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SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENT ON ALTERNATIVES

of the Draft
**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
Restoration Plan**

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

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**September
1993**

Summary of Public Comment on Alternatives Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan

September 1993

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Summary of Public Comment on Alternatives *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan September 1993

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In April and May 1993, the Trustee Council asked the public for their views about issues and alternative ways to heal the injuries caused by the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. To help gather public comment, the Council distributed 33,000 copies of a newspaper brochure titled "Summary of Alternatives for Public Comment." In addition, Council staff held 22 public meetings throughout the oil spill area, and in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau. The public comment period on the issues and alternatives extended from April through August 6, 1993. Approximately 2,000 people gave written or verbal comments during that time. This document summarizes what they wrote and said.

The newspaper brochure included a questionnaire, 799 of which were returned: two-thirds from within the spill area, one-quarter from elsewhere in Alaska, and one-tenth from outside Alaska. In addition, 792 letters were received: one-quarter were from Alaska. Most of the letters focused on only one issue, habitat protection and acquisition, though many also mentioned fisheries studies and management programs. Between 500 and 600 people attended the public meetings, and approximately a quarter of them also sent in brochures or letters.

A map of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill area follows page vi.

Issues and Policies

The newspaper brochure asked five policy questions to guide restoration decisions. We received about 700 written comments on these questions. Few people commented on these issues at public meetings. The questions are below.

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?*

Location of Restoration Actions: *Should restoration activities take place in the spill area only, anywhere in Alaska provided there is a link to injured resources or services, or anywhere in the United States provided there is a link to injured resources or services?*

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?*

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

Those who responded to these questions expressed strong preferences on three of the issues. About 60% favored addressing all injured resources and services, and ceasing restoration actions when a resource recovers. Two-thirds favored limiting restoration to the spill area. Views on the two other issues were mixed.

Concerning opportunities for human use, there was no strong preference among the four answers offered in the brochure. However, only 13% of the comments favored creating appropriate new uses. To understand public opinion on this issue, it is important to read the comments themselves. They contain reasons for favoring a certain view, conditions under which new uses would be acceptable, definitions of terms like "appropriate," and concern over how new facilities would be maintained.

Regarding standards of effectiveness for restoration actions, there was no strong preference overall. However, two-thirds of those who commented on this issue from the spill area favored considering restoration actions that produce substantial improvement as well as those likely to produce at least some improvement. Support for this view was strongest in Prince William Sound and Kenai. Responses from outside the spill area were divided on the issue.

Categories of Restoration

The newspaper brochure asked questions about four categories of restoration.

Habitat protection and acquisition. This category received nearly twice as many comments as any other topic. It was discussed in almost every letter, brochure, and public meeting. More than 90% of the people who commented said that habitat protection and acquisition should be part of the plan.

Hundreds of people nominated areas for purchase or protection. About 370 people recommended purchase of inholdings in Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. The next most popular recommendation was a group of seven purchases that letters titled the "citizen's vision." It consists of land in the Kodiak Refuge and lands at Port Gravina/Orca Bay, Port Fidalgo, Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham, and Shuyak Straits. Forty-five people, mostly Cordovans, recommended the purchase of Eyak Lake, Power Creek and Orca Narrows. However, some people, including 69 people who signed a petition, recommend against purchase of Orca Narrows.

As to what type of habitat should be emphasized for protection and acquisition, views were mixed. About a third of the people favored emphasizing habitat important to injured resources, and a third favored placing an equal emphasis on habitat for injured resources and for human use. In addition, 115 people rejected the choices presented in the newspaper brochure. They preferred protecting habitat for subsistence.

Monitoring and research. About 80% of those who addressed this issue said that in addition to monitoring recovery and project effectiveness, the Trustee Council should undertake other monitoring activities. The most frequent recommendation was for an ecological monitoring program.

General restoration. The newspaper brochure did not ask any questions about general restoration except the proportion of the remaining settlement fund that should be allocated to this category. Nonetheless, many people recommended specific general restoration topics. Some were topics supported by dozens of people (in some cases more than a hundred). The most frequently addressed topics were:

- Cleaning residual oil from beaches and mussel beds;
- Fisheries projects;
- Subsistence projects; and
- Archaeology projects.

In addition, other popular projects included:

- Facilities in individual communities (Kodiak Fisheries Industrial Technology Center, Seward Sea Life Center, Tatitlek Harbor, and Valdez Visitor Center);
- Seabird predator control on the Aleutians.

The support was rarely unanimous, even for those topics singled out for comment by only a few people. In addition, approximately 40% of the people who responded did not favor spending any money on general restoration projects, and others cautioned against unforeseen environmental damage that these projects might cause.

Administration and public information. Few comments addressed administration and public information. However, nearly all that did were concerned about the money presently spent on administration. The 20 individuals who addressed public education and

information recommended that information from the restoration process be made available to educate the public.

Endowment

Approximately two-thirds of responses favored an endowment. With the exception of some Native communities that were opposed, the support did not vary much by location. Of those who favored endowment, two-thirds said that the earnings should be used to fund long-term monitoring and research; one-half said that some endowment earnings should be spent on general restoration; and one-half said that some earnings should be spent on habitat protection. (The total exceeds 100% because many people said the earnings should be used for more than one category.)

Spending

The brochure questionnaire presented five alternative ways to use the remaining settlement fund. Each alternative allocated a different percentage of the fund to each of four restoration categories. The allocations were designed to gauge the public views about what emphasis should be placed on each restoration category. People were asked to choose an alternative if one reflected their views about which activities should be emphasized. If none reflected their views, participants could construct their own alternative.

Over half the people designed their own alternative. Thus, no one of the brochure alternatives received a majority of the response. The responses of the individually-designed alternatives varied widely.

The table below shows the average allocations that people gave to each restoration category. It includes the people who chose one of the five brochure alternatives, and those who designed their own.

Average Allocation of the Remaining Settlement Fund

Restoration Category:	Origin of Response			
	Spill Area	Other Alaska	Outside Alaska	All ¹ Responses
Habitat Protection and Acquisition	60%	42%	81%	66%
Monitoring and Research	9%	12%	9%	9%
General Restoration	16%	19%	8%	16%
Administration and Public Information	5%	5%	5%	5%
Endowment ² (Including only those who <i>favored</i> endowment)	20%	40%	20%	20%

¹ The columns of the table do *not* total 100%. This is because the endowment allocations reflect the views of only those people who favored an endowment. In addition, 1,028 people provided an allocation to habitat protection and acquisition. Many of them did not specify how the rest of the fund should be allocated. Approximately 650 people responded to the other categories.

² All allocations except that for endowment are arithmetic averages. The allocation to endowment shows the median response, because people gave their answer in broad categories, which makes an arithmetic average inaccurate.

Relation to Alternatives

The five alternatives in the newspaper brochure included answers to the five issues and policy questions explained earlier. They also contained spending allocations by restoration category in order to illustrate how different parts of the restoration program might be emphasized. The average choices made by people who responded did not correspond precisely to any one of the five alternatives in the newspaper brochure.

Of all those who submitted comments, the average allocation to habitat protection and acquisition and general restoration fell between Alternatives #3 and #4 of the newspaper brochure. The average allocation to monitoring and research was between Alternatives #4 and #5, and the average allocation to administration and public information was between Alternatives #2 and #3. In addition, the five policies most favored by the people did not correspond to the answers given by any one of the brochure alternatives. Finally, none of the alternatives in the newspaper brochure included an endowment.

Injury

The newspaper brochure did not solicit comments about injury. Nonetheless, many people expressed strong views about the injuries.

Resources. For resources recognized by the Trustee Council as injured, there was concern that specific resources are showing more signs of injury than were acknowledged in the newspaper brochure. This sentiment was most frequently expressed about fish (especially Pacific herring and pink salmon, and sockeye salmon in southern Kodiak and the Alaska Peninsula); and about subtidal and intertidal injuries (especially the continuing damage to clams, and mussels which people cite as the foundation of the marine food chain). It was also expressed, but to a lesser extent, about the many other species listed in the newspaper brochure.

There was substantial comment on many species that were not thoroughly studied for the natural resource damage assessment, but that people said have changed since the oil spill and should be included in a restoration program. Of these resources, Steller (northern) sea lion, ducks (many species, but especially eiders), deer, shrimp, and Dungeness crabs were most commonly identified, but people named over 30 additional species.

Comments throughout the spill area stressed the need for an ecosystem approach in each of the regions within the spill area. Most of the comments focused on marine ecosystems rather than upland ecosystems.

Services. The theme of comments about services (human uses) was that services have not received enough attention in the restoration program. Subsistence was the most frequently cited service followed by commercial fishing. Some people spoke about social damage to people in the spill area and to communities.

Process

A number of people commented on the restoration process. Many people said that they have trouble influencing the restoration process, or understanding when and how to get their ideas considered in annual work plans.

Alaska

Index Map of Oil Spill Area

THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL AREA GENERAL LAND STATUS SOUTHCENTRAL ALASKA

0 50 miles

LEGEND

Oil Spill Area Boundary

FEDERAL LANDS

- National Forest
- National Parks, Monuments or Preserves
- National Wildlife Refuges
- Bureau of Land Management

STATE OR MUNICIPAL LANDS

- State or Municipal Lands
- State Parks, Critical Habitat Areas and Game Refuges
- Offshore State Parks and Critical Habitat Areas.
- State Marine Parks Areas

OTHER LANDS

- Native or Other Private Lands
- Native Selected

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Area includes the area enclosed by the maximum extent of oiled shorelines, severely affected communities and their immediate human-use areas, and adjacent uplands to the watershed divide.

Produced by:
Alaska Department of Natural Resources
Land Records Information Section

INTRODUCTION

In April 1993, the Trustee Council presented in a newspaper brochure alternatives for restoring resources and services injured in the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. The brochure was titled, "Summary of Alternatives for Public Comment." Approximately 33,000 brochures were distributed. The deadline for comment was August 6, 1993. This report summarizes all comments postmarked on or before that date. The newspaper brochure contained a questionnaire which is included as Appendix I.

We received responses in the form of completed brochure questionnaires, letters, telephone calls, and comments from 22 public meetings held in April and May 1993. We held meetings in these communities:

Akhiok	Juneau	Port Graham
Anchorage	Karluk	Port Lions
Chenega Bay	Kodiak	Seldovia
Chignik Lake	Larsen Bay	Seward
Chignik Lagoon	Nanwalek	Tatitlek
Cordova	Old Harbor	Valdez
Fairbanks	Ouzinkie	Whittier
Homer		

In addition, we received comments from throughout Alaska and other states. People sent in 799 brochures and 792 letters. Between 500 and 600 people attended the public meetings. About 75% of the letters came from outside Alaska and generally focused on habitat acquisition. Approximately 90% of the brochures came from within Alaska and expressed opinions on the entire range of issues and policies presented in the newspaper brochure.

In this summary of public comment, we report variations between the spill area and areas outside it. The *Exxon Valdez* oil spill area includes the area enclosed by the maximum extent of oiled shorelines, severely affected communities and their immediate human-use areas, and adjacent uplands to the watershed divide. We also report differences among regions within the spill area. These include Prince William Sound, the Kenai region, the Kodiak region, and a part of the Alaska Peninsula. Occasionally, we report the viewpoints of individual communities where they differ markedly from those of their region.

Appendix II presents, by community and region, the number of brochures and letters received and the number of people who signed the attendance sheets at public meetings. Several organizations also sent letters on behalf of their members. A list of these organizations is included as Appendix III. Appendix IV presents a brief description of the methodologies used to summarize the public's comments.

Who and what do the responses represent? We did not attempt to conduct a scientific survey of public opinion, but instead provided several opportunities for comment to the public. While we can't assume that the results are statistically representative of local, state, or national populations, the large response does suggest that the results are a good guide to the preferences of the highly interested public. Because this is not a statistically valid sample of any of the populations represented, we use statistics only to the extent that they underscore a major trend. For example, "Based on 700 responses received from within the spill area on Question X, a majority (about 60%) preferred Answer Y."

In this report, we used a few quotes from public responses to illustrate major points. The location from which the response originated is indicated in parentheses after each quote.

All comments are on file in the:

<p><i>Exxon Valdez</i> Oil Spill Public Information Center 645 "G" Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501 (907) 278-8008 Inside Alaska (800) 478-7745 Outside Alaska (800) 283-7745</p>

Where do we go from here? Summarizing public comment on the alternatives is a critical step in completing the Restoration Plan. The Trustee Council will use the public comments to help choose the policy guidelines that will form the backbone of the Draft Restoration Plan. When the Draft Restoration Plan is completed, the public will have a chance to comment before it is issued in final form. The Final Restoration Plan will provide long-term guidance for restoring resources and services injured by the oil spill.

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ISSUES AND POLICIES

The newspaper brochure published in April asked five policy questions to guide restoration decisions. We received about 700 written comments, mostly in the form of returned questionnaire. Few people commented on these issues at public meetings.

Those who commented expressed strong preferences on three of the issues. About 60% favored addressing all injured resources and services, and ceasing restoration actions when a resource recovers. Two-thirds favored limiting restoration to the spill area. Views on the two other issues were mixed.

Concerning opportunities for human use, there was no strong preference among the four answers offered in the brochure. However, only 13% of the comments favored creating appropriate new uses. To understand public opinion on this issue, it is important to read the example comments themselves.

Regarding standards of effectiveness for restoration actions, there was no strong preference overall. However, two-thirds of those who commented on this issue from the spill area favored considering restoration actions that produce substantial improvement as well as those likely to produce at least some improvement. Support for this view was strongest in Prince William Sound and Kenai. Responses from outside the spill area were divided on the issue.

A recurring pattern among responses to some of these questions was, "None of the above." A frequently cited reason for this response was that, except for the issue of location of restoration actions, most of these questions seemed more pertinent to general restoration than to habitat protection or monitoring and research.

INJURIES ADDRESSED BY RESTORATION ACTIONS

The newspaper brochure asked the following question:

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?... and offered the following choices as answers:

- ☐ *Target restoration activities to all injured resources and services.*
- ☐ *Target all injured resources and services except those biological resources whose populations did not measurably decline because of the spill.*
- ☐ *No preference.*

About 60% of those who expressed views on this issue favored addressing all injured resources and services. Responses from the spill area as a whole were similar to the overall response. However, responses from Kodiak Island showed no strong preference.

All Injured Resources and Services

About 60% of the people who commented on this issue answered, "Target restoration activities to all injured resources and services." Typical comments in support of this answer were the following:

Lack of data makes it difficult to measure population decline accurately.

"Since many injured species had no prespill data and only those who had prespill data could be confirmed as population decline..., to only restore those which could be confirmed (in) decline would be bias." (Kodiak)

"I don't feel that enough info is available to confirm that all species did not decline, such as pink salmon and Pacific herring in particular." (Cordova)

"I have a real problem with the identification of what injured resources are out there. Only the top of the food chain is identified." (Kodiak)

Ecological relationships connect all species whether or not their populations declined.

"Even though a species was not directly affected by the oil spill, the food web relationship affected all species." (Seward)

Long-term effects are uncertain.

"No one knows for certain what the long-term consequences of the oil spill might be." (Old Harbor)

"Declines may be subtle, slow to emerge." (Outside Alaska)

Measurable Decline in Population

About a third of the people who commented on this issue answered, "Target all injured resources and services except those biological resources whose populations did not measurably decline because of the spill." Typical comments in support of this answer were the following:

Emphasizing the most severe injuries is cost-effective.

"Focus efforts where injuries were greatest. Let natural recovery tend to marginally affected resources. Save money for habitat protection!" (Anchorage)

If you can't measure improvement, how do you account for prudent use of funds?

"If a species' population has not declined, then there is no way to tell when restoration has been successful. Money could be misspent." (Valdez)

Other Comments

Some of the comments claimed that the questionnaire oversimplified this issue. They argued that the decision may be a matter of priorities rather than a simple choice or that the choices presented in the brochure missed useful options. A recurrent comment was to address subsistence.

Restore injured subsistence resources.

"Subsistence resources must be restored to prespill quality." (77 individuals, including nearly all who responded from Port Graham, Chenega Bay, and Tatitlek)

Target ecosystems rather than individual species.

"Take the ecosystem view--loss or damage to a part of the system always has some effect on the whole though our science may be too unsophisticated to detect, measure, or understand it." (Kenai)

Address resources most likely to respond to restoration actions.

"Target efforts on those species most apt to respond--not just those most severely damaged." (Cordova)

Set priorities. Some comments suggested different approaches to setting priorities.

"Restoration actions should focus first and foremost on measurable damage to injured resources. ...(T)hen more extensive work could be done." (Seward)

"Emphasize species that are not showing natural recovery..." (Fairbanks)

"Commercially important species that were injured, measurably or not, deserve the greatest restoration effort because of their importance to the people who depend upon them." (Cordova)

None of the above: Rely on natural recovery instead of restoration.

"The more man interjects himself into nature, the more chances there are to foul it up." (Tatitlek)

RESTORATION ACTIONS FOR RECOVERED RESOURCES

The newspaper brochure asked the following question:

Should restoration actions cease when a resource has recovered, or continue in order to enhance the resource?...and offered the following choices as answers:

- ☐ *Cease restoration actions once a resource recovers.*
- ☐ *Continue restoration actions even after a resource has recovered in order to enhance the resource.*
- ☐ *No preference.*

About 60% of those who addressed this issue said that a restoration action should cease when a resource has recovered. Support for this view was slightly weaker within the spill area than outside it. Responses from Prince William Sound and Kenai were comparable to the overall response; those from Kodiak Island showed no strong preference; most of the seven responses from the Alaska Peninsula favored enhancement.

Restore Until Recovery

About 60% of the people who commented on this issue answered, "Cease restoration actions once a resource recovers." Typical comments in support of this answer were the following:

Enhancement may upset the natural balance of the ecosystem.

"Enhanced resources beyond current or natural levels do more damage because of environmental competition for survival, e.g., (salmon farms, hatcheries vs. wild stock)." (Old Harbor)

"The enhancement of a recovered resource could cause damage to another injured resource which has not yet recovered or to resources not damaged by the spill. It will be important to maintain the delicate balance of the ecosystem as a whole in the restoration process." (Valdez)

"Dangerous concept -- enhancing one resource is often at the cost of another. Also contributes to conflict between resource user groups." (Juneau)

This approach makes the most out of limited funds.

"In order to accomplish the most with limited funds, work with a resource until it shows signs of recovery, then let it go on its own." (Valdez)

"Dollars will soon dwindle! Put resource dollars where they will be most effective. Get the biggest bang per buck. Do not squander this opportunity and resource."
(Anchorage)

Enhancement

About a third of the people who commented on this issue answered, "Continue restoration actions even after a resource has recovered in order to enhance the resource." Typical comments in support of this answer were the following:

It is difficult to tell when certain resources or services have recovered.

"Due to the complex nature of a resource such as salmon, it will be difficult to tell when it has recovered." (Cordova)

"Recovery is a subjective term. Those people that depend upon a resource that has been injured may take longer to recover than the resource." (Cordova)

Increased use of the spill area calls for enhancement to restore balance.

"Because the face of the spill areas will never be the same with ever changing conditions, recovered resources is an ambiguous goal to reach. The recreational resources and services in existence at the time of the spill are not suitable for the use now occurring in the spill area. Bringing injured resources and services to appropriate levels would involve some enhancement." (Anchorage)

Other Comments

Many comments supported enhancement only under certain circumstances, such as those listed below.

Enhance only if the resource was in decline before the spill.

"Only if the species was in decline before the spill, then 'enhance' to an acceptable level." (Fairbanks)

Enhance only to replace lost fishing opportunities.

"Return resource to prespill levels and in the case of salmon anadromous streams enhance to offset lost fishing access since the spill." (Cordova)

EFFECTIVENESS OF RESTORATION ACTIONS

The newspaper brochure asked the following question:

Should the plan include only those restoration actions that produce substantial improvement over natural recovery or also those that produce at least some improvement?... and offered the following choices as answers:

- ☐ *Conduct only those restoration actions that provide substantial improvement over natural recovery.*
- ☐ *Conduct restoration actions that provide at least some improvement over natural recovery.*
- ☐ *No preference.*

Those who responded to this question expressed no strong preference overall. However, two-thirds of those who commented on this issue from the spill area favored considering restoration actions that produce substantial improvement as well as those likely to produce at least some improvement. Support for this view was strongest in Prince William Sound and Kenai. Responses from outside the spill area were divided on this issue.

Substantial Improvement

Nearly half of those who commented on this issue answered, "Conduct only those restoration actions that provide substantial improvement over natural recovery." Typical comments in support of this answer were the following:

Funds are limited. You can't afford to do everything.

"Money would be spread too thin to be effective otherwise." (Valdez)

"Money is very limited and the best use is habitat acquisition. Allocate money only where we will get a substantial return for the investment." (Homer)

Experiments may cause damage.

"Just do the best projects. Experimental projects could do damage. Most resources will recover if left alone." (Cordova)

"Practice minimum intervention, lest restoration efforts cause more damage than the original insult." (Outside Alaska)

At Least Some Improvement

About half of all who commented on this issue, including two-thirds of those within the spill area, answered, "Conduct restoration actions that provide at least some improvement over natural recovery." Typical comments in support of this were the following:

Residual effects, like buried oil, still damage uses like subsistence.

"Following the first rationale (substantial improvement) has already been demonstrated as erroneous because buried oil remains in beaches which still damages subsistence resources by leaking out." (73 individuals, including nearly all who responded from Port Graham, Chenega Bay, and Tatitlek)

Even restoration actions whose effects seem small or uncertain may be significant.

"For although initially an action may seem to be small, it may help considerably later." (Kodiak)

"Hard to predict outcome of any action, especially as it is magnified through the food chain." (Seward)

"Even modest improvements may suffice to enable natural recovery." (Outside Alaska)

Other Comments

Some people questioned how decisions about effectiveness would be made. Others said this issue was a matter of priorities.

How do you define "substantial" or "effective"? Some comments questioned who would make these decisions. Others offered their own definition of what makes a restoration action effective.

"Who defines substantial? You have not even been able to define the parameter of impairment 2 years and 1/3 of the money later." (Cordova)

"Trustees should prefer projects which provide lasting protection for injured resources and services. A project which speeds up recovery of a damaged population by a few years is a far less effective use of settlement funds than a project which helps protect populations in perpetuity." (Anchorage)

"..(R)estoration options should be evaluated from the perspective of whether they benefit more than a single resource. The Pacific Seabird Group's preferred options generally would benefit other seabirds (and often other organisms), not just a single species." (Outside Alaska)

Set priorities. Some comments said that restoration actions that produce substantial improvement should be the top priority and less effective actions should have a lower priority.

"While restoration actions that can produce 'at least some improvement' should not be ruled out as a policy matter, as a practical matter, given limited settlement funds, restoration action with only marginal benefits should be accorded an extremely low priority." (Anchorage)

"Substantial improvement is, of course, ideal, but those that would provide some improvement should not be left out." (Valdez)

LOCATION OF RESTORATION ACTIONS

The newspaper brochure asked the following question:

Should restoration actions take place in the spill area only, anywhere in Alaska provided there is a link to injured resources or services, or anywhere in the United States provided there is a link to injured resources or services?...and offered the following choices as answers:

- ☐ *Limit restoration actions to the spill area only.*
- ☐ *Undertake restoration actions anywhere in Alaska there is a link to injured resources or services.*
- ☐ *Undertake restoration actions anywhere in the United States there is a link to injured resources or services.*
- ☐ *No preference.*

Two-thirds of all who responded to this question favored limiting restoration actions to the spill area. Support for this view was even stronger within the spill area, where three-quarters of those who responded would like to see restoration actions limited to the spill area. Fewer than one-tenth of all who commented on this issue favored restoration actions outside Alaska.

Spill Area

Two-thirds of those who responded to this question, including three-fourths of those within the spill area, answered, "Limit restoration actions to the spill area only." Typical comments in support of this answer were the following:

Link to injury is strongest in the spill area.

"We doubt that a well-founded link to injured resources or services can be justified outside the spill area." (73 individuals, including nearly all who responded from Port Graham, Chenega Bay, and Tatitlek)

"In many instances linkages to injured resources and services may be subtle at best. This will be even more the case as distances from the spill affected areas increase." (Cordova)

"I feel that these funds should be used only within PWS, outer Kenai Coast, and Kodiak Island and in proportion to the extent of damage." (Cordova)

Funds are limited and demands within the spill area are great.

"Even a large sum of money such as this can be diluted pretty quickly by trying to spread it too thin." (Kodiak)

"There is not enough money to fund other areas of state. Plenty to do in spill area." (Port Graham)

Alaska Outside the Spill Area

A small proportion of those who commented on this issue answered, "Undertake restoration actions anywhere in Alaska there is a link to injured resources or services." Typical comments in support of this answer were the following:

Restoration actions outside the spill area can sometimes be more effective than those within the spill area, especially for migrating marine mammals or seabirds.

"Mitigation can occur by benefitting seabirds outside the spill area. Supporting the removal of alien species from islands would benefit seabirds overall far more than any other restoration technique." (Homer)

"Some species especially migrant sea mammals and birds continue to decline not because of one local (event), but from interaction all along their life's travels and instincts." (Old Harbor)

Anywhere in the United States

Fewer than 10% of those who commented on this issue answered, "Undertake restoration actions anywhere in the United States there is a link to injured resources or services." Typical comments in support of this answer were the following:

Migrating marine mammals and seabirds were injured and may be helped outside spill area and outside Alaska.

"Example - protecting migratory bird habitat. Injured species do not recognize state boundaries!" (Outside Alaska)

Other Comments

Some people recommended that the spill area be expanded to include Perryville, Ivanof Bay, and the Susitna drainage. Others recommended that the Trustee Council establish guidelines for considering projects outside the spill area.

Expand the "Spill Area" to include Perryville and Ivanof Bay. At public meetings in Chignik Lagoon and Chignik Lake and in the few letters received from Perryville, people expressed strong support for expanding the spill area to include Perryville and Ivanof Bay. Reasons given for this expansion are that the shorelines of these villages were oiled, local commercial and subsistence resources were damaged, and the sockeye salmon run on which these villages depend in Chignik and Black Lakes were also damaged in the spill. Since the public meetings in April, Perryville and Ivanof Bay have been added to the spill area.

"The boundaries you have outlined I think should include all villages (Chignik Bay, Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lakes, Perryville and Ivanof). We all depend on this fishery not just the lagoon and lakes." (Chignik Lagoon)

Expand the "Spill Area" to include the Susitna River drainage.

"The spill has had a tremendous effect on the fish in the Susitna Drainage and it should be included." (Anchorage)

Focus on the spill area, but consider restoration actions outside the spill area under certain circumstances. Some people suggest that the Trustee Council adopt guidelines for determining whether to venture beyond the spill area.

"If there is nothing that can be done in the spill-affected area, only then should you look at proposals outside the spill-affected area." (Seldovia)

"The following hierarchy represents the most direct means of achieving this objective (offsetting adverse impacts to fish and wildlife populations and their habitats): 1) Benefit species affected where they were affected, 2) Benefit species affected as close as possible to where they were affected, 3) Benefit other species in the spill area, and 4) Benefit other species as close as possible to the spill area." (Juneau)

"The spill area should be the priority, and anything outside that area should be secondary." (Nanwalek)

"Allow actions outside the spill area for species with continuing population decline (lower priority)." (Anchorage)

OPPORTUNITIES FOR HUMAN USE

The newspaper brochure asked the following question:

To what extent should restoration actions be used to create opportunities for human use of the spill area?...and offered the following choices as answers:

- ☐ *Do not conduct restoration actions that create opportunities for human use.*
- ☐ *Conduct restoration actions to protect existing human use.*
- ☐ *In addition to restoration actions that protect existing human use, also conduct actions that increase existing human use.*
- ☐ *In addition to activities that protect or increase existing human use, also conduct actions that encourage appropriate new uses.*
- ☐ *No preference.*

There was no strong preference among the four answers offered in the newspaper brochure. However, only 13% of the comments favored creating appropriate new uses. To understand public opinion on this issue, it is important to read the comments themselves. We have included typical comments in this section.

No New Opportunities for Human Use

About one-fifth of all those who responded to this question answered, "Do not conduct restoration actions that create opportunities for human use." A typical comment in support of this answer was the following:

Actions that protect or increase existing human use are unrelated to restoration.

"Protection of existing human use is desirable but it is a separate issue from restoration of the natural habitat and wildlife. Use these funds for restoration activities."
(Outside Alaska)

Protect Existing Human Use

About one-third of all those who responded to this question, including about half of those from outside Alaska, answered, "Conduct restoration actions to protect existing human use." A typical comment in support of this answer was the following:

Actions that decrease the impact of human use promote restoration.

"Protecting overused areas is a good idea. Otherwise use NO funds to promote human activities in the spill affected areas as human use is potentially damaging. Let it occur naturally without promoting more." (Homer)

Protect and Increase Existing Human Use

About a quarter of all those who responded to this question, answered, "In addition to restoration actions that protect existing human use, also conduct actions that increase existing human use." Typical comments in support of this answer were the following:

Actions that increase existing human use improve the lifestyle of those affected by the spill.

"Subsistence, sport and commercial fish runs and an enhanced recreation industry will benefit PWS residents whose lifestyle has been altered by the spill." (76 individuals including nearly all who responded from Port Graham, Chenega Bay, and Tatitlek)

New uses should be near existing communities.

"New uses are OK, but should exist close to towns and villages that encourage use close by and would not create disturbances in pristine areas of the sound and coast." (Valdez)

Appropriate New Uses

Only 13% of all those who responded to this question answered, "In addition to restoration actions that protect or increase existing human use, also conduct actions that encourage appropriate new uses." Typical comments in support of this answer were the following:

Let people enjoy the spill area.

"Spend the money to let more people enjoy the Sound. Build more boat harbors! Create new fish runs! Build more cabins! Use the Sound. Don't lock it up!" (Valdez)

Projects are "appropriate" if they divert use away from sensitive areas.

"The key word is appropriate. Existing use should be protected, but use has increased as a result of EVOS publicity. Therefore, appropriate management of human use may entail increasing use in some areas to decrease impact on others. In this event, increasing use projects are appropriate. We should not actively seek to increase use of the spill area in general through projects." (Matanuska-Susitna Borough)

Other Comments

Several comments express concern about how new facilities would be maintained. Others favored increasing certain uses, but not others.

How will new facilities be maintained?

"Oil spill monies should not be spent on infrastructure projects without a clear vision of the future maintenance funding of those projects." (Cordova)

CATEGORIES OF RESTORATION

HABITAT PROTECTION AND ACQUISITION

Habitat Protection and Acquisition received the greatest share of public comment. Its place in the restoration program was discussed in almost every letter, brochure, and public meeting. It received overwhelming support as a part of the plan. The major disagreement about habitat protection was on emphasis: what should be emphasized and how much. In addition, hundreds of people recommended various areas for acquisition and protection -- 50 areas in all.

The newspaper brochure asked four questions:

- Do you agree that habitat protection and acquisition should be a part of the plan?
- What type of habitat should be emphasized: habitat for resources, services, or both?
- Recommendations for specific purchases or protection.
- Spending: What emphasis should the Trustee Council place on habitat protection and acquisition?

Should Habitat Protection and Acquisition be a Part of the Plan?

The newspaper brochure asked the following question:

Do you agree that habitat protection and acquisition should be a part of the plan? The choices were:

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes

Almost all responses supported including habitat protection and acquisition in the restoration plan. This sentiment was expressed by almost 90% of those who returned a brochure and the overwhelming majority of those who wrote letters. The extent of support varied little depending on location. The only exception was the Alaska Peninsula, where six of the seven brochures returned from Chignik Lagoon and Perryville (the only villages from the Alaska Peninsula that returned brochures) said habitat protection should not be part of the plan.

Comments supporting habitat protection and acquisition. Hundreds of people expressed a strong sentiment without giving detailed reasons. However, many comments contained reasons for supporting habitat protection and acquisition. Recurring reasons are summarized below.

Active restoration is ineffective; recovery will occur without our intervention. Many people said that they came to their conclusion to support habitat protection because they believe that most human action to speed up recovery is ineffective -- that nature will achieve recovery on its own.

"...(I)t is better to just acquire habitat and basically say God knows best. We know a little bit, but we don't know enough...We have to admit that all the queen's horses and all of her men just cannot put it together again. There are some excellent ideas out there, but I believe habitat acquisition is the best way to spend money." (Seward)

"Recovery of species will occur naturally, even without intervention or spending -- (you) should allocate most funds for critical habitat acquisition." (Juneau)

"It seems that there is very little that can be done to cost-effectively restore injured resources and services other than through land and habitat acquisition." (Anchorage)

"We simply cannot fix a broken ecosystem. Therefore, I am recommending that at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection." (Outside Alaska)

Either buy habitat or the agencies will squander the money.

"Acquisition would at least be a permanent accomplishment for the E-V Trust Funds as opposed to pumping the respective agencies with funds for a plethora of studies of dubious value." (Kodiak)

"Something good must come out of all this. Habitat acquisition is the only tangible thing that can." (Outside Alaska)

Buying land is the key to the rural way of life.

"We believe that habitat protection and acquisition should be a major component of the Restoration Plan. People want to live, work, and visit these lands because of their natural resources in a wilderness setting. If those resources are conserved, they will be the key to the continuation of the rural Alaska way of life." (Old Harbor)

Habitat is needed for a sustainable economy.

"Simply stated: intact forest lands can and do provide an essential biologic foundation for permanent jobs and strong, sustainable economies. It would be tragic, to say the least, if the ecosystems biological resources and coastal communities of the Exxon Valdez impact region were to finally recover from the spill, only to suffer further devastation as a result of unsustainable, 'boom and bust' development activities, in particular clearcut logging." (Anchorage)

"Tourism will provide more long-term employment than short-term unsustainable logging. Tourists don't want to see stumps." (Cordova)

Stop logging (and other development). Many comments urged the Trustee Council to stop clearcut logging. Others encouraged the Council to prevent habitat loss from other types of development activities as well.

"This (habitat protection) must be done soon, before logging, mining, and recreation developments interfere with the integrity of the ecosystem as a whole." (Cordova)

"I recommend that at least 80% of the remaining funds be used for habitat protection. If this action isn't taken, hundreds of thousands of acres of private forest land will be clearcut. This will only add to the devastating consequences of the Valdez oil spill. Please help!" (Outside Alaska)

Thank you for Kachemak Bay and Seal Bay. Many letters began with a thank you for the Trustee Council action to purchase Kachemak Bay and Seal Bay.

"I am writing to voice my support of the use of Exxon settlement funds for habitat acquisition in the spill affected area. I applaud the designation of funds for purchases in Kachemak Bay and Seal Bay on Afognak Island." (Homer)

Comments opposing habitat protection and acquisition. Between 5% and 10% of the responses opposed the use of habitat protection either in all cases or in the specific instance that was the subject of the comment. Those that did, however, often used strong language to reflect their disbelief in what was happening. The recurring comments are summarized below.

So much land is already publicly owned.

"Too much government land in Alaska. Not enough privately owned." (Homer)

"I can't figure out why we are going to buy land. What is the government doing buying more land when they own 97% of the State of Alaska?" (Anchorage)

Buying land is not restoration.

"How many trees were damaged in the spill?" (Seward)

"Owning land will not help prevent other spills or help injured resources by itself." (Seward)

Don't restore the fish by hurting the timber industry.

"The logging industry has truly blessed our family and benefited our community. Please do not buy this timber, we will be losing our jobs, and our own will be due for more hard times. This money should not be used for more hardships for the people of Cordova." (Cordova)

With all the budget cuts coming to the agencies, we're using money to buy land? This sentiment was mostly expressed at the meeting at Chignik Lagoon.

"It doesn't make any sense to me to buy habitat...It doesn't make sense to buy habitat if you're going to cut back the Department of Fish and Game so you can't monitor it...If they want habitat and stuff like that, let the tree huggers buy it." (Chignik Lagoon)

Native ownership is important to Native people. Some Native speakers in many regions expressed concern about losing their ownership.

"Our land was sold once and it took so long for us to get it back again." (Cordova)

"Thanks but no thanks. Our land is all we have left and we'll keep it, thank you." (Chenega Bay)

Other comments about habitat protection and acquisition. We received a few comments that discussed land management, or the way in which habitat should be protected.

Public land, or land purchased by the Trustee Council should be managed for restoration.

"Covenants should contain specific language that these areas (those acquired for habitat and viewsheds areas) must be managed for habitat and viewshed restoration....We would like to see the Restoration Plan include an administrative alternative that allowed a non-profit agency, such as The Nature Conservancy, to manage conservation areas for either private or government landholders." (Valdez)

"I heard that for land acquired under restoration, the state might consider selling it. I would like to see it locked up under some type of sanctuary status." (Homer)

"While there is plenty of talk here about acquiring land, there is nothing about funding for management of these lands once they are acquired from private sources or even who will manage them. If funding goes into acquiring land, then funding needs to go to manage them." (Anchorage)

Type of purchase: easements versus timber rights versus fee simple purchase. Only a handful of people commented about the type of purchase. However, there were not enough comments to indicate any trends.

What Habitat Types, if Any, Should be Emphasized?

The full text of the brochure question was:

Protection and acquisition will include all habitat types, but may emphasize one over another. Please indicate the habitat types, if any, that should be emphasized. The brochure choices were:

- ☐ *Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important to injured resources.*
- ☐ *Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important for human use (important scenic areas and human use areas).*
- ☐ *Place equal emphasis on acquiring the most important habitats for injured species and on the most important habitat for human use (scenic and human use areas).*
- ☐ *Other.*

Responses were almost evenly split between emphasis on habitat for injured resources and equal emphasis on habitat for injured resources and human use. Very few favored emphasis on habitat important for human use alone. There were some differences among the regions within the spill area. Four-fifths of responses from Kodiak Island (and over 90% of those in Old Harbor) chose "equal emphasis." The brochure questionnaires returned from the Native villages of Prince William Sound and Kenai almost unanimously chose "other" and wrote in their preference for protecting habitat for subsistence. Very few comments were made on this subject other than through the brochure response form.

Below are some common reasons people gave for making their choice. (No reasons are given for choosing *emphasize habitat important for human use* because few people made that choice.)

Reasons for selecting *emphasize habitat important to injured resources*. Below are some reasons given for selecting this choice.

Species first, humans second.

"After critical habitat needs are met, then consider human uses. When choosing between similar habitat acquisitions, factor in the human use value to help make the choice." (Anchorage)

"Concentrate on natural habitats for all forms of wildlife. The human uses are secondary and will succeed if the natural habitats are secure." (Outside Alaska)

Resources only.

"I think it's more important to help the animals than having a scenic area for people." (Anchorage)

"Habitat for increased human use does not need to be acquired. Forest Service and state parks land offer ample opportunity for human recreation. (Some may need additional development.) Money should be for species injured." (Location unknown)

Reasons for selecting *place equal emphasis on the most important habitats for injured species and on the most important habitats for human use.*

Humans were injured too.

"Humans are an injured resource, especially in 'oil spill' communities like Cordova." (Cordova)

"Since human recreation was a highly injured service, there is no real contradiction to be resolved here." (Anchorage)

Place equal emphasis on humans and species.

"In our experience, many areas which have high value as habitat also are highly valued by the user seeking wilderness values. Thus, many parcels could meet both criteria. There should be stipulations to preserve wilderness values (i.e., timber) and allow recreation access." (Matanuska-Susitna Borough)

Reasons for selecting "Other." One hundred and fifteen people did not choose any of the choices the brochure offered. Instead, they chose "other" and wrote in their own choice. Eighty of these people said we should protect habitat for subsistence. The other 35 people offered various ideas but there were no strong patterns in their comments.

Subsistence.

"We agree to land purchase only from willing sellers and absolutely oppose land condemnation. We recommend protecting habitat for subsistence." (80 people from Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, Port Graham, Cordova, Anchorage, other areas of Alaska, and from outside Alaska, including nearly all who responded from the Native villages of Prince William Sound and Kenai)

Where Should the Trustee Council Purchase Habitat?

The brochure asked people to describe "an area you would like the Trustee Council to acquire or protect." Many people did.

The "Citizen's Vision." The largest number of comments (271 letters) recommended purchase of seven areas called the "citizen's vision." Almost two-thirds originated outside of Alaska, and few came from the spill area. Below is a typical letter showing justification for each area.

"1. **Port Gravina/Orca Bay:** The old growth forests of eastern Prince William Sound near Cordova provide exceptional habitat for spill-injured species and support high value wilderness recreation and tourism. 2. **Port Fidalgo:** On-going logging activities here threaten the densely forested habitat along sheltered bays near Tatitlek and Valdez. 3. **Knight Island Passage:** Rugged mountainous islands with intimate bays provide habitat for spill-impacted species such as killer whales, harbor seals, bald eagles and salmon. 4. **Kenai Fjords National Park:** One of Alaska's crown jewels, the heart is threatened by logging and development on private lands within the park. 5. **Port Chatham:** This is the last stretch of intact forest habitat along the tip of the outer Kenai Coast. 6. **Shuyak Straits:** The Sitka spruce forest on northern Afognak is home to marbled murrelets, salmon, brown bear, elk and deer. 7. **Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge:** Although logging is not a threat here, other development activities would jeopardize prime brown bear habitat and other wildlife values."

Many of the letters supporting the "citizen's vision" went on to say:

"Purchasing these habitats would be the best way to guarantee recovery of the areas affected by the spill and would protect them from further injury. It would also preserve valuable tourist attractions and, most important, our unique and priceless Alaskan heritage. Buying wildlife habitat should in fact be the central focus of the restoration plan and should cover broad areas, including entire watersheds."

Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. In addition to the 271 letters advocating the "citizen's vision" outlined above, 106 other letters advocated purchase of private inholdings from willing sellers in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. This was the largest number of comments received for a single area.

Seventy letters from outside Alaska came on a form supplied by the Great Bear Foundation of Montana.

"Please register my vote for Alternative 2 among the restoration plans you are considering. As someone interested in the best form of environmental recovery from the Exxon oil spill, I wish to see the greatest amount of threatened wildlife habitat in the spill zone acquired. Alternative 2 dedicates 91% of the remaining \$600 million in the fund to habitat acquisition. In addition, my highest priority for lands to be acquired are Native inholdings and other private parcels from willing sellers in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge."

Other letters, from the City of Kodiak, Kodiak Villages, other areas in Alaska, and from outside Alaska advocated purchase of the refuge inholdings for a variety of reasons:

"Koniag (Corporation) has long maintained that its Karluk and Sturgeon River former wildlife refuge lands on the west side of Kodiak must be reacquired to have a bear refuge worthy of the name." (Kodiak)

An unusually large number of letters advocating purchase of the refuge inholdings came from organizations: Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc.; Boone and Crockett Club; Game Conservation International; Great Bear Foundation; International Association for Bear Research and Management; International Wild Waterfowl Association; Kodiak Audubon Society; Koniag Inc.; National Audubon Society; National Rifle Association (co-signed by Wildlife Legislative Fund of America, and Safari Club International); National Wildlife Refuge Association; and Old Harbor Native Corporation.

The purchase of private inholdings within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge was also strongly supported at public meetings in Old Harbor and Akhiok.

"To whom it may concern I would like to see the lands on the south end of Kodiak Island bouth to protect the land for the bears and animals. Seems every year there is getting more and more building going up around here. We would like the lands to remain the same. If sold to the wrong hands it could be strongly developed."
(Akhiok)

Areas near Cordova. In addition to comments advocating purchase of the "citizen's vision" areas, many comments focused on the potential purchase of Eyak lands at Power Creek, Eyak Lake, Orca Narrows, and nearby areas.

Supporting purchases. Forty-one letters, mostly from Cordova, supported purchases around Eyak Lake. Reasons cited include effect on wildlife, tourist industry, views, drinking water, and "atrocious logging practices."

"Support the Trustee Council buying timber rights for Power Creek, Eyak Lake, and other areas in Prince William Sound. Most important thing to protect is the highly visible areas along main PWS traffic routes so tourists won't get bad impressions. It's also important to protect salmon streams since they are important to commercial fishing." (Cordova)

"I urge the Trustee Council to support the agreement now being negotiated with the Eyak Corporation to acquire and protect Power Creek and Eyak Lake and Nelson Bay lands. I am disgruntled about the clear-cutting and the effects this has on wildlife habitat." (Cordova)

Letters advocating some purchases, but against purchase of Orca Narrows. Three letters and one petition advocated purchase of Eyak Lake and Power Creek, but not Orca Narrows.

"We the residents of Cordova, Alaska are against any purchases of timber other than Eyak River, Eyak Lake, and Power Creek areas. By including Orca Narrows in the timber buy out it would eliminate logging in the Cordova area." (petition from Cordova signed by 69 people)

"My husband...began fishing in 1975...in 1990, he had to find another career. Indirectly the 1989 oil spill ruined his job....Fortunately he got a full-time job with the local logging company...it has allowed lifelong Cordova residents, such as us, to remain in our town that we love. Spending allocated funds to buy back timber in PWS is senseless...Should the same money be used to help restore what damage was done to our community destroy my families livelihood once more....I am not against the buying of the lands near Eyak Lake and Power Creek in order to protect Cordova's fishing streams, but the Orca Narrows do not pose any threat to the fisheries." (Cordova)

Afognak Island. In addition to the letters recommending purchase of "citizen's vision" areas, approximately a dozen people (approximately half from the spill area and half from elsewhere in Alaska) suggested further purchases on Afognak Island. Many of these also thanked the Trustee Council for their recent purchase at Seal Bay.

"(Priorities for habitat protection): #1 Seal Bay lands, #2 Pauls and Laura Lake Chain, #3 Shuyak Straits conservation unit, #4 Long Lagoon area." (Kodiak)

"The Shuyak Straits/Northern Afognak lands are also of special interest to our members (the Kodiak Audubon Society). Not only are these lands and coastal habitat home to many species that suffered substantial injury to the spill, this wilderness also offers magnificent scenic and recreation values. Acquisition of these ecosystems would insure recovery and protect many resources and services from further degradation." (Kodiak)

Kachemak Bay. Like Afognak, many letters thanked the Trustee Council for their purchase of Kachemak Bay. One other recommended additional purchases adjacent to the park, and two recommended purchase of Gull Island.

Kenai Fjords National Park. In addition to people recommending purchase of the seven "citizen's vision" areas, almost two dozen people recommended purchase of inholdings in Kenai Fjords National Park. The comments were received primarily from Seward but also from Anchorage and around Alaska.

"I would like to see oil spill money used to purchase Native land. English Bay or Port Graham is willing to sell back to Kenai Fjords National Park. The coastal parcels in question are vital components of the park ecosystem for resource protection and visitor use." (Seward)

There was also extensive discussion of Kenai Fjords National Park inholdings at the Seward public meeting.

Other areas. Hundreds of people recommended areas for purchase. Table 1 shows the areas recommended, and the number of times those areas were mentioned. With the exception of Orca Narrows, virtually all comments are recommendations for purchase or protection. As described earlier, Orca Narrows had mixed response. The numbers beside each parcel *do not* include recommendations made as part of the "citizen's vision" package.

Also, the Pacific Seabird Group recommended 51 seabird colonies for acquisition. They are not included in the table. Their recommendations include 34 seabird colonies outside the spill area and 17 colonies in the vicinity of Kodiak Island and Gull Island in Kachemak Bay.

Table 1. Areas Recommended for Purchase or Protection

<u># of</u> <u>cmts</u>	<u>Prince William Sound</u>	<u># of</u> <u>cmts</u>	<u>Prince William Sound</u> (cont'd)
2	Bainbridge Island	5	Sheep Bay
3	Chenega Island	5	Simpson Bay
1	Chugach National Forest	2	Two Moon Bay
113	Cordova area private lands (excluding Orca Narrows -- see Orca Bay)	1	Windy Bay
5	Dangerous Passage		<u>Kenai Area</u>
6	Eshamy/Jackpot Bay	1	Chrome Bay
2	Evans Bay	2	Gull Island
4	Fish Bay	1	Kamishak Bay
2	Hawkins Island	300	Kenai Fjords National Park (271 from "Citizens Vision", 106 other)
1	Hinchinbrook Island	2	Kenai Peninsula
1	Icy Bay	271	Port Chatham (all from "Citizens Vision")
278	Knight Island (271 from "Citizens Vision", 7 other)	1	Rocky Bay
1	Knowles Head		<u>Kodiak Area</u>
3	Latouche Island	11	Afognak Island
3	Montague Island	2	Fox/Red Fox Bay
2	Naked Island	2	Karluk River
7	Nelson Bay	8	Kodiak Island
3	Olsen Bay	378	Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (271 from "Citizens Vision", 106 other comments)
312 ¹	Orca Bay/Narrows (271 from "Citizens Vision, 41 other. <i>In addition, 3 letters and a 69 person petition opposed acquiring this area</i>)	2	Long Lagoon
1	Patton Bay	2	Pauls & Laura Lake Chain
275	Port Fidalgo (271 from "Citizens Vision", 4 other)	277	Shuyak Island/Strait (271 from "Citizens Vision", 6 other)
275	Port Gravina (including Bear Trap Bay; 271 from "Citizens Vision", 4 other)	2	Sitkalidak Island
1	Red Head	1	Sturgeon River
3	Rude River		<u>General</u>
		1	Tongass National Forest

¹Orca Narrows/Orca Bay was the only area that people specifically stated that they were opposed to acquiring.

NOTE: Comments in support of the Citizen's Vision (Port Gravina/Orca Bay; Port Fidalgo; Knight Island Passage, Kenai Fjords National Park, Port Chatham and Shuyak Straits) are reported by individual area. We received 271 responses in support of the Citizen's Vision.

Questions About Spending

The question about spending asked, *What emphasis should be placed on Habitat Protection and Acquisition?* People were asked what percentage of the remaining civil settlement fund should be allocated to habitat protection acquisition. They answered by choosing one of the five alternatives that contained a percentage that fit their views, or by writing in a percentage of their own.

People's answers differed significantly by location: the average of spill-area responses differed from those of other Alaskan residents and from those outside Alaska. There was also some difference by region of the spill area. The largest average allocation to habitat protection from within the spill area were from people living in Old Harbor and Akhiok.

This question received more comment than any other. More than 1,000 people gave specific percentages that reflected their emphasis. This was much larger than the 650 responses typical of other brochure questions. Most of the additional responses were from outside of Alaska. Many others wrote in giving their support without specifying numbers.

Table 2. Average Allocation of the Remaining Civil Settlement Fund to Habitat Protection and Acquisition

	Origin of Response			
	Spill Area	Other Alaska	Outside Alaska	All ¹ Responses
No. of Responses (%)	414 (40%)	164 (16%)	436 (42%)	1,028 (100%)
Average Allocation	60%	42%	81%	66%

¹ Total includes 14 responses from unknown origin.

Spill area. People from the spill area allocated an average of about 60% of the remaining settlement funds to habitat protection. Allocations varied from 0% to 92%. As many people picked between 40%-50% as picked 91% (Alternative #2).

An exception was the Kodiak Region. The average allocation for this region was approximately 80% -- the highest in the spill area. About three-fourths of the responses from Kodiak were from Old Harbor and Akhiok. Most of them picked Alternative #2 which allocates 91% of the remaining settlement to habitat protection.

The only areas where people allocated an average of less than 40% to habitat protection were the City of Kenai (15 people, averaging approximately 25%), and Valdez (17 people, approximately 35%). In addition, six of the seven brochures returned from Chignik

Lagoon and Perryville (the only villages on the Alaska Peninsula that returned brochures) said habitat protection should not be part of the restoration plan.

Alaska, outside the spill area. We received about 160 responses from places in Alaska outside the spill area. They allocated an average of about 40% of the remaining settlement funds to habitat protection. Allocations varied from 0% to 91%.

Outside Alaska. Responses from outside of Alaska were not widely dispersed. Most specified 80% or Alternative #2. A few specified less; a very few specified nothing.

Of the 436 responses received from outside Alaska, 154 individuals did not fill out the brochure but wrote letters requesting that 80% be allocated to habitat protection. Another 102 advocated Alternative #2. Many others wrote in favoring habitat protection without specifying a percentage. Considering those that answered the brochure, and the letters that specified a percentage, the average amount recommended for habitat protection was approximately 81%.

The overall average. The average amount that was allocated to habitat protection and acquisition, considering all responses that either answered the brochure question or wrote in specifying a percentage, was approximately 66%.

MONITORING AND RESEARCH

The brochure asked three questions about monitoring and research.

- In addition to Recovery and Restoration monitoring, should the Trustee Council also conduct other monitoring activities?
- If "Yes," what activities?
- What emphasis should be placed on research and monitoring?

These questions received significant discussion at the public meetings, in letters, and brochure comments. The greatest interest was in Ecological Monitoring. A commonly expressed view was that something was wrong with the ecosystem, but that exactly what was wrong was not understood. They also said that this concept was not captured by the Trustee Council's list of injured species. Ecological monitoring and research was often supported as a way to determine what was wrong, and to understand the natural variation of many species.

Some of the people who supported ecological monitoring also said that monitoring and research will be required for more than ten years. Some of these people also said they supported an endowment to fund the continuing research. The comments concerning endowments are summarized in the Endowment section of this report, pages 45-50.

Should the Trustee Council Conduct Additional Monitoring?

The full text of the newspaper brochure question concerning monitoring is below:

To effectively conduct restoration, it is necessary to monitor recovery and to monitor the effectiveness of individual restoration activities. It is also possible to conduct other monitoring activities: Ecological monitoring and restoration research. In addition to Recovery and Restoration monitoring, should the Trustee Council also conduct other monitoring activities? The brochure choices were:

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes

There was strong support for additional monitoring activities; approximately 80% of all people responding favored additional monitoring. The extent of support was similar within the spill area, elsewhere in Alaska, and outside Alaska. Akhiok was the only community where people opposed additional monitoring and research (9 responses, 6 opposed). Mixed responses were received from the City of Kenai (17 responses). All other communities showed strong support.

If Yes, What Activities?

The newspaper brochure asked:

Please indicate which monitoring and research activities you believe are appropriate. The choices were:

- ☐ *Ecological Monitoring*
- ☐ *Restoration Research*
- ☐ *Other*

The newspaper brochure defined Ecological Monitoring as "monitor the general ecosystem health to identify problems and prepare for future spills." Restoration Research was defined as "basic and applied research to benefit injured resources and services." It used the term to mean research into new restoration techniques. However, the comments indicate that many people understood the term "research" to mean using science to figure out what's wrong. The comments people wrote on this topic were similar regardless of whether they supported ecological monitoring or restoration research.

Because of the confusion in terminology, the answers to this question are difficult to interpret. However, of those who answered "Yes" to the question concerning additional research and monitoring, ecological monitoring received the greatest support. This was true within the spill area, elsewhere in Alaska, and outside Alaska. Exceptions were Valdez where research was more strongly favored, and Seward where opinions were mixed.

Some Native communities were also an exception to the trend. In Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, and Port Graham, the most popular choice was "Other."

Comments favoring ecological monitoring and restoration research. People who favored ecological monitoring and those who favored restoration research often gave similar reasons. Frequently cited reasons are summarized below.

Knowledge of ecosystems is important. Many of the people who commented said that basic ecosystem information is needed and indicated that long-term comprehensive monitoring may be a way of obtaining that information.

"The ecosystem of PWS and the Gulf of Alaska are poorly understood. Ecological monitoring at the ecosystem level would be very valuable." (Cordova)

"This would provide needed information to aid in direction of efforts to restore and maintain the resources at optimum levels." (Old Harbor)

Baseline research. People who commented expressed their support of scientific research to help understand the ecosystem and to gather baseline information to prepare for the next oil spill.

"Baseline research about the marine and coastal environments will benefit the whole state for years to come. Focus on ecosystem relationships and also wildlife population censuses." (Anchorage)

"What we all need is the research to devise the strategy for the inevitable next spill." (Juneau)

Fisheries research.

"...(C)ontinued support for scientific monitoring and research is essential, particularly fisheries research. Continued monitoring and research is especially important to ensure proper understanding of ecosystem impacts. Monitoring and research should be focused narrowly on single species or populations but include degradation of habitats, chronic and sublethal effects, including changes in physiological or biochemical changes in productivity." (Anchorage)

Monitoring and research programs should be long-term. People who supported ecosystem monitoring sometimes stated that a monitoring and research program should not be limited to the 10-year settlement period. Many of these people also recommended establishing an endowment that would guarantee long-term funding for monitoring and research.

"Only long-term research and monitoring studies will provide the kind of information needed to assess future spills. Most studies that only last a few years do not provide very useful information because of natural variability!" (Anchorage)

"Because good, reliable monitoring takes years, (fish cycles are 4-6 yrs.) the benefits from an endowment will allow those type time frames which don't fit as well in the 8 years remaining of the current funds. There's a strong lack of good baseline data on most species and it's a guess to figure impacts without good baselines. An endowment will help establish those baselines." (Valdez)

Comments favoring "Other." In Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, and Port Graham, the most popular choice was "Other" and the vast majority of these people wrote "Archaeological Monitoring," or they wrote "Restoration research is an invitation to overspending in this area, particularly basic research." Many wrote both. The comment concerning archaeological monitoring was received 75 times, and the comment concerning overspending was received 69 times. While most of these comments were from Chenega Bay and Port Graham, they also came from Tatitlek, Alaskans from outside the spill area, and from outside Alaska.

Comments opposed to additional monitoring. Most comments opposed to additional research and monitoring focused on the cost and on "wasteful and endless studies."

"Please do not allow spill funds to be frittered away on bureaucracy. Studies sound like they make sense, when they usually just spend dollars." (Anchorage)

"Do not piss money away on scientists." (Anchorage)

"Too much monitoring in the affected areas might do more harm than good." (Seward)

Questions About Spending

The newspaper brochure also asked, *What emphasis should be placed on Research and Monitoring?* People could select one of the five brochure alternatives (which allocated from 0% to 10% of the remaining settlement fund to monitoring and research), or they could write in a percentage.

The range of responses was relatively narrow. Few people wrote 0%, and less than a fifth wrote a percentage greater than 10%. Table 3 shows that the average allocations are also within a narrow range: 9% - 12%. However, a few communities did depart from this range. The highest community averages were found in responses from the City of Kodiak (27 responses, 12%) and Seward (23 responses, 14%). The lowest was from Old Harbor (120 responses, 5%) and Akhiok (7 responses, 5%).

Table 3. Average Allocation of the Remaining Civil Settlement Fund to Monitoring and Research

	Origin of Response			
	Spill Area	Other Alaska	Outside Alaska	All ¹ Responses
No. of Responses (%)	413 (62%)	162 (24%)	78 (12%)	665 (100%)
Average Allocation	9%	12%	9%	9%

¹ Total includes 12 responses from unknown origin.

The numbers in Table 3 *do not* include 103 responses, all but one from outside Alaska, that requested 80% for habitat acquisition and protection and "20% of the funds for

fisheries studies and management programs." Because this 20% could arguably be intended for a variety of fishery-related activities, only one of which is research and monitoring, it is not included in the averages cited above. If the individuals had intended the 20% to be used for monitoring and research, the average percentage for all responses would rise from 9% to 11%.

GENERAL RESTORATION

General Restoration actions restore injured resources and services by directly manipulating resources and human uses. This can include management changes, manipulation of habitats, or construction projects. Examples include creating salmon spawning channels, removing predators from seabird colonies, building recreational facilities, and removing oil from mussel beds. General Restoration does not include habitat protection and acquisition, research or monitoring.

Questions About Spending

The newspaper brochure asked only one question about general restoration. It asked what emphasis should be placed upon it, and gave people the opportunity to select an alternative that fit their views or write percentage allocations of their own. Responses are summarized by region in Table 4.

Table 4. Average Allocation of the Remaining Civil Settlement Fund to General Restoration

	Origin of Response			
	Spill Area	Other Alaska	Outside Alaska	All Responses
No. of Responses (%)	410 (62%)	162 (26%)	76 (12%)	648 (100%)
Average Allocation	16%	19%	8%	16%

We received 648 responses that allocated funding for General Restoration. General Restoration contains a wide variety of activities, and comments gave a variety of allocations. The average emphasis was 16% of the remaining civil settlement funds.

Alternatives #1 and #2 allocated no money to general restoration, and fully 42% of all responses allocated no money to this category, usually by choosing alternative #2 or writing in 0%. About 60% of responses from the spill area allocated some funding to general restoration as compared to about three-quarters of people from elsewhere in Alaska, and about 40% of those from outside Alaska. Few comments from any location advocated more than 50% for this category.

The numbers in Table 4 *do not* include 58 responses, primarily from Chenega Bay and

Cordova but also from Anchorage and outside of Alaska, that stated: "With respect to the...(list of General Restoration options in the newspaper brochure) specific services and resources listed would best be restored under alternative five (5)." The newspaper brochure allocated 48% for General Restoration in Alternative 5. Because the people who wrote this comment did not necessarily support the presentation of Alternative 5 for other restoration categories (i.e., Habitat Protection or Monitoring and Research) these percentages are not included in Table 4. If the individuals intended that 48% be allocated to general restoration activities, the average percentage for all responses would rise from 16% to 19%.

Kodiak Island responses allocated the lowest average figure, advocating that approximately 7% of funds be spent on General Restoration. This is largely due to 120 responses from Old Harbor indicating a strong preference for a smaller percentage. Conversely, responses from other spill area communities allocated significantly more than the average. Allocations to general restoration from the communities of Kenai, Seward, and Nanwalek averaged approximately 30%, and Valdez and the City of Kodiak averaged approximately 20%.

Reasons for opposing General Restoration. Most of the comments that favored General Restoration focused on specific projects rather than the category as a whole. However, there were many comments that opposed all General Restoration activities. Two recurring reasons are summarized below.

"We (Wilderness Society, Alaska Region) oppose virtually all enhancement and manipulation forms of restoration (i.e., "general restoration") because there is little evidence that they would be effective, and these kinds of restoration generally address only one single species....We also oppose funding for projects, such as roads, ports, "Sealife Centers," trails, cabins, visitor centers, mariculture, or other infrastructure development as these are regular agency programs or are inappropriate under the restoration goals of the civil or criminal settlement." (Anchorage)

"In general, let Mother Nature handle re-populating the critters." (Seward)

General Restoration could cause damage. Other comments urged the Trustee Council to carefully consider whether General Restoration projects could cause additional environmental harm.

"...(R)estoration activities may actually be detrimental to a second population if there is not adequate observation and research." (Fairbanks)

"Trustees should not fund projects which harm a damaged resource or service. For example, a hatchery project which increases the numbers of a certain species but reduces genetic diversity by damaging wild stocks should not be funded. Projects which

increase human use at the expense of damaged resources must not be funded."
(Anchorage)

Frequently Addressed General Restoration Topics

Over 350 comments suggested specific General Restoration actions. Removal of residual oil, archaeological resources and restoration of subsistence and fisheries received particularly strong support. We also received comments on recreation, facilities in individual communities, predator removal on seabird colonies, and projects for birds, fish, and marine mammals.

Clean oiled beaches and mussel beds. Many people were concerned about continued oiling and over 100 comments urged additional cleanup. Cleaning oiled beaches and mussel beds received strong support from many areas, particularly Chenega Bay, Port Graham, and Cordova. Most of the comments indicated that oiling continued to impact both subsistence and recreation.

"While the Trustees are considering mussel bed decontamination, they should also plan to restore gravel beaches which periodically release oil in subsistence and recreation areas, by removing the contamination." (54 individuals from Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, Cordova, Fairbanks, Anchorage, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, and outside Alaska)

"Oil ought to be removed because persistence continues a major threat to the environment....We (Pacific Rim Villages Coalition, Ltd.) have recommended immediate implementation of appropriate technology to remove oil, which we assert needs no further study as the cause of 'poor or slow development.'" (Anchorage)

"Residual oil in the substrate appears to have a continuing effect on some recreation activities." (Anchorage)

However, a few comments stated that enough had been spent on cleaning beaches and additional cleanup should not be funded.

"Spend no more on "cleanup" of the spill. Nature will take care of that from here on."
(Anchorage)

Archaeology. Strong support for restoring archaeological resources came from Prince William Sound and Kodiak Island villages, Anchorage, Cordova, Valdez, and outside Alaska. Over 80 comments suggested funding site stewardship programs, monitoring, and museums. Eighteen comments from Valdez supported archaeological restoration in the context of funding an archaeological museum in Valdez.

"Increase emphasis on archaeological site stewardship and monitoring using local residents." (Repeated 55 times, from Tatitlek, Anchorage, Fairbanks, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, outside Alaska, Cordova, Chenega Bay)

"...(I)f we had a museum we could save that history for the young ones coming up. If subsistence never comes back they could at least know what it used to be. They could have information about the artifacts, the history, the subsistence, and all that." (Larsen Bay)

"In order to promote the work of both salvaging damaged artifacts and to better inform the world about the Sound and its recovery, what better way than to have this cultural/archaeological/visitor center in Valdez." (Valdez)

Subsistence. Over 70 comments from subsistence communities throughout the spill area, other parts of Alaska and areas outside Alaska urged that attention be paid to restoring subsistence. Comments emphasized funding food sharing programs, testing the safety of subsistence foods, and restoring scarce subsistence species such as harbor seals, waterfowl and clams. Many comments emphasized that the input and concerns of subsistence communities were being ignored. Several people mentioned that they still do not believe that it is safe to eat traditional foods because of possible oil contamination.

"I hope to see our subsistence foods restored and protected from future spills. I feel the villages always get left out and the cities get all the dollars that should go to villages whose lifestyle and food were affected." (Port Graham)

"Consider reestablishing the subsistence food sharing program." (Repeated 56 times, from Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, Anchorage, outside Alaska, Fairbanks, Cordova, Matanuska-Susitna Borough)

"The testing should be done right away because people are going out harvesting thinking things are okay. I don't think it is." (Nanwalek)

"It's been proposed several times that the Trustees provide funds for villagers to hunt elsewhere until the injured species recover. Those requests have gone unheard..." (Tatitlek)

Fisheries. Over 60 comments urging restoration of fisheries and commercial fish species came from Alaska and throughout the spill area, largely from Cordova and other Prince William Sound communities. Pink and sockeye salmon and herring were the species most frequently mentioned. Comments from Kodiak Island and the Alaska Peninsula focused largely on restoring sockeye. In addition, over 100 responses from outside Alaska expressed support for an alternative allocating 20% of remaining funds for "fisheries research and management programs". Most comments on fisheries urged funding

management research, unspecified fisheries restoration projects, funding hatchery operations, or financing hatchery debt.

"We don't feel that fisheries projects are getting a fair shake." (Cordova)

"One of the things I'm interested in seeing is Kodiak Island being back into the top ten in the fishing industry by restoring the fish runs." (Akhiok)

"I could see a potential use for some of these funds in our regional aquaculture association. It definitely goes back to the injury. We're trying to build up the fish runs." (Chignik Lagoon)

"The oil has obviously damaged future fisheries resources of PWS, therefore making it difficult for PWSAC to fulfill its financial commitment. So I feel that part of this fund should be used to pay off PWSAC indebtedness." (Cordova)

Some comments, however, expressed concern that continued or increased hatchery production could harm wild salmon stocks. Other comments emphasized the need for further research before general restoration projects for fisheries could be initiated.

"I would steer clear of all options which involve hatcheries, spawning channels, 'creating' new salmon runs, shellfish hatcheries, and the like. These are seldom solutions, rather they bring with them additional problems." (Anchorage)

"There are gaping holes in our knowledge about spill damage and natural fluctuation in the environment. Restoration activities are questionable. Why do restoration on a species that is naturally recovering if we can't even distinguish the natural cycles from the recovery? Why even monitor the recovery if we don't also try to understand the natural processes? Why do restoration when we can't understand what's driving the process?" (Cordova)

Facilities in individual communities. Many comments advocated particular construction projects within a specific community. These include 17 comments favoring the Seward Sea Life Center, 18 comments for the Valdez Visitor Center, 6 comments for the Tatitlek Harbor, and 4 comments in favor of the Kodiak Fisheries Industrial Technology Center. These projects were often a focus of the community's comments and generally received the majority, if not all, their support from the community in which the project would be developed.

"...(T)he Sea Life Center will provide research and rehabilitation, but it will also provide education for the public. If we don't keep the public involved in our environment, then we won't build for the future." (Seward)

"This (Tatitlek) harbor project would be one of the most important things anyone could do for this community..."(Tatitlek)

"We want the Fisheries Technology Center ...so we can get a handle on being able to study these resources." (Kodiak)

A few comments opposed the Seward Sea Life Center as an example of inappropriate use of restoration funds. This was the only specific facility that received negative comments.

"The Trustee Council should be stricter in its acceptance of projects supposed to restore the Sound and/or the "resource." I am most familiar with the push for a Seward Sealife Center. Projects such as this which will end up more as a zoo and gift shop are not appropriate use of money supposedly to correct a major human blunder." (Seward)

Recreational and tourist facilities. The over 60 comments on funding restoration of recreation and commercial tourism were mixed. While the facilities mentioned above received strong local support, there was little support for construction projects in undeveloped areas. Some comments supported limited restoration for recreation and tourism, including increasing access to recreational areas.

"Purchase recreational access sites but build NO cabins; boat launches are OK." (Kodiak)

"General restoration funds could be appropriately used in urban/village communities to restore lost tourism and recreation opportunities." (Valdez)

"Spend the money to let more people enjoy the Sound. Build more boat harbors! Create new fish runs! Build more cabins! Use the Sound, don't lock it up!" (Valdez)

Several comments specifically criticized general restoration projects involving the construction of facilities for recreation or tourism.

"I do not understand what recreation facilities, outhouses, trails, and visitor centers have to do with restoration of an oil-injured area." (Cordova)

"I see a lot up there about commercial tourism and recreation. In my opinion the more people you have going into an area means they're going to damage the area. You have to limit the people and how they enjoy the area." (Old Harbor)

Seabird predator control. Eight of the nine comments received on seabird predator control were strongly in favor of eliminating seabird predators in the Aleutians and stated that it was the most effective means of aiding seabird populations in the Gulf of Alaska.

"The only thing we can do as a community of scientists to replace the bird species which have been lost is to exterminate the rats and foxes throughout the Aleutian Chain." (Juneau)

ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

The only question that the newspaper brochure asked about administration and public information is the emphasis that should be placed upon it:

What percentage of the remaining funds should go towards administration and public information?

The vast majority of responses allocated an average of 5% of remaining settlement funds to administration and public information. Allocations ranged from 3% to 8%. There was little significant difference by location.

Table 5 shows that the average allocation to Administration and Public Information was the same for responses from the spill area, from elsewhere in Alaska, and from outside Alaska: 5% of remaining settlement funds.

Table 5. Average Allocation of the Remaining Civil Settlement Fund to Administration and Public Information

	Origin of Response			
	Spill Area	Other Alaska	Outside Alaska	All ¹ Responses
No. of Responses (%)	408 (63%)	159 (24%)	72 (11%)	651 (100%)
Average Allocation	5%	5%	5%	5%

¹ Total includes 12 responses from unknown origin.

Administration. Nearly all of the approximately one dozen people who wrote or spoke about this issue were concerned about the amount of money being spent on administration. Typical examples are below.

"My #1 concern is that bureaucratic and administrative costs will eat up the fund. Do not let this happen." (Anchorage)

"I hope a lot of money doesn't go to pay management staff." (Seldovia)

Public Information. Nearly twenty comments specifically expressed concern that information gathered from the restoration program be made available, that we use this information to educate everyone on all aspects of the spill environment and its restoration.

"One of the problems is that when the agencies say they're trying to involve the local people to help, they mean leasing a boat. When I say involve, I mean we want to know what the results are. They spend millions and millions of dollars on research and we don't see the results." (Ouzinkie)

"I think emphasis should be applied to general restoration; for example, by educating the people. We as a people would benefit, for we would all comprehend how our environment works and in return would be able to apply our knowledge to restore our damaged lands and resources." (Juneau)

SPILL PREVENTION AND PREPAREDNESS

Although no specific request was made for the public to comment on spill prevention and preparedness, the subject came up in at least 17 public meetings and was addressed in written comments by 30 people. Frequently occurring viewpoints are summarized below.

Spill prevention is more effective than restoration. Many of the comments expressed this sentiment. A few said that preventing future oil spills is like habitat acquisition -- it prevents further stress on the environment -- but that it is more effective.

"...(N)atural recovery is possible and will take time, but it is happening and will continue to do so. Protection of habitat area, prevention of future spills, that is where our focus should be." (Seward)

"If there is oil development, there's going to be more oil spills in the future. Start getting ready for the next one." (Old Harbor)

In favor of more local prevention and response capabilities. In the public meetings, many people in the communities said they felt unprepared for the next spill. Some said they expected one, and wanted to increase the ability of their community to respond.

"We need a building just for the material, a cache of spill response equipment. If they can spend money on trees, they can spend money to be ready for the next spill." (Ouzinkie)

"I asked what kind of boom material we had left, and we don't have any to protect streams." (Port Graham)

"Establish a grant program for rural communities to participate in oil spill conference or attend 'oil spill' schools." (Chenega Bay)

Prevention is good, but don't use settlement funds. A half-dozen people said that spill prevention and preparedness was not the responsibility of the Trustee Council. Although they were not opposed to it, they advised the Trustee Council to use civil settlement funds for other tasks.

"I think the oil companies should be forced now to pay for prevention stuff. To say that you're going to take your own settlement and use the money to pay for an advantage to the person that just hurt you is nuts." (Kodiak)

"We strongly oppose any use of criminal or civil funds for spill contingency planning and response efforts or research, as we believe there are many other programs where such activities--albeit important-- are already mandated and these types of activities do not fall within the parameters of the settlement." (Anchorage)

ENDOWMENT

An endowment is a savings program to fund restoration after Exxon's payments end. The topic generated significant discussion at most public meetings. In addition to the answers people gave to the brochure questions, it was the subject of approximately 50 written comments.

The newspaper brochure asked three questions:

- Are you in favor of an endowment or savings account of some kind?
- If so, what should the annual earnings be spent on?
- If you favor the idea, how much should be placed into an endowment?

In addition, a related concept was brought up by about four dozen people in letters and at a few public meetings: permanent funding for university professors at the University of Alaska. Some people considered this a form of endowment; others did not. It is discussed at the end of this section.

Are You in Favor of an Endowment or Savings Account of Some Kind?

The newspaper brochure asked:

Are You in Favor of an Endowment or Savings Account of Some Kind? The choices were:

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes

Approximately two-thirds of responses favored establishing an endowment or savings account of some kind. This proportion was true of people responding from the spill area, from elsewhere in Alaska, and from outside Alaska. With the exception of four Native communities, the proportion did not vary much by location.

Two-thirds or more of those who commented from Chenega Bay, Port Graham, Akhiok, and Ouzinkie opposed endowments. In addition, responses from Seward were evenly split. Those were the exceptions. The average response from all other communities and regions favored endowments.

Six hundred and ninety-nine individuals responded to the brochure question concerning endowment. These were 60% from the spill area, 20% from elsewhere in Alaska, and 10% from outside the state.

Comments supporting an endowment. These comments showed recurring sentiments expressed at public meetings, in brochure comments, or through letters.

Monitoring and Research will take longer than ten years.

"Because good, reliable monitoring takes years (fish cycles are 4-6 years), the benefits from an endowment will allow those type time frames which don't fit as well in the 8 years remaining of the current funds. There's a strong lack of good baseline data on most species and it's a guess to figure impacts without good baselines." (Valdez)

"There should be money for monitoring activities beyond 2001." (Cordova)

Recovery will take longer than ten years.

"Do we really know how long restoration will take? The endowment ensures we can continue efforts beyond 10 years, a very short period of time in biological terms." (Outside Alaska)

"I think an endowment is a good idea, and 20% sounds all right. You have got to plan for the future, a lot of these things will become apparent later, and at this point the scientists are undoubtedly scientifically guessing." (Port Lions)

Comments opposing an endowment. Frequently expressed comments are:

Habitat protection (or other needs) now! Many people said that they thought the money should be used now to address pressing problems. While the most common recommendation for immediate spending was habitat protection, other needs were also cited.

"Habitat acquisition is extremely important and should not wait for money in the bank." (Anchorage)

"We oppose endowments due to the need for maximum leeway in negotiations for habitat that must occur as soon as possible." (Anchorage)

"The settlement was done so quickly so the money could be made available immediately." (Cordova)

Administration and agencies will eat it up if we save it.

"Without fail, the majority would be eaten up by administration and lawyer yearly taps." (Seward)

"If you're talking about a return from an endowment, it could take a long time and in the meantime only support administration. Endowments aren't all like the permanent fund." (Homer)

What Should the Annual Earnings from an Endowment or Savings Account be Spent On?

The full text of the brochure question asked only those who favored an endowment or savings account to:

Please indicate what the annual endowment earnings should be spent on (you may mark more than one answer). The answers were:

- ☐ *Monitoring and Research*
- ☐ *General Restoration*
- ☐ *Habitat Protection and Acquisition*
- ☐ *No Preference*

It is possible to spend the earnings for more than one purpose, and half the people marked more than one answer.

Approximately two-thirds of all people who favored an endowment thought the earnings should be used for monitoring and research. About half thought it should be spent on general restoration, and about half thought it should be spent on habitat protection. There were some differences throughout the spill area, but in most locations in Alaska, monitoring and research was the first priority. The exceptions were Port Graham and Old Harbor where people favored all three uses approximately equally. The first priority for responses from outside Alaska was habitat protection (85% favor), with each of the other two purposes receiving 50%.

Possible endowment purposes. People wrote in comments below this question on the brochure and in letters. In addition, endowments were a common public meeting topic. Below is a list of purposes suggested by the comments. We have included those purposes that received more than one comment.

Monitoring and Research. This purpose received the most comments at the meetings, and in written comments.

"I believe at least some of the (endowment funds) must be spent on monitoring and research. Some could be spent on restoration and habitat acquisition on a case-by-case basis." (Anchorage)

"The only reason a long-term mechanism is needed to provide long-term money is long-term monitoring of the environment." (Cordova)

A related topic: Arliss Sturgulewski Endowment. Approximately one-half dozen comments specifically referred to an endowment proposed by Arliss Sturgulewski. The organizations endorsing this proposal include the University of Alaska Fairbanks School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences, North Gulf Oceanic Society, the Area K Seiners Association, and the Arctic Research Commission.

"...I urge you to establish the Marine Research Endowment crafted by Ken Adams, Ron Dearborn, Bill Hall, Theo Matthews, Jerome Komisar, and Arliss Sturgulewski...An endowment of this magnitude could successfully fund the kind of long-term research needed to understand how the coastal ocean community...functions normally..."(UAF, School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences.)

Marine resources or fisheries problems. Over a dozen comments recommended this use.

"Endowment should be directed to marine resources." (Cordova, 10 responses)

"Fisheries" (Cordova)

Research facility. A few comments recommended this use.

"Ongoing funding of marine studies center in the spill impact zone." (Anchorage)

"A research facility in the state is needed and these funds are an opportunity to build such a facility for Alaska's future and to assure the proliferation of the sealife affected by the spill." (Seward)

Baseline studies. A frequent theme was the need for baseline information for use in responding to future disturbances.

"There will probably be another shipwreck. There needs to be baseline data to compare from damaged areas." (Seward)

Stewardship -- of the land, of built facilities. A few comments recommended this use.

"(Endowment earnings for) Funding for maintenance of acquired lands and built facilities." (Anchorage)

"Maintenance and operation of new and existing marine facilities, stewardship of the affected areas, prevention of future spills." (Anchorage)

"A small endowment for beach cleanup of garbage." (Matanuska-Susitna Borough)

What is the money used for?

"Where are the funds invested now? Is the interest/revenues accruing to the benefit of restoration? If it is not, the monies must be invested prior to spending in a conservative, but productive manner." (36 people from Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, Anchorage, Cordova, and the outside Alaska)

**Questions About Spending:
How Much Should be Placed into an Endowment?**

The newspaper brochure asked the following question of those who favored an endowment or savings account:

Please indicate the amount that you believe should be placed into an endowment?

The brochure gave readers a choice of answers:

- ☐ *Less than 20%*
- ☐ *20%*
- ☐ *40%*
- ☐ *More than 40%*
- ☐ *Other Amount. If you know the amount, please indicate _____%.*

Answers to this question ranged from nothing to all of the remaining settlement. However, the median amount varied little by location. Also, the answers represent only the two-thirds who favored an endowment -- 465 people. Almost all responses came from returned brochure questionnaires. Very few of the letters addressed this question.

The table shows that the median of responses from the spill area, and from outside Alaska favored allocating 20% of the remaining settlement funds to an endowment or savings account of some type. The median of responses from Alaska outside the spill area favored using 40% of the funds.

**Table 6. Average Allocation of the Remaining Civil Settlement Fund to
An Endowment or Savings Account**

	Origin of the Response			
	Spill Area	Other Alaska	Outside Alaska	All ¹ Responses
No. of Responses (%)	258 (55%)	153 (33%)	48 (10%)	465 (100%)
Median allocation of remaining settlement funds to an endowment	20%	40%	20%	20%

¹ All area total includes six responses of unknown origin. The percentage is that of the median response rather than the arithmetic average because people answered the question in categories such as less than 20%, 20%, 40%, greater than 40%, etc. These large categories make an arithmetic average inaccurate.

University Professors; Endowed Chairs

Approximately four dozen people, mostly from Fairbanks or Juneau, recommended that part of the civil settlement be used to provide permanent funding for professors at the University of Alaska. Sometimes the people said that an endowment should provide permanent funding; other times they requested a sum be given to the University. They also advocated a research endowment. Ten people proposed an amount; they requested an average allocation of \$30 million dollars. Others made their request in numbers of professors which ranged from one to 20. Some linked the proposed professorships with biological research in the spill area, others did not.

"Long-term monitoring and research requires a long-lasting, nonpolitical organizational base. Use of endowment income should be to fund professional chairs within the University of Alaska with 50% for PWS research." (Fairbanks)

"I strongly urge the Trustee Council to give serious consideration to the long term benefits of endowing research and teaching chairs related to ecology, conservation and biology at the UA campuses throughout Alaska. Every dollar that is used in that will provide a return investment that is beyond measure for many years to come." (Juneau)

INJURIES

The overwhelming majority of comments on injuries caused by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill came from people within the oil spill communities, especially from those who attended the public meetings. Fewer than 10% of the comments came from people outside of Alaska. The comments show how passionately people feel about the oil spill and how the injuries are still apparent to people throughout the affected area.

Comments on resource injuries spanned a wide variety of topics but there were three areas that recurred: 1) comments about resources that are currently recognized by the Trustee Council as having been injured by the oil spill; 2) recommendations that the injured resources list should be expanded to include other resources -- resources that were not studied (or not thoroughly studied) during litigation; and 3) concern for restoring the injured ecosystems, especially the marine ecosystems. Except for the ecosystem comments, most comments were about resources with subsistence or commercial value.

For services, the primary theme of the comments was that services (human uses) have not received enough attention in the restoration program. The majority of the comments were about those services which are closely linked to an injured resource for social, economic or subsistence uses. Many people said that the restoration of those resources is extremely important and that those resources should receive the greatest emphasis. There were also many people who wanted to see the restoration program expanded to include social injuries suffered by residents within the oil spill area.

INJURED RESOURCES

Resources Listed as Injured in the Summary of Alternatives

Fish. Of all the injured resources identified by the Trustee Council, Pacific herring and pink salmon were the most often addressed in the public comments. In general, people commented that these resources were showing more signs of injury than were acknowledged in the brochure, and they expressed their anger that the Trustee Council had not adequately addressed the problems. Similarly, there was a great deal of concern from the Alaska Peninsula, and southern Kodiak Island communities about the consequences of the 1989 overescapements of sockeye salmon runs in these areas. In fact, most of the Chignik Lake and Chignik Lagoon meetings discussed injuries to the red salmon run that were not acknowledged in the newspaper brochure.

"Very little attention has been given to Pacific herring, a resource that is of utmost importance to the survival of all the other resources that prey on herring for

sustenance. More in-depth studies of this resource must be undertaken. I think the impact of oil on herring is much greater than what has been realized by the council and that the impact on herring has had a detrimental effect on the recovery of all other resources." (Tatitlek)

"It seems irresponsible to me. The Pacific herring are the bottom of the food chain. A lot of the birds and other species in the sound rely on herring for food. We were funded for three years, and everyone knew that 1993 would be the important year." (Cordova)

"You only have sockeye salmon on the population decline list. I've fished here all my life, and since 1989 my catch on pinks has gone down 80 to 90%. And you're saying there's no population decline?" (Larsen Bay)

"The thing I was most concerned about was when we were fishing that year, I kept seeing yellow fish. I've never seen red salmon that were completely yellow. I've never seen fish that way before. I was catching one or two of those a week...If those fish are diseased because of that oil, we'll be seeing all kinds of damages." (Chignik Lagoon; similar comments on discolored or spotted fish were made from Akhiok and Chignik Lake)

Subtidal and intertidal. Comments on injuries to subtidal and intertidal areas and organisms formed the second largest group of responses. People who wrote or spoke about these areas were concerned that the importance of these areas as the foundation of the marine food chains were not adequately recognized. They also talked about continuing signs of injury in clams and mussels and wanted a greater emphasis placed on these resources in the restoration program to protect humans as well as other resources that feed on shellfish.

"Studies of impact of oil on ocean bottom environment and resources is greatly under emphasized -- it makes no sense at all not to study the ocean bottom. The effects that it may have on people that use the resources from it could be harmful, and we'd like to know if this is a potential problem." (Tatitlek)

"This was the time of year when entire families would walk the beach digging clams, and it was a yearly, seasonal thing. Since the spill, those clam beds were contaminated. These beds have not been tested, and so we have not used them. Every time they have gone to gather seaweed, they have come up with oil." (Port Graham)

"How come you don't have anything in the brochure about shellfish, like clams? That's a pretty wide field to lump it into intertidal. That includes a lot of other organisms, too. We know the clams have declined on beaches here." (Larsen Bay)

Mammals and birds. Approximately 10% of all comments on injuries were on the mammals and birds listed in the Summary of Alternatives as injured. The majority of these comments focused on harbor seals and murre, but concern was expressed for marbled murrelets and harlequin ducks. Some people within the oil spill area disagreed with the statement in the Summary of Alternatives that said the harbor seal population may be stabilizing in the affected area. Others were concerned that the recent die-off of murre was also related to the oil spill.

"Seals are definitely in decline, you used to see them in the narrows all the time and you just don't see them any more." (Old Harbor)

"I don't think it's right you should say that the murre that are dying now are not dying because of the spill. These birds feed on the little fish, if you kill that feed off it could affect the birds, all the little things that grow up in the ocean..." (Chignik Lagoon)

Archaeological resources. There were over 70 comments received from throughout the affected area as well as outside of Alaska that discussed injuries and restoration of archaeological resources. While a few were opposed to using settlement funds for archaeological resources, the vast majority emphasized the importance of these resources and wanted to be certain that they were considered in the restoration process.

"During the oil spill, our old village site was vandalized by some oil spill workers. That hit very near and dear to a lot of people here. There must be some mechanism to restore, monitor and protect the old village site." (Chenega Bay)

"The people that are out on the beaches have uncovered artifacts. Some artifacts have been stolen. What about setting up mini museums in the villages and hiring some archaeologists to go out and do those digs and bring that stuff back?" (Larsen Bay)

Additional Resources That Should Be Restored

There was concern about many species that were not thoroughly studied during litigation. Table 7 includes a list of resources that were commented upon that are not currently included in the Trustee Council's list of injured resources. These resources were all mentioned as having changed since the oil spill and should be included in the restoration program.

**Table 7. Additional Resources (Not Listed in the Summary of Alternatives)
Mentioned as Injured by the Oil Spill**

<u>MAMMALS</u> bear mountain goat deer mink Dall porpoise sea lion <u>SUBTIDAL/INTERTIDAL</u> seaweed snail barnacle sea urchin	<u>BIRDS</u> eider duck other ducks swan brant Canada geese loon cormorant grebe Bonaparte's gull Arctic tern black-legged kittiwake tufted puffin	<u>FISH and SHELLFISH</u> tom cod silver salmon northern smooth tongue dog salmon king salmon bottomfish candle fish king crab tanner crab Dungeness crab shrimp
--	---	--

Of the resources in Table 7, Steller (northern) sea lion, ducks (many species, but especially eiders), deer, shrimp and dungeness crabs were the most commonly identified. Below are examples of comments about the resources people identified as being injured.

"I have been watching the sea lions. Their haulout wasn't hit; they were hit when they were having pups. The oil was six inches thick when it came through the passages. There are 200 animals where there should be 700. There is a significant change since 1989." (Chenega Bay)

"About two years ago there were dead deer all along this whole area. These last two winter we have had cold snaps but not too much. In this one little island one guy counted 80 dead deer. There were dead deer everywhere, I never saw so many dead deer. It was about two years ago." (Akhiok)

"Some of the message you should get across is that some of the population decline we see isn't showing up on the brochure. There's a lot of species that aren't on there. Like the sea ducks. Last winter certain ducks didn't come back, Steller's eider and king eider for example. There are plenty of harlequin ducks in certain places but some of the other ducks are missing." (Old Harbor)

"I noticed that you don't have spot shrimp on your list. Aside from one small opener, fishing for spot shrimp has been closed since the spill. A lot of fishermen think the decline in spot shrimp is from the spill." (Valdez)

"I also would like to see research on crab impacts. When he said that crabs were not mentioned it reminded me of when the spill hit Shelikof side of Shuyak in the area of Nikita Bay...Afterwards there were a thousand, maybe more, dollar sized Dungeness crabs dead on the beach in that area. I don't know for sure if they were related to the spill at the time but it was in the summer of 1989." (Kodiak)

Injured Ecosystems

An important topic of conversation at many of the public meetings was injuries to the ecosystem and our limited understanding of how ecosystems function. In each of the regions, many of these comments stressed the need for an ecosystem approach to restoration. Most of the comments also focused on marine ecosystems rather than upland ecosystems. The comments pointed out that without an understanding of how the ecosystems function, we cannot restore an injured resource.

"If we don't really know what the injuries were, we can't really say much with certainty. So we really need to be looking at the overview of the whole ecosystem, not just targeting maybe a commercially important species." (Kodiak)

"The species are interlinked to the food chain, and we can't say it doesn't have any relationship to the species above and below it in the food chain. By addressing all the injured species, you leave the possibility that new data may arise." (Seldovia)

"...There is strong evidence that whole ecosystems were damaged. For example, they found deformities in the northern smooth tongue and that is the single largest feeder fish...How do we get the focus back on the ecosystem and off the politics?" (Cordova)

INJURED SERVICES

For services, the primary theme of the comments was that services (human uses) have not received enough attention in the restoration program. Many of the comments in the previous section on injured resources relate to the services discussed in this section. The restoration of those resources is extremely important and people said that those resources should receive the greatest emphasis. Some people wanted to see the restoration program expanded to include social injuries suffered by residents in the spill area.

General comments. People often said that services, including human uses, have not received enough attention. Many concerns expressed about injured resources (that have economic, subsistence or social uses) were directly related to services.

Services do not get enough attention.

"The services or human uses I don't think get enough attention..." (Larsen Bay)

Some services can be addressed by dealing with injured resources.

"I don't think the human impacts are getting enough priority. For us, the human impact can be best addressed by dealing with the commercial fish species, it is one of the only things we can do to help the human impact." (Cordova)

Subsistence. People mentioned subsistence more frequently than they mentioned any other service. Most who commented, especially those from Native communities, said it was underemphasized in the restoration program. Other common comments were that people were still afraid to eat some foods, and some resources were still unavailable or contaminated.

Subsistence is underemphasized.

"Subsistence service restoration is vastly under emphasized." This same comment was made 58 times. (Fairbanks, Mat-Su Borough, Anchorage, Lower 48, Cordova, Chenega Bay, Tatitlek)

"I can remember when the head guy from Exxon was sitting in this room with the head guy from the state. The state guy said eat them, they're clean. I told them I'll make you a deal. You eat our foods for 30 days and then we'll have YOU analyzed."
(Ouzinkie)

It is not safe to eat subsistence foods. In addition to saying foods are not safe, many people described the psychological damage and said that by the time the foods recover, their children will no longer be used to eating them. Frequently clams were mentioned as an example.

"You have a bowl of clams and when you look at them, all you can think about is a bowl of oily goop. How is the younger generation going to learn about the oil spill. How do I know, does it turn that color every year? (Larsen Bay)

"I would hope that when my three children are grown, there would be food for them to subsist on." (Port Graham)

Subsistence foods are still unavailable.

"Subsistence has come back a little bit but it's not like it used to be. I'm surprised they don't talk about it here, in the brochure." (Larsen Bay)

"Port Graham residents continue to have serious concerns about many local species and therefore ask you to fund subsistence studies and restoration projects...There has been a serious decline in the populations of all of these species and we must travel quite far to find equivalent resources." (Port Graham)

Commercial fishing. Fishermen were extremely concerned about the injuries to fish. Fishing is a way of life. People said this lifestyle has been disrupted.

"The commercial fisheries were the single most damaged user group. Too much emphasis is being placed on 'lock-up and view' rather than 'restore!'" (Cordova)

"Probably one of the most important things you could spend money on is something directly related to improve the commercial fishing and provide recreation opportunities for the village...And help out commercial fishing in each community." (Old Harbor)

Passive use. Comments pointed out that there was a significant monetary value associated with this injury and that it is related to aesthetics, cultural and spiritual resources, and wildlife. Although only a handful of comments specifically discussed passive uses, many of the hundreds of letters that addressed habitat protection and acquisition expressed this concern.

"I would like to see the emphasis off tourism potential and placed on the value of the land, sea and wildlife simply because they exist and are part of the planet." (Homer)

"...the Trustees would be wise to recognize that the overwhelming loss was loss of passive use of wildlife generally." (Anchorage)

Social injuries. A handful of people spoke to the various social damage to people in the spill area and to communities. Smaller communities seemed to be more affected by this problem than larger cities like Anchorage.

"The governmental process in our community broke down because of the spill. The whole leadership of our community fell apart. How do we get to restoring that?" (Ouzinkie)

PROCESS

Although no specific request was made for the public to comment on the restoration process, people offered many comments on the subject. Their comments discussed the civil and criminal settlements and the work of the Trustee Council, the restoration process, local influence on the process, projects for the annual work plans, and the restoration plan. (The comments about these restoration issues came from 22 public meetings and from written response to the newspaper brochure.)

Civil and criminal settlements. Most of the comments on these issues came from public meetings. People said they have no influence in how the criminal settlement money is spent and want to be sure they can influence how the civil money is spent.

"...These two processes [civil settlement and criminal settlement] should be concurrent with a synchronization of ideas. The end result would be a cohesive restoration of injured recreation resources. Cooperation and information sharing would be beneficial to both parties." (Anchorage)

"Some of the damage sustained as the result of the spill is irrevocable and Exxon should not be allowed to escape their responsibility to continue payment beyond the extremely minor payment of \$900,000,000. The actual damage will run into many billions of dollars that we and future taxpayers will be burdened with, for many decades ahead. Both the State of Alaska and the Federal Government have been overgenerous in giving away our property and our rights to a proper settlement for present and ongoing damages that will extend into the distant future." (Outside Alaska)

"We had absolutely no say on the spending of the criminal fine. Look where the money from the criminal fine went. This money [civil] is going to go the same way." (Cordova)

Trustee Council. Most comments about the Trustee Council, their appointment and operating procedures were received at meetings.

Some people cite the difficult task of the Trustee Council and applaud their hard work.

"I would like to thank the Trustee Council for their efforts to involve the public in this process." (Cordova)

"As we have all seen, the process of defining damage (beyond the obvious losses of birds, mammals, and some fishes) was difficult enough. Attempting to decide how to restore and enhance injured resources appears to be a problem of similar or even greater magnitude. While I may not agree completely about how restoration funding has been allocated in the past, I nevertheless compliment the Council for attempting to

do something." (Fairbanks)

Many said that they can't reach the Trustees with their concerns.

"We better get to know the Trustees pretty good if they are making the decisions."
(Homer)

"How much does the Trustee Council listen to us on these things? It seems like they still have a lot of questions but they want answers that we have already given. Should we beg them, is that what will work? What should we do to make sure they hear us? These Trustee Council members, they have other jobs, too. Where do they find time to pay attention to the important things in this process that they should? (Tatitlek)

"I have heard you say the Trustees are going to want public input. We've already had public input on behalf of fisheries. We've stressed this coding wire tagging business several times. The point still stands that the Trustees receive public input but never do anything with it." (Cordova)

Local Influence on the Restoration Process. Nearly all of the comments on local, or even regional, influence on the restoration process came from the public meetings. There were 78 comments overall. Notes from the meetings showed that almost all of the communities, and particularly the smaller villages, within the spill area commented on their inability to influence the process. Communities expressed concern about not being heard. The smaller villages were especially concerned that their needs will not be addressed, because there are too few people to influence the process. There were also opposing views between regions on how the funds have been allocated so far. Prince William Sound residents said they were being ignored, and Kodiak Island residents said that without the same damage assessment studies that were conducted in Prince William Sound they would not be able to prove injuries in their area. The comments from the public meetings also contained a couple of suggestions - have an occasional Trustee Council meeting in Cordova and Kodiak where they are more accessible to people directly affected by the oil spill; and emphasize local hire especially for monitoring studies.

Influencing the process should be greatest from the spill area communities - regardless of their population size.

"We appreciate you people coming down here, but we know that with the amount of folks we have here, we're not going to get any help out of this money at all. I see it time and time again." (Chignik Lagoon)

"Is there any way to make the Trustees aware we don't have the resources of the environmental groups or whatever, but we do have strong concerns about these issues and we need to be heard too." (Tatitlek)

People said that their community has not received the attention that it deserves.

"...Kodiak is Kodiak and Larsen Bay is Larsen Bay and they are two different places. When these plans are made up, they should reflect that. This village was affected differently from Karluk. And if you include us in the borough we won't see any benefit from this money." (Larsen Bay)

"Like you said, they spent \$100 million in research in Prince William Sound. How many miles of beaches were damaged in Prince William Sound, and how many miles were damaged on Kodiak? It seems to me the most of the damage was done here. Here the oil busted into little pieces and everything ate it. I don't think there was any species of bird or animal that didn't eat it. Some of them got away, but every beach on Kodiak Island has been damaged and the ocean bottom was damaged, and yet you say they didn't do any research here?" (Old Harbor)

"...Prince William Sound is not significantly represented in the work projects...Here in Prince William Sound it was the hottest and most toxic, but they didn't get that kind of contamination in the other regions. We're not getting the right amount of attention." (Cordova)

Some suggestions to the Trustee Council on how to empower the oil spill communities to influence the restoration process.

"It would also be important to use local people and knowledge (to do the work) because you won't get a good picture unless you consult with us." (Chenega Bay with similar comments from Nanwalek, Ouzinkie, Cordova, Seward, and Kodiak)

"You must include the local villages and towns and empower them to understand the research and involve them in the activities. They will feel cheated if you don't. I hope they will be involved throughout the ten years and beyond." (Anchorage)

"Can we invite the Trustees to come to the villages? They really should have a meeting either in Valdez or Cordova or somewhere where the ordinary people could attend" (Tatitlek)

Restoration Process. Many comments addressed the restoration process in general. People were concerned that they are not being heard, but a minority also said the design for public participation is okay. They cited the formation of the Public Advisory Group as an example of positive direction.

"Were we to be in Chenega we'd be hearing the same thing, in Kodiak we'd hear how badly they were hit. I'm concerned as we go through this process that we don't pit each other against ourselves. We need to have a healing process going on to make sure this process works successfully for all of us...If we are going to be repairing damage we have to look at what is damaged by doing research and then restoration

work. ...The Trustees need to put the money into programs where it will help all of the areas affected by the spill." (Valdez)

"Please LISTEN, LISTEN, LISTEN damn it." (Cordova)

"Despite this excellent publication, your commendable efforts toward gathering public comment and the theoretical democratic process of the Trustee Council, I fear that politics, bad science, undisclosed pressures will guide the Council's decisions. I fear that public comments won't be considered seriously or given substantial weight."
(Seward)

Restoration Plan. General concerns focused on usefulness and flexibility of the restoration plan. People were concerned about what will be in the plan and want their concerns reflected. Several of the seven comments on this issue state the plan needs to provide process, guidelines and policies to which all restoration activities comply.

"My suggestion is to be sure to make the plan very simple, clear, and black and white."
(Cordova)

"I am not inclined to sticking with rigid allocation formats...The division between habitat protection and acquisition and restoration I would not like to see prescribed rigidly." (Juneau)

"We also believe that a process based upon the long-term Restoration Plan needs to be established to allocate such funds on an annual basis." (Anchorage)

Work Plan. Twenty-five people from Alaska commented on the annual work plan process. People were generally unsure of the process used to fund proposals. They were also unsure of what was in the 1992, 1993, and 1994 annual work plans. The source of funding for the annual plans was an underlying concern about the annual process.

"Regarding the 1994 Work Plan, I feel awkward voting on something based on just a title. Having looked at the 1993 Work Plan, some titles sounded crazy but when you reviewed it, you got a better understanding." (Seldovia)

"Do all the projects have to go through an agency? If a committee approached the Trustee Council with a proposal, could the funds be directed through our SOS, city government or chamber of commerce?" (Seldovia)

"When the Trustee Council gives a yea or nay on the 1994 projects, will we have an opportunity to give input?" (Whittier)

"Should not squander funds on state/federal agency projects that will be funded from other sources anyway." (Juneau)

Questionnaire

Tell Us What You Think!

QUESTIONS ABOUT ISSUE AND POLICIES

The alternatives present policy questions. The answers to those questions will help guide restoration activities. The policy questions are reprinted below. Please mark the appropriate box to let us know your views. If you think that these policies should apply to some restoration activities but not others, please write your views in the space provided beneath each question. For example, if you think that some general restoration activities are appropriate outside the spill area but that habitat protection should concentrate only on the spill area, you would write that information in the comment space.

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?*

- ☐ Target restoration activities to all injured resources and services.
- ☐ Target all injured resources and services except those biological resources whose populations did not measurably decline because of the spill.
- ☐ No preference.

Comments:

Restoration Actions for Recovered

Resources: *Should restoration actions cease when a resource has recovered, or continue in order to enhance the resource?*

- ☐ Cease restoration actions once a resource recovers.
- ☐ Continue restoration actions even after a resource has recovered in order to enhance the resource.
- ☐ No preference.

Comments:

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?

- ☐ Conduct only those restoration actions that provide substantial improvement over natural recovery.
- ☐ Conduct restoration actions that provide at least some improvement over natural recovery.
- ☐ No preference.

Comments:

Location of Restoration Actions:

Should restoration activities take place in the spill area only, anywhere in Alaska provided there is a link to injured resources or services, or anywhere in the United States provided there is a link to injured resources or services?

- ☐ Limit restoration actions to the spill area only.
- ☐ Undertake restoration actions anywhere in Alaska there is a link to injured resources or services.
- ☐ Undertake restoration actions anywhere in the United States there is a link to injured resources or services.
- ☐ No preference.

Comments:

Opportunities for Human Use:

To what extent should restoration actions be used to create opportunities for human use of the spill area?

- ☐ Do not conduct restoration actions that create opportunities for human use.
- ☐ Conduct restoration actions to protect existing human use. Examples are recreation facilities that protect the environment in over-used areas such as outhouses or improved trails.
- ☐ In addition to restoration actions that protect existing human use, also conduct actions that increase existing human use. Examples are increasing existing sport- or commercial fish runs, or constructing recreation facilities such as public-use cabins.
- ☐ In addition to activities that protect or increase existing human use, also conduct actions that encourage appropriate new uses. Examples are new fish runs, commercial facilities, or visitor centers.
- ☐ No preference.

Comments:

DRAFT EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL RESTORATION PLAN
Summary of Alternatives for Public Comment

Questionnaire

QUESTIONS ABOUT RESTORATION CATEGORIES

The questions below discuss the different categories of restoration activities. The questions ask about what categories of activities you believe the Trustee Council should use.

Monitoring and Research To effectively conduct restoration, it is necessary to monitor recovery and to monitor the effectiveness of individual restoration activities. It is also possible to conduct other monitoring activities: Ecological monitoring and restoration research.

In addition to Recovery and Restoration monitoring, should the Trustee Council also conduct other monitoring activities?

☐ NO

☐ YES. Please indicate which monitoring and research activities you believe are appropriate (you may mark more than one answer):

☐ Ecological monitoring (monitor general ecosystem health to identify problems and prepare for future spills)

☐ Restoration Research (basic and applied research to benefit injured resources and services)

☐ Other

Comments:

Habitat Protection and Acquisition Four of the alternatives identify habitat protection and acquisition as a means of restoring injured resources or services (human uses).

Do you agree that habitat protection and acquisition should be a part of the plan?

☐ NO

☐ YES. Protection and acquisition will include all habitat types, but may emphasize one over another. Please indicate the habitat types, if any, that should be emphasized. Suggest your own approach if it isn't covered here.

☐ Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important to injured resources. Important scenic areas and human use areas with little habitat important to injured resources would be less likely to be acquired.

☐ Emphasize acquiring and protecting habitat important for human use (important scenic areas and human use areas). Habitat important to injured resources, but seldom used or viewed by people, would be less likely to be acquired.

☐ Place equal emphasis on acquiring the most important habitats for injured species and on the most important habitats for human use (scenic and human use areas). Parcels that are only moderately important for injured resources or services would be less likely to be acquired.

☐ Other

Comment:

QUESTIONS ABOUT SPENDING

Funding Method: Endowment. The Trustee Council could save some of the civil settlement to fund restoration activities after Exxon payments end. It is possible to save any portion of the settlement. For example, if approximately 20% of the remaining settlement funds were placed into an endowment and the principal inflation-proofed, the endowment could fund \$3-\$5 million worth of restoration activities indefinitely.

Are you in favor of an endowment or savings account of some kind?

☐ NO, I believe the funds should be spent within approximately 10 years.

☐ YES. Please indicate the amount that you believe should be placed into an endowment

☐ Less than 20%

☐ 20%

☐ 40%

Comments:

If you answered "Yes" to the previous question, please indicate what the annual endowment earnings should be spent on (you may mark more than one answer):

☐ Monitoring and Research

☐ General Restoration

☐ Habitat Protection and Acquisition

☐ No Preference

Comments:

APPENDIX II. SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND ORIGIN OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

This appendix shows the number of letters and brochure questionnaires that we received, and the number of people who signed in at public meetings. Four hundred and twenty-one signed in, but many more came without signing in. We estimate that between 500 and 600 people attended the meetings. Approximately a quarter of those who attended the meetings also returned a brochure or sent a letter.

Table II-1 summarizes the number and origin of all public comments received and the number who signed in at public meetings. Table II-2 presents the same information in greater detail, but for the spill area only. The spill area is depicted on the map following the Executive Summary, and consists of four regions: Prince William Sound, the Kenai and Kodiak Regions, and the Alaska Peninsula.

Table II-1. Summary Table: Number and Origin of All Public Comments.

	ORIGIN OF RESPONSE				
	Spill Area	Other Alaska	Outside Alaska	Unknown	All Regions
NUMBER OF BROCHURES	496	206	85	12	799
NUMBER OF LETTERS	71	126	591	4	792
% OF TOTAL NUMBER OF BROCHURES AND LETTERS	36%	21%	42%	1%	100%
NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO SIGNED IN AT PUBLIC MEETINGS	367	54	No meeting	--	421

Table II-2. Number and Origin of Spill Area Comments.

Prince William Sound

	ORIGIN OF RESPONSE					
	Prince William Sound	Cordova	Valdez	Tatitlek	Whittier	Chenega Bay
NUMBER OF BROCHURES	189	124	21	4	3	37
NUMBER OF LETTERS	53	28	24	0	1	0
NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO SIGNED IN AT PUBLIC MEETINGS	157	55	42	33	10	17

Kenai Region

	ORIGIN OF RESPONSE							
	Kenai Region	Homer	Kenai/Soldotna	Seward	Seldovia	Port Graham	Nanwalek	Other Kenai Borough
NUMBER OF BROCHURES	133	24	17	25	4	52	0	11
NUMBER OF LETTERS	13	6	3	1	0	1	0	2
NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO SIGNED IN AT PUBLIC MEETINGS	91	13	No Meeting	33	10	22	13	No Meeting

Table II-2. Number and Origin of Spill Area Comments (continued).

Kodiak Region

	ORIGIN OF RESPONSE							
	Kodiak Region	Akhiok	Kodiak	Larsen Bay	Ouzinkie	Port Lions	Old Harbor	Karluk
NUMBER OF BROCHURES	167	9	29	0	6	1	122	0
NUMBER OF LETTERS	4	1	1	0	0	0	2	0
NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO SIGNED IN AT PUBLIC MEETINGS	100	11	24	7	18	8	31	1

Alaska Peninsula

	ORIGIN OF RESPONSE			
	Alaska Peninsula	Chignik Lagoon	Chignik Lake	Perryville
NUMBER OF BROCHURES	7	5	0	2
NUMBER OF LETTERS	1	1	0	0
NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO SIGNED IN AT PUBLIC MEETINGS	19	14	5	No Meeting

APPENDIX III

LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS

Nearly 70 organizations responded with their concerns about the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Plan. National, local, and Native groups are represented, each having comments on the various issues.

ORGANIZATION

Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc.
Alaska Center for the Environment
Alaska Chapter of the Wildlife Society
Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks
Alaska Sportfishing Association
Alaska State Council of Trout Unlimited
Alaska State Legislature - Rep. J. Davies
Alaska State Legislature - Rep. D. Finkelstein
Alaska Survival
Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association
Alaska Wildlife Alliance
American Rivers
Anchorage Audubon Society, Inc.
Anti-Vivisection Society of America, Inc.
Arctic Research Commission
Bethel Native Corporation
Boone and Crockett Club
California Coastal Commission
Chignik Lagoon Village Council
Chugach Regional Resources Commission
Chugachmiut
City of Cordova
Cordova Aquatic Marketing Association, Inc.
Cruise Line Agencies of Alaska
Crusade 2000
Federation of Fly Fishers
Game Conservation International
Global Citizens United
Great Bear Foundation
International Association for Bear Research and Management
International Wild Waterfowl Association
Izaak Walton League of America

APPENDIX III, continued

Kachemak Bay Conservation Society
Klukwan Forest Products, Inc.
Knik Canoers and Kayakers, Inc.
Kodiak Audubon Society
Koniag, Inc.
National Audubon Society, Alaska Regional Office
National Outdoor Leadership School
National Rifle Association
National Trust for Historic Preservation
National Wildlife Refuge Association
North Gulf Oceanic Society
Old Harbor Native Corporation
Pacific Rim Villages Coalition, Ltd.
Pacific Seabird Group
Pine St. Chinese Benevolent Association
Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation
Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance
Prince William Sound Land Managers Recreation Planning Group
Reclaimers of Alaska
Sierra Club, Alaska Field Office
Sierra Club, North Star Chapter (Minnesota)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Chugach National Forest
U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Glen Canyon Environmental Studies
U.S. Shooting Team
University of Alaska-Fairbanks, Department of Chemistry
University of Alaska-Fairbanks, Institute of Arctic Biology
University of Alaska-Fairbanks, School of Fisheries and Ocean Science
University of Nevada, Reno
Valdez Convention and Visitors Bureau
Valdez Fisheries Development Association
Valdez Native Association
Washington Wilderness Coalition
Washington Wildlife Commission (Washington State)
Western Conference of Public Service Commissioners
Wilderness Society, Alaska Region

APPENDIX IV. METHODOLOGY

We did not attempt to conduct a scientific survey of public opinion, but instead provided several opportunities for the public to comment. While we cannot assume that the results are statistically representative of local, regional, or state populations, the large response does suggest that the results are a good guide to the preferences of the highly interested public. This Appendix describes the methodology used to summarize the comments of the people who responded, and the methodology used to identify the major trends in the comments.

Approximately 2000 people commented: comments came from the 500 - 600 people who attended 22 public meetings, 792 people who wrote letters, and 799 people who returned the brochure questionnaires. (These add to about 2000 because there was approximately 25% overlap between meetings, and brochures or letters.)

There were two major steps that were taken to summarize the public comments: create a useable database and identify major trends. We consulted with a technical review panel before the database was created and after a first draft of this report was completed to be certain our methods of analysis were correct and our presentation of the results objective.

Creating a database. The first step in creating a database was to code each brochure, written letter, or public meetings comments. Each comment was coded to the appropriate issue and entered into a database. To avoid possible duplication, each brochure and letter was given a unique identification number that remained with the individual's comments. Because notes from public meetings did not identify each individual who spoke, every public meeting comment received a unique index number. Letters that addressed more than one issue were divided into more than one entry, each assigned a different issue code. In some cases when the letter could not be divided without robbing it of some meaning, the letter (or part of a letter) was coded to multiple issues. All codes and the database entries were quality checked.

Identifying major trends. Because this is not a statistically valid sample of any of the populations represented, we use statistics only to the extent that they underscore a major trend. For example, "Based on 700 responses received from within the spill area on Question X, a majority (about 60%) preferred Answer Y." We also tried to identify any region, or community that may have expressed a different trend from the overall response. All comments were considered on each issue; however, only those that specified actual percent allocations or unqualified support for one of the Alternatives we presented, were used to determine the average allocations recommended for the restoration categories. We used direct quotes from the comments to illustrate the main views that were expressed for each section.

There was a difference in the issues addressed between the comments received from brochures, letters or at public meetings. People who filled out the questionnaire usually

responded to all of the questions on policies or restoration category: two-thirds of the brochures came from within the spill area, one-quarter from elsewhere in Alaska, and one-tenth from outside of Alaska. People who wrote letters often focused almost exclusively on Habitat Protection, three-quarters of the letters received were from outside of Alaska. People who attended public meetings most frequently commented on aspects of the restoration plan (such as current injury to resources or services) that were not among the questions in the brochure questionnaire. We identified places throughout this document where one form of response contributed the majority of the comments.



11.4.92
Sir:
I am visiting the Security & Trust Fund of the Operating Engineers to see if you as trustees would be retained by a contract of National monetary unit to mint in gold coins of 1/8, 1/4, 1/2 & 1 oz. "Please see" page #10 the math. Seal of the Treasury to be minted as in to amplify "please see" page #4 then sold as the eagle. Thereby retaining me as a consultant to subvert the N.A.F.T.A. interference. For I am a People-King as in we the People!

cc:
Arthur Levitt, chairman of the SEC.
Edwin L. Chow, Thrift Department of Treasury
William H. Scott, Alaska Permanent Fund, Executive Director
Mr. Scott, the same opportunity for investment by the Fund is invited.
9-8-93 2:58 pm
Charles E. McKee

Sworn to and subscribed before me this
9th day of September, 1993.

Witness my hand and official seal.

Notary Public

Diane Armstrong

RECEIVED

Expires: 7/7/95

OCT 7 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

PFC
RECEIVED
SEP - 9 1993

Ans'd.....

101 Charges will be in shipping 179

AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

RESTRICTIONS ON POWERS OF CONGRESS.

SECTION 1. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances. [*Proposed September 25, 1789; ratified December 15, 1791*]

ARTICLE II.

RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS.

SECTION 1. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.—[*Id.*]

ARTICLE III.

BILLETING OF SOLDIERS.

SECTION 1. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.—[*Id.*]

ARTICLE IV.

SEIZURES, SEARCHES, AND WARRANTS.

SECTION 1. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon reasonable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized.—[*Id.*]

ARTICLE V.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AND CONDEMNATION OF PROPERTY.

SECTION 1. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the

same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.—[*Id.*]

ARTICLE VI.

MODE OF TRIAL IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

SECTION 1. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.—[*Id.*]

ARTICLE VII.

TRIAL BY JURY.

SECTION 1. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact, tried by jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of common law.—[*Id.*]

ARTICLE VIII.

BAILS—FINES—PUNISHMENTS.

SECTION 1. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.—[*Id.*]

ARTICLE IX.

CERTAIN RIGHTS NOT DENIED TO THE PEOPLE. No Exposed

SECTION 1. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.—[*Id.*]

ARTICLE X.

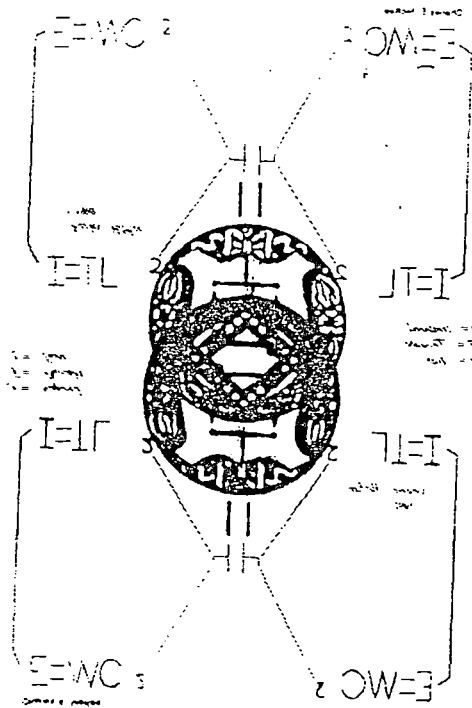
STATE RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people.—[*Id.*]

When you are looking at page #10 the $I=TL$ also means quantum math, the $4H$, the center from where light came (The Big Bang)

The whole diagram, the mechanics of it all

More to your liking page #9 If there was know municipal bond debt in this Nation we would be debt free.



CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

FORM TX

UNITED STATES COPYRIGHT OFFICE

REGISTRATION NUMBER



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

[Signature]

REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS
United States of America

TXU 545 416

TX

TXU

EFFECTIVE DATE OF REGISTRATION

APR 27 1992

Month

Day

Year

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

TITLE OF THIS WORK

Millennium (see) page #10

PREVIOUS OR ALTERNATIVE TITLES

people-king, n. A people as sovereign.

*Section 7. Inherent Rights
Alaska's Constitution*

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

If published in a periodical or serial give: Volume

Number

Issue Date

On Pages

NAME OF AUTHOR

a Charles Edison McKee

DATES OF BIRTH AND DEATH

Year Born

Year Died

9-8-53

Was this contribution to the work a "work made for hire"?

☐ Yes

☐ No

AUTHOR'S NATIONALITY OR DOMICILE

Name of Country

U.S.A.

OR

Citizen of

Anchorage, AK

OR

Domiciled in

WAS THIS AUTHOR'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORK

Anonymous?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Pseudonymous?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If the answer to either of these questions is "Yes," see detailed instructions

NATURE OF AUTHORSHIP

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

ENTIRE TEXT*

NAME OF AUTHOR

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If the answer to either of these questions is "Yes," see detailed instructions

NATURE OF AUTHORSHIP

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

YEAR IN WHICH CREATION OF THIS WORK WAS COMPLETED

This information must be given in all cases.

1991*

Year

DATE AND NATION OF FIRST PUBLICATION OF THIS PARTICULAR WORK

Complete this information ONLY if this work has been published.

Month

Day

Year

U.S.A.*

Nation

COPYRIGHT CLAIMANT(S) Name and address must be given even if the claimant is the same as the author given in space 2.

Charles Edison McKee

7800 DeBarr Rd. E #63

Anchorage, AK 99508

APPLICATION RECEIVED

APR 27 1992 NOV 30 1992

ONE DEPOSIT RECEIVED

TWO DEPOSITS RECEIVED

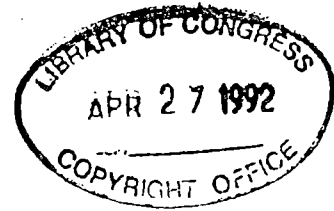
APR 27 1992

REMITTANCE NUMBER AND DATE

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

DO NOT WRITE HERE OFFICE USE ONLY

MORE ON BACK



January 14, 1992

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

Re: Municipality of Anchorage, Alaska Public Libraries

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

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

Lodged

AUG 10 1992

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

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA

Charles E. McKee et al., PEOPLE-
KING, CLASS SUITE TEST SUIT (QUASI-
CRIMINAL),

Plaintiffs,

vs.

STATE OF ALASKA, EXECUTIVE BRANCH,
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, JUDICIAL
BRANCH, STATE DEPARTMENT(S),
BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS, et al.,
1 TO 100, Defendants.

QUI TAM PRO DOMINO REGE ET SEQUITUR
PRO SE IPSE

People King(s)

CLASS SUIT, TEST SUIT, (QUASI-CRIMINAL)

Case No. A90-0061 MISC

Motion and Order

COMPLAINT

Municipality of Anchorage, Alaska Public Libraries

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

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

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

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

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

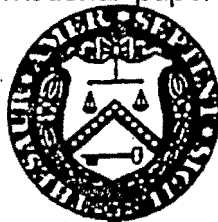
The flurry of environmental protest is placing this agenda before you. Think of it as a environmental filibuster if you wish, thereby negating all but Lord God Jehovah's Day! Ironically another hazard of living among employed people paid by paper persons (meaning incorporated businesses) is getting introduced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

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

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

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

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



The Original Seal of the Treasury of North America

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

MOTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ORDER

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

ORDER

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

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

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

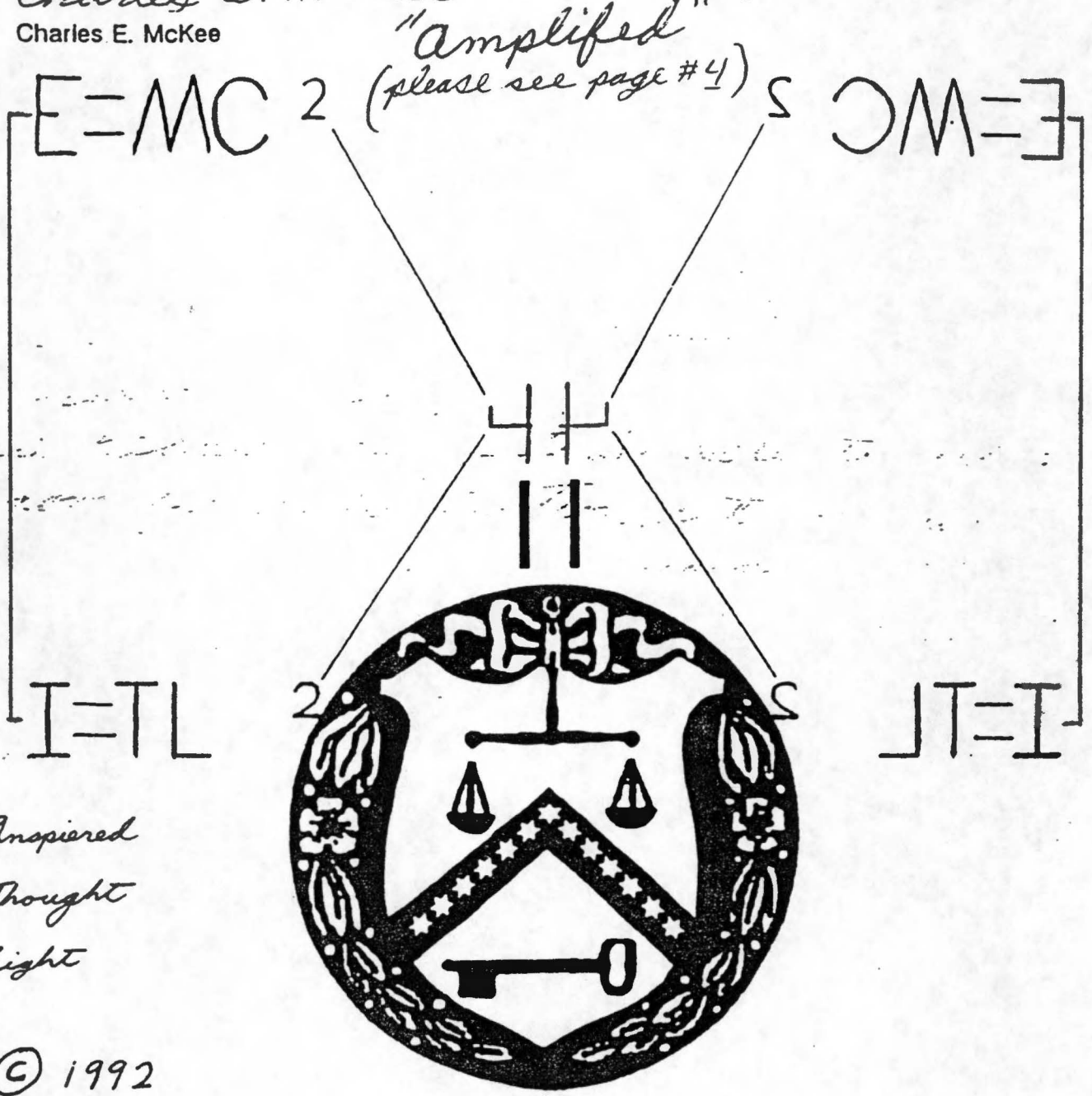
Sincerely,

Charles E. McKee

Charles E. McKee

Charles E. McKee

8-10-1992



I= Inspired

T= Thought

L= Light

© 1992

Title of Origin

Charles E. McKee

5-8-1997

REFERENCE BOOKS

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

When Governors Convene

The Governors Conference and National Politics by Glenn E. Brooks

State Papers and Public Addresses

Akey L. Patteson Twenty-Third Governor of West Virginia 1949 - 1953

Paper Money of the United States by Robert Friedberg page 7

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

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

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

Holy Bible King James

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

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

All of the foregoing required the availability and con-

42 / GRUNCH OF GIANTS

INVISIBLE KNOW-HOW, INC. /

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

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

based on legal fiction

3. THE TREASURY SEAL



The Treasury Seal is a distinguishing feature of American Currency. In one form or another, it has appeared on every piece of paper money issued by the Treasury Department since 1862. (The Demand Notes of 1861 are without the seal, as are also the first three issues of Fractional Currency.)

The Treasury Seal, one might say, is the final stamp of approval that insures the legality of our currency. Combined with the expressed obligation of the government and the two signatures, it notarizes the contract, so to speak, made between the United States and the holders of its currency.

The Seal appears in several different forms and colors, as will be seen by referring to the illustrations and the text. It may be quite small, or large enough to fill up a substantial part of the note; it may be within a plain circle, or within a circle of rays, spikes or scallops; it may be red, brown, blue, green, gold or yellow. From the viewpoint of collecting, the kind of seal used makes a distinct variety out of a given note. Two notes may be otherwise similar in all respects, such as design, year and signatures and yet differ in the color, shape, or size of the seal.

The design of the Treasury Seal includes a shield on which appear a scale representing the emblem of Justice and a Key

representing the emblem of official authority. These two symbols are separated by a chevron bearing 13 stars symbolic of the 13 original colonies or states. The legend around the seal is "THESAUR. AMER. SEPTENT. SIGIL.," the meaning of which is "The Seal of the Treasury of North America."

The Great Seal of the Treasury is older than the Constitution, having been used by the Board of Treasury under the Articles of Confederation. In 1778 the Continental Congress named John Witherspoon, Robert Morris and Richard Henry Lee to design seals for the Treasury and Navy. The committee reported on a design for the Navy the following year but there is no record of a report about one for the Treasury.

The Treasury considers that the actual creator of its seal probably was Francis Hopkinson, the Treasurer of Loans, who is known to have submitted bills to the Congress in 1780 authorizing the design of departmental seals, including the Board of Treasury. Although it is not certain that Hopkinson was the designer, the seal is similar to others by him.

After the Constitution was ratified in 1789, the Treasury adopted the same seal and it has been in use ever since, with only slight changes in design until 1968, when a major design change was made.

The new seal is simpler and less cluttered in appearance than the original one. The scale and key were both enlarged and five-pointed stars replace the more ornate six-pointed ones. The lover's knot and flowers were removed and the Latin legend has been replaced by an inscription in English, reading, "The Department of the Treasury." Below is the date of the founding of the Treasury Department, "1789."

The new seal made its first appearance on the \$100 United States Note, Series of 1966. It is currently being used on all denominations of U.S. currency.

4. THE GREAT SEAL

Since 1935, the most familiar denomination of paper currency, the One Dollar note, has carried the Great Seal of the United States on its reverse. The Latin inscription, *E Pluribus Unum* — literally, "Out of Many (States), One (Nation)" — appears on the Seal's obverse on the right of the note.

The Seal's reverse on the left, bears two inscriptions: *Annuat Coeptis*, meaning "He" (God) Has Favored Our Undertakings,"

and *Novus Ordo Seclorum*, meaning "A New Order of the Ages." The eye in the triangle is a symbol of the all-seeing eye of God. The pyramid of 13 rows represents the 13 original colonies. The date *MDCCLXXVI* (1776) refers to the year of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. (The Great Seal appears on notes 1607-1621 and 1900-1909).

5. SIGNATURES

Except for the first two issues of Fractional Currency, all our notes bear the engraved facsimile signatures of two Treasury officials.

However, in the case of the Demand Notes of 1861, the names of these Treasury Officials do not appear on the notes, but the two signatures are those of Treasury employees signing for the officials. Please refer to Design Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in the text for the way in which these signatures appear.

From the series of 1862 through the series of 1923, the signatures appearing on our currency are of the Register of the Treasury and of the Treasurer of the United States.

However, on the large Federal Reserve Notes of 1914, and on all small size notes, the Register's name no longer appears but is replaced by the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury, the highest official of the Treasury Department. It is the Secretary's signature that now appears on our currency, alongside that of the Treasurer. There are several issues of currency which bear two other signatures in addition to those described above. These issues are the National Bank Notes, both large and small, and the Federal Reserve Bank Notes, both large and small. On the National Bank Notes, the two additional signatures are of the President and Cashier of the issuing bank; on the Federal Reserve Bank Notes, the two additional signatures are of the Governor and Cashier (or Deputy Governor) of the issuing bank.

There are also two issues that were countersigned by various

assistant Treasurers. These are the Silver Certificates of 1878 and some of the Gold Certificates of 1882. All these notes are very rare.

The question is very often asked what the functions of the Register were during the period his signature appeared on our large notes and whether there is still today a Register of the Treasury. The Treasury Department advises that the office of the Register is still in existence and occupied, and that his functions during the issuance of large notes were as follows. "To receive from official agencies all bonds and other public debt securities, both bearer and registered, including collateral issue of interest coupons, representing principal and interest of the public debt when paid and canceled, or otherwise canceled and retired or voided, for any purpose whatever; to audit, hold in custody, and make disposition thereof; to record all bearer securities and other contiguous coupons prepared for issue and all such securities and coupons retired, and to record registered bonds issued and retired; to certify to the Comptroller General of the United States the clearance of the public debt disbursements of the Treasurer of the United States for all redeemed securities whether paid by the Treasurer direct or through the Federal Reserve Banks and charged against the Treasurer's account."

For a complete list of all the Registers and Treasurers, and their years in office concurrently, please refer to the table in the Appendix.

page
1 of 2

copyright
office

November 27, 1992

Library of Congress
Wash., D.C. 20559
Susan Todd
Copyright Examiner
Literary Section
Examining Division

Dear Ms Todd

I am writing to say that, had I responded to the letter dated June 19, 1992 with the control # 70-214-279 (M). for the reasons stated I would in my mind (having beforehand knowledge) been manipulated in to a prejudicial statement, like wise, you Susan Todd asked me on the phone 11-27-92 at about 7:am A.K time what was it that I was adding to the work previously published.

I had clearly indicated that on page four "To Amplify" my posterity so in response to the letter I, Lodged my Action, case # A 90-0061 me In which the case and the letter

page
2 of 2

Susan Todd
Copyright Examiner

with the work in it are one
and the same, although I did
send the case to the Comptroller
of the Currency % John P. Dunga
250 E. St S.W. Wash. D.C. 20220
November the 14th 1992 Article #
IB378004275.

So I was waiting for my proof of
Registration to be sent back
to me dated April 27th 1992,

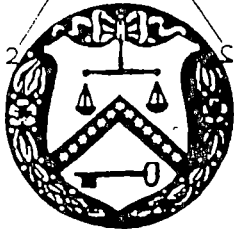
P.S. I am sending you an
adendum, to the work, a voided
Redemption Coupon plus other
information

Sincerely

Charles E. McKee

11-27-1992

4:40 pm

$$E=WC_s$$
$$J_T = I$$


Field of Origin

Charles H. Fox
© 1992

Redemption Coupon

§ _____

19_____

after date for value received _____ promise to

Pay to the order of _____

Dollars

at _____ with interest

at _____ per cent per annum after _____ until paid.

No. 008 Due

Due

"Every effort has been made by the Fed (Federal Reserve System) to conceal its powers but the truth is - the Fed has usurped the Government. It controls everything here (in Congress) and it controls all our foreign relations. It makes and breaks governments at will."

*Hon. Louis T. McFadden.
Chairman. Banking & Currency
Committee. "Congressman
McFadden on the Federal
Reserve Corporation"*

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

1934. page 3

RECEIVED

MAR 10 1993

THE SOLUTION

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPIEL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Charles E. McKee
7800 DeBarr Rd. E #63
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

RECEIVED

AUG 14 1992

CLERK U. S. DISTRICT COURT
ANCHORAGE DISTRICT

Honorable Judge H.

Russell Holland

U.S. District Case # A90-0061 Misc.

Thank you for your return letter (order) to me June 21, 1990 and the subsequent letter of revision to me December 13, 1990 by Deputy Clerk Mary Ellen Grohol.

The 10th of August, 1992, I was allowed to lodge my revision (under the filing) only after a clerk told me I had to mark off the et al, next to my name. Then said clerk wasn't even going to stamp it in as received. On page 19 and 20 it is apparent that what we have is a Municipal corporation constitution for statehood, not a trust constitution—say like the state of California. The need to establish order here in Alaska, was also provoked by gold discovery(s).

The U.S. Congress passed the mining law only because of the insistence of the people residing in California, they wanted the law passed first before they relinquished dependency from the National Government and its court of juvenile jurisdiction.

The people of Alaska, also used and lobbied to maintain the 1872 mining law passed by the U.S. Congress, only because of the insistence of the people residing in California at that time before statehood. The people of Alaska were in deed using that U.S. mining law before municipalhood of Alaska.

In contrast, is that why the adherence to the mental health trust by Congress promulgated (for instance) for the purpose of "champerty" by those "legally privileged" who support public officials through contribution in dollar values, then put in trust, none of which has the legal treasury seal to verify the interchangeability of the currency/contract.

Every citizen is legally obligated to report any evidence of a felony(s) (Qui Tam) having been committed which comes to his knowledge please see U.S. District case # A90-0061/misc.

Signed,

Charles E. McKee

8-14-1992

Charles E. McKee

3:12 pm

c.c.: Honorable Judge Greene
Alaska Superior Court
4FA-82-2208 Civil
Weiss v. State of Alaska

1st 3 pages are marked with a V

From: Charles E. McKee

v.s. please read
the law & how
it pertains too
my copyright
TXU 545 416

To: Alaska Permanent Fund

VACATION. See LEAVE OF ABSENCE (p. 523) and references there given

VACCINATION

See also QUARANTINE AND HEALTH LAWS (p. 831)

Agent to preserve pure vaccine matter; appointment, powers and duties.....2: 806 Feb. 27, 1813
of Indians, provisions for.....4: 514 May 5, 1832

VARNISH. See MANUFACTURES, ARTICLES AND PRODUCTS (INTERNAL REVENUE) (p. 551)

VEGETABLES

See also MANUFACTURES, ARTICLES AND PRODUCTS (INTERNAL REVENUE) (p. 551)

Preserved vegetables, stamp tax of 1866, rates.....14: 145 July 13, 1866

VEHICLES

Claiming use of, as mail carriers; penalty.....17: 310 June 8, 1872

Definition.....14: 178 July 18, 1866

Lost in military service. See PROPERTY LOST IN MILITARY SERVICE (p. 799)

Smuggling, forfeiture for; exceptions.....14: 178 July 18, 1866

Tariff. See TARIFF (p. 1008)

VELLUM. See DOCUMENTS—STAMP TAX (p. 346)

VENIRE. See JURIES (p. 513)

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in Civil actions, district where defendant resides or is found.....1: 78 Sept. 24, 1789

in Criminal cases where offense punishable by death.....1: 88 Sept. 24, 1789

in Criminal cases where offense begun in one district and completed in another.....14: 484 Mar. 2, 1867

in Criminal cases where offense committed on high seas.....1: 114 Apr. 30, 1790

4: 118 Mar. 3, 1825

in Criminal cases, where offense committed on United States ship in foreign port.....4: 115 Mar. 3, 1825

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Several districts in state, suits of local nature.....11: 272 May 4, 1858

Several districts in state, suits not of local nature.....11: 272 May 4, 1858

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of Attempt, on indictment for crime itself.....17: 198 June 1, 1872

Conspiracy to influence; right of action of injured party.....17: 13, 15 Apr. 20, 1871

of Less offense than charged.....17: 198 June 1, 1872

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ARMED. See ARMED VESSELS (p. 25) and references there given

ARSON. See ARSON (p. 43)

BARGES. See BARGES (p. 88)

BARRATRY. See BARRATRY (p. 88)

BILLS OF HEALTH. See QUARANTINE AND HEALTH LAWS (p. 831)

BILLS OF SALE, See below, this title, TRANSFERS OF TITLE (p. 1052)

BOARDING. See BOARDING VESSELS (p. 91)

BOTTOMRY LIENS. See BOTTOMRY LIENS (p. 96)

CANAL BOATS. See CANAL BOATS (p. 110)

CAPTAINS. See MASTERS OF VESSELS (p. 564)

CARRIAGE OF ANIMALS. See ANIMALS (p. 16)

RECEIVED
OCT 7 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Please Report to the Authors any Error or Omission Discovered

Permanent Fund Corp
RECEIVED
SEP 16 1993
Ans'd.....

CHAP. XXII.—An Act to enforce the Provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other Purposes.

April 20, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage of any State, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any person within the jurisdiction of the United States to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution of the United States, shall, any such law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage of the State to the contrary notwithstanding, be liable to the party injured in any action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress; such proceeding to be prosecuted in the several district or circuit courts of the United States, with and subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error, and other remedies provided in like cases in such courts, under the provisions of the act of the ninth of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication"; and the other remedial laws of the United States which are in their nature applicable in such cases.

SEC. 2. That if two or more persons within any State or Territory of the United States shall conspire together to overthrow, or to put down, or to destroy by force the government of the United States, or to levy war against the United States, or to oppose by force the authority of the government of the United States, or by force, intimidation, or threat to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States, contrary to the authority thereof, or by force, intimidation, or threat to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office or trust or place of confidence under the United States, or from discharging the duties thereof, or by force, intimidation, or threat to induce any officer of the United States to leave any State, district, or place where his duties as such officer might lawfully be performed, or to injure him in his person or property on account of his lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or to injure his person while engaged in the lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or to injure his property so as to molest, interrupt, hinder, or impede him in the discharge of his official duty, or by force, intimidation, or threat to deter any party or witness in any court of the United States from attending such court, or from testifying in any matter pending in such court fully, freely, and truthfully, or to injure any such party or witness in his person or property on account of his having so attended or testified, or by force, intimidation, or threat to influence the verdict, presentment, or indictment, of any juror or grand juror in any court of the United States, or to injure such juror in his person or property on account of any verdict, presentment, or indictment lawfully assented to by him, or on account of his being or having been such juror, or shall conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway or upon the premises of another for the purpose, either directly or indirectly, of depriving any person or any class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges or immunities under the laws, or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorities of any State from giving or securing to all persons within such State the equal protection of the laws, or shall conspire together for the purpose of in any manner impeding, hindering, obstructing, or defeating the due course of justice in any State or Territory, with intent to deny to any citizen of the United States the due and equal protection of the laws, or to injure any person in his person or his property for lawfully enforcing the right of any person or class of persons to the equal protection of the laws, or by force, intimidation, or threat to prevent any citizen of the United States lawfully entitled to vote from giving his support or advocacy in a lawful

Any person under color of any law, &c. of any State, depriving another of any right, &c. secured by the Constitution of the United States, made liable to the party injured.

Proceedings to be in the courts of the United States.

1866, ch. 31.

Vol. xiv. p. 27.

Penalty for conspiring by force to put down the government of the United States, &c.;

or to hinder the execution of any law of the United States;

or to seize any property of the United States;

or to prevent any person from holding office, &c. under the United States;

or to induce any officer to leave the State, &c.;

or to injure him in person or property while doing, or to prevent his doing, his duty;

or to prevent any party or witness from attending court or testifying therein;

or to injure him for so attending or testifying;

or to influence the conduct of any juror;

or to injure any juror on account of his acts, &c.

Penalty for conspiring or going in disguise upon the public highway, &c. to deprive any person or class of equal rights, &c. under the laws;

or to prevent the State authorities from protecting all in their equal rights.

Penalty for conspiring to obstruct, &c. the

one, and for other purposes," city of Saint Louis, Missouri, civil offices of the government of made available for and during dred and seventy-two.

at Matamoros, Mexico, be established for the fiscal year ending one, and thereafter.

treasurer in the office of the the sum of six hundred dollars, ion for the present fiscal year. appropriated, for increased the census of eighteen hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

effectually securing life and ng Island for the fiscal year l seventy-two, two hundred ce with the provisions of the d property from vessels ship- " approved December four- d that the Secretary of the experienced surfmen at such a necessary and proper, and able, not to exceed forty dollars.

resolution of June eighteen, claims from the counties of st Virginia, and by the joint red and sixty-six, in regard the joint resolution of De- ty-nine, as amended by nd seventy-one, in regard to withdrawn or impaired by any of claims to examine claims n, and the jurisdiction upon id State of Tennessee, and to the proper department d seventy-one, shall remain. commissioners of claims. with fire-proof non-conduct-

ropriated, to pay expenses ry, convened October, any d for printing journals of office of secretary for the of four thousand two hun-

ropriated, out of which son, late collector of the disbursement of the light-house purposes outside Secretary of the Treas- ury on an adjustment of

the twenty-second, anno iled "An act to fix the and the same is hereby, sion of Congress.

due course of justice, &c. in any State with intent to deny to any citizen his equal rights under the law; or, by force, &c. to prevent any citizen entitled to vote from advocating in a lawful manner the election of any person, as, &c.

Courts.

Punishment.

Any conspirator doing, &c. any act in furtherance of the object of the conspiracy, and thereby injuring another, to be liable in damages therefor.

Proceedings to be in courts of the United States.

1866, ch. 31.

Vol. xiv. p. 27.

What to be deemed a denial by any State to any class of its people of their equal protection under the laws.

When the due execution of the laws, &c. is obstructed by violence, &c. the President shall do what he may deem necessary to suppress such violence, &c.

Persons arrested to be delivered to the marshal.

What unlawful combinations to be deemed a rebellion against the government of the United States.

manner towards or in favor of the election of any lawfully qualified person as an elector of President or Vice-President of the United States, or as a member of the Congress of the United States, or to injure any such citizen in his person or property on account of such support or advocacy, each and every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high crime, and, upon conviction thereof in any district or circuit court of the United States or district or supreme court of any Territory of the United States having jurisdiction of similar offences, shall be punished by a fine not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, as the court may determine, for a period of not less than six months nor more than six years, as the court may determine, or by both such fine and imprisonment as the court shall determine. And if any one or more persons engaged in any such conspiracy shall do, or cause to be done, any act in furtherance of the object of such conspiracy, whereby any person shall be injured in his person or property, or deprived of having and exercising any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States, the person so injured or deprived of such rights and privileges may have and maintain an action for the recovery of damages occasioned by such injury or deprivation of rights and privileges against any one or more of the persons engaged in such conspiracy, such action to be prosecuted in the proper district or circuit court of the United States, with and subject to the same rights of appeal, review upon error, and other remedies provided in like cases in such courts under the provisions of the act of April ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication."

SEC. 3. That in all cases where insurrection, domestic violence, unlawful combinations, or conspiracies in any State shall so obstruct or hinder the execution of the laws thereof, and of the United States, as to deprive any portion or class of the people of such State of any of the rights, privileges, or immunities, or protection, named in the Constitution and secured by this act, and the constituted authorities of such State shall either be unable to protect, or shall, from any cause, fail in or refuse protection of the people in such rights, such facts shall be deemed a denial by such State of the equal protection of the laws to which they are entitled under the Constitution of the United States; and in all such cases, or whenever any such insurrection, violence, unlawful combination, or conspiracy shall oppose or obstruct the laws of the United States or the due execution thereof, or impede or obstruct the due course of justice under the same, it shall be lawful for the President, and it shall be his duty to take such measures, by the employment of the militia or the land and naval forces of the United States, or of either, or by other means, as he may deem necessary for the suppression of such insurrection, domestic violence, or combinations; and any person who shall be arrested under the provisions of this and the preceding section shall be delivered to the marshal of the proper district, to be dealt with according to law.

SEC. 4. That whenever in any State or part of a State the unlawful combinations named in the preceding section of this act shall be organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able, by violence, to either overthrow or set at defiance the constituted authorities of such State, and of the United States within such State, or when the constituted authorities are in complicity with, or shall connive at the unlawful purposes of, such powerful and armed combinations; and whenever, by reason of either or all of the causes aforesaid, the conviction of such offenders and the preservation of the public safety shall become in such district impracticable, in every such case such combinations shall be deemed a rebellion against the government of the United

States, and during the continuance of such rebellion, and within the limits of the district which shall be so under the sway thereof, such limits to be prescribed by proclamation, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, when in his judgment the public safety shall require it, to suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, to the end that such rebellion may be overthrown: *Provided*, That all the provisions of the second section of an act entitled "An act relating to habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases," approved March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, which relate to the discharge of prisoners other than prisoners of war, and to the penalty for refusing to obey the order of the court, shall be in full force so far as the same are applicable to the provisions of this section: *Provided further*, That the President shall first have made proclamation, as now provided by law, commanding such insurgents to disperse: *And provided also*, That the provisions of this section shall not be in force after the end of the next regular session of Congress.

SEC. 5. That no person shall be a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States upon any inquiry, hearing, or trial of any suit, proceeding, or prosecution based upon or arising under the provisions of this act who shall, in the judgment of the court, be in complicity with any such combination or conspiracy; and every such juror shall, before entering upon any such inquiry, hearing, or trial, take and subscribe an oath in open court that he has never, directly or indirectly, counselled, advised, or voluntarily aided any such combination or conspiracy; and each and every person who shall take this oath, and shall therein swear falsely, shall be guilty of perjury, and shall be subject to the pains and penalties declared against that crime, and the first section of the act entitled "An act defining additional causes of challenge and prescribing an additional oath for grand and petit jurors in the United States courts," approved June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, be, and the the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 6. That any person or persons, having knowledge that any of the wrongs conspired to be done and mentioned in the second section of this act are about to be committed, and having power to prevent or aid in preventing the same, shall neglect or refuse so to do, and such wrongful act shall be committed, such person or persons shall be liable to the person injured, or his legal representatives, for all damages caused by any such wrongful act which such first-named person or persons by reasonable diligence could have prevented; and such damages may be recovered in an action on the case in the proper circuit court of the United States, and any number of persons guilty of such wrongful neglect or refusal may be joined as defendants in such action: *Provided*, That such action shall be commenced within one year after such cause of action shall have accrued; and if the death of any person shall be caused by any such wrongful act and neglect, the legal representatives of such deceased person shall have such action therefor, and may recover not exceeding five thousand dollars damages therein, for the benefit of the widow of such deceased person, if any there be, or if there be no widow, for the benefit of the next of kin of such deceased person.

SEC. 7. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to supersede or repeal any former act or law except so far as the same may be repugnant thereto; and any offences heretofore committed against the tenor of any former act shall be prosecuted, and any proceeding already commenced for the prosecution thereof shall be continued and completed, the same as if this act had not been passed, except so far as the provisions of this act may go to sustain and validate such proceedings.

APPROVED, April 20, 1871.

During such rebellion, and within certain limits, the President may suspend the writ of habeas corpus.

Provisions of act 1863, ch. 81, § 2, Vol. xii. p. 755, made applicable hereto.

Proclamation to be first made, &c.

Vol. i. p. 424. Vol. xii. p. 282.

See pp 949-954.

This section not to be in force after, &c.

Certain persons not to be jurors in certain cases.

Jurors to take oath.

False swearing in taking this oath to be perjury.

Repeal of first section of act 1862, ch. 108. Vol. xii. p. 430.

Any person knowing that certain wrongs are about to be done, and having power to prevent, &c., neglects so to do, and any such wrong is done, is made liable for all damages caused thereby.

Suits therefor in courts of the United States.

Who may be joined as defendants.

Limitation.

If death is caused by such wrongful act, the legal representatives of deceased may maintain action, &c. and for whose benefit.

Former laws, &c. not repealed, &c.

Former offences to be prosecuted.



Sir:
I am visiting the Security & Trust Fund of the Operation Engineers to see if you as trustees would be retained by a contract of National monetary unit to mint in gold coins of $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ & 1 oz. "Please see" page #10 the main seal of the Treasury to be minted as in to amplify "please see" page #4 then sold as the eagle. Thereby retaining me as a consultant to subvert the N.A.F.T.A. interfere. For I am a People-King as in we the People!

cc:
Arthur Levitt, chairman of SEC.
Edwin L. Chow, Thrift Department of Treasury
William H. Scott, AK Perm ent Fund, Executive Director
Mr Scott, the same opportunity for investors by the Fund is invited.
9-8-93 2:58 pm
Charles E. McKeel

Sworn to and subscribed before me this
8th day of September, 1993.

Witness my hand and official seal.

Notary Public Diane Armstrong

My Commission Expires: 7/7/95

PFC
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SEP - 9 1993
Ans'd.....

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Delta Junction Office:
P.O. Box 1189
Delta Junction, AK 99737-1189
907-895-4236



While in Juneau:
State Capitol, Room 110
Juneau, AK 99801
907-465-4859

Representative Harley Olberg

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SEP 02 1993

August 30, 1993

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council
648 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Council Members:

On behalf of my constituents, I would like to thank you very much for allocating the sum of five million dollars to a comprehensive study of the ecosystem of Prince William Sound. Due to the failure of the herring and pink salmon fisheries, it is clear that there is some problem in the Sound and I believe that this allocation will go a long way in determining what the problem is.

Additionally, I would like to make a request of the Council, also on behalf of my constituents. As you know all too well, the issue of public access to the Council will not go away. If anything, in light of recent events, public access will be even more of an issue. As a suggestion, I would like to recommend that you teleconference the entire meeting of the Council, rather than simply the public comment period.

I believe the legislative teleconference network is well-suited to your needs. It is common practice in the legislature to teleconference meetings in a "listen only" capacity, thereby ensuring public access but forestalling interruptions and distractions. A public comment period toward the end of the meeting is then sufficient.

I have spoken with Mr. Michael Harmon of the Legislative Affairs Agency Information Services and he would be happy to assist you with any technical information you might need. He can be reached in Juneau at 465-4648. Thank you again for your attention to the continuing needs of Prince William Sound.

Sincerely,


Harley Olberg

HO/al

EYAK REVISED OFFER

1. CORE TRACT AREA - Proceed forward as proposed, \$21.4 million.

Plus the following added options, each separately available:

2. Timber rights, easement on the "other" lands, as proposed, \$50 million cap.

3. Fee title - or highly restrictive easement (similar to core lands) on the yet-to-be agreed upon lands in the following areas:

- a. Windy Bay
- b. Sheep Bay (upper)
- c. Olson Bay
- d. Parches Bay

Each of the above parcels subject to a shareholder vote, separate from the other.

The Fair Market interests for the above parcels would not be subject to the \$50MM cap.

4. Timber operations at Orca Narrows cease ONLY if:

- a. \$2 million secured by Power Creek timber, paid in 30 days from today.
- b. \$3.5 million, secured same, paid at completion of agreement - forseen to be 45 days from today.
- c. Above amounts are offset against purchase price.

This #4 item is available upon #2, 3 conditions being met.

The money time paths are critical to the Eyak Corporation.

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SEP 16 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

RECEIVED
SEP 16 1993

RESOLUTION OF THE
EXXON VALDEZ SETTLEMENT TRUSTEE COUNCIL

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

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

1. Seal Bay Timber Company ("Seller") owns the surface estate of lands on Afognak Island, including timber rights and consisting of approximately 41,549 acres, more or less, in two parcels, the Seal Bay parcel consisting of approximately 17,166 acres, more or less ("Seal Bay parcel") and the Tonki Cape parcel consisting of approximately 24,383 acres, more or less ("Tonki Cape parcel") (together the "Lands"), more particularly described in Attachment A. These Lands were selected pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. The subsurface rights are held by Koniag, Inc.

2. The Lands are within the oil spill affected area and the tidelands adjoining the Lands were oiled in 1989.

3. A substantial portion of the Seal Bay parcel is threatened with imminent clearcut logging. Approximately 1158 acres have been logged, logging operations were ongoing on additional acreage until the Trustee Council resolved to purchase the Lands, and permits have been secured or are pending for the logging of additional acreage. The majority of the commercial timber in the Seal Bay parcel is slated for harvest by clearcut logging over the next few years.

4. The Lands include important habitat for several species of wildlife for which significant injury resulting from the oil spill has been documented. There is substantial evidence that the Lands are important marbled murrelet nesting areas. The extent to which marbled murrelets are naturally recovering from the oil spill is unknown. Harlequin ducks, a species that continues to suffer injury, are believed to nest in both parcels and forage on nearshore rocks and beaches adjacent to both parcels. Logging may directly affect these foraging and nesting activities and hence the rehabilitation of these two species. Restoration of black oyster catchers and river otters, which utilize the shore adjacent to uplands slated for logging, may be impacted by logging activities. River otters forage, rest, and may den on uplands. Harbor seal haul outs and intertidal and subtidal biota are all found in substantial quantity along the shore line in the threatened areas and could be impacted. There are known concentrations of sea otters off Tolstoi Point as well as otters that feed in the near shore waters of Seal Bay and Tonki Cape. Sea otters were injured by the oil spill. There are six documented anadromous streams in the Seal Bay parcel and two in the Tonki Cape parcel. There are ten documented bald eagle nests in Seal Bay with feeding and roosting along the shoreline and seven documented nests in the Tonki Cape parcel. Seal Bay has historically supported high value wilderness-based recreation such as hunting, boating and fishing. The area has high scenic value.

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

6. There has been widespread public support for the acquisition of the Lands.

7. The purchase of the Lands is an appropriate means to restore a portion of the injured resources and services in the oil spill area.

THEREFORE, we resolve to accept the Seller's proposal to sell the Seal Bay parcel consisting of approximately 17,166 acres, more or less, and the Tonki Cape parcel consisting of approximately 24,383 acres, more or less, including timber rights for both parcels, for \$38,700,000 pursuant to the following conditions:

(a) the appraised value of the Seal Bay parcel and the Tonki Cape parcel combined is not less than \$38,700,000. If the appraised value of the Lands is less than \$38,700,000 Seller may exercise an option to sell and the Trustee Council agrees to provide the funds for purchase of the Lands at the appraised value. If the appraised value of the Seal Bay parcel alone is greater than \$38,700,000 but less than \$42,000,000, the sale of the Lands will proceed at \$38,700,000. If the appraised value of the Seal Bay parcel is greater than \$42,000,000, Seller may elect not to proceed with the sale of the Lands, or Seller may exercise an option to sell at \$38,700,000 and the sale of the Lands shall proceed at \$38,700,000. The appraised value will be determined by an appraiser to be selected by the Trustee Council. The appraisal will determine the fair market value of the Lands as of May 14, 1993;

(b) Seller will be paid \$29,950,000 at the time of closing. The balance will be paid in three annual equal installments with interest accruing on the unpaid balance at a rate equal to the fifty-two week United States treasury bill rate, with the rate to be adjusted annually and compounded annually. The final payment will be contingent upon the extinction, including final adjudication, of any claims or potential claims pursuant to sections 14(c) and (g) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act;

(c) a satisfactory hazardous substances survey is completed;

(d) there is satisfactory compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act.

(e) a satisfactory title search is completed and Seller is able to convey fee simple title by warranty deed to the surface estate for the Lands;

(f) no timber harvesting or further road development will be done on these Lands by Seller prior to closing;

(g) the appraisal, National Environmental Policy Act compliance, and title search will be completed within 90 days after May 13, 1993 or as soon thereafter as the parties may agree;

(h) Seller agrees to promptly undertake all measures necessary to comply with the applicable requirements of AS 41.17 concerning reforestation, revegetation, brush, slash, and debris, salvage of trees, and soil erosion and wasting of logged lands and roads. Seller will place water bars, pull culverts and bridges, and hydroseed roads in accordance with a plan to be developed in cooperation with the Trustee Council. This plan will include compliance by Seller with the applicable road closure requirements of 11 AAC 95.320 and the applicable reforestation requirements of 11 AAC 95.375-390.

To facilitate protection of this key habitat and to eliminate the potential for encumbrances on the Lands, title to the Lands shall initially be conveyed to The Nature Conservancy ("TNC") which shall convey title to the State of Alaska at such time as the Lands have been designated by the Alaska legislature as a state park. The State and TNC will enter into an appropriate agreement

for the management of the Lands consistent with the this Resolution. If these Lands have not been so designated within 12 months of the date of conveyance to TNC, TNC shall, upon acceptance by the United States, convey title to the Lands to the United States of America for inclusion in an appropriate federal conservation system unit as defined at section 102 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, Public Law 96-487 ("Conservation System Unit") and having restrictions consistent with Paragraphs (i) through (k) of this Resolution. During the time that title is held by TNC the Lands shall be managed by the State of Alaska consistent with the terms of this Resolution.

Title to the Lands shall be conveyed to the State of Alaska or the United States subject to the following conditions:

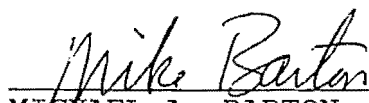
(i) there shall be no commercial timber harvest on these Lands nor any other commercial use of these Lands excepting such limited commercial use as may be consistent with state and federal law and the goals of restoration to its prespill condition of any natural resource injured, lost, or destroyed as a result of the EXXON VALDEZ oil spill and the services provided by that resource or replacement or substitution for the injured, lost or destroyed resources and affected services as described in the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree between the United States and the State of Alaska entered August 28, 1991;

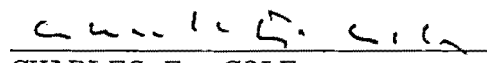
(j) if the Lands are designated as a state park, public use of the Lands shall include sport, personal use, and subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping, and recreational uses insofar as

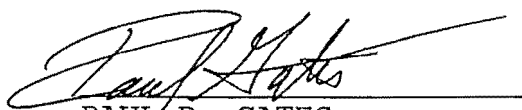
consistent with public safety and permitted under law or under a regulation of the Board of Fisheries or Board of Game.

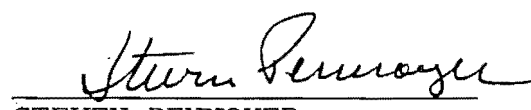
(k) once the Lands have been conveyed to the State of Alaska or the United States of America, they may not be conveyed to any other entity for any purpose, and in the event that there is an attempt by the State to convey the Lands to any entity, in lieu of that conveyance, title to the Lands shall revert to TNC and as soon thereafter as possible, upon acceptance by the United States, be conveyed to the United States of America for inclusion in an appropriate federal conservation system unit as defined at section 102 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, Public Law 96-487 ("Conservation System Unit") and having restrictions consistent with Paragraphs (i) through (k) of this Resolution.

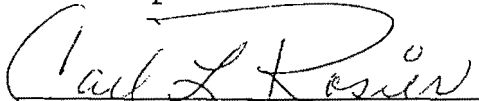
Dated this 23 day of August, 1993 at Anchorage, Alaska.

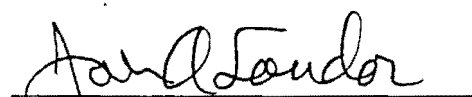

MICHAEL A. BARTON
Regional Forester
Alaska Region
USDA Forest Service


CHARLES E. COLE
Attorney General
State of Alaska


PAUL D. GATES
Regional Environmental Officer
for Alaska
U.S. Department of the Interior


STEVEN PENNOYER
Director, Alaska Region
National Marine
Fisheries Service


CARL L. ROSIER
Commissioner
Alaska Department of
Fish and Game


JOHN A. SANDOR
Commissioner
Alaska Department of
Environmental Conservation

RECEIVED
SEP 16 1993EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

**RESOLUTION OF THE
EXXON VALDEZ SETTLEMENT TRUSTEE COUNCIL**

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

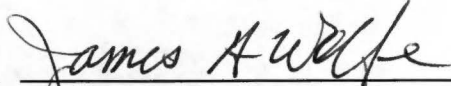
1. The State of Alaska should proceed to acquire the lands held by the Seal Bay Timber Company at Seal Bay and Tonki Bay on Afognak Island, Alaska as set forth in the Resolution of the EXXON VALDEZ Settlement Trustee Council adopted at the May 13, 1993 meeting of the Trustee Council and then executed in writing August 23, 1993.


2. Pursuant to the above referenced Resolution of the Trustee Council and consistent with the appraisal prepared by International Forestry Consultants, Inc., \$38,700,000 will be the purchase price for the lands.

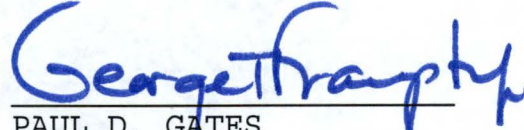
THEREFORE, we request the Attorney General of the State of Alaska and the Assistant Attorney General of the Environmental and Natural Resources Division of the United States Department of Justice to petition the United States District Court for the District of Alaska for withdrawal of the sum of \$29,950,000 from the EXXON VALDEZ Oil Spill Settlement Account established in the Court Registry Investment System as a result of the governments' settlement with the Exxon companies. These funds shall be paid into an interest bearing account of the State of Alaska and used to purchase fee simple title to the above described lands in the

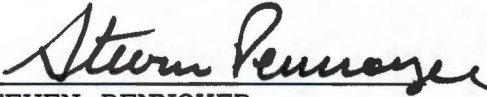
manner described in the Resolution of Trustee Council dated August 23, 1993.

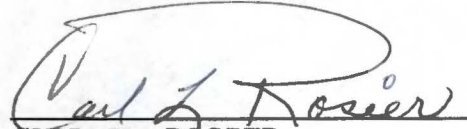
Dated this 16th day of September 1993 at Anchorage, Alaska.



for MICHAEL A. BARTON
Regional Forester
Alaska Region
USDA Forest Service


CHARLES E. COLE
Attorney General
State of Alaska


PAUL D. GATES
Regional Environmental Officer
for Alaska
U.S. Department of the Interior


STEVEN PENNOYER
Director, Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries
Service


CARL L. ROSIER
Commissioner
Alaska Department of
Fish and Game


JOHN A. SANDOR
Commissioner
Alaska Department of
Environmental Conservation

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

1994 Work Plan Budget

Interim Budget

**Federal Fiscal Year 1994
October 1, 1993 through September 30, 1994**

**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT
TRUSTEE COUNCIL**

EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL
 1994 Federal Fiscal Year Proposed Interim Project Budget
 October 1, 1993 - September 30, 1994

Agency	Cooperating Agency(s)	Project Number	Project Title	NEPA Cost*	Reprt + Intrm	Report**	Interim
					1-Oct-93 - 31-Jan-94	1-Oct-93 - **	1-Oct-93 - 31-Jan-94
ADEC	NOAA/DOI-NPS	94090	Mussel Bed Restoration & Monitoring	\$5.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADNR/ADF&G/USFS/DOI-FWS/DOI-NPS	94110	Habitat Protection - Data Acquisition & Support	\$0.0	\$6.4	\$0.0	\$6.4
	ADF&G/ADNR/USFS/DOI/NOAA	94147	Comprehensive Monitoring Program	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADF&G/ADNR/USFS/DOI-NPS/NOAA	94266	Shoreline Assessment & Oil Removal	\$5.0	\$33.1	\$33.1	\$0.0
	ADF&G/NOAA	94285	Subtidal Sediment Recovery Monitoring	\$0.0	\$21.4	\$21.4	\$0.0
		94417	Waste Oil Disposal Facilities	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADNR/USFS/DOI	940ED	Executive Director's Office	\$0.0	\$420.0	\$0.0	\$420.0
	ADF&G/ADNR/USFS/DOI/NOAA	940FC	Finance Committee	\$0.0	\$8.5	\$0.0	\$8.5
	USFS/DOI	94PAG	Public Advisory Group	\$0.0	\$10.7	\$0.0	\$10.7
	ADF&G/ADNR/USFS/DOI/NOAA	940RT	Restoration Team Support	\$0.0	\$264.6	\$0.0	\$264.6
			ADEC Total	\$10.0	\$764.6	\$54.4	\$710.2
ADF&G	NOAA	94064	Harbor Seal Habitat Use and Monitoring	\$0.0	\$116.9	\$89.3	\$27.0
		94066	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	\$0.0	\$104.9	\$104.9	\$0.0
		94068	Deposit Sand to Promote Clam Recruitment	\$2.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
		94070	Restoration of High Intertidal Fucus	\$5.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
		94081	Recruitment Monitoring of Littleneck Clams	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADEC/ADNR/USFS/DOI-FWS/	94086	Herring Bay Experimental & Monitoring Studies	\$0.0	\$198.0	\$198.0	\$0.0
		94110	Habitat Protection - Data Acquisition & Support	\$0.0	\$71.5	\$0.0	\$71.5
		94137	Stock ID of Chum, Sockeye, Chinook & Coho in PWS	\$0.0	\$46.7	\$46.7	\$0.0
		94139	Salmon Instream Habitat & Stock Restoration	\$3.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADEC/ADNR/USFS/DOI/NOAA	94147	Comprehensive Monitoring Program	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0

07/14/93

Dollar Amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.

*NEPA costs are not included in Reprt/Intrm totals.

**1993 draft reports are due to the Chief Scientist by April 15, 1994.

1994

Page 1 of 7

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**FORM 1B
AGENCY
SUMMARY**

EXXON VALDELL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
1994 Federal Fiscal Year Proposed Interim Project Budget
October 1, 1993 - September 30, 1994

Agency	Cooperating Agency(s)	Project Number	Project Title	NEPA Cost*	Reprt + Intrm	Report**	Interim
					1-Oct-93 - 31-Jan-94	1-Oct-93 - **	1-Oct-93 - 31-Jan-94
ADF&G (cont.)	DOI-FWS/NOAA	94163	Forage Fish Influence on Injured Species	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
		94165	Herring Genetic Stock Identification in PWS	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	NOAA	94166	Herring Spawn Deposition & Reproductive Impairment	\$0.0	\$37.1	\$0.0	\$37.1
		94184	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries from Pinks in PWS	\$0.0	\$47.8	\$47.8	\$0.0
		94185	Coded Wire Tagging of Wild Pinks for Stock ID	\$0.0	\$40.8	\$0.0	\$40.8
		94187	Otolith Marking - Inseason Stock Separation	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
		94189	Pink Salmon Stock Genetics in PWS	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	NOAA	94191	Oil Related Egg & Alevin Mortalities	\$0.0	\$206.2	\$139.1	\$67.1
		94192	Evaluation of Hatchery Straying on Wild Pinks in PWS	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
		94237	River Otter Recovery Monitoring	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
		94241	Rockfish Management Plan Data Development	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
		94244	Seal & Otter Co-op Subsistence Harvest Assistance	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
		94255	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	\$5.0	\$121.0	\$121.0	\$0.0
		94258	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	\$0.0	\$379.0	\$238.0	\$141.0
	USFS	94259	Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon Restoration	\$0.0	\$76.6	\$76.6	\$0.0
	ADEC/ADNR/ USFS/DOI/NOAA	94266	Shoreline Assessment & Oil Removal	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
		94272	Chenega Chinook Release Program	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
		94273	Port Graham Salmon Hatchery	\$10.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
		94277	Village Mariculture - Oyster Farming	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	NOAA	94279	Subsistence Food Safety Testing	\$0.0	\$56.9	\$56.9	\$0.0
		94280	Spot Shrimp Survey & Juvenile Shrimp Habitat ID	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADEC/NOAA	94285	Subtidal Sediment Recovery Monitoring	\$0.0	\$220.4	\$220.4	\$0.0
		94345	Salmon Spawning Escapement on the Lower Kenai Pn	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
		94504	Genetic Stock ID of Kenai River Sockeye	\$0.0	\$262.2	\$262.2	\$0.0
	USFS/DOI-FWS	94505	Information Needs for Habitat Protection	\$0.0	\$137.5	\$137.5	\$0.0
	ADEC/ADNR/ USFS/DOI/NOAA	940FC	Finance Committee	\$0.0	\$6.5	\$0.0	\$6.5
	ADEC/ADNR/ USFS/DOI/NOAA	940RT	Restoration Team Support	\$0.0	\$177.2	\$0.0	\$177.2
			ADF&G Total	\$25.0	\$2,307.3	\$1,738.5	\$568.8

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**1993 draft reports are due to the Chief Scientist by April 15, 1994.

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FORM 1B
AGENCY
SUMMARY

EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL
1994 Federal Fiscal Year Proposed Interim Project Budget
October 1, 1993 - September 30, 1994

Agency	Cooperating Agency(s)	Project Number	Project Title	NEPA Cost*	Reprt + Intrm	Report**	Interim
					1-Oct-93 - 31-Jan-94	1-Oct-93 - **	1-Oct-93 - 31-Jan-94
ADNR	USFS/DOI-FWS/ DOI-NPS	94007	Site Specific Archeological Restoration	\$0.0	\$50.8	\$50.8	\$0.0
	USFS/DOI-FWS/ DOI-NPS	94015	Archeological Site Stewardship	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
		94025	Fishery Industrial Technology Center	\$5.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADEC/ADF&G/ USFS/DOI-FWS/ DOI-NPS	94110	Habitat Protection - Data Acquisition & Support	\$0.0	\$176.6	\$0.0	\$176.6
	USFS/DOI-FWS/ DOI-NPS	94126	Habitat Protection & Acquisition Fund	\$0.0	\$99.6	\$0.0	\$99.6
	ADEC/ADF&G/ USFS/DOI/NOAA	94147	Comprehensive Monitoring Program	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
		94199	Alaska Sea Life Center	\$5.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	USFS	94200	Public Land Access 17(b) Easement ID	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	DOI-NPS	94216	Gulf of Alaska Recreation Plan Development	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	USFS	94217	PWS Area Recreation Plan Implementation	\$0.0	\$47.0	\$28.8	\$18.2
	ADEC/ADF&G/ USFS/DOI-NPS/ NOAA	94266	Shoreline Assessment & Oil Removal	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
		94316	Shoreline Trash Cleanup for Oil Spill Area	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	USFS/DOI-NPS	94386	Artifact Repositories - Planning & Design	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADEC/USFS/DOI	940ED	Executive Director's Office	\$0.0	\$629.1	\$0.0	\$629.1
	ADEC/ADF&G/ USFS/DOI/NOAA	940FC	Finance Committee	\$0.0	\$10.3	\$0.0	\$10.3
	ADEC/ADF&G/ USFS/DOI/NOAA	940RT	Restoration Team Support	\$0.0	\$184.8	\$0.0	\$184.8
			ADNR Total	\$10.0	\$1,198.0	\$79.4	\$1,118.6

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EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL
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October 1, 1993 - September 30, 1994

Agency	Cooperating Agency(s)	Project Number	Project Title	NEPA Cost*	Reprt + Intrm 1-Oct-93 - 31-Jan-94	Report** 1-Oct-93 - **	Interim 1-Oct-93 - 31-Jan-94
USFS	ADNR/DOI-FWS/ DOI-NPS	94007	Site Specific Archeological Restoration	\$13.9	\$26.5	\$0.0	\$26.5
	ADNR/DOI-FWS/ DOI-NPS	94015	Archeological Site Stewardship	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
		94043	Cutthroat & Dolly Habitat Restoration in PWS	\$3.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADEC/ADF&G/ ADNR/DOI-FWS/ DOI-NPS	94110	Habitat Protection - Data Acquisition & Support	\$0.0	\$10.6	\$0.0	\$10.6
	ADNR/DOI-FWS/ DOI-NPS	94126	Habitat Protection & Acquisition Fund	\$0.0	\$103.7	\$0.0	\$103.7
	ADF&G	94139	Salmon Instream Habitat & Stock Restoration	\$3.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADEC/ADF&G/ ADNR/DOI/NOAA	94147	Comprehensive Monitoring Program	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADNR	94200	Public Land Access 17(b) Easement ID	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADNR	94217	PWS Area Recreation Plan Implementation	\$0.0	\$44.2	\$17.5	\$26.7
	ADF&G	94259	Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon Restoration	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADEC/ADF&G/ ADNR/DOI-NPS/ NOAA	94266	Shoreline Assessment & Oil Removal	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADNR/DOI-NPS	94386	Artifact Repositories - Planning & Design	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADF&G/DOI-FWS	94505	Information Needs for Habitat Protection	\$0.0	\$194.1	\$194.1	\$0.0
	ADEC/ADNR/DOI	940ED	Executive Director's Office	\$0.0	\$932.3	\$0.0	\$932.3
	ADEC/ADF&G/ ADNR/DOI/NOAA	940FC	Finance Committee	\$0.0	\$11.2	\$0.0	\$11.2
	ADEC/DOI	94PAG	Public Advisory Group	\$0.0	\$21.4	\$0.0	\$21.4
	ADEC/ADF&G/ ADNR/DOI/NOAA	940RT	Restoration Team Support	\$0.0	\$209.8	\$0.0	\$209.8
			USFS Total	\$20.4	\$1,553.7	\$211.5	\$1,342.2

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EXXON VALDEZ ...USTEE COUNCIL
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Agency	Cooperating Agency(s)	Project Number	Project Title	NEPA Cost*	Reprt + Intrm	Report**	Interim
					1-Oct-93 - 31-Jan-94	1-Oct-93 - **	1-Oct-93 - 31-Jan-94
DOI-FWS	ADNR/USFS/ DOI-NPS	94007	Site Specific Archeological Restoration	\$0.0	\$12.1	\$12.1	\$0.0
		94015	Archeological Site Stewardship	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADNR/USFS/ DOI-NPS	94020	Black Oystercatcher Interaction with Intertidal	\$0.0	\$17.3	\$17.3	\$0.0
		94039	Common Murre Population Monitoring	\$0.0	\$26.9	\$26.9	\$0.0
		94040	Reduce Disturbance Near Injured Murre Colonies	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
		94041	Introduced Predator Removal from Islands	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
		94102	Murrelet Prey & Foraging Habitat in PWS	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
		94110	Habitat Protection - Data Acquisition & Support	\$0.0	\$8.5	\$0.0	\$8.5
		94126	Habitat Protection & Acquisition Fund	\$0.0	\$81.6	\$0.0	\$81.6
	ADFC&G/NOAA	94159	Marine Bird & Sea Otter Boat Surveys	\$0.0	\$146.2	\$38.5	\$107.7
		94163	Forage Fish Influence on Injured Species	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
		94173	Pigeon Guillemot Recovery Monitoring	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADF&G/USFS	94246	Sea Otter Recovery Monitoring	\$0.0	\$207.4	\$207.4	\$0.0
		94505	Information Needs for Habitat Protection	\$0.0	\$74.5	\$74.5	\$0.0
		94506	Pigeon Guillemot Recovery	\$0.0	\$13.9	\$13.9	\$0.0
	DOI-FWS Subtotal			\$0.0	\$588.3	\$390.5	\$197.8
DOI-NPS	ADNR/USFS/ DOI-FWS	94007	Site Specific Archeological Restoration	\$0.0	\$91.5	\$91.5	\$0.0
		94015	Archeological Site Stewardship	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADEC/NOAA	94090	Mussel Bed Restoration & Monitoring	\$0.0	\$19.5	\$19.5	\$0.0

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EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL
1994 Federal Fiscal Year Proposed Interim Project Budget
October 1, 1993 - September 30, 1994

Agency	Cooperating Agency(s)	Project Number	Project Title	NEPA Cost*	Reprt + Intrm	Report**	Interim
					1-Oct-93 - 31-Jan-94	1-Oct-93 - **	1-Oct-93 - 31-Jan-94
DOI-NPS (cont.)	ADEC/ADF&G/ ADNR/USFS/ DOI-FWS	94110	Habitat Protection - Data Acquisition & Support	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADNR/USFS/ DOI-FWS	94126	Habitat Protection & Acquisition Fund	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADNR	94216	Gulf of Alaska Recreation Plan Development	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADEC/ADF&G/ ADNR/USFS/ NOAA	94266	Shoreline Assessment & Oil Removal	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADNR/USFS	94386	Artifact Repositories - Planning & Design	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	DOI-NPS Subtotal			\$0.0	\$111.0	\$111.0	\$0.0
DOI	ADEC/ADF&G/ ADNR/USFS/ NOAA	94147	Comprehensive Monitoring Program	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADEC/ADNR/ USFS	940ED	Executive Director's Office	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADEC/ADF&G/ ADNR/USFS/ NOAA	940FC	Finance Committee	\$0.0	\$5.0	\$0.0	\$5.0
	ADEC/USFS	94PAG	Public Advisory Group	\$0.0	\$42.2	\$0.0	\$42.2
	ADEC/ADF&G/ ADNR/USFS/ NOAA	940RT	Restoration Team Support	\$0.0	\$102.3	\$0.0	\$102.3
	DOI Subtotal			\$0.0	\$149.5	\$0.0	\$149.5
	DOI Total			\$0.0	\$848.7	\$501.4	\$347.3

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EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL
 1994 Federal Fiscal Year Proposed Interim Project Budget
 October 1, 1993 - September 30, 1994

Agency	Cooperating Agency(s)	Project Number	Project Title	NEPA Cost*	Reprt + Intrm	Report**	Interim
					1-Oct-93 - 31-Jan-94	1-Oct-93 - **	1-Oct-93 - 31-Jan-94
NOAA	ADF&G	94066	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	\$0.0	\$34.4	\$34.4	\$0.0
		94083	Monitoring of Oiled & Treated Shorelines	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADEC/DOI-NPS	94090	Mussel Bed Restoration & Monitoring	\$0.0	\$138.6	\$138.6	\$0.0
		94092	Killer Whale Recovery Monitoring	\$0.0	\$33.7	\$33.7	\$0.0
	ADEC/ADF&G/ ADNR/DOI/USFS	94147	Comprehensive Monitoring Program	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADF&G/DOI-FWS	94163	Forage Fish Influence on Injured Species	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADF&G	94166	Herring Spawn Deposition & Reproductive Impairment	\$0.0	\$25.9	\$0.0	\$25.9
	ADF&G	94191	Oil Related Egg & Alevin Mortalities	\$0.0	\$161.3	\$143.0	\$18.3
	ADEC/ADF&G/ ADNR/USFS/ DOI-NPS	94266	Shoreline Assessment & Oil Removal	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADF&G	94279	Subsistence Food Safety Testing	\$0.0	\$54.0	\$54.0	\$0.0
	ADEC/ADF&G	94285	Subtidal Sediment Recovery Monitoring	\$0.0	\$209.4	\$209.4	\$0.0
		94290	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis & Interpretation	\$0.0	\$74.7	\$74.7	\$0.0
		94320	Ecosystem Study Plan	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADEC/ADF&G/ ADNR/USFS/DOI	940FC	Finance Committee	\$0.0	\$10.2	\$0.0	\$10.2
	ADEC/ADF&G/ ADNR/USFS/DOI	940RT	Restoration Team Support	\$0.0	\$144.2	\$0.0	\$144.2
			NOAA Total	\$0.0	\$886.2	\$687.7	\$198.6
			Total	\$65.4	\$7,558.7	\$3,273.0	\$4,285.7

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1994 Work Plan Budget

Budget Summaries

**Federal Fiscal Year 1994
October 1, 1993 through September 30, 1994**

**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT
TRUSTEE COUNCIL**

EXXON VALDE. JUSTEE COUNCIL
1994 Federal Fiscal Year Draft Project Budget
October 1, 1993 - September 30, 1994

Project Number	Project Title	Agency(s)	FFY 93 Authorized	Reprt/Intrm	Remaining	R/I + R
				1-Oct-93 - 31-Jan-94	1-Feb-94 - 30-Sep-94	Total FFY 94
94007	Site Specific Archeological Restoration	ADNR/USFS/	\$260.1	\$180.8	\$304.9	\$485.6
94015	Archeological Site Stewardship	DOI-FWS/DOI-NPS	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$217.7	\$217.7
94020	Black Oystercatcher Interaction with Intertidal	ADNR/USFS/	\$120.6	\$17.3	\$131.6	\$148.9
94025	Fishery Industrial Technology Center	DOI-FWS/DOI-NPS	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$3,582.5	\$3,582.5
94039	Common Murre Population Monitoring	ADNR	\$177.2	\$26.9	\$200.2	\$227.2
94040	Reduce Disturbance Near Injured Murre Colonies	DOI-FWS	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$44.8	\$44.8
94041	Introduced Predator Removal from Islands	DOI-FWS	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$146.6	\$146.6
94043	Cutthroat & Dolly Habitat Restoration in PWS	USFS	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$182.7	\$182.7
94064	Harbor Seal Habitat Use and Monitoring	ADF&G	\$230.5	\$116.9	\$153.3	\$270.2
94066	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	ADF&G/NOAA	\$300.0	\$139.3	\$147.5	\$286.9
94068	Deposit Sand to Promote Clam Recruitment	ADF&G	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$36.4	\$36.4
94070	Restoration of High Intertidal Fucus	ADF&G	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$285.8	\$285.8
94081	Recruitment Monitoring of Littleneck Clams	ADF&G	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$206.7	\$206.7
94083	Monitoring of Oiled & Treated Shorelines	NOAA	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$616.6	\$616.6
94086	Herring Bay Experimental & Monitoring Studies	ADF&G	\$470.5	\$198.0	\$531.4	\$729.4
94090	Mussel Bed Restoration & Monitoring	NOAA/ADEC/DOI-NPS	\$668.4	\$158.1	\$616.7	\$774.8
94092	Killer Whale Recovery Monitoring	NOAA	\$127.1	\$33.7	\$129.5	\$163.1
94102	Murrelet Prey & Foraging Habitat in PWS	DOI-FWS	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$231.5	\$231.5
94110	Habitat Protection - Data Acquisition & Support	ADNR/ADEC/ADF&G/	\$0.0	\$273.7	\$404.9	\$678.6
94126	Habitat Protection & Acquisition Fund	USFS/DOI-FWS/DOI-NPS	\$0.0	\$284.8	\$747.3	\$1,032.1
94137	Stock ID of Chum, Sockeye, Chinook & Coho in PWS	ADNR/USFS/DOI-FWS	\$126.4	\$46.7	\$214.9	\$261.6
94139	Salmon Instream Habitat & Stock Restoration	DOI-NPS	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$572.6	\$572.6
94147	Comprehensive Monitoring Program	ADF&G	\$237.9	\$0.0	\$112.9	\$112.9
		USFS/ADF&G				
		NOAA/ADEC/ADF&G/				
		ADNR/USFS/DOI				

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**FORM 1A
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EXXON VALDEZ JUSTEE COUNCIL
1994 Federal Fiscal Year Draft Project Budget
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Project Number	Project Title	Agency(s)	FFY 93 Authorized	Reprt/Intrm 1-Oct-93 - 31-Jan-94	Remaining 1-Feb-94 - 30-Sep-94	R/I + R Total FFY 94
94159	Marine Bird & Sea Otter Boat Surveys	DOI-FWS	\$262.4	\$146.2	\$140.0	\$286.2
94163	Forage Fish Influence on Injured Species	NOAA/ADF&G/DOI-FWS	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$606.6	\$606.6
94165	Herring Genetic Stock Identification in PWS	ADF&G	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$62.2	\$62.2
94166	Herring Spawn Deposition & Reproductive Impairment	ADF&G/NOAA	\$0.0	\$63.0	\$403.3	\$466.3
94173	Pigeon Guillemot Recovery Monitoring	DOI-FWS	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$201.1	\$201.1
94184	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries from Pinks in PWS	ADF&G	\$220.0	\$47.8	\$196.6	\$244.4
94185	Coded Wire Tagging of Wild Pinks for Stock ID	ADF&G	\$0.0	\$40.8	\$245.2	\$286.0
94187	Otolith Marking - Inseason Stock Separation	ADF&G	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$179.7	\$179.7
94189	Pink Salmon Stock Genetics in PWS	ADF&G	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$171.2	\$171.2
94191	Oil Related Egg & Alevin Mortalities	ADF&G/NOAA	\$911.3	\$367.5	\$415.4	\$782.9
94192	Evaluation of Hatchery Straying on Wild Pinks in PWS	ADF&G	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$640.5	\$640.5
94199	Alaska Sea Life Center	ADNR	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$25,372.5	\$25,372.5
94200	Public Land Access 17(b) Easement ID	ADNR/USFS	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$38.1	\$38.1
94216	Gulf of Alaska Recreation Plan Development	DOI-NPS/ADNR	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$164.6	\$164.6
94217	PWS Area Recreation Plan Implementation	USFS/ADNR	\$72.3	\$91.2	\$0.0	\$91.2
94237	River Otter Recovery Monitoring	ADF&G	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$156.7	\$156.7
94241	Rockfish Management Plan Data Development	ADF&G	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$233.2	\$233.2
94244	Seal & Otter Co-op Subsistence Harvest Assistance	ADF&G	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$54.5	\$54.5
94246	Sea Otter Recovery Monitoring	DOI-FWS	\$264.3	\$207.4	\$211.3	\$418.7
94255	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADF&G	\$760.0	\$121.0	\$516.4	\$637.4
94258	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	ADF&G	\$930.1	\$379.0	\$725.7	\$1,104.7
94259	Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADF&G/USFS	\$205.4	\$76.6	\$248.6	\$325.1
94266	Shoreline Assessment & Oil Removal	ADEC/ADNR/ADF&G/ USFS/DOI-NPS/NOAA	\$524.2	\$33.1	\$927.9	\$960.9
94272	Chenega Chinook Release Program	ADF&G	\$10.7	\$0.0	\$57.4	\$57.4
94273	Port Graham Salmon Hatchery	ADF&G	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$520.0	\$520.0
94277	Village Mariculture - Oyster Farming	ADF&G	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$471.3	\$471.3

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**FORM 1A
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EXXON VALDE TRUSTEE COUNCIL
1994 Federal Fiscal Year Draft Project Budget
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Project Number	Project Title	Agency(s)	FFY 93 Authorized	Reprt/Intrm 1-Oct-93 - 31-Jan-94	Remaining 1-Feb-94 - 30-Sep-94	R/I + R Total FFY 94
94279	Subsistence Food Safety Testing	ADF&G/NOAA	\$307.1	\$110.8	\$363.8	\$474.7
94280	Spot Shrimp Survey & Juvenile Shrimp Habitat ID	ADF&G	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$232.2	\$232.2
94285	Subtidal Sediment Recovery Monitoring	NOAA/ADEC/ADF&G	\$1,000.8	\$451.2	\$178.0	\$629.2
94290	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis & Interpretation	NOAA	\$105.5	\$74.7	\$55.5	\$130.2
94316	Shoreline Trash Cleanup for Oil Spill Area	ADNR	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$31.0	\$31.0
94320	Ecosystem Study Plan	NOAA	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$420.9	\$420.9
94345	Salmon Spawning Escapement on the Lower Kenai Pn	ADF&G	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$219.2	\$219.2
94386	Artifact Repositories - Planning & Design	ADNR/USFS/DOI-NPS	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$243.3	\$243.3
94417	Waste Oil Disposal Facilities	ADEC	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$232.2	\$232.2
94504	Genetic Stock ID of Kenai River Sockeye	ADF&G	\$406.2	\$262.2	\$0.0	\$262.2
94505	Information Needs for Habitat Protection	USFS/ADF&G/DOI-FWS	\$1,296.7	\$406.0	\$0.0	\$406.0
94506	Pigeon Guillemot Recovery	DOI-FWS	\$165.8	\$13.9	\$0.0	\$13.9
940ED	Executive Director's Office	ADEC/ADNR/USFS/DOI	\$2,391.1	\$1,981.3	\$362.8	\$2,344.2
940FC	Finance Committee	ADEC/ADNR/ADF&G/ USFS/DOI/NOAA	\$145.4	\$51.7	\$113.5	\$165.1
94PAG	Public Advisory Group	ADEC/USFS/DOI	\$0.0	\$74.3	\$107.6	\$181.9
940RT	Restoration Team Support	ADEC/ADNR/ADF&G/ USFS/DOI/NOAA	\$3,439.2	\$1,082.9	\$1,765.0	\$2,847.9
Total			\$16,137.2	\$7,558.7	\$47,103.8	\$54,662.5

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1994 Federal Fiscal Year Draft Project Budget
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Agency	Cooperating Agency(s)	Project Number	Project Title	NEPA Cost	Reprt/Intrm 1-Oct-93 - 31-Jan-94	Remaining 1-Feb-94 - 30-Sep-94	R/I + R Total FFY 94
ADEC	NOAA/DOI-NPS	94090	Mussel Bed Restoration & Monitoring	\$5.0	\$0.0	\$350.2	\$350.2
	ADNR/ADF&G/ USFS/DOI-FWS/ DOI-NPS	94110	Habitat Protection - Data Acquisition & Support	\$0.0	\$6.4	\$6.4	\$12.8
	ADF&G/ADNR/ USFS/DOI/NOAA	94147	Comprehensive Monitoring Program	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADF&G/ADNR/ USFS/DOI-NPS/ NOAA	94266	Shoreline Assessment & Oil Removal	\$5.0	\$33.1	\$827.5	\$860.5
	ADF&G/NOAA	94285	Subtidal Sediment Recovery Monitoring	\$0.0	\$21.4	\$0.0	\$21.4
		94417	Waste Oil Disposal Facilities	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$232.2	\$232.2
	ADNR/USFS/DOI	940ED	Executive Director's Office	\$0.0	\$420.0	\$245.3	\$665.3
	ADF&G/ADNR/ USFS/DOI/NOAA	940FC	Finance Committee	\$0.0	\$8.5	\$18.6	\$27.1
	USFS/DOI	94PAG	Public Advisory Group	\$0.0	\$10.7	\$19.3	\$30.0
	ADF&G/ADNR/ USFS/DOI/NOAA	940RT	Restoration Team Support	\$0.0	\$264.6	\$371.3	\$635.9
			ADEC Total	\$10.0	\$764.6	\$2,070.8	\$2,835.4
ADF&G	NOAA	94064	Harbor Seal Habitat Use and Monitoring	\$0.0	\$116.9	\$153.3	\$270.2
		94066	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	\$0.0	\$104.9	\$147.5	\$252.4
		94068	Deposit Sand to Promote Clam Recruitment	\$2.0	\$0.0	\$36.4	\$36.4
		94070	Restoration of High Intertidal Fucus	\$5.0	\$0.0	\$285.8	\$285.8
		94081	Recruitment Monitoring of Littleneck Clams	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$206.7	\$206.7
		94086	Herring Bay Experimental & Monitoring Studies	\$0.0	\$198.0	\$531.4	\$729.4
	ADEC/ADNR/ USFS/DOI-FWS/	94110	Habitat Protection - Data Acquisition & Support	\$0.0	\$71.5	\$48.8	\$120.3
	USFS	94137	Stock ID of Chum, Sockeye, Chinook & Coho in PWS	\$0.0	\$46.7	\$214.9	\$261.6
	ADEC/ADNR/ USFS/DOI/NOAA	94139	Salmon Instream Habitat & Stock Restoration	\$3.0	\$0.0	\$391.1	\$391.1
		94147	Comprehensive Monitoring Program	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0

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**FORM 1B
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EXXON VALDE. TRUSTEE COUNCIL
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Agency	Cooperating Agency(s)	Project Number	Project Title	NEPA Cost*	Reprt/Intrm	Remaining	R/I + R
					1-Oct-93 - 31-Jan-94	1-Feb-94 - 30-Sep-94	Total FFY 94
ADF&G (cont.)	DOI-FWS/NOAA	94163	Forage Fish Influence on Injured Species	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$95.4	\$95.4
		94165	Herring Genetic Stock Identification in PWS	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$62.2	\$62.2
	NOAA	94166	Herring Spawn Deposition & Reproductive Impairment	\$0.0	\$37.1	\$242.2	\$279.4
		94184	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries from Pinks in PWS	\$0.0	\$47.8	\$196.6	\$244.4
		94185	Coded Wire Tagging of Wild Pinks for Stock ID	\$0.0	\$40.8	\$245.2	\$286.0
		94187	Otolith Marking - Inseason Stock Separation	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$179.7	\$179.7
		94189	Pink Salmon Stock Genetics in PWS	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$171.2	\$171.2
	NOAA	94191	Oil Related Egg & Alevin Mortalities	\$0.0	\$206.2	\$202.6	\$408.8
		94192	Evaluation of Hatchery Straying on Wild Pinks in PWS	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$640.5	\$640.5
		94237	River Otter Recovery Monitoring	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$156.7	\$156.7
		94241	Rockfish Management Plan Data Development	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$233.2	\$233.2
		94244	Seal & Otter Co-op Subsistence Harvest Assistance	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$54.5	\$54.5
		94255	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	\$5.0	\$121.0	\$516.4	\$637.4
		94258	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	\$0.0	\$379.0	\$725.7	\$1,104.7
	USFS	94259	Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon Restoration	\$0.0	\$76.6	\$114.3	\$190.9
	ADEC/ADNR/ USFS/DOI/NOAA	94266	Shoreline Assessment & Oil Removal	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$12.1	\$12.1
		94272	Chenega Chinook Release Program	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$57.4	\$57.4
		94273	Port Graham Salmon Hatchery	\$10.0	\$0.0	\$520.0	\$520.0
		94277	Village Mariculture - Oyster Farming	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$471.3	\$471.3
	NOAA	94279	Subsistence Food Safety Testing	\$0.0	\$56.9	\$226.3	\$283.2
		94280	Spot Shrimp Survey & Juvenile Shrimp Habitat ID	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$232.2	\$232.2
	ADEC/NOAA	94285	Subtidal Sediment Recovery Monitoring	\$0.0	\$220.4	\$0.0	\$220.4
		94345	Salmon Spawning Escapement on the Lower Kenai Pn	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$219.2	\$219.2
		94504	Genetic Stock ID of Kenai River Sockeye	\$0.0	\$262.2	\$0.0	\$262.2
	USFS/DOI-FWS	94505	Information Needs for Habitat Protection	\$0.0	\$137.5	\$0.0	\$137.5
	ADEC/ADNR/ USFS/DOI/NOAA	940FC	Finance Committee	\$0.0	\$6.5	\$14.1	\$20.6
	ADEC/ADNR/ USFS/DOI/NOAA	940RT	Restoration Team Support	\$0.0	\$177.2	\$288.2	\$465.4
		ADF&G Total		\$25.0	\$2,307.3	\$7,893.1	\$10,200.4

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**FORM 1B
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EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL
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Agency	Cooperating Agency(s)	Project Number	Project Title	NEPA Cost*	Reprt/Intrm 1-Oct-93 - 31-Jan-94	Remaining 1-Feb-94 - 30-Sep-94	R/I + R Total FFY 94
ADNR	USFS/DOI-FWS/ DOI-NPS	94007	Site Specific Archeological Restoration	\$0.0	\$50.8	\$179.7	\$230.4
	USFS/DOI-FWS/ DOI-NPS	94015	Archeological Site Stewardship	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$132.4	\$132.4
		94025	Fishery Industrial Technology Center	\$5.0	\$0.0	\$3,582.5	\$3,582.5
	ADEC/ADF&G/ USFS/DOI-FWS/ DOI-NPS	94110	Habitat Protection - Data Acquisition & Support	\$0.0	\$176.6	\$300.1	\$476.6
	USFS/DOI-FWS/ DOI-NPS	94126	Habitat Protection & Acquisition Fund	\$0.0	\$99.6	\$199.3	\$298.9
	ADEC/ADF&G/ USFS/DOI/NOAA	94147	Comprehensive Monitoring Program	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
		94199	Alaska Sea Life Center	\$5.0	\$0.0	\$25,372.5	\$25,372.5
	USFS	94200	Public Land Access 17(b) Easement ID	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$38.1	\$38.1
	DOI-NPS	94216	Gulf of Alaska Recreation Plan Development	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$79.6	\$79.6
	USFS	94217	PWS Area Recreation Plan Implementation	\$0.0	\$47.0	\$0.0	\$47.0
	ADEC/ADF&G/ USFS/DOI-NPS/ NOAA	94266	Shoreline Assessment & Oil Removal	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$12.9	\$12.9
		94316	Shoreline Trash Cleanup for Oil Spill Area	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$31.0	\$31.0
	USFS/DOI-NPS	94386	Artifact Repositories - Planning & Design	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$223.8	\$223.8
	ADEC/USFS/DOI	940ED	Executive Director's Office	\$0.0	\$629.1	\$8.5	\$637.6
	ADEC/ADF&G/ USFS/DOI/NOAA	940FC	Finance Committee	\$0.0	\$10.3	\$21.8	\$32.1
	ADEC/ADF&G/ USFS/DOI/NOAA	940RT	Restoration Team Support	\$0.0	\$184.8	\$293.4	\$478.2
			ADNR Total	\$10.0	\$1,198.0	\$30,475.5	\$31,673.5

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EXXON VALDE. JUSTEE COUNCIL
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Agency	Cooperating Agency(s)	Project Number	Project Title	NEPA Cost*	Reprt/Intrm 1-Oct-93 - 31-Jan-94	Remaining 1-Feb-94 - 30-Sep-94	R/I + R Total FFY 94
USFS	ADNR/DOI-FWS/ DOI-NPS	94007	Site Specific Archeological Restoration	\$13.9	\$26.5	\$103.9	\$130.4
	ADNR/DOI-FWS/ DOI-NPS	94015	Archeological Site Stewardship	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$33.8	\$33.8
		94043	Cutthroat & Dolly Habitat Restoration in PWS	\$3.5	\$0.0	\$182.7	\$182.7
	ADEC/ADF&G/ ADNR/DOI-FWS/ DOI-NPS	94110	Habitat Protection - Data Acquisition & Support	\$0.0	\$10.6	\$14.5	\$25.2
	ADNR/DOI-FWS/ DOI-NPS	94126	Habitat Protection & Acquisition Fund	\$0.0	\$103.7	\$384.3	\$488.0
	ADF&G	94139	Salmon Instream Habitat & Stock Restoration	\$3.0	\$0.0	\$181.5	\$181.5
	ADEC/ADF&G/ ADNR/DOI/NOAA	94147	Comprehensive Monitoring Program	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADNR	94200	Public Land Access 17(b) Easement ID	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADNR	94217	PWS Area Recreation Plan Implementation	\$0.0	\$44.2	\$0.0	\$44.2
	ADF&G	94259	Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon Restoration	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$134.3	\$134.3
	ADEC/ADF&G/ ADNR/DOI-NPS/ NOAA	94266	Shoreline Assessment & Oil Removal	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$12.1	\$12.1
	ADNR/DOI-NPS	94386	Artifact Repositories - Planning & Design	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$11.3	\$11.3
	ADF&G/DOI-FWS	94505	Information Needs for Habitat Protection	\$0.0	\$194.1	\$0.0	\$194.1
	ADEC/ADNR/DOI	940ED	Executive Director's Office	\$0.0	\$932.3	\$109.0	\$1,041.3
	ADEC/ADF&G/ ADNR/DOI/NOAA	940FC	Finance Committee	\$0.0	\$11.2	\$25.8	\$36.9
	ADEC/DOI	94PAG	Public Advisory Group	\$0.0	\$21.4	\$6.9	\$28.4
	ADEC/ADF&G/ ADNR/DOI/NOAA	940RT	Restoration Team Support	\$0.0	\$209.8	\$405.8	\$615.6
			USFS Total	\$20.4	\$1,553.7	\$1,605.9	\$3,159.6

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EXXON VALDE RUSTEE COUNCIL
 1994 Federal Fiscal Year Draft Project Budget
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					Reprt/Intrm	Remaining	R/I + R
Agency	Cooperating Agency(s)	Project Number	Project Title	NEPA Cost*	1-Oct-93 - 31-Jan-94	1-Feb-94 - 30-Sep-94	Total FFY 94
DOI-FWS	ADNR/USFS/ DOI-NPS	94007	Site Specific Archeological Restoration	\$0.0	\$12.1	\$0.0	\$12.1
	ADNR/USFS/ DOI-NPS	94015	Archeological Site Stewardship	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$25.7	\$25.7
		94020	Black Oystercatcher Interaction with Intertidal	\$0.0	\$17.3	\$131.6	\$148.9
		94039	Common Murre Population Monitoring	\$0.0	\$26.9	\$200.2	\$227.2
		94040	Reduce Disturbance Near Injured Murre Colonies	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$44.8	\$44.8
		94041	Introduced Predator Removal from Islands	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$146.6	\$146.6
		94102	Murrelet Prey & Foraging Habitat in PWS	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$231.5	\$231.5
	ADEC/ADF&G/ ADNR/USFS/ DOI-NPS	94110	Habitat Protection - Data Acquisition & Support	\$0.0	\$8.5	\$35.1	\$43.6
	ADNR/USFS/ DOI-NPS	94126	Habitat Protection & Acquisition Fund	\$0.0	\$81.6	\$163.6	\$245.2
		94159	Marine Bird & Sea Otter Boat Surveys	\$0.0	\$146.2	\$140.0	\$286.2
	ADF&G/NOAA	94163	Forage Fish Influence on Injured Species	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$55.8	\$55.8
		94173	Pigeon Guillemot Recovery Monitoring	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$201.1	\$201.1
		94246	Sea Otter Recovery Monitoring	\$0.0	\$207.4	\$211.3	\$418.7
	DOI-NPS						
	ADF&G/USFS	94505	Information Needs for Habitat Protection	\$0.0	\$74.5	\$0.0	\$74.5
	94506	Pigeon Guillemot Recovery	\$0.0	\$13.9	\$0.0	\$13.9	
		DOI-FWS Subtotal	\$0.0	\$588.3	\$1,587.3	\$2,175.5	
DOI-NPS	ADNR/USFS/ DOI-FWS	94007	Site Specific Archeological Restoration	\$0.0	\$91.5	\$21.3	\$112.8
	ADNR/USFS/ DOI-FWS	94015	Archeological Site Stewardship	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$25.9	\$25.9
	ADEC/NOAA	94090	Mussel Bed Restoration & Monitoring	\$0.0	\$19.5	\$50.4	\$69.9

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Agency	Cooperating Agency(s)	Project Number	Project Title	NEPA Cost*	Reprt/Intrm 1-Oct-93 - 31-Jan-94	Remaining 1-Feb-94 - 30-Sep-94	R/I + R Total FFY 94
DOI-NPS (cont.)	ADEC/ADF&G/ ADNR/USFS/ DOI-FWS	94110	Habitat Protection - Data Acquisition & Support	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADNR/USFS/ DOI-FWS	94126	Habitat Protection & Acquisition Fund	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADNR	94216	Gulf of Alaska Recreation Plan Development	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$85.0	\$85.0
	ADEC/ADF&G/ ADNR/USFS/ NOAA	94266	Shoreline Assessment & Oil Removal	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$51.3	\$51.3
	ADNR/USFS	94386	Artifact Repositories - Planning & Design	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$8.3	\$8.3
			DOI-NPS Subtotal	\$0.0	\$111.0	\$242.2	\$353.2
DOI	ADEC/ADF&G/ ADNR/USFS/ NOAA	94147	Comprehensive Monitoring Program	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADEC/ADNR/ USFS	940ED	Executive Director's Office	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	ADEC/ADF&G/ ADNR/USFS/ NOAA	940FC	Finance Committee	\$0.0	\$5.0	\$10.7	\$15.7
	ADEC/USFS	94PAG	Public Advisory Group	\$0.0	\$42.2	\$81.4	\$123.6
	ADEC/ADF&G/ ADNR/USFS/ NOAA	940RT	Restoration Team Support	\$0.0	\$102.3	\$169.7	\$272.0
			DOI Subtotal	\$0.0	\$149.5	\$261.8	\$411.3
			DOI Total	\$0.0	\$848.7	\$2,091.2	\$2,940.0

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Agency	Cooperating Agency(s)	Project Number	Project Title	NEPA Cost*	Reprt/Intrm	Remaining	R/I + R
					1-Oct-93 - 31-Jan-94	1-Feb-94 - 30-Sep-94	Total FFY 94
NOAA	ADF&G	94066	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	\$0.0	\$34.4	\$0.0	\$34.4
		94083	Monitoring of Oiled & Treated Shorelines	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$616.6	\$616.6
	ADEC/DOI-NPS	94090	Mussel Bed Restoration & Monitoring	\$0.0	\$138.6	\$216.1	\$354.6
		94092	Killer Whale Recovery Monitoring	\$0.0	\$33.7	\$129.5	\$163.2
	ADEC/ADF&G/ADNR/DOI/USFS	94147	Comprehensive Monitoring Program	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$112.9	\$112.9
	ADF&G/DOI-FWS	94163	Forage Fish Influence on Injured Species	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$455.4	\$455.4
	ADF&G	94166	Herring Spawn Deposition & Reproductive Impairment	\$0.0	\$25.9	\$161.0	\$186.9
	ADF&G	94191	Oil Related Egg & Alevin Mortalities	\$0.0	\$161.3	\$212.9	\$374.2
	ADEC/ADF&G/ADNR/USFS/DOI-NPS	94266	Shoreline Assessment & Oil Removal	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$12.1	\$12.1
	ADF&G	94279	Subsistence Food Safety Testing	\$0.0	\$54.0	\$137.5	\$191.5
	ADEC/ADF&G	94285	Subtidal Sediment Recovery Monitoring	\$0.0	\$209.4	\$178.0	\$387.3
		94290	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis & Interpretation	\$0.0	\$74.7	\$55.5	\$130.2
		94320	Ecosystem Study Plan	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$420.9	\$420.9
	ADEC/ADF&G/ADNR/USFS/DOI	940FC	Finance Committee	\$0.0	\$10.2	\$22.5	\$32.7
	ADEC/ADF&G/ADNR/USFS/DOI	940RT	Restoration Team Support	\$0.0	\$144.2	\$236.6	\$380.9
			NOAA Total	\$0.0	\$886.2	\$2,967.4	\$3,853.7
			Total	\$65.4	\$7,558.7	\$47,103.8	\$54,662.5

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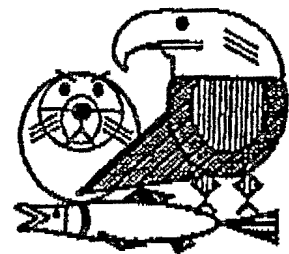
**FORM 1B
 AGENCY
 SUMMARY**

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: August 16, 1993

FROM: Dave Gibbons
Interim Administrative Director

Restoration Team

SUBJECT: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Symposium
Proceedings

The Restoration Team recommends that the Trustee Council provide funds to publish the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Symposium Proceedings. Below we describe the status of the Proceedings as they have been arranged to date. Following, we present three funding options for the Trustee Council to consider for approval. The three options provide for different levels of return of funds to the Trustee Council from the sale of the Proceedings.

Status of the Proceedings

The estimated cost to the Trustee Council for publishing the Proceedings is \$97.0K. This would offset the publisher's costs for format editing, composition, indexing, printing, promotion and marketing, development and distribution of a promotional brochure, storage and order handling fulfillment, and accounting.

Currently \$33.0K is deposited in the EVOS Symposium account. These monies could be used to help pay for the Proceedings costs, leaving a further allocation request to the TC of \$64K.

Funding of the Proceedings will result in the production of a peer reviewed book with the following parameters:

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

(* costs for paper-cover volumes were considered to save costs. The cost difference was not felt significant, and the Restoration Team determined that hard cover is preferred. See attached memorandum).

an important vehicle for dissemination of the Trustee Council's research findings.

Proposed Timeline:

Funding proposal to TC..... August 23, 1993
 Revisions of manuscripts after peer review.... November 1993
 Book completion..... July 1994

Funding Options:

Option 1. An individual book charge of \$33 would be used by the publisher to pay for the remaining publishing costs. This would be the lowest cost of the Proceedings for the public. The Trustee Council would receive no return of funds from the sale of the Proceedings.

Option 2. A book charge of \$54 would be used. This would return \$21 per each book sold to the Trustee Council. Sale of all 3,000 copies would return the \$64 K request to the Trustee Council.

Option 3. A book charge of \$65 would be used. This would return \$32 per book sold to the Trustee Council. Sale of all 3,000 copies would reimburse the Trustee Council for the full cost of both the Symposium and the Proceedings.

Restoration Team Recommendation:

The Restoration Team recommends Option 2 above, with one dissenting vote. NOAA's member recommended Option 1.

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: September 7, 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

**FROM: Dave Gibbons
Interim Administrative Director**

SUBJECT: Oil Spill Symposium Proceedings

At the August 23 meeting of the Trustee Council, the Restoration Team presented a request for \$64,000 to publish 3000 copies of the Oil Spill Symposium Proceedings (see attached memorandum). The funding request identified three options on estimated costs per copy of the Proceedings for the Trustee Council to consider. Before making this decision, the Restoration Team was requested to determine the cost of printing an additional 500 - 1000 copies of a Symposium Proceedings. We have since done so.

We have contacted the American Fisheries Society (AFS), the proposed publisher of the Proceedings. They have estimated the additional cost to be \$5000 for 1000 more copies (\$2500 for 500 copies). Thus the cost request to the Trustee Council would be \$69,000 for 4000 copies of the Proceedings. AFS will sell the additional 1000 copies for us, charging a \$15 handling and shipping charge as contained in the cost of the book for all options.

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DISCUSSION PAPER
Who Conducts Negotiations for Habitat Acquisitions
Exxon Valdez Restoration Project

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

BACKGROUND AND RECOMMENDATION

The Trustee Council at its August 16, 1993 meeting requested the Restoration Team to prepare a discussion paper concerning who should conduct negotiations for habitat protection acquisitions. The current approach for the imminent threat process has been to assign individual Trustee agencies with the lead responsibility for conducting negotiations for priority parcels. This approach is described in Option A below. Considering: 1) the experience with negotiations/acquisitions for Kachemak Bay, Seal Bay, and Eyak, 2) the impending replacement of the imminent threat process with a more comprehensive habitat evaluation and acquisition process, 3) the recommendations from a habitat acquisition peer review workshop held in June, and 4) the anticipated increase in the number and complexity of future habitat acquisition negotiations, the Restoration Team recommends that the Trustee Council approve Option B, the formation of a negotiation/acquisition team staffed by Federal and State personnel.

We have attempted to analyze the costs associated with each of the options that are presented below. On the basis of current information it does not appear that the costs associated with Options A through C would differ dramatically; each are in the range of \$400,000 to \$600,000 annually and include costs for conducting negotiations; administering and approving appraisals, hazardous materials surveys, and title reports; travel; office space; utilities; supplies; and equipment. They do not include the actual costs of conducting necessary appraisals, title reports, hazardous materials surveys, boundary surveys, closing costs, and the purchase price. It is assumed that these costs will come out of the Habitat Protection Fund. The cost of each of these approaches to the restoration program could be less depending on the ability of the participating agencies to reprogram existing staff and/or absorb negotiation/acquisition costs within their existing budgets. Option D appears to result in minimal administrative costs for conducting negotiations and acquisitions. This option is dependent upon the private non-profit entities ability to negotiate acquisitions at less than fair market value.

OPTIONS

A. Negotiation by the appropriate management agency.

Under this option the agency or group who would receive the property interests would conduct negotiations while cooperating with the Habitat Protection Work Group, and process acquisitions authorized by the Trustee Council. The Trustee Council would need to designate the lead agency or group who would likely receive the interest prior to the start of negotiations. Existing staff, new hires or detailed personnel would do the work. While some agencies would likely use existing staff, others would have to bring

in new staff. Consequently, timing for starting and maintaining negotiations would vary by agency.

Pro: Each agency/group has different policies and procedures for acquiring land or lesser rights. By having each agency/group who would receive property interests do their own negotiating and purchasing, these policies/procedures would be followed. This would ensure that adequate title and/or interests are acquired to meet agency specific requirements. Agencies/groups would be able to use private entities (third parties) for acquisitions as appropriate.

Con: Because acquisition projects would be assigned to multiple agencies, there would be problems in assuring consistent approaches to negotiations throughout the spill area. Confusion may arise amongst sellers over whether negotiators represent the agency or the Trustee Council. Communication between the various negotiators, restoration staff including the Habitat Protection Working Group, and other affected agencies would be more difficult. In addition, there is the potential for conflicting commitments between agency duties and Trustee Council responsibilities.

B. Negotiation by Negotiation/Acquisition Team.

Under this option a negotiation/acquisition team would be established with staff hired or assigned from State and Federal agencies. Staff would work for the Trustee Council, perhaps under the direction of the Executive Director, coordinating with the Habitat Protection Work Group. This approach was strongly recommended by peer reviewers participating in the habitat protection workshop last June. While some agencies could likely use existing staff, others may need to bring in new staff. Consequently, full staffing of the office could take several months.

Pro: This option would provide consistency in dealing with landowners. Staff would deal with a variety of situations and would develop particular knowledge and expertise in acquiring habitat for restoration. The varying flexibility of the various agencies to acquire property interests may also offer opportunities that would not be available to individual agencies operating alone. This approach would help ensure that lands identified as high priority for habitat protection would be pursued more aggressively and more competitively than if individual agencies were dealing with specific parcels. Additionally, this approach ensures that property rights are acquired in a manner that meets agency specific requirements. This option would allow the use of private entities, as appropriate.

Con: Due to different agency policies and needs, it may be necessary to have representation by several staff representing their respective agencies. By designating a negotiation/acquisition team, there may be a perception that an additional bureaucratic entity is being created.

C. Negotiation services by a private entity - Contract.

Under this option a private entity would conduct negotiations and other acquisition steps. This entity would be under contract to the Trustee Council to provide such services. Any such private entity would need to have experience in acquisitions of property rights for conservation purposes, and have worked with land owners and State and Federal agencies in such acquisitions. The Request for Proposals (RFP) would have to be advertised and a contract awarded. Consequently, negotiations could only begin approximately four months from the time a decision is made to use a third party contract.

Pro: All negotiations would be handled in a consistent manner by a single entity. Expertise in land acquisitions for restoration would be developed. The agency staff required to purchase land interests would be minimized. Having a single group responsible for negotiations should increase competition among landowners.

Con: The private entity would have to learn and comply with all Federal and State acquisition requirements, as they would be acting as agents for these government bodies; thereby losing some flexibility. Oversight would be required to ensure that appropriate parcels and interests needed for restoration purposes were being acquired, and that the title of acquired property interests was acceptable to the receiving agencies.

Note: Federal agencies have established a history of using private non-profit conservation groups as cooperators in federal acquisitions. Private entities have only rarely been contracted to provide realty services, and thus act as agents for the Federal government. The role of private entities in Federal acquisitions is currently controversial and dynamic. Existing and evolving Federal guidelines on this subject may prohibit or limit their use in Federal acquisitions for EVOS restoration.

D. Negotiation by a private non-profit entity - Cooperator.

Under this option letters of intent would be secured between a non-profit conservation group and the affected agencies. Pursuant to the letters of intent the non-profit, as an independent agent, would conduct negotiations with landowners and execute option agreements for later assignment to agencies or groups designated by the Trustee Council. The non-profit would secure options at less than fair market value. The cost to the settlement funds would be the option price plus the costs to the non-profit, as well as the administrative costs the agencies would incur to approve the appraisals, hazardous materials surveys, title reports, etc. Any such private non-profit entity would need to have experience in acquisition of property rights for conservation purposes, and have worked with landowners and State and Federal agencies in such acquisitions. The non-profit could begin negotiations as soon as a letter of intent is signed by an agency (or Trustee Council) and the non-profit. This option could be part of either Option A or B or the Trustee Council could decide to use this approach for all negotiations and acquisitions. However, that decision would have to be made up front before the lead agencies or the project office could begin negotiations.

Pro: All negotiations could be handled in a consistent manner by a single entity. Expertise in land acquisitions for restoration would be developed. The agency staff (and costs) required to purchase land interests would be minimized. A private non-profit entity can have more latitude in dealing with private landowners, and can address such subjects as tax advantages with sellers. Having a single group responsible for negotiations should increase competition among landowners.

Con: Careful oversight would be required to ensure that appropriate parcels and interests needed for restoration purposes are acquired, and that the title of acquired interests will be acceptable to the receiving agencies. It may be perceived that the Trustee Council and agencies are not treating landowners fairly, because properties would be purchased at less than fair market value. Should landowners choose not to sell at less than fair market value, the viability of this option would be reduced unless the Trustee Council agreed to pay the negotiation/acquisition costs of the non-profit.

Note: Federal agencies have established a history of using private non-profit conservation groups as cooperators in Federal acquisitions. The role of private entities in Federal acquisitions is currently controversial and dynamic. Existing and evolving Federal guidelines on this subject may prohibit or limit their use in Federal acquisitions for EVOS restoration.

MEMORANDUM

RECEIVED
SEP 16 1993

TO: Trustee Council
DATE: September 8, 1993
FROM: Interim Administrative Director

EMISON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

SUBJECT: Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process

The intent of this memo is to inform the Trustee Council on the status of the Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process. Changes in the proposed Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process, as described in this memo, include both recommendations from peer reviewers and those recommended by staff following evaluation of the Imminent Threat Habitat Protection Process implementation during the last six months.

Process Elements and Sequence

The flow chart on page three depicts the proposed process for evaluating, ranking, selecting and acquiring title or partial interests in lands. Step one, the solicitation of land owner interest, began on March 18, 1993 with the mail-out of letters to landowners in the oil spill affected area. The thirty-one landowners expressed interest in having their land considered in the Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process. These lands are currently being evaluated according to the proposed Comprehensive Process.

Discussed below are the recommended changes from the Interim Habitat Protection and Acquisition Process previously approved by the Trustee Council.

#4: Assign restoration units into ranked classes.

As an alternative to publishing the ranking of individual restoration units or parcels, it is proposed that they be assigned to ranked classes or groups rather than be listed all together with their individual scores. This level of ranking would reflect the staff's primary resource/service-based evaluation and would not include costs or other information from negotiations. Classes could include parcels that rank high, moderate or low or represent ranges of scores.

#5: Public comment on the staff evaluation and ranking prior to Trustee Council review.

The public would be invited to provide information and/or testify in support of, or against the ranked parcels. This would allow the Trustee Council to solicit information and opinions from the public and thereby incorporate specific public comment into their decision-making process.

#6: Trustee Council Establishes Ranked List (Priority List)

- After public review, the Trustee Council would establish a priority list of restoration units after reviewing the staff evaluation and ranking and the public comment.

- The Trustee Council would adopt a list of parcels that would be eligible for negotiations.

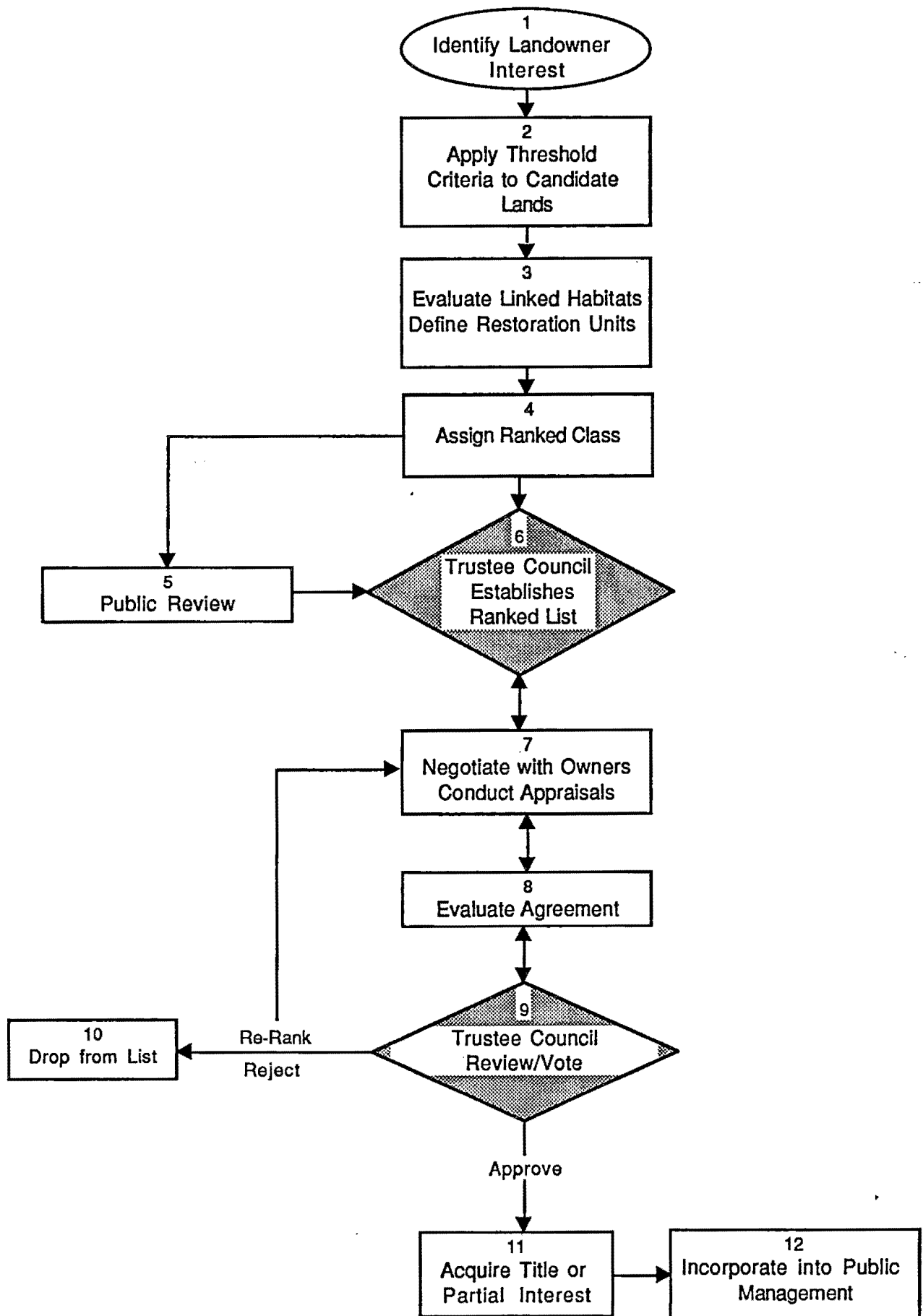
#8: Staff evaluation of proposed agreements that arise from negotiations.

This secondary level of assessment is designed to evaluate the specific proposals, that have been negotiated for the site under consideration, against the potential benefit that it would provide for each linked, injured service and resource. The result of this re-evaluation would be a score that could be compared to that of other protection tools that might be considered for this parcel. This score could also be compared to that achieved by other parcels for either fee simple acquisition or for less than fee simple acquisition. The attached document entitled *Protection Tools Comparison* is the worksheet designed for this evaluation.

#9: Trustee Council Review/Vote

The Trustee Council, after reviewing the proposals that come out of the negotiations and staff's review of these proposed agreements, vote to approve, drop or re-negotiate proposals. The Trustee Council could also vote to move a parcel to a higher or lower level on the list after reviewing the results of the first or subsequent round of negotiations. This could increase competition between landowners by allowing the Trustee Council to re-position parcels after factoring in the cost-effectiveness of the proposals.

C) COMPREHENSIVE HABITAT PROTECTION AND ACQUISITION PROCESS



Linked Resources and Services

The list of affected resources and services that are linked to upland and near shore habitats has been modified. The category *anadromous fish* has been replaced by the anadromous species that were injured by the spill. The Pacific herring has been added. The linked resources and services now include:

Resources

Sockeye Salmon
Pink Salmon
Dolly Varden
Cutthroat Trout
Herring
Bald Eagle
Black Oystercatcher
Common Murre
Harbor Seal
Harlequin Duck
Intertidal/Subtidal
Marbled Murrelet
Pigeon Guillemot
River Otter
Sea Otter

Services

Recreation
Wilderness
Subsistence
Cultural Resources
[~~Tourism~~-(subsumed into Recreation)]

Additional Considerations

The narrative portion of the evaluation report for each restoration unit is proposed to be expanded to include factors other than linked resources and services. Social and economic impacts of protection actions will be discussed and, where available, data will be provided. If available, information analyzing the impact of protection actions on specific user groups and potential use conflicts will be included. The relationship of a parcel under consideration to other, nearby, protected areas would be discussed.

Negotiations

- The Trustee Council should appoint negotiators who have expertise in real estate transactions. They would work closely with HPWG especially in areas of resource analysis, parcel evaluation, project design and protection tool benefits analysis. The relationships and lines of authority between the Trustee Council, negotiators, and HPWG should be clearly defined.
- A parcel's value will be established by means of a professional real estate appraisal so that the negotiated price and/or Trustee Council position is defensible.

Data Acquisition

Field surveys and or reconnaissance surveys will be conducted on all parcels undergoing evaluation that require additional information.

Small Parcel Analysis

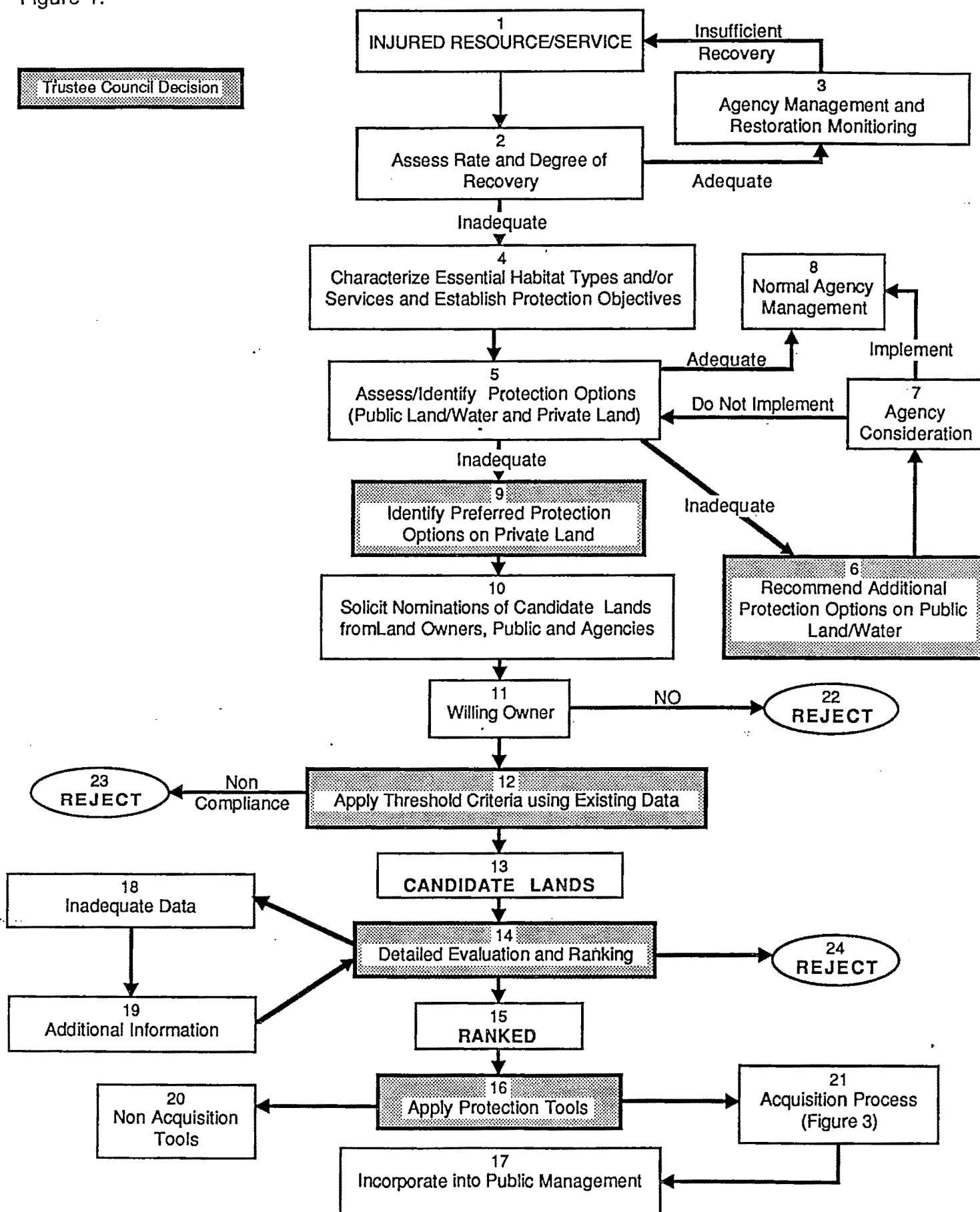
In order to complete the first round evaluations of the Comprehensive Process, we have concentrated on the larger parcels. There are, however, advantages to protection of multiple, small areas. Once this round of evaluations is complete, a *small parcel paradigm* will be developed and used for the evaluation and ranking of small parcels.

Post-Acquisition Management

Management issues should be considered as part of the evaluation process. Management options should be analyzed in terms of potential use conflicts. Future use impacts on resources should be evaluated.

HABITAT PROTECTION AND ACQUISITION OPTIONS EVALUATION PROCESS

Figure 1.



Protection Tools Comparison (Site Specific)

Parcel #:

Parcel Name:

Protection Tools

Resource/ Service	Full Title		All Surface Rights		Timber Harvest Rights		Conservation Easement		Expanded Stream Buffers		Stream & Shoreline Buffers		Conservation Management Agreement	
			Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
Criteria 1														
Sockeye Salmon														
Pink Salmon														
Dolly Varden														
Cutthroat Trout														
Herring														
Bald Eagle														
Black Oystercatcher														
Common Murre														
Harlequin Duck														
Marbled Murrelet														
Pigeon Guillemot														
Harbor Seal														
River Otter														
Sea Otter														
Intertidal														
Recreation														
Wilderness														
Cultural Resources														
Subsistence														
SubTotal														
Criteria 2														
Criteria 3														
Criteria 4														
Criteria 5														
Criteria 6														
Criteria 7														
Criteria 8														
Total Score														

1993 PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND (PWS) FISHERY PROBLEMS

RECEIVED
SEP 16 1993

Herring:

- The 1993 PWS spring herring return was approximately 30% of the preseason forecast return of 134,000 tons.
- Herring in other parts of Alaska returned as expected.
- The PWS sac roe take was only 6% (1,030 tons of the expected take of 16,498 tons) of the preseason expectations.
- Herring catches in other areas exceeded forecasts:

<u>Area</u>	<u>1993 Catch</u>	<u>1993 Forecast</u>
Sitka Sound	10,154 tons	9,691 tons
Kamishak District	3,570 tons	2,592 tons
Kodiak	4,820 tons	3,525 tons
Prince William Sound	1,030 tons	15,586 tons

- PWS herring were approximately 15 grams smaller than anticipated.
- The size of herring was normal in other areas.
- PWS herring were observed to have external lesions. The lesions observed on fish were probably a contributing factor to the dramatic decline in the herring abundance.

Pink Salmon:

- The 1993 PWS pink salmon return suffered a dramatic failure which effected both wild and enhanced components of the run.
- There were no wild stock openings during the season and escapement amounted to approximately 70% of the desired level.
- Pink salmon returns to other areas were at or above forecasted levels:

<u>Area</u>	<u>1993 Catch</u>	<u>1993 Forecast</u>
Southeast Alaska	52,000,000	53,200,000
Cook Inlet	1,130,000	960,000
Kodiak	32,720,000	21,600,000
Alaska Peninsula	9,671,000	6,000,000
Prince William Sound	5,521,000	25,200,000

The 1993 Alaska commercial salmon harvest was the second largest on record in terms of the number of fish caught. Approximately 182 million salmon were harvested statewide, second only to the 1991 catch of about 190 million. This is well above the most recent five year average of 147 million fish. This year's commercial harvest did establish a new record for total poundage, at over 795 million. The record volume was fueled by a record sockeye salmon catch of over 64 million fish, significantly greater than the most recent five year average catch of 46 million, as well as a very strong catch of 103 million pink salmon. Below are catches by major fishing management area:

SOUTHEAST

- CHINOOK - catch was within Treaty guidelines
- SOCKEYE - good catch of 2.9 million is above 5-yr average of 2.1 million
- COHO - troll catches established a new record, net catches continue to be strong
- PINK - very strong catches totaling 52 million, well above 5-yr average of 40 million
- CHUM - strong catches totaling 5.7 million fish, nearly double the 5-yr average

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND

- CHINOOK - catch of 31,000 is average
- SOCKEYE - good catch of over 1.7 million is well above forecast, and slightly above average
- COHO - catch is poor, below average at this time but improving
- PINK - catch of 5.5 million is far below expectations, and far below 5-yr average of 25 million
- CHUM - catch of 1.1 million is slightly above 5-yr average of 901,000

COOK INLET

- CHINOOK - catch of 19 thousand is good, slightly below 5-yr average
- SOCKEYE - catch of 4.9 million is better than forecast, and just below 5-yr average of 5.6 million
- COHO - catch of 301,000 is poor, well below the 5-yr average of 467,000
- PINK - catch of 1.1 million is fair, at about the 5-yr average, but below the 10-yr average
- CHUM - catch of 125,000 is very poor, well below 5-yr average of 437,000

BRISTOL BAY

- CHINOOK - very good catch of 85,000 is double the 5-yr average, and is at 10-yr average level
- SOCKEYE - record catch of nearly 41 million fish is well above 5-yr average of 27 million
- COHO - very poor catches of only 72,000 led to complete closures, less than half 5-yr average
- PINK - odd year, low catches
- CHUM - catch of chum was poor with only 724,000 harvested, well below 5-yr average of 1.2 million

KODIAK

- CHINOOK - record catch of 39,000 is more than double the recent 5-yr average
- SOCKEYE - strong catch of 4.5 million is well above 5-yr average of 3.8 million
- COHO - record catch of 317,000 is well above 5-yr average of 240,000
- PINK - record catch of nearly 33 million is three times the recent 5-yr average, and double the previous record catch
- CHUM - fair catch of 544,000 is below average catch of 746,000

CHIGNIK

- CHINOOK - record catch of 19,000 is three times the recent 5-yr average
- SOCKEYE - good catch of 1.7 million is slightly above average
- COHO - good catch of 200,000 coho is at 5-yr average

- PINK - good catch of 1.6 million is slightly above average catch of 1.3 million
- CHUM - poor catch is about half the 5-yr average

ALASKA PENINSULA

- CHINOOK - strong catch of 38,000 is well above the 5-yr average of 22,000
- SOCKEYE - record catch of 7.5 million is far greater than the 5-yr average of 4.8 million
- COHO - very poor catch of 255,000 is less than half the 5-yr average of 608 thousand
- PINK - strong catch of nearly 10 million is well above 5-yr average of 7.8 million
- CHUM - fair catch of 1.1 million is below 5-yr average of 1.7 million

ARCTIC-YUKON-KUSKOKWIM

- CHINOOK - poor catch of 129,000 is below 5-yr average of 179,000
- SOCKEYE - average catch of 167,000 sockeye
- COHO - poor catch of 708,000 is below 5-yr average of 888,000
- PINK - very strong catch of 163,000 is more than double 5-yr average
- CHUM - disastrous catch of 317,000 is about one sixth the recent 5-yr average

Prince William Sound Herring

The spring herring spawning biomass in Prince William Sound (PWS) was observed to be dramatically reduced from the preseason forecast of 134,000 tons. Although there was no spawn deposition survey to provide an accurate assessment, aerial biomass assessments and the observed miles of spawn indicate that only 30% of the anticipated biomass returned to spawn. The mean fish size was approximately 15 grams smaller than anticipated and fish were observed to have external lesions.

Resulting from the greatly reduced biomass and the small fish size, there was no sac roe seine harvest, however there was a gill net harvest of 1,030 tons. In total the sac roe take was only 6% of the preseason expectations. Roe on kelp harvests from both the pound fishery and the wild harvest were greatly reduced due to the low fish abundance and harvests amounted to approximately 45% of expectations.

The lesions observed on fish was undoubtedly a contributing factor to the dramatic decline in the biomass. Some samples taken during the fishery were observed to be infected at rates as high as 30%. The cause of these lesions was identified by the department's pathology lab as viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS). VHS had previously been documented in PWS in Pacific cod, but this was the first recorded occurrence in herring.

Investigations of the condition and size of the PWS herring biomass are ongoing. This October there will be a hydroacoustic survey performed in conjunction with the food and bait fishery. The department is seeking funding from the Exxon Valdez trustee council to re-establish the spawn deposition surveys next spring. These will help determine if a portion of the missing biomass did not spawn in 1993.

Prince William Sound Salmon

The pink salmon return to PWS suffered a dramatic failure in 1993, effecting both wild and enhanced components of the run. The preseason forecast called for a harvest of 26 million salmon, including hatchery sales, while the actual harvest amounted to only 5.7 million, approximately 22% of the preseason expectations. The wild stock component was hit equally as hard as the hatchery component. There were no wild stock openings during the season and escapement amounted to approximately 70% of the desired level.

The 1993 return was the second year of pink salmon run failures in PWS. The 1992 return which was forecast to yield a combined harvest of 28 million pink salmon also fell well short of the mark with a harvest of 8.7 million, only 30% of expectations.

At the present time, it is not clear if the 1992 and 1993 pink salmon run failures were caused by oil-spill impacts or environmental conditions. In 1992, pink salmon returns were low in Kodiak, Lower Cook Inlet, and PWS, but pink salmon returns in 1993 were low only in PWS. Low returns of hatchery-produced salmon in both years indicates that the failures must have been caused by processes occurring during the juvenile lifestage. Damage assessment studies on juvenile pink salmon in PWS have demonstrated that growth during the juvenile lifestage is related to survival to adult. Growth rates of juvenile salmon were estimated in 1991 and 1992 after the fish were released from the hatcheries. Juvenile growth

and ocean temperatures were low in PWS during the early marine period in 1991. However, in 1992 juvenile growth and ocean temperatures were near average; although, zooplankton abundance was very low. The growth of juvenile fishes is believed to be related to survival, because slow-growing individuals are vulnerable to predators for a longer time. The growth and mortality rates of juvenile salmon in PWS during 1992 suggests that a change in predation rate may have caused the observed run failures. This change in predation rate may be related to the very low zooplankton abundance observed in 1992.