impacts:

(A) The department's ability to forecast the catches or monitor the productivity and performance of wild salmon stocks will be lost.

(B) The allocative split of hatchery fish between PNP operators and fishermen will be inaccurate, resulting in lost revenues to one group or the other.

(C) The department will have no method of evaluating harvest strategies outside of terminal areas to improve the quality of harvest, provide a more even flow of product to the processors, and reduce congestion in the fisheries.

(D) Managers will have fewer options to respond to unexpected changes in the fishery.

WHAT ALTERNATIVES ARE AVAILABLE?

(1) Significantly reduce hatchery production to the point that managers can be reasonably assured that commercial fisheries are not adversely impacting wild escapement. Without stock identification (CWT or some other method) to help managers understand the relationship and productivity of wild and enhanced stocks, hatchery production should be reduced. This would be a positive move to help protect wild stocks, however, the department would still not have a method to monitor interactions of wild and hatchery fish. Further, this would represent a significant economic loss to fishermen and processing companies that have invested capitol into the P.W.S. salmon industry.

(2) Increase corporate escapement at PNP hatchery facilities sufficiently to fund evaluation programs. With this alternative the aquaculture associations would then carry the financial burden for payment. If production was capped at existing levels, the burden would be passed on to the fishing fleet. Legislation and/or regulatory action would be required to clearly establish this obligation on the part of the PNP hatchery associations and resolve allocation issues.

(3) Secure long-term funding in the operational budget for evaluation programs. With a funded stock identification program, the department would be able to monitor the long term health of the resource. Moreover during years of moderate abundance, the stock separation program would provide information to managers to allow some general district fishing before the escapement goals are achieved. This would improve the quality of the pack and reduce congestion. In years of low wild stock abundance the usual problems associated with large hatchery harvests in terminal areas would remain.

OUTLOOK FOR THE 1993 PINK SALMON FISHERY

The forecasted harvest of pink salmon for 1993 is 26.3 million (including hatchery sales), of which only 4.1 million (15%) will be wild stock fish. This wild stock return is lower than the long term historic mean. The department has developed a management strategy with the P.W.S. Salmon Harvest Task Force which assumes that a CWT inseason stock assessment program will be in place. Under this plan, when wild stock escapement in the interior districts of the sound are tracking at 80% of the anticipated weekly objectives, general waters will be opened for a 12 hour fishery. Given the forecast, this situation is likely to occur in late July or early August when the PWSAC return starts to come in. With CWT

information, staff would assess catches at this point and be able to determine the wild stock composition. It will be readily evident if the wild component is present in sufficient strength to improve escapement trends. Staff would then make the appropriate decisions on subsequent fishing periods, maximizing opportunities in the outer waters, while insuring that escapement objectives are not compromised. The fleet would benefit from less congested fishing areas and improved quality of their catch.

However, given that it is highly unlikely that a CWT program will be funded for the 1993 season, the department has reassessed its harvest strategy. Lacking inseason stock identification information, it is not appropriate to take so much management risk. The "80%" trigger point for fishing outside of the hatchery subdistricts will most likely need to be revised upward to 95 or 100%. Fishing outside of the hatchery terminal harvest areas at 80% of the anticipated escapement, and no assessment of stock composition is certain to result in a lower than acceptable wild stock escapements, particularly in the northwestern sound. Consequently the department's strategy will be to fish in the terminal areas only for a longer period of time. If there is strength in the late wild stocks, it will not be apparent until fish build up at the stream mouths and in the spawning streams. Only after this build up occurs will the fishery be allowed to move out of the hatchery terminal areas.

A secondary impact resulting from the loss of inseason stock assessment will be on the allocation of fish between the commercial fishermen and hatchery sales harvests. Under the current management plans for the PWSAC facilities the department is charged with managing for a 70:30 split of the harvest of hatchery fish between fishermen and the hatchery operators. Without accurate assessment information, the department can not manage for the goal, nor will any one know what the final catch share was.

OUTLOOK FOR THE 1994 PINK SALMON FISHERY

Due to the weak escapements experienced in the 1992 brood year, it is likely that the 1994 wild stock return will be substantially weaker than that forecast for 1993. Lacking a CWT program to provide stock composition information, the situation is similar to that for 1993, but the risk for fishing outside of the terminal areas would be even higher. With a large hatchery component entering the sound, the department will receive pressure to fish outside of the hatchery terminal areas, particularly in early August near the peak of the PWSAC return. However, doing this would have severe consequences to the depressed wild return. It is therefor very likely that the fishery will be restricted to the hatchery terminal harvest areas for the entire season. Only in the event that wild stock escapements exceed minimum goals will fishing in the general districts may be permitted. This however, will probably not be recognized until late in the season when fish have built up in the terminal areas and quality has declined.

If a CWT program is in place for the 1994 season, stock composition could be assessed early in the season. Any indication of a harvestable surplus of wild stock fish could be recognized early in the run. If fishing in the general waters were warranted, it could be prosecuted early enough in the return to have a positive benefit to quality and prevent congestion of the fisheries. If the wild return turns out to be extremely weak, the CWT information will provide managers with early definitive documentation to support conservation measures.

Historic management response to increasing hatchery production.

Historically, the Prince William Sound management program has been based upon performance of the natural salmon returns to their natal streams. There are over 1000 documented anadromous streams in the Sound which are distributed throughout the 9 management districts. The Department monitors escapement performance of these streams through an extensive aerial survey program. Weekly aerial surveys are flown on 203 "index" streams which provide managers with a comparative index of the magnitude of the escapement. These streams were selected to be representative of the total streams in the Sound by their timing, and physical characteristics. Weekly escapement indices are compared to a historical data base dating back to 196_(?).

The Sounds natural production over the past thirty years has contributed an average harvestable surplus to the common property fisheries of 3 to 4 million pink salmon, with considerable annual variation.

Prior to the introduction of enhanced returns in 1978, the commercial seine fishery was traditionally managed on a weekly fishing schedule of 5 days per week. The fishing season in the general waters of the Sound at that time typically started in mid July and ran through mid August. Frequently fishing was opened to all districts in the Sound. Districts were selectively opened or closed based on escapement trends in the index streams. The fishing fleet at this time was characterized by relatively small "pocket seiners" which specialized in round hauling or hooking in the more terminal bays within the Sound. For the most part the fleet was broadly distributed throughout the Sound and there were rarely if ever any problems with congestion.

With the permitting of the first hatcheries in PWS, basic management plans were developed to protect the natural stocks, while provide for the selective harvest of surplus hatchery fish. The primary strategy adopted assumed that the general waters of the Sound would be managed as it traditionally had been, based upon wild stock run strength. It was assumed that hatchery fish would be more numerous, and therefor to provide for the harvest of hatchery stocks, terminal harvest areas were established in front of the facilities. These areas provided a terminal location where hatchery stocks could be taken by the common property fleet with minimal interception of wild stocks.

The PNP hatchery program introduced a new element to management, the obligation to provide the hatchery operator with a certain portion of the hatchery return to harvest for recovery of operational costs. There thus arose an allocative split of the hatchery fish between the fishermen (common property harvest) and the hatchery operators (cost recovery).

Wild stock monitoring and assessment techniques, based upon aerial surveys remained unchanged. However to provide manager's

with methods for assessment of the hatchery returns, new tools had to be developed. These tools initially focused on daily tracking of hatchery returns to the terminal areas, ie. run entry, sales harvests, brood collection and sex ratios. Through time sufficient data was collected to provide managers with run entry curves so that the likelihood of achieving brood stock and cost recovery objectives could be assessed throughout the season.

In 1984 and 1985, exceptional wild stock returns presented managers and hatchery operators with an unanticipated problem. Modernization of the seine fleet and an shift in fishing patterns to the capes and entrance areas of the Sound had resulted in the development of the mixed stock fishery in the Southwestern District. The exceptionally strong wild stock returns enabled managers to provide for a liberal fishing schedule of 5 to 7 days per week. Because a liberal exploitation rate was justified for the wild stock returns the hatchery stocks in the mixed stock fishery in the Southwestern District were subjected to the same high exploitation rate. As a consequence, the return to the hatchery was insufficient to meet cost recovery objectives. In response to this PWSAC approached the Alaska Board of Fisheries requesting adoption of a regulatory management plan directing the Department to manage specified interception areas in front of the hatcheries to assist the hatchery operator in achievement of cost recovery goals.

This management plan proved beneficial and its implementation in 1986 and 1987 resulted in PWSAC achieving cost recovery objectives.

In the 1988 season, an extremely weak wild stock return was observed and the general waters of the Sound remained closed for protection of wild stocks. To harvest the returning hatchery fish, a liberal fishing schedule was permitted in the hatchery terminal harvest areas. With only three areas to choose from, the seine fleet was extremely congested in these restricted areas. Lineups of 30 to 40 boats were reported at some of the more popular fishing points.

The 1989 return was similar to 1988 with a weak wild stock component. A similar strategy was employed, however due to oil spill concerns, there were delays of up to 11 days in the harvest of fish in the hatchery terminal areas. These delays resulted in a decline in quality of the 1989 pack. Sensitized to this quality problem, industry approached the Department arguing strongly for less restrictive terminal fisheries and more fishing time in the mixed stock areas of the Southwestern District.

Increasing hatchery returns contributed significantly to the total return to the Sound, with the proportion of the enhanced component varying significantly from year to year. Prior to the development of CWT stock identification programs, there was no method of determining this proportion during the season. As a

consequence the use of catch data as an indication of return strength was no longer a reliable tool. The Department's within season assessment of salmon returns was therefor limited to data collected on fish in their terminal spawning areas (aerial surveys) or at the hatcheries (daily run entry and sex ratios). Due to the lag in time from the fishery in the mixed stock zones to the terminal areas where this data is collected, managers ran the risk of over or under exploiting wild stocks before performance trends were apparent.

The seine fleet continues to become more efficient with large limit seiners specialized in cape fishing at the entrance areas to the Sound. Due to the location of the major hatchery facilities in the western Sound, the effort is concentrated in the Southwestern District and along the migratory corridors where wild and hatchery stocks are highly mixed. When wild stock strength is sufficiently strong to permit fishing in the general waters of the Sound, wild stocks particularly in the north western areas are subjected to higher exploitation rate resulting from repeated exposure to fishing effort along the migratory corridor.

The development of the CWT technology has provide for inseason determination of stock composition in the catch in recent years. This information has been immediately applied by fishery managers to the conduct of the commercial fishery. It has enabled managers to asses management risk to wild stocks in the mixed stock areas, and allowed the orderly harvest of wild and hatchery returns in a high quality condition while minimizing risk of over exploiting wild stocks.

Management of the 1992 late season seine fishery in PWS

The preseason forecast was 2.4 million wild pinks and 24 million PWSAC pinks. The strategy for the 92 season, based on the preseason forecast, was to provide protection to the early run wild stocks and assume risk by allowing nonterminal fishing during late July and August. Data from both terminal and nonterminal harvest areas would help assess the magnitude and run timing of the expected large hatchery return. Furthermore, this strategy would help reduce congestion, improve quality and help prevent overloading of the processing system.

As expected the wild stock return was weak. During July aerial surveys revealed that 50 percent or less of the desired numbers of spawners had returned. The escapement shortfall was more pronounced in the northwestern sound where less than 20 percent returned. SHTF recommendations called for fishing to begin on July 27. Periods on July 27th and 30th were for 6-hours in the southern half of the Southwestern District and 12-hours in the hatchery subdistricts (terminal harvest areas's). Harvest during these two periods was about 1/3 of the expected hatchery harvest. The assumption that almost all of the harvest was hatchery fish was based upon poor wild stock escapements during July and the large hatchery forecast.

Fishing effort was concentrated in the subdistricts and only about 25% of the fleet ventured into the general waters of the Southwestern District. This was presumably due to the lack of "jumpers" and lost fishing time associated with running back to the subdistrict. Several vessels ventured to Cape Junken, on the Gulf of Alaska, however after several sets they too were headed back to the subdistricts. These 6-hour openings allayed fleet jitters and provided management CPUE information. Surprisingly, harvest from the Unakwik Inlet terminal harvest area was nearly as great as the Southwestern district with only 25 percent of the effort. Harvest and effort in the Esther Subdistrict were dismal.

The percent female from hatchery sales during late July was 10-17 percent indicating that the hatchery return was just beginning. Because of the weak performance during the first two periods the opening scheduled for August 1, which was recommended by the Task Force, was cancelled. The cancellation was not protested by the fleet however some fishermen felt that "a deal was a deal". To provide information on run entry a test fish program was conducted on August 1 in key areas of the Southwestern district. From the test it was clear that the run entry during this time was small.

During the next week, preliminary coded wire tag (CWT) results indicated a higher contribution of wild stocks to the total catch than was expected by managers.

The east-west corridor strategy was implemented on August 3 and continued for a total of four 12-hour periods until August 11. The alternating corridor strategy was implemented to evaluate the effectiveness of this style of management on wild stock escapement.

This was a departure from the more typical management practice of regulating time and area based on aerial survey indices. The department was clearly taking risk with this strategy. Wild stock escapement was low and fish quality was reported to be good. There was justification to discontinue the corridor plan however abandoning the plan would not have allowed the assessment of an alternate harvest strategy.

As the season progressed modifications to the original plan occurred. The original schedule called for a fishery every other day, however after the August 5 period, the interval between periods increased to every third day due to the weakness of both hatchery and wild stocks. The Esther Subdistrict did not open during the August 8 period. For the August 11 period the Knight Island corridor was reduced in time and area. The Chenega Island shoreline was not opened and the remaining waters of Prince of Wales Passage and the Elrington subdistrict were only opened for 6-hours.

After the August 11 period the fishery was confined to the Port San Juan subdistrict, Esther Subdistrict and Unakwik Inlet Terminal Harvest Area. Fish quality up to this point was good which was probably related to fish size. Wild stock escapement was shaping up as the second worst on record.

As information was received on the estimated wild stock component in the commercial fishery harvest (preliminary CWT results), adjustments to the fishing area and schedule occurred. In Unakwik Inlet a high percentage of wild stocks were identified in the harvest and the southern boundary was moved north approximately one nautical mile begining with the August 11 period.

During the season the department estimates the size of the PWSAC and wild stock return. This information is used to provide 30 percent of the hatchery return into the special harvest areas for corporate escapement. An inseason estimate using CWT data was made of PWSAC's run size. This assessment was used to adjust the number of fish provided to PWSAC for corporate escapement.

Confidence bounds were provided with the point estimate. To allow PWSAC the benefit of the doubt of the inseason analysis, the department used the upper contribution for hatchery fish when calculating corporate escapement. This high end estimate resulted in a contribution of about 6 percent wild stock whereas the mid point estimate was about 20 percent wild stock.

Without the CWT program, managers will estimate the wild stock contribution when calculating hatchery corporate escapement. An error in ADF&G's assumptions will result in a significant loss in revenue to either the commercial fleet or to PWSAC during any given season.

The following information sources were used to manage the 1992 seine fishery

1. Aerial survey escapement indices, weir escapement.
2. CWT data--preseason forecast, inseason contribution estimates
3. Hatchery sex ratio, timing and average size data.
4. Fishery performance.
5. Test fishery.
6. SHTF recommendations (migration corridors,opening date).
7. Processor capacity and quality reports.
8. On-site evaluation (jumper patrol)

The 70 percent exploitation rate for hatchery fish may conflict with the exploitation rate for wild stocks. If wild stocks are harvested at 70 percent and the wild stock escapement goal is to be met, then a total wild run of at least 4.7 million is necessary. Since 1971 the wild run has been below this level about 30 percent of the time. If managers have a high degree of precision in controlling wild stock interception then the escapement goal will be acheieved in most years. If managers do not have a high degree of precision and wild and hatchery stocks are harvested at approximately the same rate then escapement goals will be harder to obtain and the magnitude of shortfalls will be greater.

OTHER CWT ISSUES

There is evidence from CWT data that the 1992 seine fishery in Outer Cook Inlet (Aialik Bay) is an intercept area for Prince William Sound pinks.

Besides pink salmon, the CWT program is used for management of sockeye, chum and coho fisheries.

FISHING PERIODS F... 1992 LATE SEASON SEINE FISHERY

July 27	28	29	30	31	August 1	2
RUN 0.2/1.0 6–SSW 12–THA's			RUN 0.7/2.0 6–SSW 12–THA's			
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RUN 1.4/4.0 12–MS 12–THA's		RUN 2.0/5.1 12–KI 12–EL			RUN 2.9/7.2 12–MS 12–SJ 6–EL	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	RUN 3.7/9.8 6–KI, EL 15–SJ			RUN 4.7/12.9 30–SJ		
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	RUN 5.6/16.7 36–SJ			RUN 6.1/18.5 36–SJ		
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
RUN 6.4/20.0 36–SJ			RUN 6.5/21.5 THA	THA	THA	RUN 6.6/22.4 THA

PROJECTED RUN SIZE OF 23.0 MILLION PWSAC PINKS (AFK 5.6, ESTHER 10.9, C.C. 6.4)
RUN INFORMATION INCLUDES BOTH CORPORATE ESCAPEMENT & COMMERCIAL FISHERY HARVEST
General waters 7/27 – 8/27 anticipated = 180 hours, actual = 54 hours or 30% of anticipated
Subdistricts 7/27 – 8/27 anticipated = 192 hours, actual = 213 hours or 110% of anticipated

11.4.6R

INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AND THE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

I. AUTHORITIES

This interagency agreement is made and entered into by and between the United States Department of Justice (Justice), and the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (Forest Service), under the provisions of Section 601, Economy Act of 1932 (31 U.S.C. Sec. 1535).

II. PURPOSES

The purpose of this interagency agreement is to provide funding from the Forest Service to Justice for procurement of services to conduct an analysis of environmental impacts associated with the Trustee Council's plan for restoration of the natural resources and services injured as a result of the March 24, 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska.

III. AGREEMENT

A. The Forest Service shall:

1. Provide, upon request by an authorized Justice representative after execution of this interagency agreement by both parties, a total of $100,000 to Justice for the purposes stated in this agreement. These monies may be used to pay salary, travel, per diem, support services, and other indirect costs of conducting an environmental impact analysis. This amount will only be a part of the total funds provided to Justice for this task.

2. Make available personnel to consult, evaluate, review, and/or participate throughout the impacts analysis process as necessary.

3. Review the qualifications of personnel that will perform the environmental impact analysis to ensure that an interdisciplinary approach is utilized.

4. Approve a technical proposal, submitted by or through Justice, which shall state the total cost to perform the services as stated in the purpose of this agreement.

5. Review, approve, and edit any interim and final drafts of alternatives, the draft environmental impact statement (EIS) and the final EIS.

6. Review themes from public comments and testimony submitted by or through Justice and provide directions to proceed with drafting responses to public comments. The Forest Service shall review the draft responses to public comments submitted by or through Justice and where appropriate submit corrections or edits.

B. Justice shall:

1. Procure and administer services retained for the purpose stated in this agreement. Justice shall be responsible for compliance with any applicable procurement requirements and other applicable laws regarding said services.

2. Provide to the Forest Service an accounting of said monies expended by Justice under this agreement on the first of each calendar month to the following Forest Service representative:

Robert E. Wilson
Director, Fiscal & Public Safety
U.S. Forest Service
P.O. Box 20230
Juneau, AK 99802-0230

3. Specify in said accounting the amount of funds paid to each individual or entity retained by Justice, and the name of each individual or entity. In addition, the following information must appear in the remark section of the electronically transmitted OPAC billing:

Region	Unit	Management Code
Fund	W6	116130

4. Obtain prior Forest Service approval of the technical proposal, which shall include the total cost of performing the services stated in the purpose of this agreement. The Forest Service representative designated to approve the technical proposal is Ken Rice

5. Ensure any interim and final drafts of alternatives, the draft EIS and the final EIS are submitted for Forest Service review, approval, and editing.

6. Ensure the environmental impacts analysis process complies with the Council on Environmental Quality regulations, Forest Service Manual and handbook direction, and applicable law.

7. Ensure a planning record is prepared and maintained in compliance with Forest Service handbook and Region 10 Supplement direction, and applicable law.

8. Provide the Forest Service the qualifications of personnel that will perform the environmental impact analysis to ensure that an interdisciplinary approach is used to provide the services stated in the purpose of this agreement.

9. Ensure that public comments and testimony are reviewed, analyzed, and evaluated and that themes are sumitted to the Forest Service for review and direction.

C. Mutual Agreements:

1. Nothing herein is intended to conflict with or limit the current directives, laws, delegations of authorities or regulations of the signatory agencies. If there are conflicts with current directives, at the first opportunity, this agreement will be changed by amendment or a new agreement will be entered into.

2. Nothing in this agreement shall be construed as obligating the Forest Service, Justice, or the United States Government to the expenditure of funds or for the future payment of money in excess of that authorized by law.

3. Amendments to this interagency agreement may be proposed by either party and shall become effective upon written approval of both parties.

IV. EXECUTION AND DURATION OF AGREEMENT

This agreement shall become effective upon the date subscribed by the last signatory, and shall continue in force until June 30, 1993 unless extended by mutual agreement of the parties.

APPROVED:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BY: P. B. Stevens

DATE: 9/14/92

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

BY: James A Wolfe

DATE: Sept 14, 92

AMENDMENT No. 1

to

INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT #92043 Dated September 14, 1992

between

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

and the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE, ALASKA REGION

for

AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

The parties hereto have mutually agree to amend Part III as follows:

III. AGREEMENT

A. The Forest Service shall:

7. Provide an additional $184,698 to Justice for the purposes stated in this agreement. These monies may be used to pay salary, travel, per diem, support services, and other indirect costs of conducting an environmental impact analysis. This amount will cover the balance of funds necessary to complete the task.

All other provisions of the agreement referred to remain as stated.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this amendment as of the last date written below.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

BY: P. B. Stevens Jr.

DATE: 11/23/92

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE, ALASKA REGION

BY: _____

DATE: _____

11.4.6 Q

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

1994 *EXXON VALDEZ* RESTORATION WORK PLAN ASSUMPTIONS

1. A Restoration Plan may not be completed by the time the 1994 Work Plan needs to be approved.

2. A Restoration Plan should be in place by the time the 1994 Work Plan is implemented.

3. The Trustee Council can approve for implementation any appropriate restoration action prior to having an approved Restoration Plan in place if that action is time critical or represents a lost opportunity. Other approved restoration projects to be implemented must be consistent with the adopted restoration plan.

4. All available settlement approved actions will be considered to implement restoration.

5. Numerous 1993 projects will need to be closed out or continued in 1994 as appropriate.

6. Restoration and applied studies supporting restoration will be emphasized.

7. Identification and protection of critical habitat needs to proceed as rapidly as possible giving priority consideration to the habitat of species directly or consequentially injured by the spill.

8. Normal agency management activities will not be funded.

9. Restoration projects will be limited to resources or services that have suffered direct or consequential injury, which is defined as:

> 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 [or] clean up. 'Loss' includes: (1) significant direct mortality; (2) significant declines in populations or productivity; (3) significant sublethal and chronic effects to adults or any other life history

stages; or (4) degradation of habitat, due to alteration or contamination of flora, fauna and physical components of the habitat.

A natural resource service has experienced "consequential injury" if the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill or clean up: (1) has significantly reduced the physical or biological functions performed by natural resources, including loss of human uses; (2) has significantly reduced aesthetic, intrinsic or other indirect uses provided by natural resources; or, in combination with either of these, (3) has resulted in the continued presence of oil on lands integral to the use of special-purpose lands[1].

10. Restoration activities will be restricted to the oil spill affected area.

[1]"Special-purpose" lands have been designated by the State of Alaska or the United States for the protection and conservation of natural resources and services.

11.4.6 P

United States Department of Agriculture | Forest Service | Alaska Region | P.O. Box 21628 Juneau, AK 99802-1628

Reply to: 1950

Date: MAY 26 1993

Mr. Glenn Olds
Commissioner
State of Alaska
P.O. Box 107005
Anchorage, AK 99510-7005

Dear Mr. Olds:

We received your letter concluding that the acquisition of uplands adjacent to Seal Bay, Afognak Island, by the State of Alaska may be categorically excluded from documentation in an environmental impact statement or environmental assessment. All funding for this acquisition is to come from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Joint Trust Fund.

Specifically, the proposed action meets the criteria identified in Section 31.1b(6)(b) of Forest Service Handbook 1909.15, Environmental Policy and Procedures, for a categorical exclusion.

We concur with this determination. No further National Enviromental Policy Act analysis is required.

Sincerely,

James A Wolfe

for MICHAEL A. BARTON
USDA Representative
Trustee Council

cc:
Ken Rice, Land Management Planning, Chugach NF, Supervisors Office
Maria Lisowski, Office of the General Counsel, Regional Office
Jim Wolfe, Engineering & Aviation Management, Regional Office
Fred Norbury, Planning, Programming, and Budgeting, Regional Office

KONIAG, INC.

• 4300 B Street, Suite 407, Anchorage, AK 99503 (907) 561-2668 • FAX (907) 562-5258 •

May 13, 1993

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Trustee Council Members:

It is Koniag's understanding that the trustees are considering the purchase of certain lands in the area of Seal Bay on Afognak Island.

Koniag Inc. wishes to point out the fact that it is the owner of all subsurface estate underlying the proposed sale lands and as such, reserves the right to develop this subsurface estate for the purpose of mineral, sand, gravel and rock extraction.

It would appear to us that if an acquistion is contemplated, it should be in "fee simple".

In that regard, Koniag would rely on the Kachemak purchase precedent i.e. 2 million dollars for the subsurface underlying approximately 23,000 acres. Using this precedent generates an approximate value/price for Koniag's subsurface underlying the three Seal Bay options as follows:

Option #1 - $ 348,188
Option #2 - $ 996,904
Option #3 - $ 1,512,321

Please consider the above a formal offer from which to negotiate.

Sincerely,

KONIAG, INC.

Uwe L. Gross
Chief Executive Officer

KONIAG, INC.

• 4300 B Street, Suite 407, Anchorage, AK 99503 (907) 561-2668 • FAX (907) 562-5258 •

May 13, 1993

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Trustee Council Members:

Subsequent to my letter to you of May 13, 1993, I have learned that the Council has tentatively agreed to purchase from Seal Bay Timber Co. a parcel of land totalling approximately 42,391 acres.

As indicated in my prior correspondence, Koniag, Inc. is willing to sell its' subsurface estate underlying all the Seal Bay Timber sale lands at a price per acre comparable to that paid for the subsurface estate in the acquisition of the Kachemak Bay parcel.

I and/or Mr. John Merrick, Manager Lands & Resources for Koniag, Inc., would be happy to meet with your staff to discuss this matter further.

Sincerely,

KONIAG, INC.

Uwe I. Gross
Chief Executive Officer

KONIAG, INC.

• 4300 B Street, Suite 407, Anchorage, AK 99503 (907) 561-2668 • FAX (907) 562-5258 •

May 27, 1993

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Trustee Council Members:

Koniag, Inc. was advised by Mr. Alex Swiderski of the Trustee Council staff that the Council was indeed interested in pursuing the acquisition of the sub-surface estate under all Seal Bay Timber Co. lands. As I had indicated to you in my letter of May 13, 1993, Koniag, Inc. is willing to make its sub-surface estate available for acquisition at fair market value. Thus we propose to make all 42,000 + acres of subsurface estate underlying the Seal Bay lands available at a purchase price of $56.18 per acre subject to the following proposed conditions:

1. To the extent the Trustees commission an appraisal, Koniag, Inc. will be given the opportunity to agree to the appraiser and appraisal instructions.

2. Should the Trustee Council's appraisal come within plus or minus 15% of the quoted price then the quoted price will be paid.

3. Should the appraised value exceed the above quoted price by an amount greater than 15%, then Koniag, Inc. will agree to negotiate in good faith a final price.

4. Should the above quoted price exceed the appraised value by more than 15% than Koniag, Inc. will agree to accept the actual appraised value.

Koniag, Inc. believes that it would be in everyone's best interest that the Seal Bay acquisition be full fee estate. We intend to cooperate fully with the Trustee Council to make that a reality.

Sincerely,

KONIAG, INC.

Uwe L. Gross
Chief Executive Officer

cc: Alex Swiderski
Greg Tillary
Marty Rutherford
Bill Timme

11.4.6 N

5/23

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AQUACULTURE CORPORATION

RESOLUTION 93 -12 EVOS

PAYMENT OF PWSAC LOAN DEBT BY EVOS TRUSTEE COUNCIL

WHEREAS, the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation (PWSAC) subscribes to the principle that wild salmon stocks must be managed on the sustained yield principle, and

WHEREAS, the salmon resources and therefore the balance between wild and hatchery salmon stocks in Prince William Sound were impacted by the Exxon Valdez oil spill, and

WHEREAS, PWSAC funds and operates a system of five salmon hatcheries (three owned by the state) which provide an economic base for the community of Prince William Sound, and

WHEREAS, investigations into the impact of the oil spill on salmon stocks has revealed that an appropriate data base regarding stock sizes and geographic boundaries, migration routes, and reproductive potentials, as examples, do not exist, and

WHEREAS, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game has mandated that all salmon enhancement activities include evaluation to ensure that wild salmon stocks are not impacted by enhancement activities, and

WHEREAS, research and evaluation is essential to the restoration of fishery services and the creation of opportunities for all user groups, and

WHEREAS, PWSAC's debt service is $2 million per year and will rise to $3 million per year, which precludes the funding of new evaluation projects and raises the possibility that PWSAC may not be able to continue providing 70% of its hatchery production to the common property fisheries, and

WHEREAS, PWSAC and other fisheries groups have had no known success in furthering the creation of a Trustee Council endowment for long term fisheries studies, now

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that it is requested that the EVOS Trustee Council pay off PWSAC's debt to the state of $24 million; further, that PWSAC continue to provide 70% of its hatchery production to the common property fisheries while using the funds which would otherwise have been used for debt service to establish an annual budget for evaluating the stocks and associated species of the Sound for the purpose of assessing their condition and providing improved opportunities for fisheries users.

Corporate Office • Post Office Box 1110 • Cordova, Alaska 99574-1110
phone: 907/424-7511 * fax: 907/424-7514

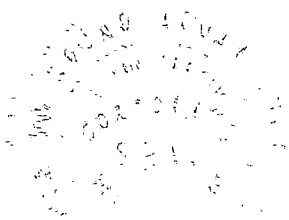
CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that I am the duly elected, qualified and acting Secretary of the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation, an Alaska corporation; that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of a resolution duly and legally adopted at a regular meeting the the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors on May 22, 1993, at which a quorum was present, and that such resolution is now in full force and effect and duly recorded in the minutes of said Board of Directors.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the Corporation this 23rd day of May, 1993.

Edward Jeune

Secretary



Prince William Sound Communities
Organized to Restore the Sound
Interim Address: %City of Valdez
Post Office Box 307
Valdez, Alaska 99686

27 May 1993

Steve Pennoyer
Director
U.S. Department of Commerce
NOAA
Federal Building Annex
9109 Mendenhall Road, Suite 6
Juneau, Alaska 99801

FAX: (907) 586-7249

Dear Director Steve Pennoyer:

On May 26th, individuals from all of the Prince William Sound communities[1] met in Valdez to form an organization representing the interests of the Sound and its people in dealing with the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

As a result of that meeting the Prince William Sound Communities Organized to Restore the Sound, or PWSCORS, was formed. The reason for this group's creation was a basic one: the people of Prince William Sound feel that, to date, the needs of the region, the location of most of the documented damage from the oil spilled in 1989, have not been given attention commensurate with the level of damage to the environment and the lives of the people. It is our hope that by forming PWSCORS we can help change this situation.

As our first motion of the meeting, the members voted unanimously to oppose a reported recommendation made by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Public Advisory Group to designate the entire State as the 1989 oil spill impacted region. We believe that such a motion, or action, would serve to trivialize the effect the oil spill had on the environment and the people within the region directly, and most significantly, affected.

Secondly, PWSCORS voted unanimously to send a resolution pointing out that since documented evidence indicates 75% of the oil spilled by the Exxon Valdez never left Prince William Sound, a proportionate amount of the oil spill settlement funds ought to be directed to the region. That resolution is included.

---

[1]Due to bad weather representatives of the community of Whittier were unable to make the meeting. However, following the May 26th meeting the Whittier city administration was contacted and they agreed with the motions of the meeting and the content of this letter and related material.

Finally, it is the intent of PWSCORS to work in a productive manner with the Council and the Public Advisory Group to see that the needs of the Prince William Sound region, its environment, and its people are adequately represented in the development of restoration projects and programs.

To that end, we have begun by agreeing on a list of initial projects we believe would be appropriately funded through the settlement funds. That list will be presented shortly.

It is our intent that PWSCORS become a constructive organization whose mission will be to help ensure Prince William Sound continues on the long road toward positive restoration. As a member of the five community Executive Council within PWSCORS, it has been my task to complete this initial communication and bring our recent creation to your attention. We will see you at the June first meeting in Anchorage.

Sincerely,

Doug Griffin, Valdez City Manager
and member of PWSCORS Executive Council

Prince William Sound Communities Organized to Restore the Sound

May 27, 1993

RESOLUTION 93-1

WHEREAS, recent studies have demonstrated that 75% of the oil spilled by the Exxon Valdez never left Prince William Sound; and

WHEREAS, it is the oil which damaged resources, communities, and local economies that should be the focus of restoration and enhancement funding decisions; and

WHEREAS, critical damage assessment projects, such as the Prince William Sound herring studies, were discontinued by the Trustees, even though such projects have displayed damage at the individual and population levels; and

WHEREAS, it is a primary responsibility of the Trustees to assess long-term damages; and

WHEREAS, the settlement provides another $100 million in potential funds if long-term damages are observed and documented; and

WHEREAS, the communities of Prince William Sound have been virtually abandoned in the division of settlement money to date; and

WHEREAS, many serious environmental, economic, and social problems remain in Prince William Sound and its communities that must be addressed with Exxon Valdez Oil Spill restoration and enhancement funds.

THEREFORE, be it resolved that the organization known as the Prince William Sound Communities Organized to Restore the Sound, or PWSCORS, requests the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to consider a proportionate amount of the remaining Exxon Valdez Oil Spill settlement funds to be spent on restoration and enhancement projects within Prince William Sound and that the Council focus more accurately on the specific region of the vast State of Alaska damaged by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Doug Griffin

Doug Griffin, Executive Committee Delegate
on behalf of the Prince William Sound
Communities Organized to Restore the Sound

5-28-93
Date

Press Release
by
Prince William Sound Communities
Organized to Restore the Sound

for immediate release

for further information, contact
Doug Griffin - Valdez City Hall
(907) 835-4313

In what became the creation of a new regional organization, community leaders from throughout Prince William Sound met last Wednesday in Valdez to form a coalition called Prince William Sound Communities Organized to Restore the Sound. Or PWSCORS for short.

As became evident throughout the afternoon-long gathering, what everyone attending the meeting at the Valdez Civic Center had in common was a strong belief that efforts to date to restore the 1989 oil impacted region have often overlooked Prince William Sound and the people living here.

"I'd like to see a debt reduction proposal for our Sound's hatcheries initiated," Valdez Fisheries Development Association representative Bob Kellar commented during the meeting. "This last year really hurt us. We're in bad shape."

John McMullen, Executive Director for the Prince William Sound Aquaculture agreed with Kellar's comment, emphasizing the need for ongoing salmon studies and reviews.

During the course of the meeting several dozen proposals from the different communities were discussed and unanimously supported by the group. These projects ranged from the hatchery debt reduction concept to the purchase of timber rights along scenic areas and near critical habitats.

Among those attending the meeting were Chuck Totemoff of Chenega, a member of the Trustee's advisory group; Gary Kompkoff of Tatitlek; Mayor Kelly Weaverling of Cordova; and Mayor John Harris of Valdez. Doug Griffin, Valdez City Manager, was also present and was selected a member of the five-community Executive Council to initiate the future activities of the group.

Also present was Representative Harley Olberg, who helped organize the gathering. Olberg stressed the need for the communities to work together, even as they pursue their individual goals. "You take all these projects we've listed, even double the possible costs, and they wouldn't be half of the funding left at this time."

During the discussion PWSCORS passed a motion to vigorously oppose a position taken by the Exxon Valdez public advisory group that the entire state of Alaska be considered part of the oil spill impacted region. A letter to this end was drafted and is intended for the Trustees. Secondly, a resolution was unanimously adopted to point out that 75% of the oil spilled by the Exxon Valdez never left Prince William Sound and that a proportionate amount of the remaining funds ought to go to restoration of this specific region.

PWSCORS ended the meeting by resolving to be a strong voice for the Sound and its restoration in the years to come. The next step is to be present at the next Trustees' meeting in Anchorage on June first.

####

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND COMMUNITIES
ORGANIZED TO RESTORE THE SOUND
Interim Address: P.O. Box 307
Valdez, AK 99686

June 2, 1993

RE: PWSCORS Time Sensitive Projects

Dear Exxon Valdez Trustee Council Members:

At its organizational meeting on May 26 in Valdez, a group of representatives from Cordova, Valdez, Chenega, Tatitlek (Whittier was unable to be represented due to weather) discussed the problems, to date, with the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill settlement process. All of the committees represented had problems resulting from the oil spill and had project ideas to mitigate damage that occurred and continues to occur. The group organized itself as Prince William Sound Communities Organized to Restore the Sound (PWSCORS).

In all, about three dozen projects were listed. Only a few were seen as needing immediate attention. Those projects are as follows:

1. Herring Index Study for Prince William Sound;

2. Continued funding for the Salmon Coded Wire (or similar type like thermal marking) program;

3. Educational/Interpretive Center for Oil Spill in Valdez;

4. Oil Removal Program;

5. Local Museums for Chenega, Tatitlek and Eyak;

6. Program to restore subsistance resources in Prince William Sound; and

7. Pacific Herring Study.

A more complete explanation of these projects is being prepared. Whittier also needs to be consulted before this submission can be finalized. Attached is a complete list of projects nominated at the May 26 meeting.

Thank you for your consideration.

P.S. By telephone on June 2, 1993, Whittier City Manager Gary Williams noted that immediate attention needs to be paid to:
8) Harbor Remodeling to aid Oil Spill Response/Fisheries
9) Sports Fishing/Recreation Projects

Sincerely,

Doug Griffin
City Manager

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND COMMUNITIES ORGANIZED TO RESTORE THE SOUND

PROJECTS

CHENEGA - GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Economic collapsing
Oil Spill - Economic/Social Disaster

TC	1.	Removal of Oil
TC	2.	Local Museums - Chenega, Tatitlek, Eyak
	3.	Local Involvement
	4.	Marine Service Center
	5.	Protection of Cultural Resources
TC	6.	Subsistence
	7.	Habitat Protection

CORDOVA - GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Administration/Education

	8.	Outreach to Remote Communities
	9.	Reprint Oil Spill Curriculum
	10.	Research - Salmon Smolt
*	11.	Herring Index
	12.	Rock Fish/Spot Shrimp
*	13.	Salmon Coded Wire
	14.	Fleming Spit Enhancement
	15.	Regional Hazardous Waste Plan
	16.	Small Boat Harbor Water Quality
	17.	Pay Off Hatchery Debt
	18.	Youth Activity Centers
	19.	Habitat Protection

. Power Creek
. Eyak Lake and River
. Puffer - Orca Narrows

TATITLEK - GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

	20.	Red Salmon Release
	21.	Ocean Bottom Study
*	22.	Study Pacific Herring
	23.	Restore to Pre-Oil Spill

VALDEZ - GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

	24.	Pay Off Hatchery Debt [17]
TC	25.	Interpretive/Educational Center with PWSCC
	26.	Private Land Purchasing - Duck Flats
	27.	Duck Flats Enhancement
	28.	Recreation - Criminal Fine
	29.	Oil Impacts - Population
	30.	Fish Studies
	31.	Market PWS Fish
	32.	Enhance Sports Fish

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

May 26, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR: *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council

FROM: *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Team AND Interim Administrative Director

SUBJECT: *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Symposium and Proceedings

I. *EXXON VALDEZ* OIL SPILL SYMPOSIUM

The symposium was attended by as many as 1,200 people for the opening session. A total of 530 people registered for the symposium technical sessions. The media was in attendance throughout the meetings. The financial statement for the symposium follows:

Receipts: Technical Session pre-registration fees were $95 and at the door registration was $110. Each technical session registrant received a copy of the symposium abstract book, and the remainder are being sold for $20 to cover costs of printing and distribution. Of the 1,000 abstract books printed only 55 copies remain unsold. The monies from registrations and book sales are deposited in an American Fisheries Society *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Symposium account. The symposium bills have been paid and the balance in the account is $32,974.

Charges:

Component	Cost
Sea Grant Contract	$ 9,000
Egan Center Rental	$ 6,000
Egan Center Catering	$ 7,223
Abstract Books	$16,000
Hard Aground Presentation	$ 935
Name Tags (AVCB)	$ 98
Digital Graphics (slides)	$ 120
Printing (attendees list)	$ 208
Video Tapes	$ 142
Miscellaneous Supplies	$ 40
TOTAL	$39,766

Receipts from EVOS Trustee Council.....	$ 25,000
Receipts from symposium registrations and book sales	47,740
subtotal.....	$ 72,740
Total Receipts.....	$ 72,740
Total Costs.....	39,766
Symposium Account Balance.....	$ 32,974

II. *EXXON VALDEZ* OIL SPILL SYMPOSIUM PROCEEDINGS

Manuscripts:

The presenters at the symposium Technical Sessions were requested to provide a manuscript for the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Symposium Proceedings (proceedings). A total of 69 manuscript titles have been committed by the respondents with good representation from all the symposium topic areas. We expect to have two more commitments of overviews from the sea otter and other marine mammal presenters. Manuscript submissions are due July 1, 1993. The following table lists the number of papers expected by topic:

Summary by Session:

Fate and Toxicity	7
Subtidal	5
Treatment Effects	6
Intertidal	13
Herring	3
Salmon	12
Fish (other)	4
Birds	7
Subsistence	4
Archaeology	1
Human Impacts	4
Sea Otters	2
Other Mammals	1
TOTAL	69

Editorial Team and Objectives:

The Trustee Council's editorial team consists of Jeep Rice, Bob Spies, Doug Wolfe, and Bruce Wright. The editors' objectives are to provide journal quality peer reviewed manuscripts for the proceedings book. The editors will be very sensitive to overstatements. Rejections and all controversial decisions will be joint decisions. The manuscripts will compliment the symposium. We see the proceedings as being an important vehicle for dissemination of the Trustee Council's research findings.

Proceedings Parameters:

The editors, in consultation with the American Fisheries Society (AFS), have arrived at the following proceedings parameters:

3,000 copies printed; cloth hard bound binding
538 printed text pages (60 papers @ avg. 30 pages ea.= 1,800 manuscript pages)
16 pages front matter
22 pages of subject index
150 tables
300 figures
10 photographs

Preliminary estimates put the cost of the proceedings book at between $100K and $200K. These costs would include printing, composition, format editing, indexing, promotion and marketing, development and distribution of a promotional brochure, storage and order handling fulfillment, sales, and accounting.

Approximately 100 copies of the book will be distributed without charge. Each lead author will receive a copy of the book. The remaining 40 copies will be available for distribution by the Trustee Council.

Publishing the Proceedings:

Input by many authors has confirmed their desire to have peer reviewed publications, with a "journal outlet" with credibility and widespread distribution. We have had some discussions with the AFS and the Wildlife Society. These are examples of two model organizations which can represent the range of topics presented in the proceedings.

A list of specifications for publishing the proceedings will be distributed to a number of publishers (including AFS and the Wildlife Society) in a request for proposals. We hope to obtain an acceptable publisher who will allow for widespread distribution of the proceedings while keeping the purchase price of each book below $50.

Tasks:

The Trustee Council's editors are responsible for acquiring papers, peer review, quality control, and organization of the manuscripts into a book. Jeep Rice will lead in paper acquisitions and Bruce Wright will lead in obtaining bids for the proceedings.

Proposed Timeline:

bid estimates and funding proposal to TC..... July 1993
manuscript submission deadline..... July 1, 1993
revisions of manuscripts after peer review.... November 1993
book completion..... June 1994

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Mar Fisheries Service
P.O. Box 21668
Juneau, Alaska 99802-1668

11.4.6 K

May 6, 1993

Dear Interested Party:

Under the terms of the October 1991 Criminal Plea Agreement entered by Exxon Corporation in response to the Exxon Valdez oil spill, the United States has received $50 million to be used for restoration projects in Alaska related to the spill. The Federal Trustees, the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, and Interior propose to undertake a restoration program using these monies.

On March 24, 1993, the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, and Interior announced that $25 million from this fund will be used to acquire land and protect habitat in the spill area. An additional $900,000 from these funds will be used to survey lands for possible acquisition/protection, and to continue monitoring of recovery of affected shoreline areas.

Enclosed is a description of the projects mentioned and I invite you to comment on these proposals for expenditure of the federal share of the criminal settlement funds.

Sincerely,

Steven Pennoyer

Steven Pennoyer
Director, Alaska Region
Federal Trustee Council Member

Enclosure

Charles McKee's Handout

IN THE ~~DISTRICT~~/SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF ALASKA
AT Anchorage

Hazel Welch
Petitioner

vs.

Charlie Mc Gee
Respondent

CASE NO. 3AN-93-4972 DV

REQUEST TO MODIFY/DISSOLVE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ORDER

I, Charlie Mc Gee, the ~~petitioner~~/respondent in the above action, ask the court to:

☒ dissolve the emergency/regular domestic violence order issued in the above case.

☐ modify the emergency/regular domestic violence order issued in the above case as follows:

The reasons for this request are:
To be moved up too today if possible
I Charles E. McKee told officer Cole #641 that I had called the F.B.I about this intrasment and/or harassment against me before a warrent was severed on me by #641. All this is retroactive to U.S. Dist case #88-356 In fact this is a hate crime

Date

Charles E. McKee
Signature

2800 DeBarr Rd #63
Mailing Address

I certify that on _____ a copy of this request was given or mailed to:

☐ petitioner ☒ respondent

☐ _____

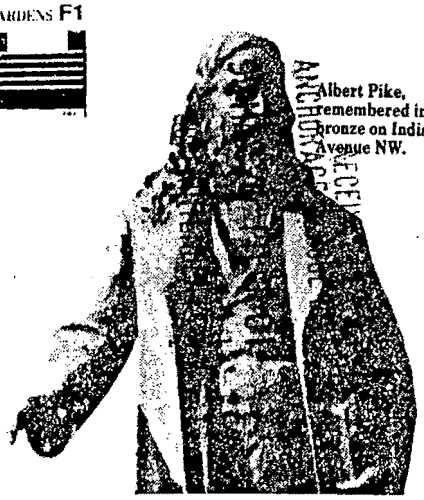
ANCH AK 99504
City State ZIP

337-4144
Work Phone Home Phone

Clerk: CJ

DV-135 (12/87) (st.3) AS 25.35.010-.060
REQUEST TO MODIFY/DISSOLVE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ORDER

The Washington Post



Albert Pike, remembered in bronze on Indiana Avenue NW.

Pike's Pique: Why This Statue Is a Bust

By Michael Farquhar
Special to The Washington Post

"When I am dead, I wish my monument to be builded only in the hearts and memories of my Brethren," Albert Pike once proclaimed. That request was ignored. Alas.

Instead, his memorial was dedicated in 1901, and presides magisterially over the lunchtime crowds in Judiciary Square.

The bronze statue with the billowing mane and dyspeptic countenance has recently occasioned some modest outraged attention. Disciples of imprisoned fringe politician Lyndon LaRouche have picketed the site and demanded its destruction. The D.C. Council has been petitioned for its removal. A columnist has columnized. The statue, it was alleged, honors a racist.

This infuriated us, certain as we were that Albert Pike must be another hapless historical figure condemned in the sanctimonious glare of political correctness. It could not be otherwise, we reasoned: Pike's staunch champions, the Scottish Rite Freemasons, still hold him a hero, cheerfully distributing his biography to visitors at their temple on 16th Street. It was the Freemasons who persuaded Congress in 1898 that Pike was something of an American deity, and succeeded in obtaining federal approval for their memorial, though the Masons financed it. A congressional report read in part that Pike "was a distinguished citizen of the United States, an able lawyer and statesman, an accomplished poet, and a brave soldier." Quite the Renaissance man.

And so we did some research and we wish to report here that Albert Pike's only failings were that he was a blustering blowhard, a feeble poet, a laughable hypocrite, a shameless jingoist, a notoriously insubordinate military officer, and yes, a bigot with genocidal inclinations.

The Colossus of Judiciary Square. Albert Pike, this is your life:

You always had an affinity for grand-sounding titles—particularly if they were granted by secret organizations. You joined the fraternity of Freemasons in Little Rock, Ark., in 1850, and only nine years later were elected to the Scottish Rite Masons' highest office: grand commander of the Supreme Council, Southern Jurisdiction—"The Mother Counsel of the World." You held that position until your death in 1891 and you are credited, among other accomplishments, with developing the modern rituals of the Masonic rite. "He found Freemasonry in a log cabin and left it in a Temple," the Masons say of you in happily sanitized biographies. They do not mention certain other affiliations.

Noted with EMBARRASSMENT

You held at least one other exalted position: grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan in Arkansas. The Freemasons to this day contend this is unproven, but the evidence is clear, from many sources, including official Klan bios: You were appointed to this post by Confederate Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, the grand wizard of the Ku Klux Klan.

Just before the Civil War, you actually came out against the institution of slavery, calling it an "evil." To this you added, "I have owned only such slaves as I needed for household servants."

Before moving to Washington in 1868, you served a stint as editor of the Memphis Daily Appeal. Appearing on the front page on April 16, 1868, was an impassioned defense of the Klan, which would protect against the horrors of black people wielding power as voters, witnesses or jurors:

"The disfranchised people of the South"—you are speaking here of white people—"robbed of all their guarantees of the Constitution, can find no protection for property, liberty or life except in secret association."

Your prowess as a poet remains a source of pride for Freemasons, yet the resident versifier at Hallmark is possibly more deserving of laurels. Your work, most of which was only privately published, was of questionable euphony and originality. But you certainly were prolific. The homage to the KKK attributed to you extols the exploits of the hooded Knights you helped found:

Thrice hath the lone owl hooted
And thrice the panther cried,
And swifter through the darkness
The Pale Brigade shall ride.
No trumpet sounds its coming,
And no drum-beat, stirs the air,
But noiseless in their vengeance
They wreak it everywhere. . . .
The ghostly troop shall vanish
Like the light in constant cloud,
But where they rode shall gather
The coffin and the shroud.

The Klan was not your only secret affiliation, merely your last. Another clandestine group that captured your imagination was the Know-Nothing Party, which was formed as an outgrowth of the strong anti-immigrant sentiment that prevailed in the 1840s, particularly against the Irish Catholics who were then arriving in vast numbers. This group's agenda was the political and social paralysis of foreign-born nationals. "If the native-born citizens unite against them," you wrote, "they can defeat them." The group gradually shed its elaborate secrecy, becoming the American Party, and enjoyed for a time a level of popular support. You lost interest.

You fancied yourself somewhat of a rugged outdoorsman, and much has been made of your skills in this respect. Your supposed mastery of frontier arts like hunting, however, appears to be another gross exaggeration perpetuated by your Masonic cheerleaders.

There was one occasion when you were involved in a duel with the future governor of Arkansas, John Selden Roane. You each walked 10 paces, took your shots, and missed—twice. A Cherokee Indian named Bill Fields witnessed the showdown and remarked disgustedly that with either of the pistols used, he could have killed a squirrel at 75 paces.

As a man of war, you were the object of much scandalous debate. You became the Confederate commissioner to the Indians, and, using large cash subsidies and gifts, were able to persuade portions of the Five Civilized Tribes to align themselves with the rebel cause.

But you made the mistake of leading a brigade of Indians into the battle of Pea Ridge in Arkansas. The Indians under your command went wild, committing atrocities against Union soldiers that included scalping the dead. You had lost all control, and came to be a pariah to both the North and South.

You resigned your commission in disgrace, but not before issuing a circular outlining your grievances against one Gen. Thomas C. Hindman, whose authority over the Indians you resented. Confederate President Jefferson Davis personally wrote you in response, advising that your circular was a grave military offense, and that if its purpose was to redress an error, "the mode taken was one of the slowest and worst that could have been adopted."

You continued to publicly rail against your superiors, and were arrested. Col. Douglas Cooper told President Davis that you were "either insane or untrue to the South." The federal government, for its part, indicted you for treason, though you were eventually pardoned.

For all of this, you stand tall in the federal city, beside Teddy Roosevelt, Abe Lincoln, Tom Jefferson.

Albert Pike, come on down.

THE NEW FEDERALIST

P.O. Box 889
Leesburg, VA 22075

Civil Rights Leader Faces Jail for Fight Against KKK Statue

On April 19, 1993, noted civil rights leader Reverend James Bevel, coordinator of direct action for Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and historian Anton Chaitkin, will go on trial, and may be fined and jailed for as long as six months. On November 13, 1993, they were arrested for "statue climbing"—standing on the cement pedestal of the statue of KKK founder Albert Pike in Washington, D.C.'s Judiciary Square, during a protest rally.

Albert Pike was the chief judicial officer and a founder of the Ku Klux Klan. The huge statue of Confederate General Pike, the chief strategist of Klan terrorism and murder, has stood for 91 years at Indiana Avenue and 3rd Street in Judiciary Square. It is maintained by the National Park Service at public expense.

Pike was also the commander of the Scottish Rite Freemasons and was a Satan-worshipping racist, who wrote the terrorist propaganda for the Klan night-riders. Reverend Bevel, who fought for the right to vote in places like Selma, Mississippi, and Birmingham, Alabama, is now being threatened with prison because he says the Ku Klux Klan, with its history of lynchings and terror, should no longer be commemorated on Judiciary Square.

Congresswoman Eleanor Holmes Norton, who holds office because Bevel and Martin Luther King fought and won the right to vote for all Americans, refuses to help bring the statue down because the Anti-Defamation League, which pulls her strings, has told her that bringing the statue down would give too much credibility to Lyndon LaRouche, and his former vice-presidential running mate, Reverend Bevel.

The Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite of Freemasonry insists on defending the statue of Pike. Scottish Rite Grand Commander C. Fred Kleinknecht has sent out a memo claiming that there is no real evidence that Pike was chief judicial officer of the Klan (historian Chaitkin has provided multiple citations showing that Pike was the most important Klan leader and founder) and that there are really two Ku Klux Klans, one founded after the Civil War and a second one founded in 1915. Kleinknecht argues that the first Klan wasn't so bad, even if it turns out Pike did belong.

In reality, the Scottish Rite set up both Klans, and both are racist, terrorist organizations. One of the many direct lines of continuity between the early and later Klans is the figure of Simon Wolf, whose operations spanned both Klans, the Scottish Rite, and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

The evil, satanic policies that Pike represented cannot and should not be glorified in any way, shape, or form in our nation's capitol. The city councils of New Orleans, Newark, Buffalo, Birmingham, and Austin have already passed resolutions calling for the Pike statue to be removed. City Councilman William Lightfoot's efforts in Washington, D.C. to remove the statue must be supported.

The Scottish Rite temple in Washington, D.C. has statues and shrines honoring two men. One is J. Edgar Hoover, who led a vicious campaign against Martin Luther King; the second is Klansman Albert Pike.

Secret Order's Hire-a-Judge?

The judge chosen to preside in the statue-climbing case against Bevel and Chaitkin is a member of the group which erected the KKK staute! He is none other than Judge Royce Lamberth, who was inducted into the Masonic order by joining the "Albert Pike" chapter of DeMolay, youth group of the Scottish Rite, while in high school in San Antonio, Texas. Unless Lamberth recuses himself, the Scottish Rite will have their own judge oversee the Bevel-Chaitkin case.

But they cannot keep the truth from you. Will you allow the satanic Klan founder, Albert Pike, to be honored on Judiciary Square, or will you rally behind Bevel and LaRouche to remove the statue and see justice done?

RALLY

TO BRING DOWN THE STATUE

EVERY FRIDAY AT NOON

3rd and D St. off Indiana Ave. (Judiciary Square Metro)

RALLY

BEVEL-CHAITKIN TRIAL

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1993, 8:45 a.m.

U.S. District Courthouse, 3rd and Constitution Ave., N.W.

May 28, 1993

Ms. Kathryn Anderson
The Eyak Corporation

Dear Kathryn:

I appreciate that yourself, Lee Wyatt and I were able to meet before the Habitat Protection Subgroup on May 27.

We reviewed the preliminary information concerning ranking of habitats needing protection in the Eyak Lake/Power Creek area which was provided by the working group. It appears that we continue to be in agreement that this area should be a priority for habitat protection.

After some discussion, it became clear that we need to mutually agree on the options that would provided necessary habitat protection as soon as possible. You and Lee reiterated that the Eyak Corporation shareholders and the Board of Directors are unwilling to discuss fee title acquisition of any Eyak lands by the trustee council. But that you are willing to consider another instrument for habitat protection including: conservation easements, reserved interest deeds, or other such long-term agreements that may provide for habitat protection and restoration as sought by the Trustee Council.

Reviewing our Memorandum of Understanding, I hope that you concur with me that we have clearly attained several important objectives as agreed in the MOU:

- Habitat needs assessment has started, with the Habitat Protection Subgroup having visited the Power Creek area, which resulted in confirmation of the Habitat Protections Subgroups high ranking in the evaluation process.

- I appreciate that you provided access to your lands for the Habitat Protection Working Group, which provided for the Power Creed assessment.

- Assessment work has started regarding identification of habitat protection strategies as discussed in our meeting with the Habitat Protection Subgroup on May 27. It is very clear that since we are discussing options other than fee title that it will take some time to evaluate options which are in the clear interest of both the Eyak Corporation and the public.

- We have discussed the valuation process and agree that the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions, Interagency Land Acquisition Conference 1992 provide an effective means for determining the fair market value of property rights. However, I acknowledge your concern about the appraisal instructions and choice of an appraiser and will work to mitigate your concerns.

- We have met with the Habitat Protection Working Group, as agreed.

As we have discussed, the complexity of identification and protection of threatened habitats present a wide range of situations and while we are making progress, thanks to your personal dedication, we need to proceed with reason. Therefore, an extension of our Memorandum of Understanding may be appropriate. I recognize that this request may place a burden on yourself and I would ask that you convey my apologies to your Board of Directors, as your cooperation with the Forest Service in these efforts has been greatly appreciated. A concurrence line is included at the end of this memo if you are in agreement.

Clearly, acquisition of timber rights is imperative in these negotiations; but there are other values that enter the negotiation process. Some of these may include: retention of shareholder lots, subsistence values, control over commercial activities (e.g. outfitter guides), public access, protection responsibilities (e.g. law enforcement, fire protection), and rights-of-ways. If you could provide me with the thoughts of your board on these and any other values of concern it would be helpful. In our next meeting, I will attempt to provide you with a more definitive list of values of interest to the public.

You have previously mentioned that you have timber volume data available for Eyak lands. If you could provide us this information, it would enhance our evaluation process.

If you are in agreement with the proposed extension to the Memorandum of Understanding then I will request through the USDA Trustee that the Trustee Council take whatever action is necessary at its June 2 meeting to enable review of our forthcoming protection recommendations on or before June 21, 1993.

Sincerely,

Bruce Van Zee

BRUCE VAN ZEE
Forest Supervisor

I concur that an extension of the MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING between The Eyak Corporation and Sherstone, Inc., and the U.S. Forest Service is in the interest of all parties to the agreement. This agreement is extended until June 21, 1993.

Kathryn S. Andersen

KATHRYN S. ANDERSON, Project Coordinator
The Eyak Corporation

11.4.6 I

BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Assessment of Pacific herring abundance in the fall 1993 bait fishery in Prince William Sound

THE PROBLEM

The abundance of spawning herring in Prince William Sound in the spring of 1993 was dramatically lower than forecast (Alaska Department of Fish and Game 1993). The possible mechanisms that explain these observations are higher over-winter mortality, lower spawning recruitment, and extensive spawning in locations outside of survey area. In addition, the individual spawning herring were smaller than expected and displayed a high frequency of visible lesions. These ancillary observations suggest poor rearing conditions and/or a weakened immune response system. All of the 1993 phenomenon may have been influenced by the direct or indirect effects of the EXXON VALDEZ oil spill.

BACKGROUND

In-season visual estimates for the length of shoreline used and the biomass of spawning herring schools have been made on aerial surveys by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game every spring since the early 1970's. In the mid 1980's, spawning deposition surveys were added to supplement in-season information and make pre-season estimates for the following year. In-season spawning deposition surveys were not conducted in 1993. Furthermore, the in-season experimental data for determining the reproductive success of 1988 and 1989 herring age classes that were exposed to EXXON VALDEZ oil were discontinued.

As a result of low abundance of spawning herring in 1993 and the absence of spawning deposition information for making a preseason estimate for 1994, future commercial harvest quotas will be set at conservatively low levels (ADF&G). Additionally, if the observed trends in herring abundance are manifestations of the EXXON VALDEZ oil spill then there is clear responsibility to collect more information to help resolve this issue. Pacific herring not only support major food and bait fisheries in Prince William Sound, but are recognized to be a major forage fish that support a host of higher level predators such as other commercial and sportfish, birds and mammals. Many of these predators (common murres, harbor seal, marbled murrelet, pigeon guillemot, bald eagle, cutthroat trout, dolly varden, killer whales, river otter, rockfish) were already damaged by EVOS.

OBJECTIVES

Fall estimates of herring biomass and age structure may provide the information

needed to manage the 1994 fishery and evaluate possible mechanisms that have caused the observed phenomenon. We propose to conduct acoustic and trawl surveys of Prince William Sound herring abundance during the 1993 fall bait fishery (September and October) in the Green Island area of northern Montague Straits.

METHODS

We propose to use hydroacoustic techniques to measure the distribution and density of herring population and a herring seine or trawl to sub sample the acoustic targets for biological information. These measurement will be used to estimate population size, structure and condition of Pacific herring in the Green Island region of Prince William Sound. There are critical assumptions associated with this procedure which are addressed later in the discussion section.

Data Acquisition

Acoustic measurements of nekton will be made using a 120 kHz, dual-beam, scientific sonar. All data streams will be geo-time coded using a global positioning system (GPS). The acoustics, navigational, and time data will be integrated using a graphical user interface, Bioplot, and data will be digitized and stored in the field on magnetic medium.

Sampling of acoustic targets will be conducted using a herring seine or trawl (Thomas and Jackson 1987; Thorne and Thomas 1990). The water column will be sampled vertically at a fixed-station oceanographic buoy that is satellite linked to the University of Alaska Fairbanks (Dr. Ted Cooney, personal communication).

A two-boat survey design (Thomas et al. 1978) will be used: an acoustic survey boat and a seiner/trawler to catch a sample of the acoustic targets. The acoustic survey will have two speeds: a high speed scanning run (12+ knots) and a low-speed run for nekton measurement (<6 knots). Tentative sampling areas will be in the Green Island area of northern Montague Straits. Diel, tidal, weather, and seasonal patterns will be used to stratify sampling where appropriate. Tentative sampling will be conducted throughout the season in October and November.

Data management

The acoustic, physical, location, and time data will be collected simultaneously and integrated utilizing a navigational track plotter and graphic user interface. A 486, personal computer and ESP software will be used to collect, store, process, analyze, and present data. Preprocessing of the data will be available through Bioplot which will provide maps of nekton patches in size or echo-integrated biomass. After the data are appropriately scaled they will be transferred to a geographic information system (GIS) for mapping purposes.

All acoustic data will be stored on digital magnetic tape. This will allow for more detailed echo-counting, echo-integration, target strength determination, patch size determination, and biomass estimation. The acoustic, physical, and biological measurements will be used to assess the feasibility of using discriminate functions for acoustic signal classification to herring (Rose 1991). The geographic information system will be used to map and overlay nekton patches and physical conditions to develop specific hypotheses about their relationship.

EXPECTED RESULTS

The purpose of this research is to estimate Pacific herring by year class strength in the fall of 1993 and to evaluate the condition and health of individual fish. The abundance information can be used to revise biomass estimates that are used to set future harvest quotas that protect the stock. The condition and health information can be used in conjunction with the abundance data to evaluate the consequences of spring observations . Protection of the herring stock is not only important to the commercial fisheries but to numerous animal populations that it directly supports as a forage base.

DISCUSSION

First, it is not known if the spawning herring population that show up in the spring are the same stock that is fished in the fall. The coincidence of spawning fish showing up in the northern Montague Island and eastern Prince William Sound areas both in the spring to spawn and the fall to feed supports the hypothesis that these are distinct stocks. To fully utilize the fall abundance data this assumption needs to be made. Genetic samples from the net catches need to be analyzed to determine if spring-fall stock identification is feasible.

Second, the use of acoustic measurements to estimate herring stocks has not been practiced in Prince William Sound, although it is used extensively elsewhere. The application of any tool, including acoustics, to measure a fish population size, requires collecting a representative sample. Simply put, one needs to know the percentage of the population that was sampled to expand the measurement to an estimate of the population. This means that the knowledge of, or ability to measure the distribution of the population during the survey is critical to obtaining a representative sample.

In the spring, aerial surveys can document the distribution of spawning fish. Subsequently, the spawning areas are sub sampled for egg deposition to extrapolate to the density of spawners in the area, given catch data on the percentage of fish that spawn and their fecundity.

In the fall, to obtain a representative sample high speed acoustic transects will be required to map the herring distribution. Subsequently, slow transecting to estimate herring biomass by echo integration procedures will be necessary. Because Prince William Sound supports several fish species that form large schools that could be mistaken for herring, the

acoustic targets on both fast and slow transecting will require sub sampling with a seine or trawl for biological information. The use of acoustic, physical, and biological measurements in a discriminate function to classify schooling targets by species will be assessed. It required the Canadian Department of Oceans on Georges Bank three to five years to develop this capability.

Finally, the population dynamics models that agencies use to manage fisheries require the best estimates of abundance, identification and distribution of the fish that are affordable. A single hydroacoustic estimate of herring in the fall bait fishery is not an answer to solving all management problems and resolving questions regarding the impact of EXXON VALDEZ oil spill on herring. However, it is a step in the direction of acquiring improved stock abundance information, which is necessary for developing a better understanding of the dynamics of single populations in the future. Today, so little is known about the herring population(s) in Prince William Sound that any new information generated and any new technology applied to improve the quality of abundance, distribution and identification data on the stocks is a contribution.

Task 1 - Time schedule

month 93/94
(across) 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

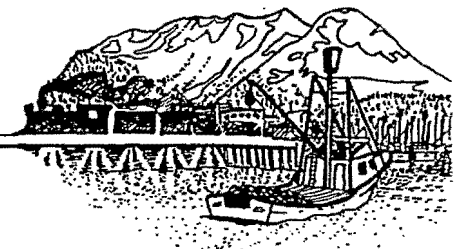
1. monitoring *****
2. analysis **********
3. reporting **********

Task 1 - 1993-94 Estimated Budget

Line 100	$3.8
Line 300	145.0
Subtotal	$148.8
General Administration	10.8
Subtotal	$159.6
Indirect Costs	35.0
Total	$194.6

11.4.6H

CITY OF CORDOVA



May 10, 1993

Mr. Dave Gibbons
Interim Admin. Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
Trustee Council
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

Enclosed is a copy of Resolution 93-25 passed by the Cordova City Council requesting emergency funding of two coded wire tag projects and a herring population survey for Prince William Sound. Please place this on the agenda for the May 13th meeting.

In addition, we would like to extend an invitation to you to visit Cordova and meet the people of our community, in the hope of establishing an open working relationship with you and the other members of the Trustee Council. It is critical that we begin working more closely toward constructive solutions to address the needs of the resources and services damaged by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

We look forward to meeting with you and encourage your support for funding the coded wire tag projects and the herring population survey.

Sincerely,

Gary Lewis
City Manager

enclosure

RESOLUTION 93-25
City of Cordova

WHEREAS residents of the City of Cordova are very dependent, for both subsistence and economic reasons, on the natural resources of Prince William Sound, and

WHEREAS the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill polluted the waters and beaches of Prince William Sound with heavy crude oil, forced the closure of commercial herring and salmon fishing seasons and dramatically limited the subsistence harvest, and

WHEREAS management of natural resources requires a good understanding of the biological interactions occurring in the region, and

WHEREAS funding was cut in the fall/winter of 1992-93 for many research studies collecting data that could lead to that better understanding, and

WHEREAS local fisheries organizations have committed monies this spring from their own limited resources to assure that some data collection continues, and

WHEREAS the 1993 spawning biomass of herring in the Sound appears to have been less than one-fourth the magnitude of the expected return, and

WHEREAS prohibition of commercial herring fishing in 1989 due to the Exxon Valdez oil spill contributed to conditions of high abundance that may have resulted in the observed return failure in 1992, and

WHEREAS mortality rates observed among pink salmon embryos in oiled streams in western Prince William Sound have been approximately twice those observed in unoiled streams, and

WHEREAS elevated mortalities have persisted and may be attributable to chronic genetic effects which result in functional sterility among adults originating from oiled streams, and

WHEREAS this chronic genetic effect may result in significant lost production from wild pink salmon populations in western Prince William Sound alone, and

WHEREAS the 1991 returns of wild pink salmon to Prince William Sound were below average and the 1992 returns were the third lowest on record, and

WHEREAS more information is necessary to determine the cause of these extremely low returns of herring and pink salmon, and

WHEREAS opportunities have already been lost for collecting data critical for

damage assessment and restoration monitoring of Prince William Sound herring and salmon populations, and

WHEREAS further opportunities this summer and fall will be missed for important population monitoring and implementation of essential restoration measures unless some studies are funded on an emergency basis, and

WHEREAS the importance of not missing these opportunities is demonstrated by the commitment of Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation, Valdez Fisheries Development Association and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to pledge more than half the funds necessary for the largest pink salmon restoration and monitoring project,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Cordova City Council requests the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council to IMMEDIATELY provide emergency funds for the following studies, as the restoration of the marine environment should be the highest use of the fund:

1. **Fall 1993 Hydroacoustic, Trawl and Histological Surveys of Prince William Sound Herring** - *In the absence of a precise spawning biomass estimate, harvest quotas for fall 1993 and spring 1994 fisheries will be set at conservatively low levels. Emergency funding is requested for quantitative hydroacoustic and trawl surveys in fall feeding areas to more accurately estimate the standing stock biomass and to collect herring tissue samples to evaluate fish health. Surveys and sample collection will occur from September 1 to October 30, 1993. The study will be administered by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and subcontracted to appropriate entities.*

   It should be recognized that funding in 1994 and later years of additional tagging or stock identification studies to determine stock movements will significantly enhance the value of information gathered from this project. Additionally, funding for this project should NOT be considered as replacement of the preferred method of abundance estimation, namely spring spawn deposition SCUBA surveys (which were not funded this year). Amount requested: $180,000 for Hydroacoustics and tissue sampling.

2. **Coded wire tag recoveries from commercial catches, cost recovery catches and hatchery brood stocks in Prince William Sound pink salmon fisheries.** *This project makes in-season estimates of the contributions of wild and hatchery stocks of pink salmon to commercial and cost recovery harvests and documents their temporal and spatial distribution. Contribution, timing and distribution data are used in-season by fisheries managers to modify fishing patterns, reduce fishing effort on fish returning to oiled streams, and insured that desired levels of spawning escapement are achieved for these populations. The total cost for this project in FY93 was $773,600.*

Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation, Valdez Fisheries Development Association, and the Alaska Department of Fish & Game have pledged $100,000, $26,200 and $81,600 for the FY94 (1993 fishery) program. Approximately $200,000 of matching funds are required to conduct a reduced but effective tag recovery program in Prince William Sound in 1993.
Matching Amount requested: $200,000

3. **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.** *The Trustee Council expended funds to tag wild sockeye salmon smolt in 1989, 1990, and 1991 and hatchery releases of chum, sockeye, chinook and coho salmon in 1989 and 1990. A large portion of the tagged returns of chum, sockeye and chinook salmon will be returning in 1993. Rehabilitation of the sockeye salmon run to Coghill Lake, and management of other wild sockeye and chum populations are dependent upon the catch contribution, timing and distribution data from this tag recovery project.*
Amount requested: $ 245,200.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Cordova City Council extends an invitation to the Trustee Council to meet in Cordova either in May, prior to the gillnet season opening on the Western side of the Sound, or in September, when the fishing season is coming to a close.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 5th DAY OF May 1993

Charles K. Weaverling

Charles K. Weaverling, Mayor
City of Cordova
P.O. Box 1210, Cordova, AK 99574

BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Coded-wire Tag Recoveries in Chinook, Sockeye, Chum and Coho Salmon

Nature of the Resource:

Despite being numerically overshadowed by hatchery stocks in recent years, wild stocks of salmon are much more important to the PWS ecosystem and continue to play a vital role in the commercial salmon fishery. Sockeye, chinook and coho salmon also play important roles in diverse freshwater ecosystems around PWS. Recent wild stock production in PWS has included from 800 to 900 thousand chum salmon, 300 to 350 thousand sockeye salmon and 10 to 20 thousand coho and chinook salmon. Because they have a higher per fish commercial value than pink salmon from half to two thirds of the annual $12,000,000 commercial fishery ex-vessel value for wild stocks of salmon in PWS is attributable to these species despite their lesser numbers.

Hatchery pink, chum, sockeye, coho, and chinook salmon now vastly outnumber their wild counter parts in returns to oil impacted areas of PWS and have a commercial value of approximately $40,000,000. Whereas fisheries in the pre-hatchery era could target on different stocks and species by time and area, the current hatchery returns span the entire season, dominate the entire western shore of PWS, and have created several new and very large mixed stock fisheries which include wild stocks. In the face of intense economic and political pressure to harvest these abundant and valuable hatchery returns, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG) is mandated by law to manage for sustained wild salmon production. This edict requires ADFG to close fisheries when wild stocks are inadequate to meet historic average escapement levels. This may result in commercial fishermen foregoing the timely harvest of abundant hatchery fish and the subsequent loss of millions of dollars of income. In the wake of the *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill* (EVOS) the need to protect damaged wild stocks is even greater and the likelihood of lost fishing revenue is also greater. There is a very critical need for more precise, stock specific fisheries management to protect wild stocks and still permit the timely harvest of abundant surpluses of hatchery returns.

Nature of the Injury:

Up to 75% of wild pink and chum salmon spawn in intertidal areas with the greatest proportion of intertidal spawning occurring in streams flowing into the southwestern portion of PWS. Oil from the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* oil spill (EVOS) was deposited in the intertidal zones of salmon spawning streams. Injuries to pink and chum salmon from spawning ground oil contamination have included statistically significant increases in egg mortality as well as a high incidence of physical and genetic abnormalities in alevins and fry. In addition, emergent fry and smolt of all salmon species from throughout PWS migrated through and reared in areas contaminated by oil. Pink and chum salmon fry had diminished growth and lowered survival. The suite of injuries already identified have led to a decline in the size and overall well being of wild pink and chum salmon populations and these effects may persist for several years. Adult returns and tag recoveries for other species which return at older ages are not complete and in the absence of funding to complete existing studies, the full extent of damage to those species may remain unknown.

Rationale for Near-Term Action:

Salmon stocks from oiled streams in PWS or stocks which traversed oiled areas in their seaward migration through PWS are subjected to extreme fishing pressure in fisheries targeting hatchery returns of all species. This exploitation may be great enough to drive EVOS damaged stocks to critically low levels and impede natural recovery. This investigation greatly improves the ability of fisheries management biologists to accurately estimate wild and hatchery salmon stock components in mixed stock commercial catches. Without this project, management for appropriate stock specific exploitation rates is not possible. This could result in the overexploitation of EVOS damaged wild stocks during the harvest of surplus hatchery stocks or the underexploitation of hatchery stocks due to conservative fisheries management measures taken to protect EVOS damaged stocks.

Sockeye, chum, and chinook salmon stocks returning to PWS in 1993 were tagged in 1989 and 1990 using funds from the Trustee Council. In order to gain any information from the application of those tags, they will need to be recovered. The Trustee Council also approved funding for the Coghill Restoration Project. In order to assess the success of this project sockeye tags need to be recovered. Without a method to segregate the wild Coghill sockeye stock from the hatchery stocks there will be no way to determine the numbers of Coghill sockeye returning to Coghill Lake. Therefore, we won't know whether the Coghill stock is recovering or whether it is still declining.

Nature of the Restoration Project:

Project component methods are as follows:

1. Recovery of coded-wire tags from commercial catches.

   Coded-wire tag recoveries from commercial and hatchery harvests will be based on a sampling design stratified by processor, area, and time. For each time and area specific stratum, 25% of the chum, sockeye, coho, and chinook salmon catches will be scanned for fish with clipped adipose fins (indicating presence of a tag). Catch sampling will be done at processing plants in Cordova, Valdez, Anchorage and Whittier. Samples will be processed and data analyzed to estimate stock contribution within five days of the sampling date.

2. Recovery of coded-wire tags from broodstock.

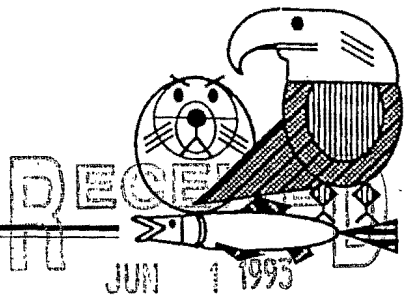
   Coded-wire tag recoveries from broodstock at Solomon Gulch (Chum, Chinook, Coho), Wally H. Noerenberg (Chum, Chinook, Coho) and Main Bay (Sockeye) hatcheries will be conducted during eggtake operations. Approximately 95% of the broodstock will be scanned for fish with clipped adipose fins. Tags recovered from hatchery broodstocks will be used to verify tag to return ratios.

Catch Recovery Budget	FY93
Personnel (100)	106.0
Travel (200)	1.1
Contractual (300)	2.8
Commodities (400)	0.6
Equipment (500)	0.0
Total	110.5
Administration	15.9
	126.4

11.4.6 F

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: May 19, 1993

FROM: Dave Gibbons
Interim Administrative
Director

SUBJECT: Seal Bay Timeline

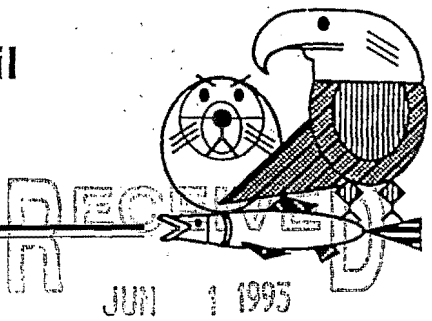
At your May 12th meeting you passed a resolution indicating your willingness to purchase land in the Seal Bay area. The motion included a sixty day timeline for completion of the negotiations, appraisal, title search and hazardous materials survey. The motion also indicated a willingness to extend this timeline if both parties agreed.

The Departments of Natural Resources and Law have since determined that in order to acquire an appraisal that is both high quality and reasonably priced, it was necessary to request from Seal Bay Corp. a thirty day extension. Seal Bay Corp. has just agreed to this extension, with the option of an additional thirty days should it prove necessary. We also request Trustee Council approval of this extension. The initial thirty day extension brings the completion date to August 12th versus the previously approved July 12th.

The Department of Natural Resources needs to execute the Request For Proposal for an appraisal early on Friday, May 21st in order to complete the process by August 12th. Should any of the Trustee Council disagree with this extension, please advise no later than 5:00 PM Thursday, May 20th. If you have any questions or comment, please contact me at #278-8012.

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 R. Gibbons
Interim Administrative Director

Date: May 20, 1993

Subj: Completing of 1992 Final Reports

Enclosed is a listing of the schedule for completion of the damage assessment final reports and 1992 restoration reports. Since my last memorandum of May 4, the three Alaska Department of Fish and Game projects identified as not being completed by the June 15th final draft report deadline have progressed such that they will be completed. Thus, there are 2 remaining projects, of the total 92, that will not meet the completion due date. These included:

1) Archeology Project R104A - DOI
2) Restoration Project #R60C - NMFS

Individual Restoration Team members will be prepared to discuss these two studies at your June 1 - 2 meeting.

EVOS REPORT PROGRESS SCHEDULE AS of 5/4/93

Page 1 STUDY #	CLOSEOUT FUNDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TITLE	PROPOSED DATE SENT TO AMS	DATE RECV'D BY AMS	PEER REVIEWER'S	DATE REVIEW COMPLETED	DATE SENT TO P.I.	DATE ACCEPTED CHIEF SCI.
			AIR/WATER						
A/W #1	X	ADEC	Geographic Extent and Temporal Persistence of Floating Oil from the EVOS	Jun-93					
A/W #2		ADEC	Injury to the Air Resource from the Release of Oil-generated volatile organic compounds	released					
			ARCHAEOLOGY						
R104A		ADNR/USFS/FWS/NPS	Archaeology Site Stewardship	8/1/93					
			Archaeology (C14 Dating)	COMPLETED					
Comp Arch		USFS	Comprehensive Archaeology Damage Asses Assessment	6/15/93					
A#1	X	DNR	Effects of Crude Oil Contamination on some Archaeological Sites in the Gulf of Alaska 1991 Investigations	Aug-92	9/21/92	Dumond	10/7/92	10/26/92	
		DOI-NPS	An Evaluation of Archaeological Injury Documentation EVOS	5/1/92	1/22/93	Dumond	2/3/93	2/20/93	
		DOI-NPS	Monetary Damage Assessment for Archaeological Injuries Documented in EVOS Response Records	5/1/92	1/22/93	Dumond	2/3/93	2/20/93	
			BIRDS						
B #2	X	DOI-FWS	Boat Surveys to determine Distribution and Abundance of Migratory Birds and Sea Otters in Prince William Sound	3/12/93	3/23/93	Green Fry			
B #3	X	DOI-FWS	Murres - A Perspective from Observations at Breeding Colonies	10/22/92	10/27/92	Fry, Hunt, Sharp	11/9/92	12/4/92	Accepted 3/25/93
B #4	X	DOI-FWS	Bald Eagles	5/1/93					
B #4	X	DOI-FWS	Hydrocarbon Residues From Bald Eagle Eggs, blood & Prey Remains collected in Spill Area	5/1/93					
B #6	X	DOI-FWS	Assessment of the Abundance of Marbled Murrelet Sites Along the Kenai & PWS	4/26/93					
B #7	X	DOI-FWS	Assessment of the Effects of Petroleum Hydrocarbons on Reproductive Success of the Fork-tailed Storm-Petrel	4/26/93					
B #8	X	DOI-FWS	Assessment of Injuries to Reproductive Success of Black-legged Kittiwakes in PWS	4/26/93					

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STUDY #	CLOSEOUT FUNDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TITLE	PROPOSED DATE SENT TO AMS	DATE RECV'D BY AMS	PEER REVIEWER'S	DATE REVIEW COMPLETED	DATE SENT TO P.I.	DATE ACCEPTED CHIEF SCI.
B #9	X	DOI-FWS	Assessment of Injury to Waterbirds Based on the Population and breeding Success of Pigeon Guillemots in Prince William Sound	4/26/93					
B #11	X	ADF&G	Harlequin Ducks - Injury Assessment of hydrocarbons uptake in Sea Ducks in PWS and the Kodiak Archipelago, FINAL	4/30/92	Draft 11/10/92	Fry Sharp (tables) Green(data)	11/30/92 12/28/92 not complete	12/4/92 12/28/92	
B #12	X	DOI-FWS	Assessment of Injury to Spring Migrant - Shorebirds.	5/11/92					
B #13	X	DOI-FWS	Effects of the EVOS on Black Ostyercatchers breeding in PWS - FINAL	4/26/93	10/28/93	Fry,Hunt	12/21/92	12/31/93	
			COASTAL HABITAT						
C/H #1A	X	USFS	Comprehensive Assessment of Injury to Coastal Habitats Interim Report	Dec-92	12/27/92	Boesch Peterson	3/19/93 3/22/93	3/22/93 3/22/93	
C/H #1A	X	USFS	Comprehensive Assessment of Injury to Coastal Habitats Herring Bay FINAL thru 1992	Jun-93					
C/H #1A		USFS	Supratidal Injury assessment	Jan-92			Complete		
C/H #1B	X	NOAA	Pre-Spill & Post-Spill Concentrations of Hydrocarbons in Sediments & Mussels at Intertidal Sites within PWS	5/15/93					
			FISH/SHELLFISH						
F/S #1	X	ADF&G	Salmon Spawning Area Injury	6/15/93					
F/S #2	X	ADF&G	Preemergent fry - Injury to Salmon Eggs and Pre-emergent Fry in Prince William Sound	Draft 12/31/92 Final 5/7/93	Draft1/4/1993	Rothschild, Hilborn	1/19/93	2/1/93	being revised
F/S #3	X	ADF&G	Coded Wire Tag Studies PWS Salmon DRAFT	2/15/93	3/19/93	Mundy, Hilborn	M4/12 H4/28		
F/S #4A	X	ADF&G	Early Marine Salmon Injury Assessment in Prince William Sound	4/30/93					
F/S #4B	X	NOAA	Impact of Oil Spill on Juvenile Pink & Chum Salmon & Their Prey in Critical Nearshore Habitats	11/1/92	3/12/93	Heeerdema Spies			
F/S #5	X	ADF&G	Injury to Dolly Varden Char & Cutthroat Trout in Prince William Sound	12/31/92					
F/S #7b & 8b		ADF&G	Effects of pink salmon escapement level on egg retention, preemergent fry, & adult returns to the Kodiak and Chignik Management Areas caused by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill	2/24/93	3/1/93	Hilborn Mundy	4/28/93 4/12/93		
F/S #11	X	ADF&G	Herring Injury	2/15/93					
F/S #13	X	ADF&G	Clams - Effects of hydrocarbons on bivalves	2/15/93	2/16/93	Green, Peterson	P3/8 G4/26		
F/S #18		NMFS	PWS Trawl Assessment - FINAL	Jan-93	3/3/93	Spies, Mundy	4/6/93	4/23/93	

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STUDY #	CLOSEOUT FUNDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TITLE	PROPOSED DATE SENT TO AMS	DATE RECV'D BY AMS	PEER REVIEWER'S	DATE REVIEW COMPLETED	DATE SENT TO P.I.	DATE ACCEPTED CHIEF SCI.
F/S #22		NMFS	Injury to Crabs Outside PWS - DRAFT FINAL	Jan-93	3/2/93	Peterson	3/25/93	3/25/93	
F/S #27		ADF&G	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement - DRAFT		1/4/93	Hilborn, Mundy	1/22/93	2/9/93	Being revised
F/S #27		ADF&G	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement - FINAL	12/31/92	3/19/93	Hilborn, Mundy	M4/12 H4/28		
F/S #28	X	ADF&G	Salmon Run Reconstruction	4/30/93					
F/S #28		ADF&G	Salmon Run Reconstruction-Life History	6/15/93					
F/S #30			Data Base Management	2/28/93					
			MARINE MAMMALS						
M/M #1	X	NOAA	Effects of the EVOS on the Distribution and Abundance of Humpback Whales in Prince William Sound, Southeast Alaska, and the Kodiak Archipelago	4/8/93					
M/M #2	X	NOAA	Assessment of Injuries to Killer Whales in Prince William Sound & Southeast Alaska	4/8/93					
M/M #5		ADF&G	Assessment of Injury to Harbor Seals in Prince William Sound and adjacent areas following the EVOS	12/28/92	1/14/93	Garrott Siniff, Eberhardt Rebar	1/31/93 Sin3/8 Eb3/20 4/12/93		
M/M #6	X	DOI-FWS	Sea Otters - Boat based Population surveys of Sea Otters in PWS in Response to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill	1/15/93	12/9/92	Bowden, Garrott, Siniff Eberhardt(statistics)	1/6/93 1/6/93 not complete	2/1/93	
M/M #6	X	DOI-FWS	Sea Otter Detectability in Boat-based Surveys of Prince William Sound FINAL	3/8/93	3/12/93	Garrott Eberhardt	4/13/93 4/8/93		
M/M #6	X	DOI-FWS	Post-Spill Sea Otter Mortality in PWS	4/15/93					
M/M #6	X	DOI-FWS	Summary of Necropsies & Histopatho-logical Examinations/Sea Otter Carcasses	4/15/93					
M/M #6	X	DOI-FWS	Reproductive Status of Female Sea Otter Carcasses Recovered During 1989	4/15/93					
M/M #6	X	DOI-FWS	Hematology & Blood Chemistry in Sea Otters in Oiled & Unoiled Areas of PWS	5/15/93					
M/M #6	X	DOI-FWS	Male Sea Otter Sperm, Testucular Samples & Blood Lymphocytes in Oiled & Unoiled Areas of PWS	5/21/93					
M/M #6		DOI-FWS	Carcass Drift Experiments	4/15/93					
M/M #6		DOI-FWS	Hydrocarbons #1 - Heavily oiled sea otters	4/15/93					
M/M #6		DOI-FWS	Hydrocarbons #2 - Southeast control sea otters	4/15/93					
M/M #6		DOI-FWS	Hydrocarbons #3 - Area and time effects	5/15/93					
M/M #6		DOI-FWS	Intersect Model	4/15/93					
M/M #6		DOI-FWS	Prey Selection and Hydrocarbons	5/1/93					
M/M #6		DOI-FWS	Pathology	4/15/93					

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STUDY #	CLOSEOUT FUNDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TITLE	DATE SENT TO AMS	DATE RECV'D BY AMS	PRGR REVIEWER'S	DATE REVIEW COMPLETED	DATE SENT TO P.I.	DATE ACCEPTED CHIEF SCI.
M/M #6	X	DOI-FWS	Mortality of Sea Otter Weanlings in Eastern & Western PWS	1/15/93	11/17/92	Siniff, Garrott	12/7/92	12/31/92	No Revisions
M/M #6	X	DOI-FWS	Pre & Post-Spill Helicopter Surveys of Sea Otters Along the Kenai Peninsula, Kodiak Island & Alaska Peninsula	5/1/93					
M/M #6	X	DOI-FWS	Mortality and Reproduction of Female Sea Otters in PWS	1/15/93	11/17/92	Siniff, Garrott	12/7/92	12/31/92	No Revisions
M/M #6	X	DOI-FWS	Movements of Weanling & Adult Female Sea Otters in PWS after the EVOS	10/10/92	10/19/92	Siniff, Garrott	10/30/92	11/2/92	No Revisions
M/M #7		DOI-FWS	Mortality and Reproduction of Sea Otters oiled and treated following the spill	1/15/93	11/17/92	Siniff, Garrott	12/7/92	12/31/92	No Revisions
			RESTORATION 1992: RECOVERY MONITORING						
R #11		DOI-FWS	Murre Restoration Project	4/15/93					
R #15		DOI-FWS	Marbled Murrelets- Annual progress rpt.	4/15/93					
R #47		ADF&G	Stream Habitat Assessment Project	1/31/93	1/4/93	Sharp, Mundy	1/21/93	2/1/93	4/22/93
R #53		ADF&G	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	4/30/93					
R #59		ADF&G	Assessment Genetic Stock Structure Salmonids	4/30/93					
R #60A		ADF&G	Pink Salmon	4/21/93					
R #60B		ADF&G	Pink Salmon	6/15/93					
R #60C		NMFS	Injury to Salmon Eggs and Pre-Emergent Fry	8/8/93					
R #60C		ADF&G	Injury to Pink Salmon Eggs and Pre-Emergent Fry	4/23/93					
R #71		ADF&G	Harlequin Duck Restoration & Monitoring	2/15/93					
R #90		ADF&G	Impact of Oil Spilled from the Exxon Valdez on Survival of Dolly Varden & Cutthroat Trout in Prince William Sound.	12/31/92	4/8/93				
R #102		ADF&G	Coastal Habitat - Herring Bay Experimental & Monitoring Studies	12/31/92	12/15/92	Boesch, Peterson	1/19/93	2/1/93	4/8/93
R #103A		NMFS	Oiled Mussels - ANNUAL PROGRESS RPT	4/8/93					
R #103B		DOI-NPS	Oiled Mussels -ANNUAL PROGRESS RPT.	3/26/93	3/31/93	no review	N/A	N/A	N/A
R #103C		DOI-FWS	Oiled Mussels - Black Oystercatchers- ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT	4/15/93					
R #103D		ADF&G	Oiled Mussels - River Otters	3/1/93	submitted				

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STUDY #	CLOSEOUT FUNDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TITLE	PROPOSED DATE SENT TO AMS	DATE RECVD BY AMS	PEER REVIEWER'S	DATE REVIEW COMPLETED	DATE SENT TO P.I.	DATE ACCEPTED CHIEF SCI.
R #105		ADF&G	Instream Survey - Survey and Invaluation of Instream Habitat & Stock Restoration Techniques for Wild Pink and Chum Salmon	1/15/93	1/20/93	Hilborn Mundy	2/24/93 2/15/93	3/4/93	
R #106		ADF&G	Dolly Varden - Restoration of Dolly Varden & Cutthroat Trout Populations in PWS	12/2/92	11/13/92	Hilborn	12/3/92	12/4/92	Being revised
R #113		ADF&G	Red Lake Sockeye Salmon Restoration	1/31/93					
			SUBTIDAL						
ST #1A	X	NMFS	Subtidal Sediment	Apr-93					
ST #1B	X	ADEC	Hydrocarbon Mineralization Potentials and Microbial Populations in Marine Sediments following the EVOS	11/1/92	9/22/92	Bauer	10/6/92	10/8/92	
ST #2A	X	ADF&G	Shallow Benthic - Effects of EVOS on Shallow Subtidal Communities in PWS - DRAFT	1/15/93	1/26/93	Boesch Peterson	3/5/93 3/22/93	3/25/93 3/25/93	
ST #2B	X	ADF&G	Injury to Deep Benthos - FINAL Project # 2109	1/15/93	4/8/93	Boesch Peterson			
ST #3A	X	NMFS	Caged Mussels - Bioavailability and Transport of Hydrocarbons	4/21/93					
ST #3A	X	NMFS	Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Near-Surface Seawater of PWS: Chemical Sampling & Analysis	4/21/93	3/20/93	Boehm Steinhauer			
ST #3B	X	ADEC	Sediment Traps - Bioavailability and Transport of Hydrocarbons in Nearshore Water Column	May-93					
ST #4	X	NMFS	Fate & Toxicity of spilled oil from EVOS	5/22/93					
ST #5		ADF&G	Shrimp - Injury to PWS Spot Shrimp	2/1/93	10/30/92	Peterson	11/13/92	11/13/92	
ST #6	X	ADF&G	Injury to Demersal Rockfish and Shallow Reef Habitats in PWS - DRAFT	12/31/92	3/1/93	SPIES-Chief Sci	3/3/93	3/3/93	
ST #7	X	NMFS	Demersal Fishes - Assessment of Oil Spill Impacts on Fishery Resources: Measurement of Hydrocarbons and Their Metabolites and their Effects in Important Species	11/30/92	12/15/92	Stegeman	not complete		
ST #8		NMFS	Mussel Tissue & Sediment Hydrocarbon Data Synthesis	5/15/93					

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STUDY #	CLOSEOUT FUNDS	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	TITLE	PROPOSED DATE SENT TO AMS	DATE RECV'D BY AMS	PEER REVIEWER'S	DATE REVIEW COMPLETED	DATE SENT TO P.I.	DATE ACCEPTED CHIEF SCI.
			TECHNICAL SERVICES						
T/S #1		NMFS	Hydrocarbon Analytical Support Srevices and Analysis of Distribution and Weathering of Spilled Oil	4/22/93					
			TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS						
T/M #3	X	ADF&G	Assessment of the Effects of the EVOS on River Otter and Mink in Prince William Sound	2/15/93					

11.4.6D

OSRI
Prince William Sound
Oil Spill Recovery Institute

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

May 4, 1993

David Gibbons
Interim Administrative Director
Restoration Team
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Dave:

Attached are two versions of a draft Memorandum of Understanding for consideration by the Trustee Council. Version A includes several clauses creating a matching or challenge grant program for projects of mutual interest. This might be a good starting point for cooperation and, at the same time, increase the amount of funds available for technical and monitoring research.

Version B is less specific and deletes those clauses. I defer to your judgment on which version to present to the Trustee Council for discussion. I plan to attend the May 13th Council meeting to be available for discussions or questions.

Thank you for your assistance in working on this.

Sincerely,

G.L. Thomas, Ph.D.
Acting Director

cc: Bill Hines, NMFS

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
among the
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL STATE AND FEDERAL NATURAL RESOURCE TRUSTEES
and the
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND OIL SPILL RECOVERY INSTITUTE
(Version A)

I. Authority

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is made and entered into by State and Federal Natural Resource Trustees for the Exxon Valdez oil spill (TRUSTEES) and the Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute (OSRI).

The TRUSTEES and OSRI enter into this MOU in accordance with the natural resource trustee authority provided to each Trustee by Section 311(f) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act., 33 U.S.C. & 1321(f), and the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree (MOA) approved and entered on August 28, 1991 in United States v. State of Alaska. Civil Action No. A91-081 CV, and the Agreement and Consent Decree (Settlement Agreement) filed October 9, 1991 in United States v. Exxon Corporation et al., Civil Action No. A 91-083 CIV, and Section 5001 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 and U.S.C.

II. Purpose

The purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding is to provide a framework for cooperative research, and educational activities to understand the long-term effects of the EVOS on the natural resources, the service they provide and people of the oil spill affected area.

III. Introduction

Both the EVOS Trustees acting through the EVOS Trustee Council located in Alaska, and OSRI, located in Cordova, Alaska, have responsibilities and interested in understanding the long-term effects of the EXXON VALDEZ oil spill on the natural resources, the service they provide and people of the oil spill affected area.

The TRUSTEE COUNCIL may taken any action consistent with applicable law relating to the injury assessment, restoration activities, or other use of the natural resource damage recoveries obtained by the Governments under the EVOS MOA and Settlement Agreement, including all decisions regarding the planning, evaluation, and allocation of available funds, the planning, evaluation, and conduct of injury assessments, the planning, evaluation and conduct of restoration activities, and the coordination thereof.

The OSRI will 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 the environment, the economy, and the lifestyle and well-being of the people who are dependent on them.

NOW THEREFORE in consideration of the above premises, the parties hereto agree as follows:

THE OSRI SHALL:

1. Cooperate with the TRUSTEE COUNCIL in carrying out activities to facilitate common goals of understanding the long-term effects of EVOS on the natural resources and people of the oil spill affected area.

2. Enter into specific agreements or contracts to accomplish agreed upon projects which may be supplemental to this MOU.

3. Meet as required, at least annually, with the TRUSTEE COUNCIL to review project proposals to meet the purposes of this MOU. Meetings will be arranged by the OSRI Director and the Trustee Council's Executive Director.

4. As determined by specific agreement, provide support for the implementation of projects which further the OSRI mission of understanding the long-term effects of EVOS on the natural resources and people of the oil spill affected area.

5. Will establish agreements with state, federal and private organizations to provide matching monies for projects of mutual interest.

6. Appoint a State and a Federal legal representative to serve as ex-officio members of OSRI.

THE TRUSTEE COUNCIL SHALL:

1. Enter into agreements or contracts to accomplish projects which may be supplemental to this MOU.

2. Meet as required with the OSRI to review project proposals to meet the purposes of this MOU.

3. As determined by specific agreement, provide support for the implementation of projects which further the TRUSTEE COUNCIL role of understanding the long-term effects of EVOS on the natural resources and people of the oil spill affected area.

4. Will provide challenge grants to the OSRI for matching fund projects of mutual interest.

5. Appoint the OSRI Director and one OSRI Advisory Board member to an ex-officio member status on the Trustee Council's Restoration Working Group Team.

IT IS MUTUALLY AGREED AND UNDERSTOOD BY AND BETWEEN THE PARTIES THAT:

1. This MOU, or supplements hereto, in no way restricts the Trustee Council from participating with other public and private agencies, organizations, and individuals relating to any Trustee Council activities.

2. Except as determined by specific agreement, nothing contained herein, or supplements

hereto, shall entitle the OSRI to participate in activities of the Trustee Council.

3. No member of, or delegate to Congress, shall be admitted to any share or part of this MOU.

4. Nothing in this MOU shall be construed as obligating the State of Alaska or United States to expend, or as involving either in any contract or other obligation for the future payment of, any amount in excess of appropriations authorized by law and administratively allocated for this work.

5. This MOU may be revised as necessary by mutual consent of the parties, upon issuance of a written amendment, signed and dated by both parties.

6. Either party may terminate this MOU by providing 60 days written notice to the other party. Unless terminated by written notice, this MOU will remain in force indefinitely.

EFFECTIVE DATE: IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this MOU is effective as of the last written date below.

For the Trustee Council

Michael A. Barton, Regional Forester, Alaska Region, Forest Service, USDA — DATE

Charles E. Cole, Attorney General, Alaska — DATE

Carl L. Rosier, Commissioner, Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game — DATE

Steven Pennoyer, Director, Alaska Region, National Marine Fisheries Service — DATE

John A. Sandor, Commissioner, Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation — DATE

_____ _____

, Assistant to the Secretary, DATE
Department of Interior

For the OSRI

_____ _____

John A. Calder, Chairperson, ORSI Advisory DATE
Board, Representative, Dept. of Commerce

_____ _____

G.L. Thomas, Acting Director, OSRI DATE

DRAFT

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
among the
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL STATE AND FEDERAL NATURAL RESOURCE TRUSTEES
and the
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND OIL SPILL RECOVERY INSTITUTE

I. Authority

This Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is made and entered into by State and Federal Natural Resource Trustees for the Exxon Valdez oil spill (TRUSTEES) and the Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute (OSRI).

The TRUSTEES and OSRI enter into this MOU in accordance with the natural resource trustee authority provide to each Trustee by Section 311(f) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C & 1321(f), and the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree (MOA) approved and entered on August 28, 1991 in United States v. State of Alaska, Civil Action No. A91-081 CV, and the Agreement and Consent Decree (Settlement Agreement) filed October 9, 1991 in United States v. Exxon Corporation et al., Civil Action No. A91-082 CIV and State of Alaska v. Exxon Corporation et al., Civil Action No. A91-083 CIV, and Section 5001 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 and U.S.C.

II Purpose

The purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding is to provide a framework for cooperative research, and educational activities to understand the long-term effects of the EVOS on the natural resources, the services they provide, and people of the oil spill affected area.

III Introduction

Both the EVOS Trustees acting through the EVOS Trustee Council located in Alaska, and OSRI have responsibilities and interests in understanding the long-term effects of the EXXON VALDEZ oil spill on the natural resources, the services they provide and people of the oil spill affected area.

The TRUSTEE COUNCIL may take any action consistent with applicable law relating to injury assessment, restoration activities, or other use of the natural resource damage recoveries obtained by the Governments under the EVOS MOA and Settlement Agreement, including all decisions regarding the planning, evaluation, and allocation of available funds, the planning, evaluation, and conduct of injury assessments, the planning, evaluation and conduct of restoration activities, and the coordination thereof.

The OSRI will 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 the environment, the economy, and the lifestyle and well-being of the people who are dependent on them.

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the above premises, the parties hereto agree as follows:

THE OSRI SHALL:

1. Cooperate with the TRUSTEE COUNCIL in carrying out activities to facilitate common goals of understanding the long-term effects of EVOS on the natural resources and people of the oil spill affected area.

2. Enter into specific agreements or contracts to accomplish agreed upon projects which may be supplemental to this MOU.

3. Meet as required with the TRUSTEE COUNCIL to review project proposals to meet the purposes of this MOU.

4. As determined by specific agreement, provide support for the implementation of projects which further the OSRI mission of understanding the long-term effects of EVOS on the natural resources and people of the oil spill affected area.

THE TRUSTEE COUNCIL SHALL:

1. Enter into agreements agreements or contracts to accomplish agreed upon projects which may be supplemental to this MOU.

2. Meet as required with the OSRI to review project proposals to meet the purposes of this MOU.

3. As determined by specific agreement, provide support for the implementation of projects which further the TRUSTEE COUNCIL role of understanding the long-term effects of EVOS on the natural resources and people of the oil spill affected area.

IT IS MUTUALLY AGREED AND UNDERSTOOD BY AND BETWEEN THE PARTIES THAT:

1. This MOU, or supplements hereto, in no way restricts the Trustee Council from participating with other public and private agencies, organizations, and individuals relating to any Trustee Council activities.

2. Except as determined by specific agreement, nothing contained herein, or supplements hereto, shall entitle the OSRI to participation in activities of the Trustee Council.

3. No member of, or delegate to Congress, shall be admitted to any share or part of this MOU.

4. Nothing in this MOU shall be construed as obligating the State of Alaska or United States to expend, or as involving either in any contract or other obligation for the future payment of, any amount in excess of appropriations authorized by law and administratively allocated for this work.

5. This MOU may be revised as necessary by mutual consent of the parties, upon issuance of a written amendment, signed and dated by both parties.

6. Either party may terminate this MOU by providing 60 ~~days~~' written notice to the other party. Unless terminated by written notice, this MOU will remain in force indefinitely.

EFFECTIVE DATE:

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this MOU is effective as of the last written date below.

11.4.6C

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

May 4, 1993

FROM: Dave Gibbons
Interim Administrative Director

SUBJECT: Habitat Identification and Land Acquisition Coordinating and Approval Process

Enclosed is a table outlining the roles and coordinating responsibilities of the Habitat Protection Work Group and negotiators working with landowners on habitat protection. The steps presented in the table are intended to reflect the general steps that would be followed and incorporate the Trustee Council amendments to the Negotiation Procedures reviewed at the March 29, 1993 meeting. Steps that involve presenting recommendations to the Trustee Council or implementing their instructions are highlighted.

The following chart was developed to clarify the roles, responsibilities and coordination responsibilities of the different groups working on implementing the habitat protection option. It outlines the general steps that would need to be followed to successfully complete negotiations with landowners. It is not intended to display every step necessary to complete negotiations. A checklist of negotiation steps is often used by agencies and can be made available for this process.

This is not intended to be a linear process although some of the steps must be completed before others commence. It is entirely possible that several steps may need to be repeated several times. For example, step three could go through several iterations as the landowner and negotiator discuss different parcel boundaries, configurations and protection options. Each iteration would need to be reviewed by the Habitat Protection Work Group. Elements involving the Trustee Council are shaded.

HABITAT IDENTIFICATION AND LAND ACQUISITION COORDINATING AND APPROVAL PROCESS

	Habitat Protection Work Group Responsibilities	**Negotiator Responsibilities**
1.	Identify, evaluate and rank parcels. Clearly identify restoration objectives for each tract. Present results to TC for authorization to proceed and assignment of lead agency. Discuss evaluation and restoration objectives with negotiators.	Meet with landowners and begin discussions where TC authorized negotiations to begin. Discuss process, options and seek permission to access land. Obtain written statement of preliminary willingness to sell at fair market value.
2.	Coordinate with RT/TC during negotiations to ensure restoration objectives will be met.	Negotiate tract size, configuration and protection options to meet restoration objectives. Discuss progress with HPWG.

	Habitat Protection Work Group Responsibilities	Negotiator Responsibilities
3.	Review proposed tract size, configuration and protection options to see if proposal will meet objectives. Meet with negotiators and discuss alternative configurations as necessary. Provide further evaluation if necessary and provide guidance to negotiators on meeting restoration objectives.	Present to landowner alternative tract sizes, protection options, and configurations as discussed with HPWG. Report to HPWG on progress.
4.	Evaluate acquisition options (easements, fee title, moratoriums etc.) discussed with landowners which could be used to achieve restoration and protection objectives.	Begin acquiring needed data for appraisal contract and acquire preliminary title evidence. Physically check property to assure appropriateness of parcel boundary etc. Conduct level I hazardous materials survey. Report to HPWG on progress.
5.	Evaluate appropriateness of alternative funding and protection mechanisms.	
6.	Report to TC on status of evaluation and negotiations. Based on decision by TC, continue process or discontinue work on tract(s).	Prepare appraisal contract, obtain mineral determination, and other required evidence. Submit completed appraisal to Review Appraiser for review.
7.	HPWG evaluate appraisal price.	Notify HPWG and landowner of appraisal price. Present option/offer to landowner for offer and tentative agreement.
8.	Make recommendation to TC on approval of option based on appraisal price, ability of parcel to meet restoration objectives and alternative parcels being able to meet same objectives.	Based on TC decision, submit option/offer to appropriate agency for acceptance.

	Habitat Protection Work Group Responsibilities	Negotiator Responsibilities
9.	Monitor to validate restoration assumptions and objectives for habitat protection and use as a guide to refine future habitat protection strategies. Adjust criteria as necessary.	Proceed with land purchase steps as required by agency procedures.

11.4.6 B

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:** May 3, 1993

From: Administrative Director & Restoration Team **Subj:** **Improved Public Involvement**

It is clear that the public has expressed negative perceptions of the objectives and accomplishments of the Trustee Council and Restoration Team. The Restoration Team was directed to return to the Trustee Council with a proposal for improving communication with the public. We believe the following changes in current procedures may improve the climate of public opinion.

Public Involvement So Far

In the Public Participation Work Group and Restoration Team discussions we identified the major components of the public involvement program implemented thus far:

- **Public meetings:** Three series of meetings in the communities were held (February 92, April 92 & April 93). The first two sets were not well attended as not enough lead time was allowed for advertising and laying ground work. In addition the amount of information presented was overwhelming. The most recent series of meetings addressed these problems and was well attended.

- **Trustee Council meetings:** Meeting topics are often complicated and difficult to follow. Handouts to the public are also complicated and the sheer bulk can be overwhelming. The public cannot participate in the meetings except in the very defined, formal format of public comment periods at the end of the Trustee Council meetings.

- **Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Symposium:** The Symposium (held in February, 1993) was well attended and informative. Although it was generally praised as a successful event, some members of the public have indicated that there was too much information presented in a short time frame. In addition some members of the public felt there was inadequate opportunity for public discussion.

- **Public documents:** Until the most recent restoration plan brochure, the documents we have produced have been complicated, dry, full of jargon, difficult to understand, and not visually interesting.

- **Presentations (other than meetings):** To date, presentations have been made by various Restoration Team and Trustee Council members to the Resource Development Council, various radio talk shows, the

International Right of Was Association, the Lower Cook Inlet Association, and other special interest goups.

Strategies

In order to begin to repair trust in the process, we need to consider changes in the approach to public involvement. These changes must be significant enough to make it obvious to the public that the Trustees are trying new means to attain "meaningful" public involvement. The Restoration Team has developed the following suggested strategies for implementation:

- Plan informal times before and/or after meetings where the public has access to the Trustees and other staff to ask questions and share their views.

- Encourage Trustee Council members and staff to take time to talk to members of the public, representatives of interest groups, and the Public Advisory Group.

- Make public concerns a regular agenda item at the Trustee Council meetings. Address public concerns at each Trustee Council meeting.

- Fully answer questions any member of the public asks in meetings. If Trustees or staff do not know the answer at the moment, the answer should be found and later mailed or phoned to the questioner.

- Produce and distribute a newsletter or fact sheets. Currently there is inadequate public information staff to provide this support. It is estimated that the production of a quarterly newsletter would cost approximately $5,000 in materials and require approximately $7,500 in salary support annually.

- Schedule a Trustee Council tour of several of the spill affected communities, with short meetings to interact with local officials and interested citizens.

The Restoration Team has fully discussed these suggestions and we encourage the Trustee Council to approve them for implementation.

11.4.6A

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 May 28, 1993

FROM: Dave Gibbons, Interim Administrative Director and Restoration Team

SUBJECT: ~~1994 Work Plan~~ R

On March 29, 1993 the Trustee Council requested public review of potential projects for consideration in the development of the 1994 Work Plan. The list of potential projects was developed from public comments on the Restoration Framework, 1992 and 1993 Work Plans, Federal/State Trustee Agency recommendations, Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Public Advisory Group, Chief Scientist and Peer Reviewers, and other solicited and unsolicited public comments.

Nineteen hundred forty-five (1,945) copies of the "1994 Potential Projects List" were sent out, in addition, hundreds of copies were handed out at a series of public meetings from April 16 to May 5, 1993. The deadline for receiving comments was May 20, 1993 and 133 responses were received.

It is recommended that the Trustee Council provide guidance so the Restoration Team can develop approximately 50 brief project descriptions for inclusion in the Draft 1994 Work Plan. Action is requested on the following items:

1) approve a set of assumptions for use in developing a Draft 1994 Work Plan;
2) give specific guidance on the mix of restoration resource and service activities to emphasize in the Draft 1994 Work Plan; and
3) provide guidance on a target funding level for the Draft 1994 Work Plan.

The following are anticipated major 1994 Work Plan schedule milestones leading to the Draft 1994 Work Plan:

6/1-6/2	Trustee Council Meeting to Develop Assumptions and Provide Guidance
6/3-6/8	Restoration Team to Develop Project List
6/9-6/11	Trustee Council Review of Project List and Lead Agencies
6/14-7/19	Agencies Write Summary Project Descriptions and Budgets
7/20-8/2	Restoration Team, Finance Committee, Public Advisory Group and Legal Review
8/13	Draft 1994 Work Plan to Trustee Council

Attachments:

- Summary of Public Response
- Considerations in use of Public Response Data
- Restoration Team and Federal Trustee Assumptions

Considerations in Use of Public Response Data

The following data summarizes the number and types of comments received from the public:

- Public comments indicate that the form used to solicite input on the 1994 Potential Projects was confusing and lacked sufficient information for the public to make informed recommendations. While 1945 copies of the public comment request were mailed to the public (and others distributed at public meetings) only 133 responses were received. Fewer than 35 positive responses for funding of any project for 1994 were received. The following section statistically summarizes the public response:

  - **111** new project ideas were identified.

  - **Two** Trustees agencies officially responded (DNR, DOI) and their response was included in the summary table

  - **68** projects were identified by the public for implementation. (The method used to identify projects for implementation was if the number of positive responses for funding in 1994 exceeded the number of "Do Not Fund" responses).

  - Public response by geographic region:

    a. (22) Prince William Sound

    b. (13) Kenai Peninsula and Cook inlet

    c. (6) Kodiak Archipelago and Alaska Peninsula

    d. (23) Anchorage

    e. (11) Alaska (outside the above area)

    f. (9) Outside of Alaska

    g. (49) Unknown

  - There was significant public response to "Restoration Options" where no "Project Titles" were identified for a specific resource. It is assumed that this reflects general support or non-support for some categories where no specific projects have been identified. (i.e. project #22 "Restoration Monitoring" shows seven respondents support funding of Restoration Monitoring for Black Oystercatchers in 1994 and 14 respondents wish no funding.)

- Twenty-two Port Graham residents sent in individual form letters. These form letters were considered as a single entry in the summary document. The letters identified support for the following actions:

  a. Chugach Region Village Mariculture: Continued support for Chenega, Tatitlek, Eyak farms, new oyster farms in Port Graham, Nanwalek, Seward. (Project #277)

  b. Clam restoration: Reseeding of damaged or depleted beds at Port Graham, Nanwalek, Windy Bay, Dogfish Bay. (Project #328)

  c. Seward Shellfish Hatchery. (Project #269)

  d. Nanwalek Sockeye Enhancement. (Project #385)

  e. Port Graham Pink Salmon Hatchery. (Project #273)

- Several petitions were received from the following:

  a. Akhiok-Kaguyak Incorporated, Koniag Incorporated, Old Harbor Corporation (3 signatures).
  b. Cordova City Council (5 signatures).
  c. City of Cordova (2 signatures)
  d. Citizens of Chenega (35 signatures).

  The petitions were only considered as a single entry in the comment summary table. See enclosure for identified concerns.

- Old Harbor Corporation requested by telephone that each shareholder be considered a separate response. This request was denied by the Restoration Team.

The Old Harbor Corporation identified that Corporation lands were available for acquisition for the Kodiak Project.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC RESPONSE --1994 POTENTIAL PROJECT TITLES

ID	RESOURCE	RESOURCE OPTION	PROJECT TITLE	COST	YEARS	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Fund 94	Fund Later	Do Not Fund	Total Response	Non Response
1	Archaeology	Acquire Archaeological Artifacts	Archaeological Specimens Collection, University of Alaska Museum	$41	M	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	15	4	26	45	43
2		Acquire Archaeological Artifacts	Nuchek Heritage Interpretive Center, Design	$300	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	4	33	41	46
3		Habitat Protection and Acquisition	Archaeological Site Acquisition	$200	M	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	18	3	30	51	36
4		Intensified Management	Coastal Archaeological Inventory and Evaluation of Archaeological Sites-Interagency	$525	M	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	18	1	28	47	40
5		Intensified Management	Vandalized Cultural Resources--Inventory, Evaluation, Interpretation	$400	M	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	17	1	27	45	42
6		Option Not Identified	Restoration of Chenega Village Site	$75	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	2	30	43	45
7		Option Not Identified	Site-specific Archaeological Restoration - Interagency	$300	93 - M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	1	30	47	42
8		Public Information	Passports In Time-Cultural Resource Patterns in PWS	$230	M	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	37	42	45
9		Public Information	Heritage Information Replacement	$200	M	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	37	40	47
10		Public Information	PWS Landmarks-Evaluation and Interpretation	$400	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	1	32	40	47
11		Public Information	Public Education and Interpretation of Archaeological Resource	$400	M	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	33	44	43
12		Restoration Monitoring	Study of Petroleum Hydrocarbon Spectra at Selected Sites	$225	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	1	28	44	43
13		Site Patrol and Monitoring	Archaeological Site Protection-Public Education-Interagency	$150	M	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	3	31	49	39
14		Site Patrol and Monitoring	Archaeological Site Protection-Site Patrol Monitoring-Interagency	$210	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	34	51	37
15		Site Stewardship Program	Archaeological Site Stewardship Program	$114	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	32	50	38
16		Visitor Center	Chugach National Forest Heritage Interpretive Center, Design	$1,200	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	41	48	39
17	Bald Eagle	Habitat Protection	Identification and Protection of Important Bald Eagle Habitats	$262	M	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	30	3	23	56	31
18		Recovery Monitoring	Bald Eagle Productivity Survey and Catalog	$10	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	1	18	48	39
19		Recovery Monitoring	Long-Term Population Monitoring for Bald Eagles	$200	M	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	22	4	24	50	37
20	Black	Recovery Monitoring	Black Oystercatcher Interaction with Intertidal Communities	$108	93 - M	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	2	18	49	38
21	Oystercatcher	Recovery Monitoring	Feeding Ecology and Reproductive Success of Black Oystercatchers in PWS	$125	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	1	18	47	40
22		Restoration Monitoring				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	14	21	65
23	Commercial	Habitat Protection and Acquisition	Weir And Conservation Land Acquisition	$1,100	M	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	24	2	21	47	40
24	Fishing	Intensify Management	Establish an Ecological Basis for Restoring and Enhancing Mixed-stock Salmon Resources	$385	M	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	21	1	23	45	42
25		Intensify Management	Fishery Industrial Technology Center	$3,500	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	35	43	44
26		Intensify Management	Model for Capacity of Salmon Production for the Susitna Drainage	$150	M	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	34	38	49
27		Intensify Management	Susitna River Sockeye Salmon Production Evaluation	$300	M	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	1	30	40	47
28		Monitoring	Thirteen Commercial Species Hydrocarbon Contamination and Injury Assessment	$200	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	22	47	40
29		Option Not Identified	Payoff Debt of Valdez Fisheries Development Association	$5,000	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	38	44	43
30		Recovery Monitoring	Recovery of Coded-Wire Tags from Pink Salmon in Commercial Catches, Hatchery Cost Recovery	$868	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	19	50	38
31		Recovery Monitoring	Wild Fish Stock Information Assessment	$50	M	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	27	2	14	43	44
32		Replace Harvest Opportunities	Mitigation Fishery at Kitoi Bay Hatchery on Afognak Island	$45	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	27	38	49
33		Replace Harvest Opportunities	Montague Island Chum Salmon Restoration	$80	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	1	18	43	44
34		Replace Harvest Opportunities	Paint River Fish Ladder Salmon Stocking Program	$50	M	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	29	43	44
35		Replace Harvest Opportunities	Red Lake Mitigation	$191	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	26	38	49
36	Common	Feasibility Study: Improve Nest Sites	Testing of the Feasibility of Enhancing Productivity	$280	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	31	45	42
37	Murre	Feasibility Study: Social Stimuli	Restoration of Murres by Way of Behavioral Attraction and Habitat Enhancement	$51	93 - M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	26	47	41
38		Feasibility Study: Social Stimuli	Restoration of Murres by Way of Transplantation of Chicks-Feasibility Study	$73	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	29	43	45

=Funded in 1993 M=Multi-year Project

Projects with positive public support for funding in 1994 are highlighted

ID	RESOURCE	RESOURCE OPTION	PROJECT TITLE	COST	YEARS	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Fund 94	Fund Later	Do Not Fund	Total Response	Non Response
39	Common	Recovery Monitoring	Common Murre Population Monitoring	$191	M	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	29	2	17	48	39
40	Murre	Reduce Disturbance	Reduce Disturbance Near Murre Colonies Injured by the Oil Spill	$40	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	1	22	49	38
41		Remove Introduced Species	Removal of Introduced Predators from Bird Colonies	$460	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	29	48	40
42		Restoration Monitoring			M	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	1	13	24	62
43	Cutthroat/	Intensify Management	Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden Habitat Restoration	$200	M	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	19	1	25	45	42
44	Dolly Varden	Intensify Management	Enhanced Management of Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden	$285	M	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	16	1	27	44	43
45		Option Not Identified	Anadromous Cutthroat and Dolly Varden Char Habitat Inventory, Evaluation, and Restoration	$35	M	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	22	2	24	48	39
46		Option Not Identified	Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden Hatchery	$950	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	42	44	43
47		Restoration Monitoring			M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	21	27	59
48	General	Administration	Oil Spill Restoration Support Service and Facilities	$600	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	22	41	46
49		Monitoring	Monitoring of Small Cetaceans (Dall Porpoises) in PWS	$200	M	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	22	3	23	48	39
50		Option Not Identified	Hazardous Material Collection Facility	$100	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	18	2	24	44	43
51		Option Not Identified	Testing of Patch-Response Patch Dependence Hypothesis-Testing of an Ecosystem Model	$488	M	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	10	3	28	41	46
52		Public Information	Public Broadcasting System Program on Oil Spill	$70	M	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	14	2	30	46	41
53		Public Information	Publish and Distribute Brochures on Injured Species	$90	M	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	17	1	25	43	44
54		Public Information	PWS Brochures	$65	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	33	41	46
55		Public Information	PWS Implementation of Interpretive Plan	$150	M	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	1	33	40	47
56		Public Information	PWS Large Format Photographic Book	$100	M	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	1	35	43	44
57		Public Information	PWS Scenic Byway-- Nomination and Interpretive Plan	$70	M	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	37	43	44
58		Public Information	PWS Video Programs	$100	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	34	43	44
59		Public Information	Science of the Sound- Education Program	$53	M	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	29	4	17	50	37
60	Harbor	Cooperative Program-Fishermen				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	12	17	69
61	Seal	Monitoring	Monitoring Trends in Abundance of Harbor Seals in PWS	$39	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	15	49	38
62		Option Not Identified	Subsistence Harvest Assistance	$23	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	29	42	45
63		Option Not Identified	Habitat Use and Behavior of Harbor Seals in PWS	$165	93 - M	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	22	1	22	45	42
64		Recovery Monitoring	Habitat Use, Monitoring, Population Modelling, and Information Synthesis	$230	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	1	22	49	38
65	Harlequin	Eliminate Oil from Mussel Beds				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	19	28	58
66	Duck	Monitoring	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring, Population Modelling and Habitat Information Synthesis	$700	93 - M	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	2	24	53	35
67		Option Not Identified	Quantification of Stream Habitat for Harlequin Ducks from Remotely Sensed Data	$53	M	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	21	3	22	46	42
68	Intertidal	Accelerate Recovery of Intertidal	Deposit Sand on Cleaned Beaches, to Promote Clam Recruitment-Feasibility Study	$20	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	32	41	46
69		Accelerate Recovery of Intertidal	Fucus Restoration Feasibility Study	$70	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	31	44	43
70		Accelerate Recovery of Intertidal	Restoration of High-Intertidal Fucus	$300	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	30	43	44
71		Accelerate Recovery of Intertidal	Beach Subsurface Oil Recovery	$50	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	33	42	45
72		Accelerate Recovery of Intertidal	Hydrodynamic Purging of Oil from Contaminated Beaches, PWS	$500	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	34	40	47
73		Accelerate Recovery of Intertidal	Rapid Restoration of Weathered Crude Contaminated Beach Subsurface Material	$800	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	32	39	48
74		Accelerate Recovery of Intertidal	Restore Shorelines Injured by Beach Berm Relocation		M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	32	42	45
75		Monitoring	Coastal Habitat Injury Assessment - Intertidal Algae	$620	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	20	39	48
76		Monitoring	Fate and Transport of Subsurface Hydrocarbons in Beach Deposits in PWS	$600	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	20	39	48

=Funded in 1993 M=Multi-year Project

Projects with positive public support for funding in 1994 are highlighted

ID	RESOURCE	RESOURCE OPTION	PROJECT TITLE	COST	YEARS	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Fund 94	Fund Later	Do Not Fund	Total Response	Non Response
77	Intertidal	Monitoring	Coastal Habitat Comprehensive Intertidal Monitoring Program	$500	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	16	43	44
78		Monitoring	Hydrocarbons in Mussels from Coastal Gulf of Alaska, Cook Inlet and Shelikof Strait	$200	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	24	44	43
79		Monitoring	Intertidal/Shallow Subtidal Crustacean (Decapod) Composition	$275	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	27	38	49
80		Monitoring	Long-Term Monitoring -Acute and Chronic Toxicity of Residual Hydrocarbons to Littleneck Clams	$50	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	1	22	44	43
81		Monitoring	Monitoring for Recruitment of Littleneck Clams	$186	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	25	44	43
82		Monitoring	Monitoring Sites - Collector Beaches and Lagoons	$500	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	1	22	39	48
83		Monitoring	Natural Recovery of Oiled and Treated Shorelines and Monitoring	$600	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	20	44	43
84		Monitoring	Quantification of Intertidal Algal Recovery Using Multispectral Digital Remote Sensing	$195	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	27	41	46
85		Monitoring	Recovery Monitoring of Intertidal Oiled Mussel Beds	$500	93 - M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	20	47	40
86		Monitoring	Herring Bay Experimental and Monitoring Studies	$495	93 - M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	21	41	46
87		Option Not Identified	Bivalve Shellfish Rehabilitation Project	$860	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	32	40	47
88		Option Not Identified	Clam Enhancement	$120	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	32	39	49
89		Option Not Identified	Replacement of Oiled Mussels with Commercially Produced Mussels	$500	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	35	39	48
90		Option Not Identified	Restoration of Mussel Beds	$500	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11	1	29	41	46
91		Option Not Identified	Characterization of Near-Shore Bottom Habitat	$237	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	29	41	46
92	Killer	Monitoring	Photo-Identification Studies of PWS Killer Whales	$120	93 - M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	19	47	40
93	Whale	Monitoring	Recovery Monitoring	$125	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	21	49	38
94		Monitoring	Use of Satellite Transmitters to Investigate Killer Whale Ecology in PWS	$180	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	24	42	45
95		Reduce Fishery Interactions	Change Black Cod Fishery Gear		M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	27	42	45
96	Marbled	Habitat Protection	Identification of Nesting Habitat Criteria and Reproductive Success for Marbled Murrelet	$240	93 - M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	1	17	50	37
97	Murrelet	Habitat Protection	Survey to Identify Upland Use by Murrelets	$180	93 - M	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	2	17	48	39
98		Habitat Protection	Assessment of Marbled Murrelet Foraging Habitat Requirements During Breeding Season	$250	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	1	25	45	42
99		Habitat Protection	Marbled Murrelet Nesting and Feeding Site Characterization and Assessment	$509	M	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	18	2	24	44	43
100		Minimize Incidental Take				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	17	23	63
101		Recovery Monitoring	Determine Status of Marbled Murrelet Populations in Kenai Fjords and Katmai National Parks	$200	M	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	21	2	21	44	43
102		Restoration Monitoring	Survey to Monitor Recovery of Marbled Murrelets	$250	M	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	25	2	14	41	46
103	Multiple	Habitat Protection	Habitat Modelling	$150	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	25	38	49
104	Resources	Habitat Protection	Riparian Habitat Assessment	$110	M	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	17	4	20	41	46
105		Habitat Protection	Stream Channel Capability Modeling	$110	M	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	1	27	36	51
106		Habitat Protection	Stream Habitat Assessment	$361	93 - M	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	21	1	19	41	46
107		Habitat Protection	Valdez Hazardous Waste Collection	$200	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	15	3	20	38	49
108		Habitat Protection	Vegetation and Stream Classification and Mapping	$276	93 - M	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	2	20	40	47
109		Habitat Protection	Wetland Habitat Classification, Mapping and Assessment	$100	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	1	21	41	46
110		Habitat Protection	Characterization and Identification of Habitat Important to Upland Species	$750	M	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	12	2	24	38	49
111		Habitat Protection and Acquisition	Inholdings in Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge	$111	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	20	4	22	46	41
112		Habitat Protection and Acquisition	Inholdings in Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge		1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	14	6	23	43	44
113		Habitat Protection and Acquisition	Inholdings in Becharof National Wildlife Refuge		1	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	15	6	24	45	42
114		Habitat Protection and Acquisition	Valdez Duck Flats		1	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	15	4	24	43	45

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ID	RESOURCE	RESOURCE OPTION	PROJECT TITLE	COST	YEARS	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Fund 94	Fund Later	Do Not Fund	Total Response	Non Response
115	Multiple	Habitat Protection and Acquisition	Inholdings in Kenai Fjords National Park	$20	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	25	4	19	48	39
116	Resources	Habitat Protection and Acquisition	Inholdings in Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve		1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	19	4	19	42	45
117		Habitat Protection and Acquisition	Kitoi Bay Hatchery Watershed Habitat Acquisition	$250	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	14	5	18	37	50
118		Habitat Protection and Acquisition	Acquire Olsen Bay Watershed	$3,500	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	20	4	18	42	45
119		Habitat Protection and Acquisition	Acquisition of Inholdings in Shuyak Island State Park	$200	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	24	5	19	48	40
120		Habitat Protection and Acquisition	Acquisition of Koniag Corporation Inholdings within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge	$77,000	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	23	4	21	48	41
121		Habitat Protection and Acquisition	Conservation Easement-Alalik Bay	$90	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	23	4	17	44	43
122		Habitat Protection and Acquisition	Conservation Easement-Chugach Bay	$60	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	22	3	17	42	45
123		Habitat Protection and Acquisition	Conservation Easement-Dogfish Bay	$400	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	19	3	20	42	45
124		Habitat Protection and Acquisition	Conservation Easement-Port Chatham	$80	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	22	3	17	42	45
125		Habitat Protection and Acquisition	Conservation Easement-Rock Bay	$740	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	20	2	20	42	45
126		Habitat Protection and Acquisition	Habitat Acquisition	$25,000	93 - M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	1	17	42	46
127		Habitat Protection and Acquisition	Habitat Acquisition, Afognak	$112,500	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	3	21	45	42
128		Habitat Protection and Acquisition	Habitat Acquisition, Kodiak Island	$20,000	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	24	6	23	53	34
129		Habitat Protection and Acquisition	Habitat Acquisition, North Afognak Island	$4,000	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	24	5	22	51	36
130		Habitat Protection and Acquisition	Kodiak Bear Refuge Stream Mouth Inholdings Acquisition	$1,000	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	26	5	19	50	37
131		Increase Natural Food Supply				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	14	16	70
132		Intensify Management	Develop Management Strategy for Enhancing Recovery Rate of Bird and Sea Otter Populations	$50	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	23	42	45
133		Intensify Management	Genetic Risk Assessment of Injured Salmonids	$408	M	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	22	3	18	43	44
134		Intensify Management	Restoration and Mitigation of Essential Wetland Habitats for PWS Fish and Wildlife	$200	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	22	2	19	43	44
135		Intensify Management	Restoration of Second Growth Habitat for Wildlife in PWS	$40	M	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	20	1	20	41	46
136		Intensify Management	Seabird Colony Restoration	$250	M	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	15	1	28	44	43
137		Intensify Management	Stock Identification of Chum, Sockeye and Chinook Salmon in PWS	$250	M	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	27	3	18	48	39
138		Monitoring	Shoreline Worm Life Monitoring	$388	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	30	40	47
139		Option Not Identified	Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration Techniques for Anadromous Fish	$416	M	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	17	2	25	44	43
140		Option Not Identified	Alaska Land and Wildlife Conservation Fund	one billion	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	33	36	51
141		Option Not Identified	Field Study of Bioremediation Enhancement Treatment Methods	$280	M	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	17	1	26	44	43
142		Option Not Identified	Oil Spill Injured Resources Literature Research and Review	$7	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	1	26	42	45
143		Option Not Identified	Analyze Natural Resource Damage Assessment Samples Left Un-Analyzed	$650	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	29	44	43
144		Option Not Identified	Identification of Seabird Feeding Areas from Remotely Sensed Data and Impact on Restoration	$48	M	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	18	1	25	44	44
145		Option Not Identified	Shoreline Assessment	$250	93 - M	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	20	1	20	41	46
146		Option Not Identified	Uganik River Fish Counting Weir - Brown Bear and Other Wildlife Food Study	$28	M	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	13	1	27	41	46
147		Recovery Monitoring	Comprehensive Monitoring Program, Plan and Administer	$500	93 - M	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	18	1	21	40	47
148		Recovery Monitoring	Cook Inlet Comprehensive Monitoring Program	$800	M	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	16	2	25	43	44
149		Recovery Monitoring	Full Funding for Oil Spill Recovery Institute	$2,300	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	9	3	31	43	43
150		Recovery Monitoring	Injured Resource Food Supply	$850	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	24	39	47
151		Recovery Monitoring	Inventory, Monitor, Protect Permanent Study Sites	$500	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	24	44	43
152		Recovery Monitoring	Long-Term Monitoring of Marine Environment of Resurrection Bay	$600	M	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	14	2	28	44	43

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153	Multiple	Recovery Monitoring	Migratory Shore Birds Staging in Rocky Intertidal Habitats of PWS	$80	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	21	1	23	45	42
154	Resources	Recovery Monitoring	Migratory Waterfowl and Shorebird Monitoring	$150	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	22	43	44
155		Recovery Monitoring	Monitor Population Status of Seabird Nesting Colonies in the Spill Zone	$100	M	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	23	3	22	48	39
156		Recovery Monitoring	Restoration Recovery Monitoring of Stream-Rearing Anadromous Salmonids	$200	M	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	17	1	24	42	45
157		Recovery Monitoring	Survey to Determine Abundance Distribution, Habitat, and Food Habits of Staging Shore Birds	$35	M	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	2	21	44	43
158		Recovery Monitoring	Survey to Determine Distribution, Abundance, and Food Habits of Staging Migratory Waterfowl	$91	M	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	20	3	22	45	42
159		Recovery Monitoring	Surveys to Monitor Marine Bird and Sea-Otter Populations	$275	93 - M	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	27	2	18	47	40
160		Reduce Disturbance by Field Presence				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	16	20	66
161		Reduce Disturbance Through Public Info	Public Information and Education	$316	M	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	15	1	30	46	41
162		Reduce Disturbance Through Public Info	Publish and Distribute Brochures on Injured Species	$50	M	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	14	1	30	45	43
163		Restoration Monitoring	Abundance and Distribution of Forage Fish and Their Influence on Recovery of Injured Species	$500	M	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	19	1	26	46	41
164		Restoration Monitoring	Ecosystem Study	$6,000	M	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	20	2	26	48	39
165	Pacific	Intensify Management	Genetic Stock Identification for Herring in PWS	$205	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	21	50	37
166	Herring	Intensify Management	Herring Spawn Deposition, Egg Loss, and Reproductive Impairment	$400	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	20	51	36
167		Intensify Management	PWS Herring Tagging Feasibility Study	$112	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	25	43	44
168		Monitoring	Herring Embryo Viability Evaluation - Natural and Catastrophic Effects	$189	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	18	42	45
169		Monitoring	Larval Herring Age and Growth in PWS Using Otoliths	$60	M	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	22	2	20	44	43
170		Option Not Identified	Enhancement of Pacific Herring	$120	M	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	16	1	27	44	43
171		Restoration Monitoring				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	16	29	57
172	Pigeon	Monitoring	Pigeon Guillemot Colony Survey	$40	93 - M	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	2	18	41	46
173	Guillemot	Monitoring	Pigeon Guillemot Recovery Enhancement and Monitoring	$180	M	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	20	2	24	46	41
174		Restoration Monitoring				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	15	18	68
175		Temporary Predator Control				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	15	17	69
176	Pink	Fish Passes and Access	Feasibility of Fish Passes as Oil Spill Restoration	$25	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	29	40	47
177	Salmon	Fish Passes and Access	Horse Marine Creek Pink Salmon Restoration	$28	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	8	3	30	41	46
178		Fish Passes and Access	Otter Creek Fish Pass	$130	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	2	28	38	49
179		Fish Passes and Access	Pink Creek Pink Salmon Restoration	$11	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	9	3	29	41	46
180		Fish Passes and Access	Sockeye Creek Fish Pass	$60	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	8	2	28	38	49
181		Fish Passes and Access	Waterfall Creek Pink Salmon Restoration-Fish Improvement	$55	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	2	28	39	48
182		Improve Survival Rates	Fry Rearing to Improve Survival and Restore Wild Pink and Chum Salmon Stocks	$727	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	26	40	47
183		Intensify Management	Adult Tagging to Determine Distribution, Migratory Timing and Rate of Movement of Pink Salmon	$495	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	25	44	43
184		Intensify Management	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries from Commercial Catches in PWS Salmon Fisheries	$855	M	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	26	1	20	47	42
185		Intensify Management	Coded Wire Tagging of Wild Stock Pink Salmon for Stock Identification	$500	M	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	27	1	19	47	40
186		Intensify Management	Inventory and Effect of Straying Hatchery Pink Salmon on Wild Pink Salmon Population	$253	M	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	27	1	20	48	39
187		Intensify Management	Otolith Marking - Inseason Stock Separation Tool to Reduce Wild Stock Salmon Exploitation	$152	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	1	20	47	40
188		Intensify Management	Pink Salmon Escapement Enumeration	$705	M	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	21	1	24	46	41
189		Intensify Management	PWS Salmon Stock Genetics	$150	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	1	19	48	39
190		Intensify Management	Quality Assurance for PWS Coded Wire Tagging and Fish Production Records	$66	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	1	22	43	44

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191	Pink	Monitoring	Investigating and Monitoring Oil Related Egg and Alevin Mortalities	$686	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	22	46	41
192	Salmon	Monitoring	Restoration Monitoring and Preservation of Wild Populations of Pink Salmon	$899	M	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	28	2	18	48	39
193		Monitoring	Injury to Salmon Eggs and Pre-emergent Fry in PWS, Laboratory Verification	$141	M	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	27	1	20	48	39
194		Monitoring	Pink Salmon Egg to Pre-Emergent Fry Survival in PWS	$385	93 - M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	22	48	39
195		Monitoring	Monitoring Early Marine Growth of Juvenile Salmon in Prince William Sound	$50	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	21	49	38
196		Option Not Identified	Pink Salmon Stream Enhancement in Prince William Sound, Lower Cook Inlet and Kodiak	$300	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	25	42	45
197	Recreation	Establish Marine Environmental Institute	Build Research and Monitoring Facilities and Program/Cook Inlet, Kodiak	$1,250	M	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	1	36	45	42
198		Establish Marine Environmental Institute	Oiled Wildlife Rehabilitation Center	$6,000	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	42	48	39
199		Establish Marine Environmental Institute	Seward Sea Life Center	$40,000	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	8	2	40	50	37
200		Habitat Protection and Acquisition	17(b) Easement Identification-Public Access	$500	M	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	14	4	26	44	44
201		Habitat Protection and Acquisition	Acquisition of Important Recreation Lands	$500	M	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	22	3	24	49	39
202		Habitat Protection and Acquisition	Acquisition of Recreational Sites on Kodiak Road System	$500	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	7	7	33	47	42
203		Habitat Protection and Acquisition	Land Exchange Shuyak for Kodiak Land on Road System	$70	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	11	4	32	47	42
204		Habitat Protection and Acquisition	Shelter Cove, Cordova Restoration Project	$50	M	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	10	4	28	42	45
205		Monitoring	Assessment of Economic Injuries to Wilderness-Based Tourism	$100	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	37	42	45
206		Monitoring	Post-Oil Spill Recreation-Based User Survey for PWS	$58	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	1	32	41	46
207		Monitoring	Recreation Field Management and Monitoring	$700	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	1	34	43	46
208		New Backcountry Recreation Facilities	Enhanced Trail Opportunities, Including Columbia and Blackstone Glacier Trails	$150	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	2	36	42	45
209		New Backcountry Recreation Facilities	Green Island Cabin Replacement	$20	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	3	33	44	43
210		New Backcountry Recreation Facilities	Improve Marine Parks	$100	M	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	1	35	45	42
211		New Backcountry Recreation Facilities	Low Impact Recreation Development Nellie Juan, College Fiord Wilderness Study Area	$100	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	5	3	38	46	41
212		New Backcountry Recreation Facilities	Prince William Sound Campground	$70	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	34	44	43
213		New Backcountry Recreation Facilities	Public Use Cabins in State Marine Parks	$150	M	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	10	2	36	48	40
214		New Backcountry Recreation Facilities	PWS Kayak Trail	$100	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	8	2	35	45	42
215		New Backcountry Recreation Facilities	PWS Recreation Facilities	$250	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	1	36	44	43
216		Option Not Identified	Development of Gulf of Alaska Recreation Plan	$140	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	39	41	46
217		Option Not Identified	Implement Prince William Sound Area Recreation Plan	$400	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	38	41	46
218		Option Not Identified	Sustainable Tourism in PWS	$240	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	38	44	43
219		Option Not Identified	Watchable Wildlife	$65	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	37	43	44
220		Option Not Identified	Increased Access PWS	$100	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	38	45	43
221		Plan Commercial Recreation Facilities	Recreation Development	$200	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	40	43	44
222		Restoration Monitoring				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	26	27	59
223		Visitor Center	Bird and Mammal Specimens, University of Alaska Museum	$77	M	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	36	45	42
224		Visitor Center	Center for PWS Oil Spill and Natural Resource Education		1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	2	33	41	47
225		Visitor Center	Coastal Habitat Specimens, University of Alaska Museum	$310	M	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	36	45	42
226		Visitor Center	Cordova Environmental Education Center	$15	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	12	3	30	45	42
227		Visitor Center	Cordova Mini-Imaginarium	$63	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	1	39	44	43
228		Visitor Center	Develop Video Library of Intertidal Habitat and Biota to Assess Impacts	$155	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	35	42	45

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229	Recreation	Visitor Center	Environmental Education Center in PWS	$90	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	35	46	41
230		Visitor Center	Environmental Learning Resource Center	$90	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	2	33	45	42
231		Visitor Center	Establish Natural Resource Library and Computer Support Technical Service in Cordova	$450	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	7	3	38	48	39
232		Visitor Center	Information Center	$600	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	38	45	42
233		Visitor Center	Interpretation of PWS	$10	M	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	38	44	43
234		Visitor Center	Maritime Wing Valdez Museum	$150	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	8	2	36	46	41
235		Visitor Center	Multi-agency Library on PWS and Copper River Delta	$150	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	12	4	30	46	41
236		Visitor Center	Valdez Visitor Center	$850	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	40	46	41
237	River	Monitoring	River Otter Recovery Monitoring	$180	M	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	27	3	21	51	36
238	Otter	Monitoring	Synthesis of Information on Ecology and Injury to River Otters in PWS	$40	M	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	22	2	20	44	43
239		Restoration Monitoring				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	20	24	62
240		Sport/trap Harvest Guidelines	Develop Harvest Guidelines to Aid Restoration of Injured Terrestrial Mammals and Seaducks	$99	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	14	2	25	41	46
241	Rockfish	Intensify Management	Develop a Rockfish Management Plan	$175	M	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	20	2	22	44	43
242		Monitoring	Monitoring Injury to Rockfish in PWS	$117	M	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	27	1	19	47	40
243		Monitoring				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	14	15	71
244	Sea	Cooporative Prgm-Subsistence Users				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	16	19	67
245	Otter	Habitat Protection (Public Land)	Habitat Utilization by Sea Otters and Designation of Protected Areas	$83	M	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	27	4	16	47	40
246		Monitoring	Monitoring of Sea Otter Population Abundance, Distribution, Reproduction, and Mortality	$337	M	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	27	2	20	49	38
247		Monitoring	Radio-Telemetry Project to Monitor Recovery of Sea Otters	$450	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	25	46	41
248		Monitoring	Sea Otter Population Dynamics	$291	93 - M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	21	46	41
249		Restoration Monitoring				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	12	19	67
250		Study: Eliminate Oil from Mussel Beds				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	21	26	60
251	Sockeye	Fish Passes and Access	Solf Lake Fish Pass	$120	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	27	39	48
252	Salmon	Intensify Management	Develop and Deploy In-River Hydroacoustic Counters for Sockeye Salmon in the Kenai River	$333	M	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14	1	25	40	47
253		Intensify Management	Genetic Monitoring of Kodiak Island Sockeye Salmon	$275	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	25	40	47
254		Intensify Management	Genetic Stock Identification of Kenai River Sockeye	$500	93 - M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	24	39	48
255		Intensify Management	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	$1,000	93 - M	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	15	1	28	44	43
256		Intensify Management	Lower Cook Inlet Sockeye Salmon Restoration and Enhancement	$143	M	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	18	1	23	42	46
257		Monitoring	Ayakulik River Sockeye Salmon Escapement Evaluation	$6	M	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	15	1	24	40	47
258		Monitoring	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	$641	93 - M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	21	40	47
259		Option Not Identified	Restoration of the Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock	$165	93 - M	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	26	1	20	47	40
260		Option Not Identified	Red Lake Salmon Restoration	$72	M	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	14	1	23	38	49
261	Sport	Recovery Monitoring				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	14	15	71
262	Fishing	Pericce Harvest Opportunities	Fort Richardson Hatchery Improvement	$4,200	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	39	43	44
263		Restoration Monitoring				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	71
264	Subsistence	Access to Traditional Foods				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	13	17	69
265		Bivalve Shellfish Hatchery				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	15	19	67
266		Option Not Identified	Chenega Bay Subsistence Restoration Project (Remove Oil)	$200	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	1	23	43	44

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ID	RESOURCE	RESOURCE OPTION	PROJECT TITLE	COST	YEARS	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Fund 94	Fund Later	Do Not Fund	Total Response	Non Response
267	Subsistence	Option Not Identified	Mariculture Hatchery and Research Center Feasibility Study and Design	$300	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	31	38	49
268		Option Not Identified	Mariculture Technical Center	$2,200	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	37	41	46
269		Option Not Identified	Seward Shellfish Hatchery	$1,300	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	35	42	46
270		Recovery Monitoring	Survey of Impacted Native Communities-Subsistence	$700	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	22	41	46
271		Replace Harvest Opportunities	Chenega Bay Replacement Subsistence Resource Project	$50	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	24	42	45
272		Replace Harvest Opportunities	Chenega Chinook and Coho Release Program	$55	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	1	25	43	44
273		Replace Harvest Opportunities	Port Graham Salmon Hatchery	$2,500	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	12	2	33	47	42
274		Replace Harvest Opportunities	Silver Lake Fish Hatchery	$1,000	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	34	41	46
275		Replace Harvest Opportunities	Subsistence Harvest Replacement-Transport Subsistence Users to Unoiled Areas	$55	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	31	44	43
276		Restoration Monitoring				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	18	21	65
277		Subsistence Mariculture Sites	Village Mariculture Project - Oyster Farming	$589	M	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	17	1	26	44	46
278		Test Subsistence Foods	Assessment and Quality Assurance of Shellfish Resources	$300	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	24	42	45
279		Test Subsistence Foods	Subsistence Food Safety Testing	$308	93 - M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	18	44	44
280	Subtidal	Habitat Protection	Juvenile Spot Shrimp Habitat Identification	$110	M	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	24	3	22	49	38
281		Intensify Management	PWS Spot Shrimp Recovery Management Plan	$715	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	23	44	43
282		Monitoring	PWS Spot Shrimp Survey	$90	M	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	24	1	20	45	42
283		Monitoring	Injury and Recovery of Deep-Benthic Macrofaunal Communities	$275	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	21	38	49
284		Monitoring	Natural Recovery Monitoring of Subtidal Eelgrass Communities in PWS	$265	93 - M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	21	38	49
285		Monitoring	Recovery Monitoring of Hydrocarbon-Contaminated Subtidal Marine Sediment Resources	$390	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	1	23	42	45
286		Monitoring	Subtidal Recovery Monitoring	$400	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	1	21	38	49
287		Restoration Monitoring	Experimental Studies of Interaction Between Subtidal Epifaunal Invertebrates	$90	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	23	35	52
288	Technical	Administration	Electronic Archiving of Exxon Valdez Records	$450	M	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	20	2	23	45	42
289	Services	Administration	Geographic Information System Mapping of Natural Resources in Western PWS	$75	M	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	26	2	19	47	40
290		Administration	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis and Interpretation	$105	93 - M	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	21	1	23	45	42
291		Administration	Toxicological Profile of PWS	$150	M	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	22	2	20	44	43
292		Public Information	CD-ROM Publication of Digital Spatial Data from Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Mapping Activities	$8	M	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	20	3	19	42	45
293		Public Information	Database Integration	$148	M	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	26	3	19	48	39
294		Public Information	Develop User Friendly Synopsis of Oil Spill Information		M	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	27	39	48
295		Public Information	Providing Public Access to Oilspill GIS Databases Using Arcview in PC Windows Environment	$120	M	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	15	1	26	42	45
296		Public Information	Public Access Repository for Oil Spill Geographic Information System (GIS)	$100	M	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	16	1	24	41	46
297		Public Information	User-Friendly GIS and Remote-Sensing Demonstration Center for Public-5 Communities	$72	M	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	26	38	56

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ID	RESOURCE	RESOURCE OPTION	PROJECT TITLE	COST	YEARS	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Fund 94	Fund Later	Do Not Fund	Total Response	Non Response
301	New		150 Million Endowment for Monitoring the Ecosystem														
302	Projects		Acquire Property Adjacent to Bear Cr. Weir														
303			Acquisition Eyak Parcel #2: Nelson Bay, Simpson Bay and Sheep Bay														
304			Acquisition in PWS is Very Important														
305			Acquisition of Dangerous Passage:Jackpot Bay to Eshamy Bay														
306			Acquisition of Important Recreation Lands														
307			Acquisition of Kenai River Conservation Easements														
308			Acquisition of Lands Owned by Afognak Joint Venture and Others on Afognak Island														
309			Acquisition of Lands Owned by Chenega Corporation within Chugach Nat Forest in W. PWS														
310			Acquisition of Lands Owned by Chugach Ak Corp within Chugach Nat Forest														
311			Acquisition of Lands Owned by Eyak Corp Within Chugach Nat Forest in E. PWS														
312			Acquisition of Lands Owned by Port Graham and English Bay Corp within Kenai Fjords														
313			Acquisition of Lands Owned by Tatitlek Corp within Chugach Nat Forest in PWS														
314			Acquisition of Timber and Viewshed Resources on Chugach Ak Corp Lands at S. End Knight Island														
315			Acquisition-habitat in PWS, No Clearcutting														
316			An $18,000 Endowment for Garbage Cleanup and Trail Maintenance														
317			Archaeological Site Protection-Site Patrol Monitoring (by the Native Corporation)														
318			Archaeological Site Stewardship Program (by the Native Corporation)														
319			Archaeological Survey Along the Tanker Route that have not been Investigated.														
320			Baseline Scientific Research														
321			Beluga River Investigation														
322			Big Lake Investigations														
323			Bioengineering Technology at Soldotna Creek and Centennial Parks														
324			Buskin and Pasagshck State Recreation Site Improvement														
325			Buy Forest Land in Watershed and Make National Wildlife Refuge														
326			Changes of Sea Otter Food Types as a Result of Population Pressure.														
327			Chenega Bay Marine Service Center, Phase II and IV-b, Matching Funds														
328			Clam Restoration: Reseeding of Damaged or Depleated Clam Beds at Port Graham														
329			Comprehensive Cooperative Management and Monitoring Kachemak Bay State Park														
330			Conservation Easement Stimulus Endowment														
331			Conservation Exasements for Protection and Restoration of Kenai Penn Fisheries														
332			Cost of Oil Contamination Data Resulting from not "Finger Printing" Oil Samples														
333			Develop a Plan to Limit Cruise Ships in PWS Ken, Kod- Insure No Trash or Oil Spill														
334			DNA Identification of Common Murre Stocks														
335			Do Not Fund Projects Involving Road or Building Construction and Similar Unnecessary Projects														
336			Do Not Fund Projects that Would Place Trails, Cabins or Other Structures in CNF														
337			Do Not Fund Recreation Development in Remote Areas of PWS,														
338			Document Harm Caused by Agressive Shoreline Cleaning														

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ID	RESOURCE	RESOURCE OPTION	PROJECT TITLE	COST	YEARS	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Fund 94	Fund Later	Do Not Fund	Total Response	Non Response
339	New		Documentation, Enumeration, and Preservation of Genetically Discrete Wild Population of Salmon														
340	Projects		Endowed Chairs in Marine Science and Economics at U of A														
341			Establish a National Marine Sanctuary Adjacent to Katmai National Park.														
342			Establish a National Marine Sanctuary Adjacent to Kenai Fjords National Park.														
343			Establish Two Ranger Positions, 10 Months Each, Kachemak Bay State Park and Wilderness														
344			Establishment of User-friendly Geographic Information System and Remote Sensing Deminstration														
345			Evaluation and Enumeration Projects for the Streams in Lower Cook Inlet														
346			EVOS Fisheries Research Endowment or Sinking Fund in the Amount of 200 Million														
347			Expand Project 34 to Include 4 Years Chum Stocking, 2 Years Pink, and Add Sockeye														
348			Eyak Parcel #: Eyak River, Eyak Lake and Power Creek														
349			Fall 1993 Hydro-acoustic, Trawl and Histological Surveys of PWS Herring														
350			Finalize Hydrocarbon Valdez Duckflats Deposition														
351			Fund 15 Chairs in Fisheries Sciences at U of A.														
352			Fund 20 to 30 Academic Chairs at U of A for Study and Monitoring Oil Spill Impact														
353			Fund 3 Academic Chairs for Recreation Planning and Management at U of A.														
354			Fund 3 Academic Chairs for Subtital Ecology at U of A.														
355			Fund 3 Academic Chairs on Intertidal Ecology at UAS.														
356			Fund 3 Chairs in Oceanography and Marine Chemistry at U of A.														
357			Fund an Extensive Reforestation Program.														
358			Fund One Academic Chair for Anthropology at U of A.														
359			Fund One Academic Chair for Architecture and Design for Alaska Coastal Communities														
360			Fund One Academic Chair for Forest Managment for Anadromous Fish at the U Of A.														
361			Fund One Academic Chair for Marine Furbearers at U of A.														
362			Fund One Academic Chair for Marine Oriented Waterfowl at U of A.														
363			Fund One Academic Chair for Planning and Economics of Coastal Communities at U of A														
364			Fund One Academic Chair for Seal and Sea Lions at U of A.														
365			Fund One Academic Chair for Sport Fish at U of A.														
366			Fund One Academic Chair for Subsistence, Past, Present and Future, At U Of A.														
367			Fund One Academic Chair in Bald Eagle Ecology at UAS														
368			Fund One Academic Chair in Ornithology for Shorebird Biology At U of A.														
369			Fund One Academic Chair in Seabird Ecology at U of A.														
370			Fund One Academic Chair in Trout Biology at U of A.														
371			Fund One Academic Chair to Study and Archive Alaska Oil Spill Problems Past And Future														
372			Fund Patrols of Spill Area to Control Human Use and Educate the Public.														
373			Fund Two Academic Chairs in Archaeology at the University of Alaska.														
374			Fund Up to 20 Endowed Chairs in the Biological Sciences at the U of A.														
375			Funding for the Re-burial of (30) Prehistoric Native Remains in PWS														
376			Harlequin Duck Population and Brood Surveys-restoration and Monitoring														

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ID	RESOURCE	RESOURCE OPTION	PROJECT TITLE	COST	YEARS	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Fund 94	Fund Later	Do Not Fund	Total Response	Non Response
377	New		Hatchery Debt Retirement														
378	Projects		Herring Studies: Hydro-acoustic Trawl Hystological Surveys of PWS Herring														
379			Improvements to Trail Lakes Hatchery														
380			Installation of Whale Skeletons at UAS														
381			LCI Sockeye Salmon Evaluation														
382			Lower Cook Inlet - Port Dick Chum Salmon Restoration Site Survey.														
383			Marbled Murrelet Vocalizations in Conjunction with Artifical Nests														
384			Monitoring Natural Restoration Processes of Shoreline and Intertidal Resources-Green Island.														
385			Nanwalek Sockeye Enhancement Project														
386			Native Museums and Cultural Centers at Eyak, Chenega, Tatitlek, and Nuchek.														
387			Natural History Interpretive Trail in Valdez														
388			Occurance of Natural Oil Seeps in PWS														
389			Operate Tutka Hatchery														
390			Payment of PWSAC Debt of 25 Million to the State of Alaska														
391			Pink and Chum Salmon Restoration Surveys (Lower Cook Inlet).														
392			Pink and Chum Salmon Spawning Channel Engineering and Construction (lower Cook Inlet)														
393			Pink Salmon Egg to Pre-emergent Fry Survival in Outer Coast of Kenai Penn														
394			Prince William Sound Communication Package														
395			Purchase Inholdings in Kenai Fjords National Park														
396			Purchase of Old Growth Timberlands and Similar Wildlife Habitat														
397			Rebuild Two Damaged Raceways at the Solomon Gulch Hatchery														
398			Recovery Monitoring of Subsistence Resources														
399			Remove Remaining Oil from Beaches Used for Subsistence Harvesting and Gathering Areas														
400			Restore Intertidal Chum Salmon at Port Dick and Rocky River														
401			Scholarships in Marine Biology and Related Fields														
402			Set Up an Endowment and Use the Interest to Fund Future Projects and Operations														
403			Shuyak State Park Cabin Improvement														
404			Shuyak State Park Skiff Purchase														
405			Shuyak State Park Trail and Campsite Development														
406			Sockeye Salmon Enhancement (Lower Cook Inlet).														
407			Support City of Cordova Resolution 93-25.														
408			Turnagain Arm Cetacean Rescue Group														
409			Use Mechanicial Salmon Egg Planting Device to Restore Depleted Salmon Stocks in the spill area														
410			Windy Bay Pink Salmon Restoration Site Survey.														

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Petitions

a. Akhiok-Kaguyak Incorporated, Koniag Incorporated, Old Harbor Corporation (3 signatures).

250,000 acres of corporation lands are available to the Trustees for habitat acquisition on Kodiak Island. (Project #128)

b. Cordova City Council (5 signatures).

- Requested funding for two coded wire tag projects. (Project #30 and #184)
- Prince William Sound herring population assessment project. (Project #378)

c. City of Cordova (2 signatures)

- Requested funding for two coded wire tag projects. (Project #30 and #184)
- Prince William Sound herring population assessment project. (Project #378)

d. Citizens of Chenega (35 signatures).

- Restoration of Subsistence Beaches (Project #399)

1994 *EXXON VALDEZ* WORK PLAN ASSUMPTIONS

1. A Restoration Plan will not be completed by the time the 1994 Work Plan needs to be approved.

2. A Restoration Plan should be in place by the time most of the 1994 Work Plan is implemented.

3. The Trustee Council can approve any appropriate restoration action prior to having an approved Restoration Plan in place.

4. All available settlement approved actions will be considered to implement restoration.

5. Numerous 1993 projects will need to be closed out or continued in 1994 as appropriate.

6. Implementation activities will be emphasized.

7. There will be increased emphasis on the restoration and enhancement of services.

8. Identification and protection of critical habitat needs to proceed as rapidly as possible.

9. Normal agency management will not be funded.

10. Restoration projects will be limited to resources or services that have suffered consequential injury, which is defined as the following:

> "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 [or] clean up. 'Loss' includes: (1) significant direct mortality; (2) significant declines in populations or productivity; (3) significant sub-lethal and chronic effects to adults or any other life history stages; or (4) degradation of habitat, due to alteration or contamination of flora, fauna and physical components of the habitat."
>
> "A natural resource service has experienced 'consequential injury' if the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill or clean up: (1) has significantly reduced the physical or biological functions performed by natural resources, including loss of human uses; (2) has significantly reduced aesthetic, intrinsic or other indirect uses provided by natural resources; or, in combination with either of these,(3) has resulted in the continued presence of oil on lands integral to the use of special-purpose lands[1]." (Restoration Framework, pp 39-41)

11. Restoration activities will be restricted to the oil spill affected area.

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[1]"Special-purpose" lands have been designated by the State of Alaska or the United States for the protection and conservation of natural resources and services.

12. A final work plan and budget need to be approved by the Trustee Council by Aug. 31, 1993.

(The Department of the Interior, as of December, 1992, does not agree with assumption #'s 3, 4, 6, 7, and 10).

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL 1994 WORK PLAN ASSUMPTIONS

1. The final Restoration Plan is scheduled to be completed on December 27, 1993; however, the Trustee Council must approve the 1994 Work Plan by August 31, 1993, in order to meet budgetary schedules and be in place before field season begins.

2. The Trustee Council will take a two-part approach to the 1994 Work Plan. All projects must be consistent with information being developed for the Restoration Plan.

   Part one will consist of projects that are (a) time critical (i.e., must be funded in 1994 or critical data/resources are lost); and/or (b) are a lost opportunity (i.e., 1994 is the last chance to fund project). These projects must be approved by the Trustee Council by August 31, 1993.

   Part two will consist of additional projects to implement the final Restoration Plan. These projects may be conditionally approved by August 31, 1993. Final approval of these projects will be contingent upon their consistency with the adopted final Restoration Plan, as determined by the Trustee Council.

3. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance must be completed on all projects prior to approval or conditional approval by the Trustee Council.

4. Funding to close out or continue 1993 projects into the 1994 Fiscal Year must be fully justified to the Trustee Council.

5. Identification and protection of critical habitat needs to proceed as rapidly as possible.

6. Restoration activities will be restricted to the Exxon Valdez oil spill area.

7. Restoration projects will be limited to those that are linked to resources and/or service injured by EVOS. Restoration projects for resources will be limited to those that suffered a population-level or sub-lethal injury.

8. Agencies will not be funded for projects unrelated to EVOS or for costs that agencies would normally fund if the EVOS had not occurred.