

Sept. 29, 1994

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee
645 G St. Council
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Dear Council Members:

I am writing to ask
you to protect Alaska's
rainforest from logging
and other threats to the
environment. Please spend
at least \$500 million on
habitat protection. (Your
\$300 million is not enough.)
Please allot \$500 million instead.
We must preserve wilder-
ness - what is left of it - to
preserve our souls. Mankind

was not made to see only 12
inner cities or even shopping malls. In order to get in touch with "peace of mind" man must do what Thoreau advocated — find a relationship with nature in "a Walden Pond."

Alaska holds out the hope of inner restoration ^{for} ~~to~~ modern man. Please do not let this opportunity slip; allocate more money to habitat acquisition.

Sincerely,
Mr. Ruth Niswander
622 Barkera
Davis, Ca. 95616

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OCT 03 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



Litho in U.S.A. by Holling Press, Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.
Published by the Association of Handicapped Artists, Inc.
From an Original mouthpainted by M. GUILLEMETTE

SAILBOAT 23-4



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OCT 06 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

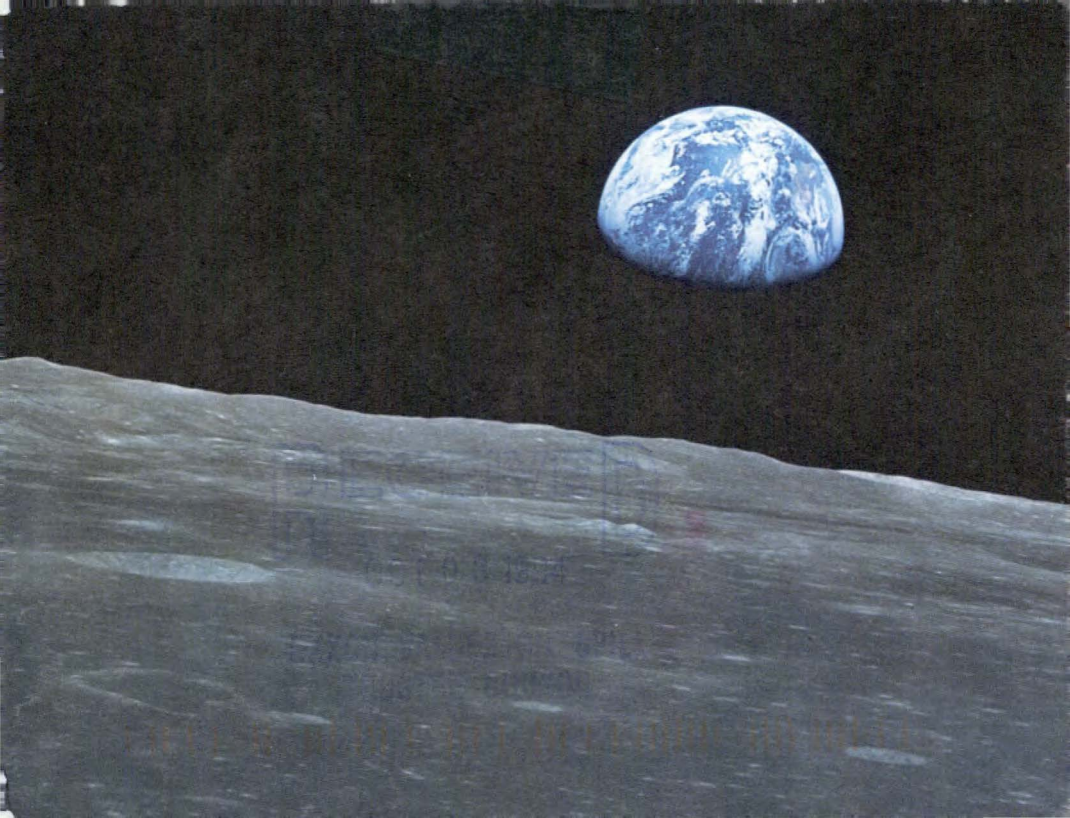
GARTH PATTERSON
8461 Ragged Top Cir
Anchorage, AK 99504
OCT 5, 1994

Dear Council Members,

Please preserve our wonderful land and
forests as much as you can. Please
protect as much beautiful land as possible
from human "development."

Habitat PROTECTION is what The spill money
should be used for.

Sincerely
Garth Patterson



Earthrise from the moon

9/28/94

BERNIE C. KLEMANEK

P.O. BOX 1062

CHARDON, OHIO 44024-9998

Earth Care Paper Inc., PO Box 14140, Dept. 64, Madison, WI 53714

Service

THEY
STILL



WAIT



GREETINGS,

RECIBURO THE FINAL
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT
STATEMENT FOR THE
EXXON VALDEZ OIL
SPILL RESTORATION PLAN.
THANK YOU ALSO CAN
YOU SUPPORT SPENDING
AT LEAST \$500 MILLION
ON HABITAT PROTECTION?

SINCERELY

Bernie C. Klemerek
BCK

WWII-KOREA-VIETNAM-IRAQ - why?

EXXON VALDEZ OIL
SPILL TRUSTEE
COUNCIL
645 G. STREET
ANCHORAGE AK 99501

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Photo courtesy of NASA



Recycled Paper





WISCONSIN

HYDE'S MILL

This romantic setting is located in southwestern Wisconsin between Mt. Horeb and Spring Green.

Photo by June Kuefler

9-27-84



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SEP 30 1994



EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Address

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

Published and Distributed by A.S.A.P. Racine, WI 53403 (414) 634-1785

Sirs

Please support
spending at least
\$500 million on habitat
protection. This is an unpara-
lled opportunity to preserve
forever pristine areas and
habitat for threatened and
endangered salmon, bears,
etc.

Some good may thus
come from evil - and I am
sure it will. I much appreciate
our respect for
Jean McHale,



NORMAN JOHNSON
100 Atlantic Avenue, #510
Long Beach, CA 90802



USA 19

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SEP 28 1994

**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL**

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



September 26, 1994

Dear Friends,

You have a pile of oil-spill money to spend. So it is that I come to you now to beg that you increase the amount for wildlife habitat, and for protection of Alaska's rainforests from logging and development. I can do no more.

You in the Council hold Prince William Sound and the lands surrounding it in the palms of your hands. Embrace it all -- for the glory of God and in honor of yourselves. For there will never be another chance for restoration and preservation.

I look to you, Sirs. Please do not fail us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Norman Johnson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

MRS. RICHARD H. TISDALE
43 GREENWAY ST.
CRANSTON, RI 02910-5913



USA 19

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EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL
SEP 19 1994

ad. DEIS Comments

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

645 G ST
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

ANCHORAGE AK 99501



9-14-94
Please SAVE Alaska's rain
forests. 1) Strengthen the "Habitat
Protection" budget to at least ^{\$}500
million. 2) Slash the budget
for "General Restoration"
handcuff 3) Support large
acquisitions, not puny
parks surrounded by clear
cuts. 4) Save areas such
as Kenai Fjords National Park;
Cheneque lands, Knight Island,
Eyak lands; Afognak Island,
Kodiak Nott Wildlife Refuge.
We MUST protect these areas -
for many reasons - biodiversity
etc. That you

(Dnr) Loraine Tisdale
oddus on

San Francisco Examiner

Sunday

SEPTEMBER 18, 1994

NATIONAL
EDITION

1 DOLLAR & 50 CENTS

Still trying to repair nature

By Jane Kay
EXAMINER ENVIRONMENTAL WRITER

VALDEZ, Alaska — Time and tides have swept away the stench of crude oil that once permeated Prince William Sound. But the worst oil spill in U.S. history has left a black mark on nature.

Oil that sank through sand and gravel still oozes to the surface. Two rich fisheries — pink salmon and herring — have been devastated. Marine bird and mammal populations decimated by the 11 million-gallon spill are still far from recovery. And the region's people, many still suffering economic shock, are at odds about what to do to cure their poisoned land and waters.

A 1991 settlement with the Exxon Corp., whose Exxon Valdez supertanker hit a reef and dumped the oil in March 1989, gave state and federal officials and local residents a powerful tool to help deal

with the aftermath: The company agreed to pay \$900 million, the largest payment ever to settle an environmental damage case.

The money — to be allocated by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council — is supposed to restore fisheries, seabird colonies and marine mammal populations over a huge swath of coastline stretching from Cordova on the sound's eastern shore to the Alaska Peninsula hundreds of miles to the southwest.

With this money in hand (which is separate from the \$5 billion in punitive damages awarded Friday to individual Alaskans for property and income loss) the sound has become a laboratory to test whether human ingenuity can repair nature after grievously harming it.

"This is an extraordinary settlement," said John Sandor, commissioner of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation and one of the six federal and state trustees charged with allocating

the fund. "We're dealing with a world-class resource, world-class fisheries and world-class recreation."

But there are formidable obstacles: Nearly one-third of the settlement has been spent already, and a lot of people are asking whether they got their money's worth.

Why, they ask, was Exxon reimbursed \$39.9 million for its cleanup efforts in the years following the spill? That sum, the point out, is almost as much as the \$43 million the trustees have spent to buy land for habitat protection.

"People are just appalled that Exxon was paid from the settlement even before the bulk of the restoration studies got started and habitat got purchased," says Riki Ott, who emerged as a leading environmental organizer after the spill.

More millions have gone to government coffers for staff time and other spill expenses (\$139 million) or to miscellaneous "restoration work" (\$60 million).

"I haven't heard anyone who has praised the way the settlement money has been spent to date," says Ott.

With the trustees preparing to decide how to spend the remaining \$618 million, citizens in Alaska and the Lower 48 are debating where it should go.

Is it best to buy and permanently protect the forests, salmon streams and other habitat around the sound and in other parts of the spill zone?

Or should the money be spent on scientific studies to find out how the spill damaged species and ecosystems?

Or is it wiser to use funds to try to physically restore the sound and its inhabitants?

Those who want to buy the sound's surrounding habitat admit there's no bringing back the murrets, marbled murrelets, bald eagles, harlequin ducks, otters, harbor seals, or a whales, bears and other animals lost in the spill and

its aftermath.

But they argue that by purchasing the western hemlock and Sitka spruce temperate rain forests that ring the sound — much of it owned by native corporations — the animals and plants can more easily re-establish themselves.

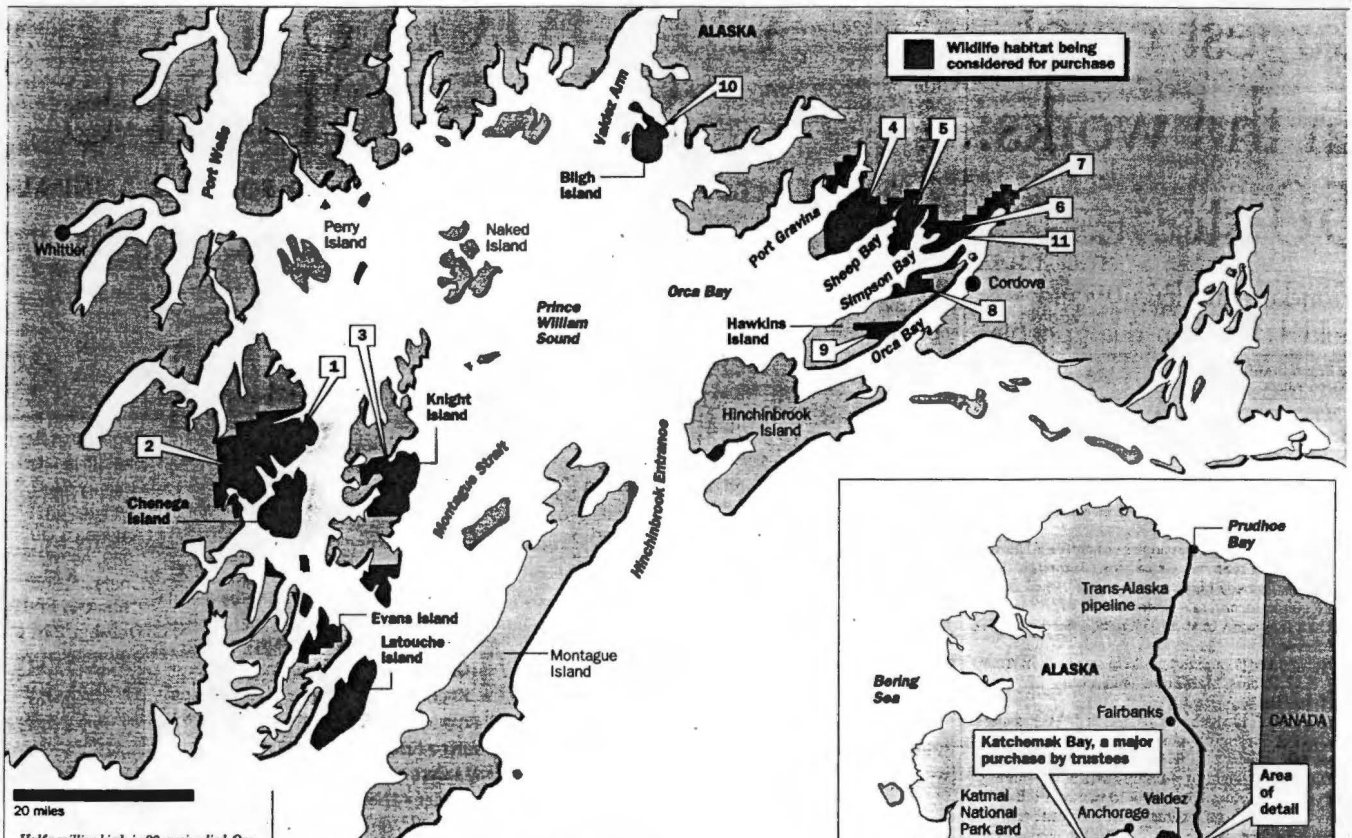
In his boat at the Cordova harbor, commercial fisher Paul Swartzbart says, "Some people in Valdez say, 'The oil hit the water. How come we're buying the trees?' The fishermen around here understand."

Scientists, on the other hand, want to learn more about the impact of the spill itself. Although they agree that the spill was responsible for the Pacific herring's and wild pink salmon's failure to replenish, they want money from the settlement to better understand why.

They want to know, for example, whether a genetic flaw in the

[See ALASKA, A-5]

• NATION •



20 miles

Half a million birds in 90 species died. One-fourth of birds wintering in oiled zone were killed, 10 percent of sound's population.

Common murre

Spill killed 120,000 breeding murre, could be 190,000. Delayed reproduction could mean a lost 300,000 chicks a year through 1992. Could be several decades before colonies recover.

Marbled murrelet

Up to 12,000 of diving birds were killed. Population remains in decline.



Bald eagles

More than 150 found dead. True estimate is from 200 to 900. (Only 100 nesting pairs found in California.) In oiled areas, nesting failure was at 85 percent. Population is recovering.

Harlequin ducks

Spill killed 1,000 ducks outright, and caused continuing injuries. There has been little or no breeding since spill, and few signs of recovery.

Pigeon guillemots

About 10 percent of population was killed. Species was already in trouble in the sound.



Sea otters

Death toll was about 4,500, up to 30 percent of sound's population. More carcasses than usual found since spill.

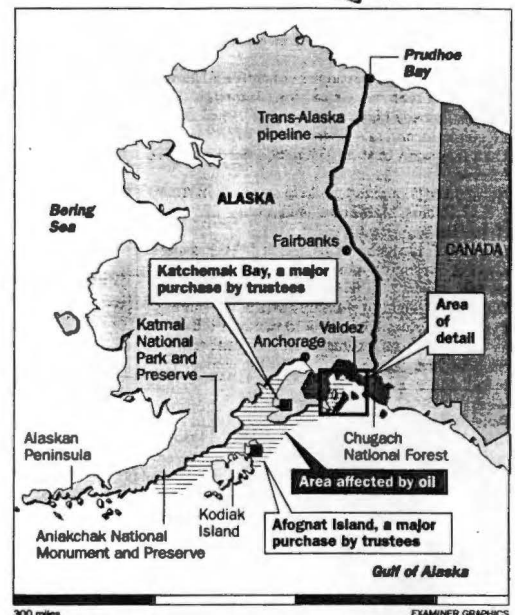


Harbor seals

About 300 disappeared. Injury outside sound isn't known. Studies showed damage to nerve cells in thalamus of brain from petrochemicals. Population may be stabilizing.

Wildlife areas being considered for purchase

1. Esham Bay: Rich estuary with sockeye salmon run.
2. Jackpot Bay: Forest, marsh bordering Princeton Glacier.
3. Bay of Isles: Mountainous terrain, salmon runs, seabirds.
4. Port Gravina: Rain forest rich in bald eagle, brown bear, eight salmon streams.
5. Sheep Bay: Rain forest with 11 salmon streams.
6. "Hole in the Wall," Simpson Bay: Forested area surrounding boating, camping, fishing, hunting.
7. Rude River: Forested watershed at base of Cordova Peak.
8. Hawkins Island: Recreational area, subsistence hunting.
9. Canoe Passage: Salmon, marine mammal territory.
10. Bligh Island: Habitat for bald eagle, harlequin duck, river otter, herring spawning.
11. Orca Narrows: Rich rain forest.



Orcas

Orcas are thought to have died but no carcasses found. One pod lost seven animals in a high death rate of 19.4 percent in 1989. In 1990, another six were missing in a 20.7 percent death rate. Mortality before spill was from 3 to 9 percent. No births were recorded either year.



Pink salmon

In fall of 1989, egg mortality in oily streams was about 15 percent, twice that in unoiled areas. In 1991 and 1992, 40-50 percent of eggs in oiled streams didn't survive. By 1993, egg loss was at 25 percent. Adult pink salmon run in sound declined by 10 percent. In 1992 and 1993, extremely low returns of pink salmon ruined commercial fishing.

Sockeye salmon

Fishing in lower Cook Inlet closed in 1989, allowing more salmon to go up Kenai River system. Burden on food supply meant fewer fry survived winter, and fewer smolts returned to ocean. Smolt production dropped from 30 million in 1989 to less than 1 million in 1992 and 1993.

Herring

In 1989 and 1990, there were greater rates of abnormal development of herring larvae in oiled areas than in unoiled. By 1992, some adults suffered severe internal lesions, and reproduction affected. Scientists don't agree whether a virus attacking the fish is linked to susceptibility after spill.



ALEC KAY

"All these streams are critical habitat for salmon. If they clearcut around the streams, they'll kill all the habitat that the wild stock need to exist. We've already seen examples in California, Oregon and Washington where no fish are coming back."

Dune Lankard, Cordova, member of the Eyak Native Corp.

◆ ALASKA from A-4

Still trying to repair nature

young fish caused by the spill was passed on to the next generation. And, they say, by studying the larger ecosystem — food supply and predators — they can better manage the recovery.

"Having spent \$100 million on studies and being left with uncertainty, we get asked what's the point?" said the oil-spill council's chief scientist, marine biologist Robert Spies of Applied Marine Science, which is headquartered in Livermore.

Spies asks how the sound's ecosystem can be fixed if scientists don't determine how it works. "We had a lot of studies that found a fair amount of damage from the oil spill, and that was the basis for the settlement. Without them, we may not have been able to make a valid claim for damages against Exxon."

Others are focused on immediate efforts to restore the sound.

The government, they suggest, could try to swell depleted fish stocks by taking eggs from wild salmon and raising and planting them to create artificial runs. Also, they want to use the money to more closely monitor and control the fish so the numbers allowed up the streams don't further diminish the already scarce food supply.

In June, the trustees recommended that \$325 million — nearly half — be spent on buying habitat, \$130 million to \$160 million on science and the rest on restoration and other uses. As the trustees move toward allocating the settlement money (a decision could come next month), most public comment appears to favor buying land for habitat.

Habitat supporters point to the recent sale of logging rights by several corporations that control native land around the sound. That has led to clear-cutting in an area now crucial for preserving streams habitat for salmon and other wildlife.

"We half-assed survived the oil spill," says Swartzbart. "Now we're getting clear-cut. It'll take 100 years to bounce back from the clear-cut."

So far, the oil-spill council has made two major purchases of native land in the spill area: 42,000 acres around Seal Bay on Afognak Island and 24,000 acres on Kachemak Bay on the Kenai Peninsula.

But around Prince William Sound, little has been bought. The trustees have purchased timber rights on 2,000 acres of land belonging to the Eyak Native Corp., a tribal group. They are negotiating for purchase or rights for tens of thousands acres more on Eyak tracts north and west of Cordova.

Dune Lankard, a 34-year-old

Eyak who's been fishing out of Cordova since he was 6, has been trying to speed the sale of timber rights that would allow tribe members to continue to fish and hunt their ancestral lands.

"As long as the native people can subsist off the land, they don't have to worry about money. They won't be poor," Lankard says.

"The corporation could get \$50 million to watch our trees grow. There's never been a chance like this in history and never will be again," Lankard said.

Sparing forests and streams is considered by most native and fishing people to be the best way to help revive the spill-damaged coastal economy.

"All these streams are critical habitat for salmon," said Lankard. "If they clear-cut around the streams, they'll kill all the habitat that the wild stock need to exist. We've already seen examples in California, Oregon and Washington where no fish are coming back."

Assistant Secretary of the Interior George Frampton, meanwhile, says he is proud of the progress on the restoration plan to date.

"We're taking Exxon's fine and using it to permanently preserve habitat for fishing and other wildlife around the sound. Much of the money is ending up in the pockets of the native people who were impacted by the spill," he says.

September 27, 1994

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

Gentlemen:

I have two concerns I would like to bring to your attention;

1. I would urge you to support the allocation of a minimum of \$500 million for habitat protection and preservation. Some costly surveys and studies are of value but too many end up mouldering away in some obscure file storage with no real benefit to the public materializes. Habitat is key to wildlife well being.

2. A popular, well used, and easily accessible recreational trail available to the people of Kodiak is now facing endangerment by logging and or development. I'm referring to the 3 mile trail out to Termination Point. I urge you to use whatever means at your disposal to protect the integrity of this valuable recreational facility, both for the people of Kodiak, and for all Alaskans who visit there.

Sincerely,
James R. Mahaffy

9601 MIDDEN WAY
ANCHORAGE, AK 99507

499, 55, 68, 72
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SEP 29 1994

**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL**

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
Trustee Council
6450 West
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Sirs:
I have two concerns which I
bring to your attention:

1. I would urge you to support the
allocation of a minimum of \$200 million
for habitat protection and preservation. Some
costly surveys and studies are of no value that
too many are not making any use of.
Some obscure fish traps with no real
benefit to the habitat are being used. Habitat
is being trampled with heavy machinery.

2. Oil spills, well used, and easily
avoidable. Recreational trails are closed to the
public of local interest for many years.
Logging and or development is interfering
with a trail out to the Point Barrow
region. The same is true for many other areas.
Oil spills are not the only threat to the
habitat. Recreational facilities for the
public of local, and state, and federal interest
are being destroyed.

ANCHORAGE, AK 99501
PO BOX 1000

DEAR Trustee's

I ur ge you to use all the Fund
to ac qui re lands with in

the Chu ba ch Nat ional Forest

Kenai Fjords Nat ional Park

Ad miral Is land and Kodiak Nat ional

wildlife Pres erve. Thank you for your time

Yours Respect Fully

A Sig ma Club member B Eden K eller

6 ORANGE HILL 068

219 Service Rd. Hartford, CT. 06120

**W5C028

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HAMDEN CT

06517

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SEP 21 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

TO EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE

645 "G" ST ALEX

ARCH ALEX ALASKA 956091

Monte Allen
Sara Oaklander
88 Farnham St.
Belmont, MA 02178

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

Dear Trustees,

Government studies show that, five years after the Exxon Valdez oil spill, most populations of injured wildlife, including sea otters, seals, harlequin ducks, murrelets, and wild salmon, have not yet begun to recover. These species depend on the rain forest for their continued existence. However, large areas of forest along the 1500 mile stretch of coastline affected by the spill are scheduled for clearcutting in the near future.

The \$600 million from the settlement paid by Exxon that the Council controls can be utilized to permanently protect this unique and precious region along the Gulf of Alaska. Many of the Native-owned corporations that control inholdings scheduled for logging would prefer to sell the lands or timber rights for habitat protection, rather than see them logged.

We strongly urge you to spend ALL of the settlement funds to acquire the private lands within Chugach National Forest, Kenai Fjords National Park, Afognak Island, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Only in this way can the wildlife populations of the region recover.

Sincerely,



Monte Allen



Sara Oaklander

9/14/94

9/26

Hi this is Michael Vigel. I'm a native from Montague, out by Montague Island. I read thing in here in the Homer paper. You guys bullshit. No logging got nothing to do with hunting, it's the white man from this city who don't know nothing about taking care of God and God's creatures. I, I, are you people insulting my by writing this stuff here. I live here for over 200 years I have no problem hunting deer, game fish why you lie? Why you use Exxon money for this kind of stuff? You don't even need Exxon money. Who are you people any way? I, I don't' believe yous people. Yous people gotta go beck to the city, stay in the city, live in the city or learn to live on God's land. For goodness sakes what the heck's wrong you anyway? Ay ya!

Dion Bland
Emilia Bland
P.O. Box 938
Cedar Ridge, CA 95924

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

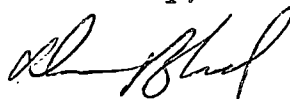
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Sincerely,



Dion Bland



Emilia Bland

Joan A. Bishop
1478 Sudden Valley
Bellingham, WA 98226

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

Dear Trustees,

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Sincerely,



Joan A. Bishop

P.S. Once destroyed, this area
will NEVER recover. Please
protect this precious, irreplaceable
environment. Thank you

David Murray
P.O. BOX 2681
Paso Robles, CA 93447

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

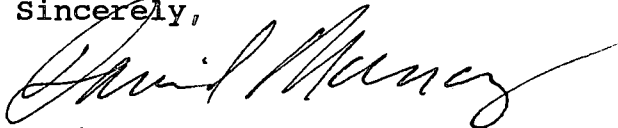
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "David Murray", written in dark ink.

David Murray

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OCT 04 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Lynn Hansen
598 Encino Vista Dr.
Thousand Oaks, CA 91362

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

Dear Trustees,

Government studies show that, five years after the Exxon Valdez oil spill, most populations of injured wildlife, including sea otters, seals, harlequin ducks, murrelets, and wild salmon, have not yet begun to recover. These species depend on the rain forest for their continued existence. However, large areas of forest along the 1500 mile stretch of coastline affected by the spill are scheduled for clearcutting in the near future.

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Sincerely,

Lynn Hansen

Lynn Hansen

Mark J. Schimmel
12 Miliche Lane
New City, NY 10956

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

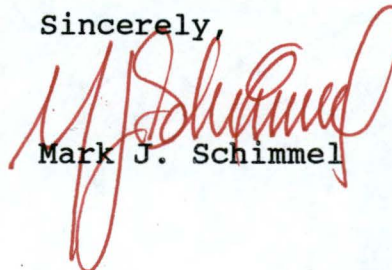
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Sincerely,



Mark J. Schimmel

James W. Hilsinger
145 South St. A-9
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

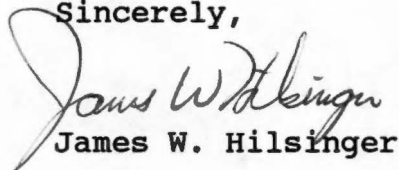
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Sincerely,


James W. Hilsinger

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OCT 06 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Diane Register
1247 12th St. #6
Santa Monica, CA 90401

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

Dear Trustees,

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I strongly urge you to spend ALL of the settlement funds to acquire the private lands within Chugach National Forest, Kenai Fjords National Park, Afognak Island, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Only in this way can the wildlife populations of the region recover.

Sincerely,

Diane Register

Diane Register

RECEIVED
OCT 06 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

Jim Beam
2504 N 62 St
Omaha, NE
68104-4053

September 27, 1994

RECEIVED

OCT 03 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Trustees:

Please increase spending to

AT LEAST \$500 MILLION ON HABITAT PROTECTION

which is at least \$200 million more than specified in the
"preferred alternative."

Future generations will thank YOU!

And I thank you.

Sincerely,

Jim Beam

Jim Beam

*P.S. I urge you to take this action
based on historical interest in
this subject & reading, visiting
numerous outdoor sites with related
issues & having many friends in AK
whose kept me abreast on this issue.*

Mrs. Eve D. Fout
PO Box 346
Middleburg, Va. 22117

September 29, 1994

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

Gentlemen:

Please support the acquisition of as large an amount of wilderness with the damage money. If we could spend at least \$500 million we would not be doing enough on habitat protection in one of this great land's greatest wildernesses.

Sincerely,



Mrs. Eve D. Fout

EDF:krm

RECEIVED

OCT 06 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

RECEIVED

OCT 05 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

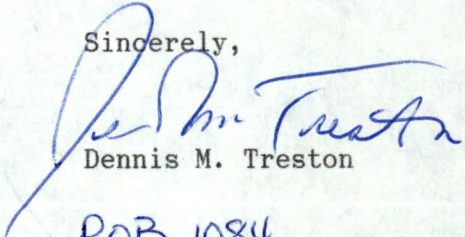
Mike Treston
117 Benny Benson Dr.
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

September 12, 1994

Dear Jim,

This clear cut logging on Afognak island is an abomination and a blight. It has to stop.

Sincerely,


Dennis M. Treston

POB 1084

Kodiak AK 99615

David Grewal

1569 Harvard Yard Mail Center
Cambridge, MA 02138-7505

Dear Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council,

I urge you to use all of the settlement funds to acquire land holdings in the Chugach Nat'l Forest, Kenai Fjords Nat'l Park, Afognak Island and Kodiak Nat'l Wildlife Refuge. These settlement funds could buy out many private landholders who have "inholdings" in these regions and would rather sell to habitat protection rather than to timber and logging companies. Many retire owned corporations are very eager to sell, so please use all of the settlement funds to buy!

Yours,

David Grewal,

P.S. Thanks! Thanks! Thanks!

Dear Sir,

I can hardly begin to express my disapproval with the 1995 Work Plan. It is unbelievable to me that of a total cost of over \$71 million only 3 percent is going to Habitat Protection & Acquisition.

I think the majority of spending should go to habitat acquisition. With critical habitat and watersheds protected we can give nature a chance to heal herself. However with heavy logging taking place on Montague and Afognak Island there is little hope that natural recovery can take place. Not to mention the future costs involved in having to restore damaged riparian habitats.

I urge you to please reconsider and dramatically increase the amount of money to be used for Habitat Protection and Acquisition.

Sincerely,

Mitchell B. Clair

POB 727

Cooper Landing AK 99572

RECEIVED

SEP 14 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

9/9/94

Edythe Margolis
817 N. Hayworth Ave. #7
Los Angeles, CA 90046

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

Dear Trustees,

Government studies show that, five years after the Exxon Valdez oil spill, most populations of injured wildlife, including sea otters, seals, harlequin ducks, murrelets, and wild salmon, have not yet begun to recover. These species depend on the rain forest for their continued existence. However, large areas of forest along the 1500 mile stretch of coastline affected by the spill are scheduled for clearcutting in the near future.

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I strongly urge you to spend ALL of the settlement funds to acquire the private lands within Chugach National Forest, Kenai Fjords National Park, Afognak Island, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Only in this way can the wildlife populations of the region recover.

Sincerely,

Edythe Margolis
Edythe Margolis

Jane Hunt
3350 Wonderview Dr.
Los Angeles, CA 90068

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

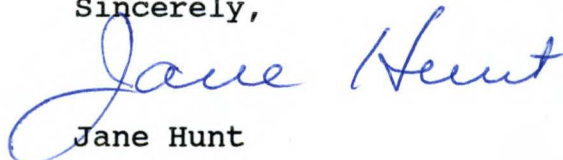
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Sincerely,



Jane Hunt

Goldie Otters
3811 Bluff Pl.
San Pedro, CA 90731

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

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Sincerely,

Goldie Otters

Goldie Otters

Connie McCabe
555 Pico Ave.
San Simeon, CA 93452

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

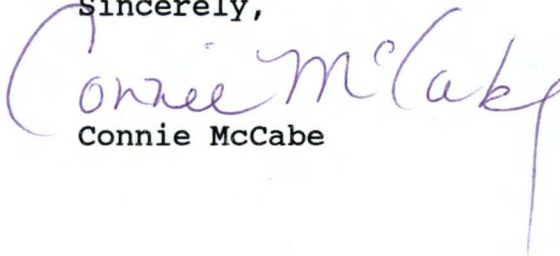
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Sincerely,


Connie McCabe

Ken Garber
Sandra Garber
2405 S. Holt Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90034

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

Dear Trustees,

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Sincerely,



Ken Garber



Sandra Garber

JoAnne Thompson
1903 El Camino de la Luz
Santa Barbara, CA 93109

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

September 16, 1994

Dear Trustees,

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Sincerely,

JoAnne Thompson
JoAnne Thompson

Ann McCaslin
5656 Lake Washington Bl. SE
Bellevue, WA 98006

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

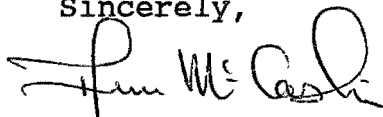
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ann McCaslin", with a large, stylized initial "A" and "M".

Ann McCaslin

Maurice M. Meir
139 S. Beverly Dr. Suite 204
Beverly Hills, CA 90212

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

Dear Trustees,

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Sincerely,



Maurice M. Meir

Tim Kiley
1122 6th St. #304
Santa Monica, CA 90403

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

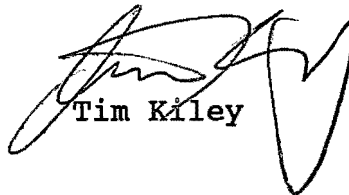
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Sincerely,



Tim Kiley

Don Strachan
P.O. Box 1066
Middletown, CA 95461

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Don Strachan", written in dark ink.

Don Strachan

Karen Licher
P.O. BOX 1033
Sedona, AZ 86339

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

Dear Trustees,

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Sincerely,

Karen Licher

Karen Licher

Shanti Shanti Kaur Khalsa
P.O. Box 35882
Los Angeles, CA 90035

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

Dear Trustees,

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Sincerely,



Shanti Shanti Kaur Khalsa

Jai Hari Singh Khalsa
Jai Hari Kaur Khalsa
65914 White Rock Loop
Bend, OR 97701

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

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Sincerely,

JHS Khalsa

Jai Hari Singh Khalsa

Jai Hari Kaur Khalsa

Jai Hari Kaur Khalsa

Phyllis Solomon
1781 Sunningdale #48-J
Seal Beach, CA 90740

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Phyllis Solomon". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Phyllis Solomon

Lynda Bellanca
P.O. BOX 2681
Paso Robles, CA 93447

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Lynda Bellanca".

Lynda Bellanca

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

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Carolyn Swanson

Carolyn Swanson

RECEIVED
JUN 15 1994
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Helen Faraday Young
716 N. June St.
Los Angeles, CA 90038

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

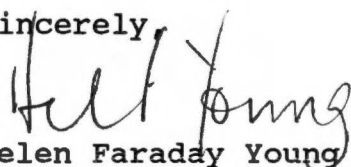
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Sincerely,


Helen Faraday Young

RECEIVED
APR 28 1994
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Monica Hayes Anderson
49 Murray St.
New York, NY 10007

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

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Sincerely,

Monica H. Anderson

Monica Hayes Anderson

Shandel Harper
5020 River Ave.
Newport Beach, CA 92663

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

Dear Trustees,

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Shandel Harper", written in a cursive style.

Shandel Harper

Maggie Remington
P.O. Box 1621
Telluride, CO 81435

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

Dear Trustees,

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Sincerely,



Maggie Remington

Cheryl Smith
2736 14th St.
Sacramento, CA 95818

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

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Sincerely,


Cheryl Smith

RECEIVED
SEP 15 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Lory Lazarus
314 W. 104th St. Apt. 2
New York, NY 10025

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

Dear Trustees,

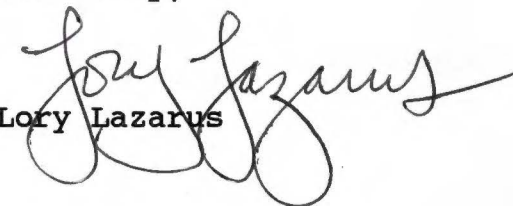
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I strongly urge you to spend ALL of the settlement funds to acquire the private lands within Chugach National Forest, Kenai Fjords National Park, Afognak Island, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Only in this way can the wildlife populations of the region recover.

THANK YOU!

Sincerely,


Lory Lazarus

RECEIVED
SEP 15 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Carol Camus-Niwa
925 Palm View Dr.
Los Angeles, CA 90042

9-11-94

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

Dear Trustees,

Government studies show that, five years after the Exxon Valdez oil spill, most populations of injured wildlife, including sea otters, seals, harlequin ducks, murrelets, and wild salmon, have not yet begun to recover. These species depend on the rain forest for their continued existence. However, large areas of forest along the 1500 mile stretch of coastline affected by the spill are scheduled for clearcutting in the near future.

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Sincerely,

Carol Camus-Niwa

Carol Camus-Niwa

RECEIVED

SEP 15 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

9/12/94

Violet Oaklander
2929 Glen Albyn Dr.
Santa Barbara, CA 93105

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

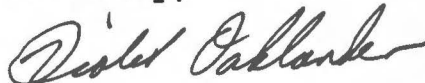
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Sincerely,



Violet Oaklander

RECEIVED
SEP 15 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

John Senuta
959 Monterey St.
Morro Bay, CA 93442

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

Dear Trustees,

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Sincerely,

John Senuta



RECEIVED
SEP 15 1994
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Irene Morrill
P.O. Box 828
Forest Falls, CA 92339

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

Dear Trustees,

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Sincerely,



Irene Morrill

RECEIVED
SEP 15 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dr. Santokh Singh Khalsa
Suraj Kaur Khalsa
853 New York Dr.
Altadena, CA 91001

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

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Sincerely,


Dr. Santokh Singh Khalsa


Suraj Kaur Khalsa

RECEIVED
SEP 15 1994
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Bill Denneen
1040 Cielo Ln.
Nipomo, CA 93444

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

Dear Trustees,

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Sincerely,


Bill Denneen



Susan Goldman/Times

Bill Denneen was awarded the Sierra Club's Oliver Kehrlein award.

Nipomo naturalist gains Sierra Club's highest honor

NIPOMO — This week, Nipomo resident Bill Denneen led a club meeting on Monday, a hike through the Nipomo Dunes on Tuesday and a horseback ride Wednesday. On Thursday, he led a tour of the Cayucos tide pools, and on Saturday he planned a visit to the Pinnacles National Monument.

It is because of his busy schedule leading people through the wonders of the local environment that Denneen was awarded the Sierra Club's prestigious Oliver Kehrlein award this year.

The award, given to only one person in the nation each year, honors people who consistently lead outings and educate the public about the environment.

Sierra Club officials will present the award to Denneen at a banquet in San Francisco May 1.

Gary Felsman, the local chapter's acting chair, who nominated Denneen without his

knowledge, announced at the group's March meeting that Denneen won the award. Denneen said he was so busy that day — hiking, riding, or doing whatever he does — that he almost didn't go.

"It came the night of the meeting and I said, 'I don't know if I want to go, it's a long drive,'" Denneen said.

Felsman said Denneen is so active educating people about the environment that when he submitted Denneen's name for the award, he sent in a pile of papers a quarter-inch thick just describing Denneen's tours.

Denneen entered the conservation movement 30 years ago when he helped form the San Rafael Wilderness. He also spent 25 years sharing information about the environment as a biology and microbiology teacher at Hancock College.

One of the biggest fights in Denneen's years of activism occurred during the 1960s, when PG&E considered build-

ing a nuclear power plant on the Nipomo Dunes near Oso Flaco Lake. But, following a flurry of criticism from the public, PG&E built the plant at Diablo Canyon instead.

Now, the Nature Conservancy manages the Oso Flaco area, and Denneen feels comfortable that it will be protected. So he has turned his attention to the Pismo State Vehicle Recreation Area.

He is founder and chairman of the Citizens for a Vehicle Free Dunes and often attends public hearings to urge the elimination of vehicles from the dunes.

"When enough citizens realize this beautiful shoreline... is being run over by vehicles and noise we'll get rid of them," Denneen said.

When he's not lobbying to eliminate vehicles, he plans to rally behind a proposal recently released by a National Forest task force to reduce vehicle trails in local forests.

Marlene Hoffman
3727 Valleybrink Rd.
Los Angeles, CA 90039

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

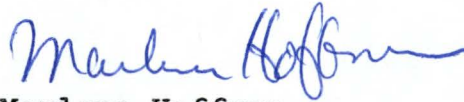
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Sincerely,



Marlene Hoffman

Mitch Lamm
Cathie Lamm
2901 4th St. #104
Santa Monica, CA 90405

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

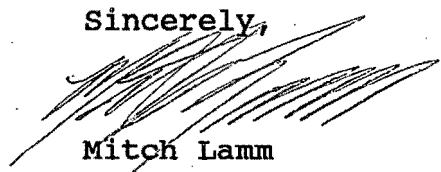
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Sincerely,



Mitch Lamm



Cathie Lamm

Post-it brand
Fax Transmittal Memo

76721 712

No. of Pages

2

Today's Date

10-3-94

Time

To

Company

Location

Fax #

Comments

From

Company

Location

Fax #

Original
Disposition

Dept. Charge

Telephone #

☐ Return

☐ Call for pickup

586-7840

Telephone #

424-3863

☒ Destroy

424-5567

OCT. 3, 1994

OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

GENTLEMEN, IN THE 1930's - 1940's SEA OTTERS WERE A RARE SIGHT IN P.W.S. THEIR POPULATION ESTAMATED AT ABOUT 12 PAIRS!

DURING THE 1920's THRU THE 1950's CORDOVA WAS KNOW AS THE RAZOR CLAM CAPITOL OF THE WORLD! THERE WAS ABOUT A DOZEN CLAM CANNERS LOCALLY, MANY FAMILY OWNED. CRABING WAS A LARGE PART OF CORDOVAS ECONOMY. MILLION OF POUNDS OF CRAB AND CLAMS WERE HARVESTED ANNUALLY AND SHIPPED OUT OF THE TERRITORY. BY THE LATE 1950's SEA OTTERS WERE ON THE REBOUND BUT STILL SELDOM SEEN BY CORDOVANS. BY THE EARLY 1960's SEA OTTER STARTED APPEARING AROUND CORDOVA. IN 1964 CORDOVAS CLAM BEDS WERE DEVASTATED BY THE "64" EARTHQUAKE. 50% TO 70% OF THESE

~~REDDOUBLE CRUSHED OR WHICH WITNESS~~
THE UPLIFT. BECAUSE THE SEA TIER WAS PRO-
TECTED THERE WAS NO STOPPING ITS INTRUSION
ONTO THE CORDOVA MUD FLATS AND IMMEDIATE
AREAS. THEIR POPULATIONS INCREASED DRAMATICALLY
WRECHING HAVOC ON THE REMAINING CLAM BEDS.
COMMERCIAL CLAMMING WAS STOPPED. AS THE
OTHERS MAIN FOOD SOURCE DWINDLED THEY TURNED
TO FEEDING ON CRAB, ETC.

SOON COMMERCIAL CRABING WAS STOPPED. TODAY,
30 YEARS LATER, CRABING IS STILL CLOSED.
 THE CLAM BEDS ARE ALL BUT GONE AND
 THE LOCAL SEA ~~OTTER~~ POPULATION HAS SOARED
 TO AN ESTIMATED 4000 STRONG! CORDOVANS
 LIFE STYLE HAS CHANGED FOREVER. NO
 LONGER ARE CLAMS AND CRAB MEAT PART
 OF OUR EVERYDAY DIET! WE HAVE ALSO LOST
 MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ANNUALLY FROM THIS
 ONCE VIABLE AND SUSTAINABLE SOURCE.

THEREFORE, WE WOULD LIKE TO MAKE
 A PROPOSAL TO REVERSE THIS TRAGIC TREND.

PART I: WITH THE LOSS OF THOUSANDS OF
 SEA OTTER DUE TO THE OIL SPILL, WE PROPOSE
 TRANSFERRING ALL BUT ABOUT 300 SEA OTTERS
 FROM THE CORDOVA AREA TO THE CENTRAL
 AND SOUTHERN PORTIONS OF P.W.S.

PART II: RESTOCKING OUR RAZOR CLAM BEDS
 WITH STOCK FROM, SAY, TURNAGAIN ARM BEDS,
 AND RESTOCKING DUNGELESS CRAB, FROM, SAY,
 CAPE YANATAGA AREAS.

THANK YOU FOR CONSIDERATION OF THIS
 PROPOSAL.

SINCERLY,

CORDOVAN OLD TIMERS

BLISS & WILKENS LAWYERS

P. O. BOX 201128 • ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99520-1128
431 WEST 7th AVENUE, SUITE 202 • ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-3583
TELEPHONE: (907) 276-2999 • FACSIMILE: (907) 276-2956

Ronald L. Bliss
James K. Wilkens
Alfred Clayton, Jr.

September 27, 1994

via FACSIMILE AND MAIL
276-7178

Mr. James R. Ayers
Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Re: Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc.
Negotiations with EVOS Trustee Council
Our File No. 438-1

Dear Jim:

Thank you for your recent letter clarifying the current status of the appraisal process of the Akhiok-Kaguyak lands. This confirms that AKI will take the opportunity to comment on Mr. Rasmussen's preliminary review of Mr. Shorett's appraisal and of Diane Black-Smith's appraisal, which we expect to receive later this week. AKI hopes to have its comments to you within 10 days of receiving Ms. Black-Smith's appraisal and the tentative federal review appraisal.

As you know from our prior correspondence and conversations, AKI is deeply discouraged with the appraisal process. AKI believes it possesses lands of significant natural resource and habitat value. Over the past 10 years and more, AKI has attempted to minimize the development and economic utilization of these lands so as to protect and preserve the lands in their natural state with the hope that the lands would be incorporated into the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. AKI readily accepts that it should not receive more than "fair value" for its lands, although it will not accept less than fair value either. As expected, the appraisal process is quickly leading to a so-called "appraised value" which is substantially below what AKI perceives as any reasonable fair value of these lands.

AKI will reiterate its specific concerns regarding the process when commenting on the federal review appraisals. However, AKI would appreciate clarification of two fundamental legal points, which may largely govern AKI's continued participation in the negotiation process:

James R. Ayers, Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
September 27, 1994
Page 2

1. Does the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council believe it is legally mandated to strictly follow the U.S. Forest Service's present appraisal process, or does the Trustee Council believe it has the discretion and legal authority to vary from this appraisal process should the Trustee Council deem it appropriate to do so?

2. If the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council follows the federal appraisal process, does the Trustee Council believe it is legally precluded from paying more than the U.S. Forest Service's "appraised value," or does the Trustee Council believe it has the discretion and legal authority to pay what the Trustee Council itself determines to represent fair value for the lands, even if this means paying more than the so-called "appraised value"?

AKI understands that the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council is not legally mandated to strictly follow the federal appraisal process, but rather, has the discretion and legal authority to vary from this appraisal process should the Trustee Council deem it appropriate to do so. AKI also understands that, even if the Trustee Council follows the federal appraisal process, the Trustee Council is not legally precluded from paying more than the Forest Service's appraised value, but rather, has the discretion and legal authority to pay what the Trustee Council itself determines to represent fair value for the lands, even if this means paying more than the so-called "appraised value."

If AKI's understanding as to either of these points is incorrect, please advise us immediately. In such event, AKI also respectfully requests an identification of the legal authorities which contradict AKI's understandings. Your prompt reply to these two questions will assist AKI in determining how to proceed further in the negotiation process.

As always, AKI greatly appreciates the time and effort you have devoted to this process. If you have any questions, feel free to contact me.

Regards,

BLISS & WILKENS



James K. Wilkens

JKW/cl
438-1\Ayers.6

James R. Ayers, Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
September 27, 1994
Page 3

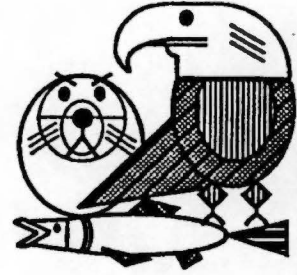
cc: Mr. Ralph L. Eluska
Dr. Robert E. Putz
Mr. Dan Sakura
Mr. Glen Ellison
Alex M. Swiderski, Esq.
C. Walter Ebell, Esq.
Barry Roth, Esq.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



MEMORANDUM

TO: Molly M.
FROM: June Arkoulis-Sinclair
Administrative Officer

DATE: August 22, 1994

RE: Third Quarter Financial Summaries

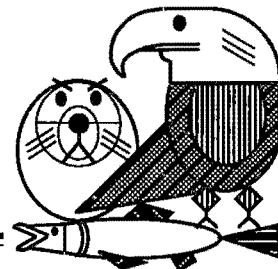
Attached are the June 30, 1994 Quarterly Financial Summaries for inclusion in the package with the Project Status reports. If you have any questions let me know.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council
FROM: James R. Ayers
Executive Director
DATE: September 28, 1994
RE: Trustee Council Briefing Materials for October 5, 1994 Meeting

In preparation for our October 5 briefing session in Juneau, I've enclosed the meeting agenda, briefing materials, and several other informational items. This memo and enclosures constitute your briefing packet for the October 5 meeting. If you have any questions on these items, please don't hesitate to contact me.

I. PUBLIC PORTION OF MEETING

Meeting Notes: for August 23, 1994 Meeting.

Institute of Marine Science Improvements Update: Enclosed as a separate document is a revised project need and description for this project. The agenda includes a detailed briefing on the project status and the various tasks that were assigned to me in association with it. The project team, representatives of the University of Alaska, the city of Seward, the SAAMS board, and others will give presentations as well as be available to answer questions.

The Chief Scientist, Dr. Robert Spies, and Dr. Pete Peterson, a core peer reviewer for the Trustee Council, will be available by teleconference from Cordova. (They are in Cordova at my request participating in a review of the 94320 projects.) In your briefing binder is: A) a copy of the Section 106 National Historic Preservation Act MOA, B) the notice of availability of the project EIS, and C) a packet of letters and testimony pertaining to the proposed project that were received during the EIS process, but were determined to be outside the scope of the EIS.

Restoration Plan Update: The Final Environmental Impact Statement has been printed and is now available. You should have already received a copy under separate cover. The notice of its availability will be published in the September 30 Federal Register. The EIS team is now preparing a draft of the Record of Decision,

Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

which, following a 30-day appeal period, will be available for signing on October 31, 1994. A Final Restoration Plan is now being drafted and will be available for your adoption following action on the R.O.D.

Financial and Project Status Report: I have included three reports for your information: A) a financial report as of September 15, 1994, B) the project status report as of June 30, 1994 with an analysis of the status of FY92 projects, and C) the financial summaries as of June 30, 1994. As you know, Traci Cramer has been hired as Director of Administration and has prepared these recent financial statements. The project status report has been compiled and prepared by Sandra Schubert. The most recent court request has been signed by all Trustees and will be filed after final review by the Department of Justice.

Interim Budgets: The Alaska Legislative Budget & Audit Committee met on September 27 and approved the expenditure of \$7,141.0 in interim funding for state agencies for Trustee Council activities.

FY95 Draft Work Plan: The draft work plan is now out for public review through October 3, 1994. A teleconferenced public hearing on the Draft Work Plan is scheduled for September 28 to take additional public comment. The Public Advisory Group will be meeting on October 12-13 to develop their recommendations on the work plan.

II. EXECUTIVE SESSION PORTION OF MEETING

Habitat Protection and Acquisition: The first part of the Executive Session will include the Trustee Council, the Executive Director, and the lead negotiators to discuss negotiation strategy.

The second part of the Executive Session will be just the Executive Director and the Trustee Council.

Chief Scientist Contract: The responses to the Request for Proposals for the Chief Scientist contract have been evaluated and discussions are underway with the highest ranked proposer. I may have a recommendation for your action at the October 5 meeting. As I noted in my last memo, the Alaska Department of Natural Resources has extended Mr. Spies' contract through November 15, 1994 in order to ensure consistent scientific review for this work plan.

III. CORRESPONDENCE

I have included copies of recent correspondence and news articles that were either addressed to the entire Trustee Council or were addressed to me, with a request that they be distributed to the entire Council. Several of these address possible habitat acquisitions.

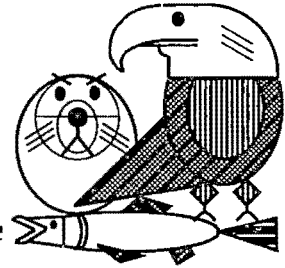
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



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III. CORRESPONDENCE

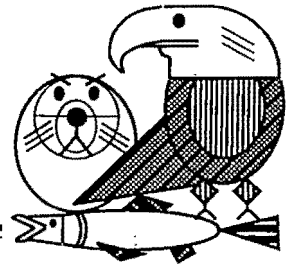
I have included copies of recent correspondence and news articles that were either addressed to the entire Trustee Council or were addressed to me, with a request that they be distributed to the entire Council. Several of these address possible habitat acquisitions.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



AGENDA

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT TRUSTEE COUNCIL

RECONVENED FROM AUGUST 23, 1994
OCTOBER 5, 1994 @ 9:00 A.M. - JUNEAU

Trustee Council Members:

9/28/94
12:04 pm
DRAFT

PHIL JANIK
Regional Forester
Alaska Region
U.S. Department of Agriculture-Forest Service

BRUCE BOTELHO/CRAIG TILLERY
Attorney General/Trustee
State of Alaska/Representative

GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR./DEBORAH WILLIAMS
Assistant Secretary/Trustee Representative
U.S. Department of the Interior

STEVE PENNOYER
Director, Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service

CARL L. ROSIER
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Fish & Game

JOHN A. SANDOR
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Environmental
Conservation

Juneau - Forest Service Conference Room (541A)
Anchorage - 645 G Street Fourth Floor

1. Call to Order 9:00 a.m.
 - Approval of Agenda
 - Order of the Day
 - Approval of August 23, 1994 Meeting Notes
2. Institute of Marine Science Briefing
 - Design and Budget
 - Project Need and Purpose
3. Chief Scientist Contract*
4. Restoration Plan Update
 - Record of Decision on EIS
5. Habitat Protection and Acquisition
 - a. Executive Session with Trustee Council, Executive Director and Lead Negotiators to discuss negotiation strategy.
 - b. Executive Session with Trustee Council and Executive Director

*Possible Action Item

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

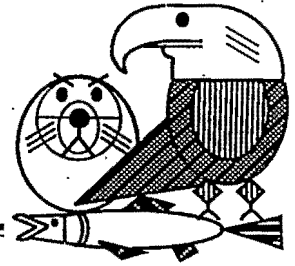
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

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Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING ACTIONS

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OCT 05 1994

August 23, 1994 @ 10:30 a.m.

By James R. Ayers
Executive Director

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD
DRAFT

Trustee Council Members Present:

Phil Janik, USFS

• Deborah Williams, USDO

Steve Pennoyer, NMFS

Carl Rosier, ADF&G

* John Sandor, ADEC

• Craig Tillery, ADOL

* Chair

• Alternates:

Deborah Williams served as an alternate for George T. Frampton, Jr. for the entire meeting.

Craig Tillery served as an alternate for Bruce Botelho for the entire meeting.

1. Approval of the Agenda

APPROVED MOTION: Approved the Agenda. (Attachment A) Added review of 1994 salmon returns by Carl Rosier to agenda.

APPROVED MOTION: Approved July 11, 1994 and July 18, 1994 Trustee Council meeting notes. (Attachment B)

2. Restoration Plan Update

APPROVED MOTION: Adopted motion on EIS and Restoration Plan as recommended by Executive Director (Attachment C). Carl Rosier moved, second by Phil Janik.

Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation

United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

3. Less Than Fee and Public Access Policies

APPROVED MOTION: Adopted Public Advisory Group recommendation with minor changes from staff (Attachment D). Phil Janik moved, second by Steve Pennoyer.

4. Proposed Interim Budget

APPROVED MOTION: Adopted administrative and project interim budgets as recommended by Executive Director (Attachment E) with changes as identified. Carl Rosier moved, second by Steve Pennoyer.

5. Hiring of Director of Administration

APPROVED MOTION: Subject to Trustee Council approval, authorized hiring of a replacement for June Sinclair who has resigned to take a position in New York. Steve Pennoyer moved, second by Carl Rosier.

Meeting recessed.

raw

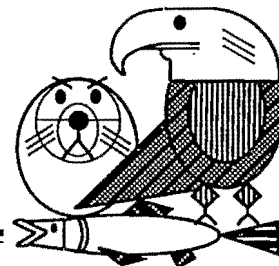
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



MEMORANDUM

To: Trustee Council

From: Jim Ayers
Executive Director

Date: September 27, 1994

Subj: Financial, Project Status & Third Quarter Reports

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

For your information I have enclosed the following reports:

1. Financial Report as of September 15, 1994.
2. Project Status Report as of June 30, 1994 with an analysis of 1992 Projects. A future report will analyze the 1993 and 1994 projects.
3. Third Quarter Financial Summaries

If you have any questions on these, please don't hesitate to contact me.

jra/raw

Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation

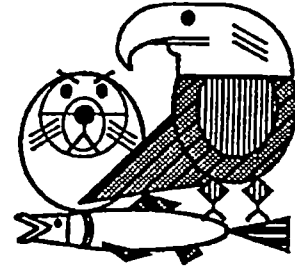
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council

THROUGH: James R. Ayers
Executive Director

FROM: Traci Cramer
Administrative Officer

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
DATE RECEIVED
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

RE: Financial Report as of September 15, 1994

Enclosed are the financial statements for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council. It should be noted that these statements represent activity through September 15, 1994.

Financial Statements

1. Status of settlement funds as of September 15, 1994.
 - \$6,718,786 has been earned on settlement funds (see attached statement #1).
 - \$410,831,233 has been disbursed from the total settlement (see attached statement #1).
 - Estimated funds available including receivables from Exxon are approximately \$614,655,650 (see attached statement #1).
2. The balance in the Joint Trust Fund as of September 15, 1994 was \$134,630,650 (see attached statement #2).
3. Status of the pending court request.
 - A new court request totalling \$10,664,256 is awaiting one signature and will be submitted upon completion. This court request reflects actions taken at the

Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation

United States: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

July and August Trustee Council meetings.

4. Status of Exxon payments.

- The September 1994 payment for \$70,000,000 has been included on the attached statements. The payment was as follows:
 - United States and State of Alaska Joint Trust Fund \$58,728,400
 - Reimbursement of Exxon Valdez costs
 - State of Alaska \$5,000,000
 - United States Department of Agriculture \$3,583,000
 - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration \$2,688,600

If you have any questions regarding the information provided please give me a call at 586-7152.

attachments

cc: Molly McCammon
Restoration Work Force

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**Statement of Exxon Settlement Funds
As of September 15, 1994**

Beginning Balance of Settlement	900,000,000
----------------------------------------	-------------

Receipts:

Interest Earned on Exxon Escrow Account	831,233
Net Interest Earned on Joint Trust Fund (See Note 1)	5,165,339
Interest Earned on United States and State of Alaska Accounts	<u>722,214</u>
Total Interest	<u><u>6,718,786</u></u>

Disbursements:

Reimbursements to United States and State of Alaska	150,382,887
Exxon clean up cost deduction	39,913,688
Joint Trust Fund deposits	220,534,658
Total Disbursements	<u><u>410,831,233</u></u>

Funds Available

Exxon future payments	490,000,000
Balance in Joint Trust Fund (See Statement 2)	134,630,650
Seal Bay acquisition payments due (See Note 3)	(9,975,000)
Other (See Note 2)	TBD
Total Estimated Funds Available	<u><u>614,655,650</u></u>

Note 1: Gross interest earned less District Court registry fees.

Note 2: Previously funded projects may have unobligated balances which will be available.

Note 3: Annual payments due in November 1994, 1995 and 1996.

Footnote - The statement does not reflect the pending court request for \$10,664,256.

**Cash Flow Statement Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement United States and State of Alaska Joint Trust Fund
As of September 15, 1994**

Receipts:**Exxon payments**

Deposit December 1991	36,837,111	
Deposit December 1992	56,586,312	
Deposit September 1993	68,382,835	
Deposit September 1994	58,728,400	
Total Deposits	<u>220,534,658</u>	<u>220,534,658</u>

Interest Earned	5,730,123	
Total Interest	<u>5,730,123</u>	<u>5,730,123</u>

Total Receipts 226,264,781

Disbursements:**Court requests**

Withdrawal June 1992	12,879,700	
Withdrawal December 1992	6,567,254	
Withdrawal June 1993	21,067,740	
Withdrawal November 1993	29,950,000	
Withdrawal November 1993	4,743,925	
Withdrawal June 1994	15,860,728	
Total Requests	<u>91,069,347</u>	<u>91,069,347</u>

District Court Fees	<u>564,783</u>	<u>564,783</u>
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Total Disbursements 91,634,130

Balance in Joint Trust Fund 134,630,650

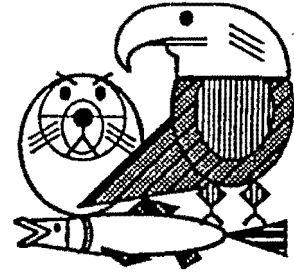
Footnote - The statement does not reflect the pending court request for \$10,664,256.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



MEMORANDUM

TO: Molly M.
FROM: June Arkoulis Sinclair
Administrative Officer

DATE: August 22, 1994

RE: Third Quarter Financial Summaries

Attached are the June 30, 1994 Quarterly Financial Summaries for inclusion in the package with the Project Status reports. If you have any questions let me know.

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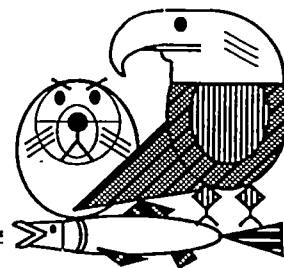
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



TO: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

FROM: James R. Ayers, Executive Director

DATE: September 27, 1994

RE: Quarterly Project Status Summary -- June 30, 1994

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Attached is the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Project Status Summary for the quarter ending June 30, 1994, for all projects funded by the Trustee Council during 1992, 1993 and 1994. As you requested, I have prepared an analysis of the status of projects funded as part of the 1992 Work Plan. An analysis of 1993 and 1994 projects will be forthcoming at a later Trustee Council meeting.

In 1992 the Trustee Council funded 60 projects. Multiple reports are being prepared on certain projects, resulting in a total of 75 "final reports" -- that is, reports that are subject to peer review and approval by the Chief Scientist. For example, the findings of MM6 (Sea Otter Damage Assessment) are being presented in 19 separate reports. Conversely, there are seven projects for which no final, peer-reviewed report is required.¹

As displayed on the enclosed Project Status Summary, each of the 1992 reports has been coded into one of the following categories:

- Code 1 = Final report accepted by Chief Scientist; on file at OSPIC.
- Code 2 = Final report accepted by Chief Scientist; not yet at OSPIC.
- Code 3 = Report in peer review/revision process (i.e., either the report is under peer review or it has been returned to the Principle Investigator for revision).
- Code 4 = No report has yet been submitted to the Chief Scientist for peer review.
- Code 5 = No report required for the project.

¹The projects for which no final, peer reviewed report is required are a canceled project (R113), two mapping projects (R092 and TS3), two projects for which the findings will be integrated into other projects' reports (the findings of R060A/B will be included in the FS01 and FS03 reports; the findings of R090 will be included in the FS05 report), and the projects that funded the operations of the administrative director's office (AD) and the restoration team (RT).

Attachment A summarizes, by agency, the number of reports in each category. As of June 30, 1994:

- A total of **28 reports have been accepted** (i.e., received final approval) by the Chief Scientist (Code 1 or 2). Only a handful of these are currently available to the public at the OSPIC library, because the guidelines for preparing final reports for public distribution have been under review. These guidelines are expected to be finalized in the very near future.
- Only **six reports have not yet been submitted to the Chief Scientist** for peer review (Code 4). My staff has met with the liaison from each trustee agency to discuss the reasons for delay and the timeline for completion. The Code 4 reports are summarized in Attachment B.
- The **majority of reports (a total of 41) are "in progress"**. That is, the reports are in peer review, are under revision by the PI in response to peer reviewer comments, or have been revised and are undergoing a second review by the Chief Scientist (Code 3). My staff has discussed each of these reports with the agency liaisons. Expected dates of completion are noted, where available, on the enclosed Project Status Summary.

Conclusion

I believe we have established a timetable and process for ensuring completion of the Trustee Council's 1992 work effort. I will keep you apprised if this timetable changes significantly.

ATTACHMENT A
Summary of Report Status as of June 30, 1994
1992 Work Plan

AGENCY	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	NUMBER OF REPORTS	REPORTS Code 1	REPORTS Code 2	REPORTS Code 3	REPORTS Code 4
ADEC	3	3	0	1	0	2
ADFG	29 (a)	26	5	1	19	1
ADNR	3 (b)	1	1	0	0	0
DOI	16 (c)	33	0	16	17	0
NOAA	12 (d)	11	0	4	4	3
USFS	2 (e)	1	0	0	1	0
ALL	2 (f)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	60 (g)	75	6	22	41	6

- (a) Three projects do not require reports.
(b) Two projects, being conducted jointly with DOI, do not require reports.
(c) Two projects do not require reports. Several projects will have more than one report.
(d) One project does not require a report.
(e) One project is being conducted jointly with ADFG and does not require a report by USFS.
(f) Two projects do not require reports.
(g) Numbers do not sum because some projects involve more than one agency.

ATTACHMENT B

Summary of Reports Not Submitted to Chief Scientist as of June 30, 1994 1992 Work Plan

AW1 - Surface Oil Maps

DEC

Preliminary draft of written report is complete. Additional information is currently being digitized to add to the 150 maps that will be included in the report. Expected date of submission to the Chief Scientist is unknown.

CH1B - Hydrocarbons in Mussels

NOAA

Expect to submit draft report to Chief Scientist by November 1, 1994.

NOTE: NOAA personnel conducting hydrocarbon data analysis are over-committed. A decision by NOAA to focus on the newer data (i.e., data collected under 1993 and 1994 projects) has resulted in a backlog of older data. I have asked NOAA to evaluate the feasibility of contracting out some of the data analysis to deal with the backlog if the timetable noted here cannot be met.

FS01 - Spawning Area Injury

ADFG

Expect to submit draft report to Chief Scientist by November 1, 1994. Project delayed due to over-commitment of PI. Primary author has been changed to rectify problem.

ST1A - Subtidal Sediments

NOAA

Draft report was submitted to Chief Scientist on September 22, 1994. Same issue as in CH1B.

ST3B - Sediment Traps Damage Assessment

DEC

Draft report was submitted to Chief Scientist on September 22, 1994. Same issue as in CH1B.

ST8 - Sediment Data Synthesis

NOAA

Expect to submit draft report to Chief Scientist by September 1, 1995. This report will present the majority of the hydrocarbon work funded by the Trustee Council. Expected date of submission to the Chief Scientist is unknown. Same issue as in CH1B.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1992 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1994

DRAFT

<u>Proj. No.</u>	<u>Proj. Title</u>	<u>Agencies</u>	<u>Project Status</u>	<u>Results and References</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>	<u>Code</u>
AD	Administrative Director's Office	ALL	Fiscal Year 1992 complete.	Not applicable.		5
ARC1	Archeological Survey	ADNR	Final report submitted to OSPIC; available for public review.	See Reger, D.R., J.D. McMahon, and C.E. Holmes. 1992. Effect of crude oil contamination on some archaeological sites in the Gulf of Alaska, 1991 investigations.	None.	1
AW1	Surface Oil Maps	ADEC	Report drafted but not yet submitted to Chief Scientist. Maps are being edited.	Maps have been developed depicting the spread of oil on a daily basis for the first three months following the spill.	None	4
B02	Boat Surveys	DOI	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	Populations of 9 species or species groups (black oystercatcher, pigeon guillemot, cormorants, harlequin duck, loons, scoters, newgull, arctic tern, northwestern crow) declined more than expected in the oiled zone of Prince William Sound suggesting an oil effect. Most injured species were ecologically tied to intertidal or nearshore areas. See Klosiewski, S.P. and K.K. Laing. 1994. Marine bird populations of Prince William Sound, Alaska, before and after the Exxon Valdez oil spill. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage.	Continued as 93045 and 94159.	2
B03	Murres Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	Numbers were reduced, nesting was delayed, and productivity rates were far below normal at major colonies within the spill trajectory. Reproductive success improved slightly in 1991. See Nysewander, D.R., C.H. Dippel, G.U. Byrd and E.P. Knudtson. 1993. Effects of the T/V Exxon Valdez oil spill on murres: A perspective from observations at breeding colonies. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Homer.	Related to R11, 93022 and 94039.	2

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1992 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1994

DRAFT

<u>Proj. No.</u>	<u>Proj. Title</u>	<u>Agencies</u>	<u>Project Status</u>	<u>Results and References</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>	<u>Code</u>
B04	Eagles Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI	Redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist December 15, 1993. [Note: Report accepted by Chief Scientist September 27, 1994; not yet at OSPIC.]	Reproductive success of Prince William Sound bald eagles was significantly impaired in 1989, and nest failures were correlated with the distribution of crude oil on beaches. Although estimated direct mortality throughout the spill area was relatively large (about 300 - 900 eagles), no change in the population could be detected due to wide variation in population counts. The Prince William Sound eagle population was expected to return to its prespill level by 1993. See Bauman, T.D., P.F. Schempf, and J.A. Bernatowicz. 1994. Effects of the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill on bald eagles. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Anchorage.	None.	3
B06	Marbled Murrelets Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI	Redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist. [Note: Report accepted by Chief Scientist August 23, 1994; not yet at OSPIC.]	The marbled murrelet population at a site within the path of the oil (Naked Island) was lower in 1989 than in prespill years, but returned to normal in 1990. Murrelet numbers in Kachemak Bay where oiling was minimal did not change following the spill. See Kuletz, K.J. 1994. Marbled murrelet abundance and breeding activity at Naked Island, Prince William Sound, and Kachemak Bay, Alaska, before and after the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage.	Related to R15, 93051B and 94102.	3
B07	Storm Petrels Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	At the largest storm-petrel colony within the spill trajectory (Barren Islands), no evidence of adverse effects to breeding petrels was found. Burrow occupancy rates were above average, nesting chronology was not delayed, and productivity was normal. See Nishimoto, M. and G.U. Byrd. 1994. Effects of oil from the T/V <i>Exxon Valdez</i> spill on fork-tailed storm petrels breeding in the Barren Islands, Alaska. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Homer.	None.	2

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary

1992 Work Plan

Quarter Ending June 30, 1994

DRAFT

<u>Proj. No.</u>	<u>Proj. Title</u>	<u>Agencies</u>	<u>Project Status</u>	<u>Results and References</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>	<u>Code</u>
B08	Kittiwakes Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision.	The number of breeding pairs did not decline at colonies in the oiled area of Prince William Sound but reproductive success in 1989 was less than expected, apparently due to low hatching success. Reproductive success did not recover by 1992 but whether the decline was due to the spill is unknown. See Irons, D.B. 1994. Effects of the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill on black-legged kittiwake colonies in Prince William Sound, Alaska. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Anchorage.	TS1	3
B09	Pigeon Guillemots Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	The population at a major breeding site within the spill trajectory (Naked Island) declined by 50% compared to 1972-1973 levels. A long-term decline within Prince William Sound predated the spill and, therefore, the decline at naked Island could not be attributed totally to the spill. Reproduction was largely normal following the spill. See Oakley, K.L. and K.J. Kuletz. 1994. Population, reproduction and foraging of pigeon guillemots at Naked Island, Alaska, before and after the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Anchorage.	Related to 93034 and 94173.	2
B11	Harlequin Ducks Damage Assessment Closeout	ADFG	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision. [Note: Redraft submitted to Chief Scientist on July 25, 1994.]	Petroleum exposure confirmed in four species of sea ducks. Hydrocarbons in food, liver and bile. Diverse intertidal prey used by ducks. Blue mussels are a key contaminated prey. 1990-1992 low harlequin breeding densities and negligible harlequin stream activity and production in western PWS. A compendium of information on oiled harlequin coast and stream habitats is produced in a supplement to the report as a resource for future studies.	Project conducted in conjunction with R71 and continued as 93033. Also related to B2, CH1B, TS1, R103, and 93036.	3

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1992 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1994

DRAFT

<u>Proj. No.</u>	<u>Proj. Title</u>	<u>Agencies</u>	<u>Project Status</u>	<u>Results and References</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>	<u>Code</u>
B12	Shorebirds Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI	The results of this project will be presented in two reports: (1) Report on migrant shorebirds has been accepted by Chief Scientist but is not yet available at OSPIC. (2) Report on black oystercatchers has been peer reviewed and returned to PI for revision.	Spring migrant shorebirds (surfbirds and black turnstones) escaped impacts because shorelines used by these species (particularly around Montague Island) were largely unoiled. Black oystercatcher breeding was disrupted and hatching success reduced. Chicks raised on oiled beaches grew more slowly than chicks raised on unoiled beaches, perhaps due to ingestion of contaminated food. The following reports are being prepared under this project: (1) Martin, P.D. 1993. Effects of the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill on migrant shorebirds using rocky intertidal habitats of Prince William Sound, Alaska, during Spring 1989. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage. [Code = 2] (2) Andres, B.A. 1994. The effects of the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill on black oystercatchers breeding in Prince William Sound, Alaska. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Anchorage. [Code = 3]	Related to R17, R103 and 93035.	2 3
CH1A	Coastal Habitat Damage Assessment	USFS	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision. Expect to submit revised draft to Chief Scientist by December 31, 1994.	Serious and long-term lasting effects on intertidal algae. Recovery occurring but slow to none in upper intertidal habitat. Full recovery expected. Intertidal invertebrates indicate negative effects from spill. Intertidal fish findings were inconclusive.	Continued as R102, 93039 and 94086. Also related to B11, FS13, R102, MM6, R71, ST3A, TM3, and TS1.	3
CH1B	Hydrocarbons in Mussels	NOAA	Report being drafted. Expect to submit to Chief Scientist by November 1, 1994.	<i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil is located in oiled mussel beds. Mussels are concentrating the oil.	Continued as 93036. Related to B11, R71, and R103.	4

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Status Summary
1992 Work Plan
Quarter Ending June 30, 1994

DRAFT

<u>Proj. No.</u>	<u>Proj. Title</u>	<u>Agencies</u>	<u>Project Status</u>	<u>Results and References</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>	<u>Code</u>
FS01	Spawning Area Injury	ADFG	Project delayed due to over-commitment of PI. Primary author changed to rectify problem and meet specified schedule. Expect to submit draft report to Chief Scientist by November 1, 1994. [Note: Report will present findings from both FS01 and R60B.]	Documented oil contamination of Prince William Sound pink salmon spawning area. Improved current and historic pink salmon escapement estimates which are necessary for accurate estimates of total wild returns. For preliminary results, see 1989, 1990 and 1991 NRDA Draft Status Reports.	Project conducted in conjunction with R60B. Also related to 93012, 93015 and 94255. FS1, FS2, FS3, FS4A, and FS4B measured oil damages to specific life stages. FS28 incorporated their results into a model to estimate population level damages.	4
FS02	Pre-emergent Fry	ADFG	Redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist.	Measured higher embryo mortalities in oil-contaminated streams than in unoiled streams.	Project conducted in conjunction with R60C; continued as 93002 and 94191. Also related to R60A/B, 93012, 93015 and 94255. FS1, FS2, FS3, FS4A, and FS4B measured oil damages to specific life stages. FS28 incorporated their results into a model to estimate population level damages.	3
FS03	Coded-Wire Tags Damage Assessment	ADFG	Report was peer reviewed, and PI has made revisions. Revised draft is undergoing internal ADFG review prior to submission to Chief Scientist. [Note: Report will present findings from both FS03 and R060A.]	Unable to detect significant differences in survival to adults from fry emerging from oiled and control streams. Also unable to detect significant difference in survival of hatchery fish reared in oiled versus unoiled areas of Prince William Sound.	Project conducted in conjunction with R60A; continued as 93067, 93068, 94185, and 94320B. FS1, FS2, FS3, FS4A, and FS4B measured oil damages to specific life stages. FS28 incorporated their results into a model to estimate population level damages.	3

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FS04A	Early Marine Salmon Damage Assessment	ADFG	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision. Integrating peer reviewer comments on manuscript of proceedings for EVOS Symposium. Expect to submit redraft to Chief Scientist by October 15, 1994.	Detected reduced growth and survival of fry rearing in oiled areas in 1989. No significant differences in growth and survival between oiled and nonoiled areas in subsequent years. Rate of adult returns to unoiled hatcheries twice that of oiled hatcheries in 1990.	Related to most projects in 94320 (PWS System Investigation). FS1, FS2, FS3, FS4A, and FS4B measured oil damages to specific life stages. FS28 incorporated their results into a model to estimate population level damages.	3
FS04B	Juvenile Pinks	NOAA	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	Documented exposure and contamination of juvenile salmon in Prince William Sound. Contamination was associated with reduced growth. Ingestion of oil or oiled prey was route of contamination.	FS4A, AW3, and ST3A.	2
FS05	Dolly Varden Damage Assessment	ADFG	Redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist. [Note: Report will include proceedings of the EVOS symposium.]	See R90.	Combined with R90.	3
FS11	Herring Injury	ADFG	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision. Expect to submit redraft to Chief Scientist December 1994. [Note: Report will include nine scientific journal articles and proceedings of the EVOS symposium.]	Adult herring migrating to the spawning grounds in 1989 were exposed to oil. Exposure to oil continued throughout 1989 and into 1990. Internal tissues were damaged but the short- and long-term effects are speculative. There may have been a short-term effect which inhibited egg deposition and a long-term reproductive impairment (reduced survival of offspring). Eggs were deposited in oiled areas in 1989. Larvae hatched from exposed embryos suffered reduced survival.	Similar to 94166 (Herring Spawn Deposition). Also related to 94165 and 94320.	3
FS13	Effects of Hydrocarbons on Bivalves	ADFG	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision.		Clams are important prey for ducks, sea otters, river otters, and bears. This study is related to studies of these species and to 93017.	3

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FS27	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	ADFG	Final report submitted to OSPIC; available for public review.	Approximately ten to fifteenfold reduction in Kenai River smolt when compared to brood year 1987. Reduced smolt production from Akalura and Red Lakes, Kodiak Island. Reduced harvests for the Kenai are forecast for 1994 with returns below escapement levels possible for 1995 and 1996. Minimal harvests of Kenai River sockeye salmon are likely. Reduced harvests are forecast for Red and Akalura Lakes for 1994 through 1996. See Schmidt, D.C. and K.E. Tarbox. 1993. Sockeye salmon overescapement. State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Status Report. FRED Technical Report 136. 65 pp. See also Schmidt, D.C., J.P. Koenings, and G.B. Kyle. Predator induced changes in diet vertical migration of copepods in Skilak Lake, Alaska; a hypothesis to explain the decrease in overwinter survival of juvenile sockeye salmon (<i>Onchorhynchus nerka</i>).	Continued as 93002 and 94258. R53 acquired new information to facilitate management of anticipated reduced future runs. R113 examined potential for hatchery-reared fry in Red Lake, but forecasted returns make the project unfeasible.	1
FS28	Run Reconstruction	ADFG	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision. Expect to submit redraft to Chief Scientist in January 1995.	Estimated losses to adult populations from oil damages to early life stages at 2 to 3 million in 1990, and 40 to 70 thousand in 1991. Projected losses of 100 to 200 thousand adults in 1993 and 1994.	Through this project, results from FS1, FS2, FS3, FS4A and FS4B were incorporated into a model to estimate population level damage.	3

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FS30	Database Management	ADFG	Final report submitted to OSPIC; available for public review.	Software was written to provide access to fish harvest database using the ADFG commercial fisheries Wide-Area Network (WAN). Procedures were implemented to provide reports in numerous database, spreadsheet, and statistical formats. Documentation and guidelines for using the harvest database were completed. WAN capability is now available between Juneau, Cordova, Anchorage, Kodiak, Soldotna, and Homer. See DiCostanzo, C. and B.P. Simonson. 1993. Database Management. Final Report, State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment. 14 pp.	This database provides a repository for all NRDA and restoration projects information.	1
MM1	Humpback Whales Damage Assessment	NOAA	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	No documented injury.	None.	2
MM2	Killer Whales Damage Assessment	NOAA	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	Whales missing from AB and AT pods. A total of 14 AB pod members lost from 1988-1990 due to unknown causes.	None.	2

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MM6 (1 of 5)	Sea Otter Damage Assessment	DOI	The results of this project will be presented in 19 reports -- 9 reports have been accepted by the Chief Scientist (not yet at OSPIC); 7 reports have been peer reviewed and returned to PIs for revision; 3 reports are undergoing peer review.	<p>Direct mortality may be as high as 4000 sea otters; majority probably occurred within PWS. 1991 patterns of mortality, as reflected in relatively high number of prime-age carcasses, were abnormal compared to prespill patterns. Surveys showed no increase in abundance, and juvenile survival was low in oiled areas of western PWS. Preliminary data from 1992-1993 indicate some improvement in survival of juvenile and prime-aged sea otters. The following reports are being prepared under this project:</p> <p>(1) Ballachey, B.E. Biomarkers of damage to sea otters in PWS following potential exposure to oil spilled from the T/V <i>Exxon Valdez</i>. [Code = 3; draft report peer reviewed and returned to PI for revision. Expect to submit redraft to Chief Scientist by October 15, 1994.]</p> <p>(2) Ballachey, B.E. and D.M. Mulcahy. Hydrocarbon residues in tissues of sea otters (<i>Enhydra lutris</i>) collected from southeast Alaska. [Code = 3; draft report undergoing peer review]</p> <p>(3) Ballachey, B.E. and D. M. Mulcahy. Hydrocarbons in hair, liver and intestine of sea otters (<i>Enhydra lutris</i>) found dead along the path of the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill [Code = 3; draft report peer reviewed and returned to PI for revision. Expect to submit redraft to Chief Scientist by November 1, 1994.]</p>	93043	2 3

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MM6 (2 of 5)	Sea Otter Damage Assessment	DOI	See MM6 (1 of 5).	<p>(4) Bodkin, J.L., D.M. Mulcahy and C. Lensink. Age-specific reproduction in female sea otters (<i>Enhydra lutris</i>) from southcentral Alaska: analysis of reproductive tracts. [Code = 2; report accepted by Chief Scientist, not yet at OSPIC]</p> <p>(5) Bodkin, J.L. and M.S. Udevitz. An intersection model for estimating sea otter mortality from the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill along the Kenai Peninsula. [Code = 2; report accepted by Chief Scientist, not yet at OSPIC]</p> <p>(6) Burn, D.M. Boat-based population surveys of sea otters (<i>Enhydra lutris</i>) in PWS in response to the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. [Code = 2; report accepted by Chief Scientist, not yet at OSPIC]</p> <p>(7) DeGange, A.R., D.C. Douglas, D.H. Monson and C. Robbins. Surveys of sea otters in the Gulf of Alaska in response to the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. [Code = 3; draft report peer reviewed and returned to PI for revision.] [Note: Redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist July 25, 1994.]</p> <p>(8) Doroff, A.M. and J.L. Bodkin. Sea otter foraging behavior and hydrocarbon levels in prey following the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. [Code = 3; draft report under peer review]</p>		

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MM6 (3 of 5)	Sea Otter Damage Assessment	DOI	See MM6 (1 of 5).	<p>(9) Doroff, A.M. and A.R. De Gange. Experiments to determine drift patterns and rates of recovery of sea otter carcasses following the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. [Code = 2; report accepted by Chief Scientist, not yet at OSPIC]</p> <p>(10) Lipscomb, T.P., R.K. Harris, R.B. Moeller, J.M. Fletcher, R.J. Haebler and B.E. Ballachey. Histopathologic lesions associated with crude oil exposure in sea otters. [Code = 2; report accepted by Chief Scientist, not yet at OSPIC]</p> <p>(11) Lipscomb, T. P., R.K. Harris, A.H. Rebar, B.E. Ballachey and R.J. Haebler. Pathological studies of sea otters. [Code = 2; report accepted by Chief Scientist, not yet at OSPIC]</p> <p>(12) Monnett, C. and L.M. Rotterman. Movements of weanling and adult female sea otters in PWS after the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. [Code = 2; report accepted by Chief Scientist, not yet at OSPIC]</p> <p>(13) Monnett, C. and L.M. Rotterman. Mortality and reproduction of female sea otters in PWS. [Code = 3; draft report peer reviewed, returned to PI for revision. Report delayed due to authors' unwillingness to make revisions recommended by peer reviewers.]</p>		

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MM6 (4 of 5)	Sea Otter Damage Assessment	DOI	See MM6 (1 of 5).	<p>14) Monnet, C. and L.M. Rotterman. Mortality and reproduction of sea otters oiled and treated as a result of EVOS. [Code = 3; draft report peer reviewed, returned to PI for revision. Report delayed due to authors' unwillingness to make revisions recommended by peer reviewers.]</p> <p>15) Monson, D.H. and B.E. Ballachey. Age distributions and sex ratios of sea otters found dead in PWS following the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. [Code = 3; draft report peer reviewed, returned to PI for revision] [Note: Report accepted by Chief Scientist August 23, 1994.]</p> <p>(16) Mulcahy, D.M. and B.E. Ballachey. Hydrocarbon residues in tissues of ten oiled sea otters (<i>Enhydra lutris</i>) recovered from PWS following the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. [Code = 3; draft report under peer review]</p> <p>(17) Rebar, A.H., B.E. Ballachey, D.L. Bruden and K.A. Kloecker. Hematology and clinical chemistry of sea otters captured in PWS following the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. [Code = 2; report accepted by Chief Scientist, not yet at OSPIC]</p>		

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MM6 (5 of 5)	Sea Otter Damage Assessment	DOI	See MM6 (1 of 5).	(18) Rotterman, L.M. and C. Monnett. Mortality of sea otter weanlings in eastern and western PWS during the winter of 1990-91. [Code = 3; draft report peer reviewed, returned to PI for revision. Report delayed due to authors' unwillingness to make revisions recommended by peer reviewers.] (19) Udevitz, M.S., J.L. Bodkin and D.P. Costa. Sea otter detectability in boat-based surveys of PWS. [Code = 2; report accepted by Chief Scientist, not yet at OSPIC]		
R011	Murre Recovery Monitoring	DOI	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision.	Numbers of murre breeding at major colonies within the trajectory remained lower in 1992. Breeding chronology was delayed. Productivity at the Barren Islands was higher than in other postspill years, but still lower than normal. Productivity at Puale Bay was normal. See Dragoo, D.E., G.U. Byrd, D.G. Roseneau, D.A. Dewhurst, J.A. Cooper, and J.H. McCarthy. 1993. Effects of the T/V <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill on murre: A perspective from observations at breeding colonies four years after the spill. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Homer	Continued as 93022 and 94039. Also related to B3.	3

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R015	Marbled Murrelet Restoration Study	DOI	The results of this project will be presented in two reports: (1) Draft report on murrelets at-sea peer reviewed and returned to PI for revision (expect to submit redraft to Chief Scientist by September 30, 1994). (2) Report on murrelets' upland habitat accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	Using ground search techniques, 10 tree nests were found on Naked Island in 1991 and 1992. Nest trees were in stands of high volume and size class trees, and upland activity of murrelets throughout Prince William Sound was highest in such stands. The following reports are being prepared under this project: (1) Kuletz, K.J., D.K. Marks, and N.L. Naslund. 1994. At-sea abundance and distribution of marbled murrelets in the Naked Island area, Prince William Sound, Alaska, in Summer, 1991 and 1992. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage [Code = 3] (2) Kuletz, K.J., N.L. Naslund, and S.K. Marks. 1994. Identification of marbled murrelet nesting habitat in the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill zone. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage. [Code = 2]	Continued as part of 93051 and 94505 (closeout).	2 3
R047	Stream Habitat Assessment	ADFG	Final report submitted to OSPIC; available for public review.	About 250 km of shoreline and 260 km ² of uplands were surveyed for anadromous fish streams on private lands on Afognak Island, resulting in discovery of 167 anadromous streams totaling about 56 km. Stream habitat parameters and upper extents of anadromous distribution were documented, and streams were mapped by GPS. Kuwada, M. and K. Sundet. 1993. Stream Habitat Assessment Project: Afognak Island. Habitat and Restoration Division Technical Report No. 93-3, <i>Exxon Valdez</i> Restoration and Habitat Protection Planning. 104 pp.	Continued as part of 93051 and 94505 (closeout). Supported evaluation of land for habitat protection.	1

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R053	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADFG	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision. [Note: Redraft submitted to Chief Scientist August 10, 1994.]	Successful collection of baseline and fishery samples for genetic stock identification. Unsuccessful in choosing new adult in-river hydroacoustic equipment. Successful hydroacoustic enumeration of returning adult salmon in Upper Cook Inlet.	R59 analyzed genetic samples collected by this project.	3
R059	Genetic Stock Identification	ADFG	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision. [Note: Expect revisions to draft to be completed by September 13, 1994.]	Genetic data were collected during 1992 from spawning populations contributing to mixed-stock harvests of sockeye salmon in Cook Inlet. These data can be used to estimate the presence of Kenai River stocks in mixed-stock areas of Upper Cook Inlet.	R53 collected spawning samples.	3
R060A/B	Prince William Sound Pink Salmon	ADFG	Findings of R060A will be presented in report being prepared under Project FS03 (draft report has been peer reviewed, the PI has revised, and the revised draft is undergoing internal ADFG review prior to submission to Chief Scientist). Findings of R060B will be presented in report being prepared under Project FS01 (project delayed due to over-commitment of PI; primary author changed to rectify problem; will submit draft report to Chief Scientist by November 1, 1994).	The CWT program (R60A) helped reduce the commercial harvest on damaged pink salmon populations by providing fishery managers with timely inseason fishery stock composition estimates. The escapement project (R60B) provided improved pink salmon escapement information which was essential for the precise fisheries management required to protect damaged wild stocks.	Continued as 93067, 94185 (report preparation) and 94320B. Also related to R60C, which monitors and investigates mechanisms for oil damage to early life stages of pink salmon populations.	5

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R060C	Pink Salmon Egg/Fry	ADFG NOAA	The results of this project will be presented in two reports: (1) ADFG report has been peer reviewed, PI has revised, and revised draft is undergoing internal ADFG review prior to submission to Chief Scientist. [Code = 3][Note: Redraft was submitted to Chief Scientist July 12, 1994.] (2) NOAA activity report has been submitted (a final report will be prepared, under a future project number, after the progeny of the 1993 brood complete incubation in the spring of 1996). [Code = 5]	Oil exposures completed for 1992 and 1993 brood years. Persistence of elevated mortalities among embryos in oiled streams versus those in nonoiled streams suggests genetic damage. Spawning of surviving adults is scheduled for September 1994 with possible long-term genetic damage and survival of progeny to be determined in early 1995.	Continued as 93003 and 94191. Other related projects include B11, CH1B, R60AB, R103, and 93036.	3 5
R071	Harlequin Duck Restoration and Monitoring	ADFG	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision. [Note: Expect to submit redraft to Chief Scientist by October 15, 1994.]	Comparative harlequin data in eastern Prince William Sound for B11. 1991-1992 harlequin production in eastern Prince William Sound similar to prespill. Techniques devised to capture and track harlequins. Breeding stream parameters and nest sites described. Additional oiled mussel beds identified. Description and analysis of harlequin breeding stream habitat in eastern PWS produced in an M.S. thesis, Oregon State University (Crowley 1994).	B2 corroborated harlequin status in Prince William Sound. R103 documented continued oiled prey.	3

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R073	Harbor Seals	ADFG	Redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist.	Harbor seals continued to use heavily oiled haulouts even when unoiled sites were available nearby. They were observed to give birth and care for their pups on these sites. The pelage of both pups and adults became oiled when they used these sites or contacted oil in the water. However, the pelage became cleaner with time if they did not continue to use oiled sites. Many carcasses recovered were either stillborn or died shortly after birth. Observations suggest that stress and/or toxic effects of oil resulted in abortions, premature births, and increased mortalities in heavily oiled areas. Four book chapters prepared and in press detailing results of MM5 study. See T.R. Loughlin (ed.), <i>Marine Mannals and the Exxon Valdez</i> , Academic Press.	Started in 1989 as MM5. Continued as 93064 and 94064.	3
R090	Dolly Varden Char Monitoring	ADFG	Report being prepared under Project FS05.	Two populations of Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout emigrated from lakes into the wake of the spill. Growth from 1989-1990 was 24% and 22% slower for recaptured subadult and adult Dolly Varden and 36% to 43% slower for subadult and adult populations of cutthroat trout in populations associated with the oil. This difference persisted through 1991 for cutthroat trout but not for Dolly Varden. Chronic starvation and direct exposure to petrogenic hydrocarbons were hypothesized as effects leading to reduced growth and accelerated mortality of both Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout.	Project combined with FS05. R90 and R106 provide information on populations of Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout for 94320 (Ecosystem Study Plan).	5

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R092	GIS Mapping and Analysis: Restoration	ADNR DOI	Project completed. No report necessary.	Provided mapping and database support for restoration projects. Developed timber harvest database and land status and parcel maps for imminent threat parcels. Contributed to a 3-volume data dictionary produced for the Trustee Council by the Nature Conservancy.	Supported numerous restoration projects.	5
R102	Herring Bay Experimental and Monitoring Study	ADFG	Final report submitted to OSPIC; available for public review.	Cover of the dominant intertidal alga, <i>Fucus gardneri</i> , was reduced at oiled/cleaned sites. <i>Fucus</i> recruitment was poor in the mid- to upper intertidal, probably due to lack of shelter from desiccation and heating by adult plants. Limpet densities continued to be lower in the upper intertidal. Recovery appeared to be occurring in the lower intertidal zone in 1990-1991 and in the upper intertidal in 1993. Results have been incorporated into an interaction web to elucidate potential oil spill effects on community dynamics.	Continued as 93039 and 94086. Also related to B11, CH1A, R103, and TM3.	1

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R103 (1 of 2)	Oiled Mussels	ADFG NOAA DOI	The results of this project will be presented in four reports: (1) NOAA report accepted by Chief Scientist (not yet at OSPIC) (2) DOI/FWS report being prepared under Project 93035 (3) ADFG redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist (4) DOI/NPS report accepted by Chief Scientist (not yet at OSPIC)	(1) Identified 27 mussel beds within Prince William Sound with total petroleum hydrocarbons greater than 10,000 mg/g wet weight. Minimally intrusive site manipulation was conducted at three heavily oiled mussel beds. Report: Recovery monitoring and restoration of intertidal oiled mussel beds in PWS and the Gulf of Alaska impacted by the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. [Code = 2] (2) Black oystercatchers fed in oiled mussel beds. Chicks raised on oiled sites grew more slowly than chicks raised on unoiled sites. Report being prepared under Project 93035. [Code = 5] (3) Differences in levels of blood haptoglobin and Interleukin-6 ir, which were previously found to be elevated in river otters inhabiting oiled compared to nonoiled areas in Prince William Sound, were not observed in Summer 1992. Additionally, river otters from oiled areas continued to regain body size from levels noted in 1990. This suggests that river otters may be recovering from chronic effects that were observed in 1990 and 1991. Consequently, no adverse effects in 1992 could be attributed to oiled mussel beds from areas where river otters were captured. Report: Oiled mussel beds - river otter component. [Code = 3]	Continued as 93036 and 94090. Other related projects include B11, B12, CH1B, R7, TM3, and 93035.	2 3 5

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R103 (2 of 2)	Oiled Mussels	ADFG NOAA DOI	See R103 (1 of 2).	(4) Forty-one segments were evaluated in 1992 on the Kenai Peninsula, Kodiak Archipelago, and in Katmai National Park and Preserve; 13 mussel beds were sampled and 9 of these beds along the Kenai Peninsula showed sediment total petroleum hydrocarbons in excess of 1700 mg/g wet weight. More detailed chemical results for the 1992 Gulf of Alaska sites are being analyzed at this time. Report: Recovery monitoring of intertidal oiled mussel beds in the Gulf of Alaska. [Code = 2]		
R104A	Site Stewardship	DOI	In addition to preparation of a report, this project includes preparation of a field handbook. The report has been peer reviewed and returned to the PI for revision. [Note: Redraft of report was submitted to Chief Scientist September 7, 1994.] The handbook is being completed with non-Trustee Council funding based on peer review comments.	Increased public knowledge of archaeological sites following the spill led to increased vandalism. A stewardship program to train local residents to protect cultural resources was developed.	93006, 94007	3

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R105	Instream Survey Restoration Implementation Planning	ADFG USFS	The results of this project will be presented in two reports: (1) ADFG draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision. [Note: Completion of report delayed due to intensive field sampling in SEA program. Work on report will resume after end of field season. Expect to submit redraft to Chief Scientist by October 31, 1994.] [Code = 3] (2) USFS report being prepared under Project 93063 (final report submitted to OSPIC; available for public review). [Code = 5]	A number of sites were reviewed, evaluated, and ranked for possible instream restoration efforts. A number of efforts have subsequently been implemented.	Continued as 93063. Related projects include FS1, R47, 93024, 93032, and 94139.	3 5
R106	Dolly Varden Restoration	ADFG	Redraft submitted to Chief Scientist.	The nature and extent of injury to Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout was documented in FS5. The goal of R106 was to provide information for developing a management plan to protect impacted stocks, while allowing for continued recreational fishing for sport anglers where stocks could support fisheries. Sixty-one streams were surveyed to provide this information.	FS5 and 94139.	3
R113	Red Lake Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADFG	Project canceled based on findings of FS27.	Red Lake does not need restoration effort. This project was funded in anticipation of poorer returns of sockeye salmon to Red Lake than actually occurred.	Related to FS27. NEPA compliance for Red Lake restoration project was funded through 93030, which was canceled when the project was dropped.	5
RT	Restoration Team	ALL	Fiscal Year 1992 complete.	Not applicable.		5

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ST1A	Subtidal Sediments	NOAA	No report yet submitted to Chief Scientist. [Note: Draft report submitted to Chief Scientist September 22, 1994.]	Subtidal sediments have been found to be contaminated at no fewer than 15 sites within Prince William Sound by June 1990. Contamination had reached at least 20 meters at some sites. Evidence of hydrocarbon movement downslope into subtidal sediments was detected by 1991.	Continued as 93047 and 94285. Other related projects include ST1B.	4
ST1B	Subtidal Microbial	ADEC	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	The numbers and activity of oil-degrading microorganisms were measured in sediments periodically for two years after the oil spill. Populations of oil-degrading microorganisms were significantly higher in sediments collected at oiled sites relative to reference sites. This information is useful in establishing the extent of contamination of the oil with time and also provides evidence that biodegradation is occurring naturally in Prince William Sound.	93047	2
ST2A	Shallow Benthic	ADFG	Final report submitted to OSPIC; available for public review.	At oiled sites there was a decrease in some subtidal organisms relative to unoiled sites. Partial recovery observed in 1991.	Continued as 93047 and 94285. Other related projects include B11, CH1A, R103, and TM3.	1
ST2B	Deep Water Benthic	ADFG	Draft report for 1992 peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision (proceeding with multivariate analyses as suggested by peer reviewers).	No indication of oil-related damage to deep benthic environment. No oil fractions appear related to unusual benthic faunal composition. Differences between stations within and outside of oil trajectory were mainly related to sediment differences. No oil effects demonstrated.	CH1A, ST1B, ST2A, ST4, ST5, ST6, ST7, ST8, and TS1.	3

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ST3A	Caged Mussels Damage Assessment	NOAA	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision. Expect to submit revised draft to Chief Scientist by October 31, 1994.	Mussels transplanted along spill trajectory accumulated particulated oil at concentrations that decreased with depth, elapsed time, and distance from heavily oiled beaches. In 1990 and 1991, low concentrations of polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons were sporadically detected at locations adjacent to heavily oiled beaches. Petroleum hydrocarbons were detected only sporadically in mussels deployed in locations outside Prince William Sound in 1989.	ST3B	3
ST3B	Sediment Traps Damage Assessment	ADEC	No report yet submitted to Chief Scientist. [Note: Draft report was submitted to Chief Scientist September 22, 1994. Draft was sent to two outside authors last year to obtain assistance with interpreting chemistry and sedimentary results. The authors contributed their time for free, which resulted in their help being spread out over several months. Their contributions have been edited into one report which has been returned to all three authors for review.]	The subtidal sediment trap study demonstrated that oiled particulate matter derived from oil-impacted beaches in Prince William Sound contaminated adjacent subtidal sediments. The study further showed that the transfer rate of oil from beach to subtidal sediment was highest the year following the spill, and declined steadily thereafter.	ST3A and ST4	4
ST4	Fate and Toxicity Damage Assessment	NOAA	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision. [Note: Redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist July 25, 1994.]	Results indicate that some toxicity was still associated in 1990 and 1991 with sediments from lower intertidal zones of heavily oiled sites. The fate of <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil will include transformation of most constituents (through biodegradation and photooxidation) mainly into carbon dioxide and water, although some constituents may persist indefinitely.	AW4, ST1, ST2, ST3A, ST3B, ST7, TS1 and response studies.	3

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ST5	Shrimp	ADFG	Report accepted by Chief Scientist. Not yet at OSPIC.	Hydrocarbon analyses did not detect oil contamination with sampled spot shrimp. Shrimp collected in unoiled areas had more inflammatory gill lesions than did shrimp from the oiled area. These results indicate that oil contamination had little or no effect on spot shrimp.	Relates to all other fish studies. Shrimp are a principle food source for fish and some whales.	2
ST6	Rockfish Damage Assessment	ADFG	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision. [Note: Revisions will be made following this summer field season (mid-September 1994).]	Oil was determined to be the cause of death for a small number of demersal rockfish in Prince William Sound. Dead and dying rockfish were reported from the spill area. Of the five fish that were fresh enough to be necropsied, exposure to crude oil was found to be the cause of death. These results prompted additional testing for hydrocarbons in live fish. These tests showed at least 11 of 36 rockfish tested from oiled sites had been exposed to oil within 2 weeks prior to testing. None of the 13 fish from unoiled sites were exposed to oil. Subsequent studies showed some indications of sublethal injuries to rockfish from exposure to oil.	ST2A and ST2B	3
ST7	Demersal Fishes Damage Assessment	NOAA	Draft report submitted to Chief Scientist; under peer review.	Results show continuing exposure of several benthic fish species and pollock, suggesting continuing petroleum contamination of subtidal sediments, water and food in 1990 and 1991 at sites up to 400 miles from the spill origin.	ST1A	3
ST8	Sediment Data Synthesis	NOAA	Backlog in hydrocarbon data analysis has delayed completion of this project. Expect to submit report to Chief Scientist by September 1, 1995.	Analyzed several thousand environmental samples, provided numerical correlations directly related to oil, and assessed associations of observed biological effects with concentrations of Exxon Valdez oil.	TS1, TS3, and 93053.	4

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TM3	River Otter and Mink Damage Assessment in Prince William Sound	ADFG	Redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist.	The results indicate that differences in home range, habitat selection, and latrine site abandonment, as well as changes in food habits, occurred in river otters.	CH1B and R103	3
TS1	Hydrocarbon Analysis	NOAA DOI	Report is being prepared by NOAA (NMFS). Draft report submitted to Chief Scientist; under peer review.	Coordinated the chemical analysis of all samples collected by damage assessment studies to develop a single set of analytical data comparable across projects.	ST8, TS3, and B08.	3
TS3	GIS Mapping and Analysis: Damage Assessment	ADNR DOI	Project completed. No report necessary.	Provided mapping and database support for damage assessment projects.	Supported numerous damage assessment projects, including FS 4, FS13, CH1A and R47.	5

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93002	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	ADFG	Project continued as 94258. Report will not be prepared until multi-year project complete.	1993 Kenai smolt demonstrated continued high overwintering mortality with less than 500,000 smolt estimated to migrate, while Tustumena Lake produced approximately 9 million smolt. Red and Akalura lakes demonstrated poor smolt production on Kodiak Island. Fall 1992 Tustumena and Skilak Lake dry fat content support poor nutrition going into winter as probable cause of mortality in Skilak Lake. Adult 1992 returns to the Kenai River were consistent with smolt estimates. However, primary age class of the 1989 brood year will return in 1994 and will determine accuracy of smolt estimates. (Recent improvement in forecasted returns for 1994.)	Started as FS27 and continued as 94258. Also related to discontinued project R113, R59 and 93012; and R53 and 93015. Projects 93012 and 93015 were continued as 94255.
93003	Salmon Egg to Pre-emergent Fry Survival	ADFG NOAA	ADFG draft report peer reviewed and returned to PI for revision. Revised report undergoing internal ADFG review prior to submission to Chief Scientist. [Note: Redraft submitted to Chief Scientist September 8, 1994.] NOAA report not due until after the progeny of the 1993 brood complete incubation in Spring 1996.	Oil exposures completed for 1992 and 1993 brood years. Spawning of surviving adults is scheduled for September 1994 with possible long-term damage to genetics and survival of progeny to be determined in early 1995. Persistence of elevated embryo mortalities in oiled streams in 1992 indicate possible genetic damage to wild pink salmon populations from the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Preliminary laboratory studies support the genetic hypothesis. Additional laboratory studies demonstrate dose response of pink salmon embryos when incubated in gravel exposed to crude oil from the Exxon Valdez.	Started in 1989 as FS2 and continued as R60C and 94191. Also related to R60AB. Project 93067 provides fisheries managers with information critical for protecting these chronically damaged wild pink salmon populations from overexploitation in commercial fisheries.

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93006	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	DOI ADNR USFS	Data analysis and report writing funded as project 94007. Report is being drafted; not yet submitted to Chief Scientist.	Archaeological restoration assessments conducted at 14 sites in 1993 suggest that a majority of the archaeological vandalism that can either be directly or indirectly linked to the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill event occurred in 1989 before adequate constraints were put into place over the activities of oil spill clean-up personnel. Most vandalism took the form of "prospecting" for high yield sites. In 1993, only two of the 14 sites visited showed signs of continued vandalism and the link between this recent vandalism and the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill event remains highly problematical. Oil monitoring samples from the archaeological sites have not been processed as of this date, but oil was still visible to the naked eye in the intertidal zones of two of the 14 sites visited.	Continued as 94007.
93012	Genetic Stock Identification of Kenai River Sockeye Salmon	ADFG	Data analysis and report writing funded under project 94504; report being drafted.	Genetic data were collected during 1992 and 1993 from spawning populations contributing to mixed-stock harvest of sockeye salmon in Cook Inlet. These data were used in a pilot study to estimate the component of Kenai River stocks harvested in mixed-stock areas of Upper Cook Inlet.	Continued as 94504. Related to 93002 as well as to 93012 and 93015, which continued as 94255. Collection of spawning samples is being conducted under 93015.
93015	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADFG	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision. Results from this and related sockeye projects will be discussed at a conference in mid-October 1994, requested by the Chief Scientist.	Successful collection of baseline and fishery genetic samples. Successful in-season hydroacoustic survey of Upper Cook Inlet by subcontractor.	Genetic samples analyzed under 93012. Projects 93012 and 93015 began as R52 and continued as 94255.

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93016	Chenega Bay Chinook and Silver Salmon (NEPA Compliance)	ADFG	Project was for NEPA compliance only. EA/FONSI is complete.	Not applicable.	Continued as 94272. Also related to 93017.
93017	Subsistence Food Safety Survey and Testing	ADFG NOAA	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision.	First round of tests for hydrocarbon contamination of subsistence resources showed little or no contamination. Results of second round of testing are pending. The observations of abnormalities in the tested resources caused a shift in concerns of subsistence users from oil contamination to what effects these abnormalities have on these resources. A series of public meetings were held in communities to locate sites and species of concern.	Continued as 94279. Depends on information from all resource restoration projects as well as the shoreline oiling survey. Other related subsistence projects include 94428 and 93016.
93022	Monitor Murre Colony Recovery	DOI	Report being drafted; expect to submit to Chief Scientist by August 1, 1994.	Murre productivity in the Barren Islands was 0.4 - 0.6 chicks per nest site in 1993, up from near zero in 1989. Population counts on plots were similar to or higher than in previous postspill years.	Started as R11 and continued as 94039. Also related to B3.
93024	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock	ADFG USFS	Report being drafted. Completion of report delayed due to intensive field sampling in SEA program. Work on report will resume after end of SEA field season (July 20, 1994).	Monitoring showed the need for modifying both the type and concentrations of fertilizer.	Continued as 94259.
93032	Cold Creek Pink Salmon Restoration (NEPA Compliance)	ADFG	Project removed from Work Plan.	Cost/benefit analysis showed project to be marginal.	R105

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93033	Harlequin Duck Restoration	ADFG	Report being drafted; expect to submit to Chief Scientist by August 15, 1994. Contract lab results delinquent for spring 1993 samples: foods tested for oil (NOAA), indications of oil exposure or physiological effects on reproduction from blood and tissue samples (UC-Davis). Absence of lab analysis is preventing assessment of continued harlequin exposure to oil and connections to reproductive impairment.	Only 3 harlequin broods observed in western Prince William Sound; 14 in eastern Prince William Sound. Decreased numbers of harlequins molting in western Prince William Sound in July. Suspect incomplete gonadal development in pre-nesting western Prince William Sound harlequins. Blood/physiological analysis and hydrocarbon analyses in process. Harlequin breeding stream/nest site model in preparation. Harlequin breeding assessment completed on North Afognak Island.	Started in 1989 as B11 and continued as R71. Also related to B2, CH1B, R103, 93036, 93045, 93053, 94159 and 94427. 93036 documents continued oil in prey species. 93045 surveys corroborate harlequin status in Prince William Sound. 93053 is the hydrocarbon database for sea duck samples.
93034	Pigeon Guillemot Recovery	DOI	Redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist.	One hundred eighty-four colonies, concentrated in southwest Prince William Sound and at Naked Island, were identified. This colony survey confirmed that the present population of pigeon guillemots in Prince William Sound is 3,000 - 4,900. See Sanger, G.A. and M.B. Cody. 1994. Survey of pigeon guillemot colonies in Prince William Sound, Alaska. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage.	Continued as 94173. Also related to B9 and 93045.
93035	Black Oystercatchers / Oiled Mussel Beds	DOI	Report being drafted; expect to submit to Chief Scientist by August 15, 1994.	Growth rates of oystercatcher chicks were lower on oiled than unoiled nest sites. Some aliphatic compounds were detected in 1992 fecal samples from oiled sites. Breeding pairs increased on oiled Green Island from 1992 to 1993 but decreased on Knight Island from 1991 to 1993.	Related to B12, 93036, and 93045.

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93036	Oiled Mussel Beds	DOI NOAA	Analysis of chemical results continuing. Draft report will be completed when more mussel hydrocarbon data becomes available. Two papers associated with this project are in preparation for the EVOS Symposium proceedings.	Identified 27 mussel beds within Prince William Sound with total petroleum hydrocarbons greater than 10,000 ng/g wet weight. Minimally intrusive site manipulation was conducted at three heavily oiled mussel beds. Seventy-one segments were evaluated in 1993 on the Kenai Peninsula, Kodiak Archipelago and Alaska Peninsula (including Katmai National Park and Preserve and the Becharof Unit of the Alaska Peninsula/Becharof National Wildlife Refuge). Fifteen mussel beds were sampled--four of which were new sites--and nine of these beds along the Kenai Peninsula and Alaska Peninsula showed total petroleum hydrocarbons in excess of 1700 ng/g wet weight.	Continuation of CH1B; continued as 94090 and 94266 (the portion of the project that examines the chemical and physical degradation of oil along national park coastlines). Other related projects include B11, CH1B, R71 and 93033.
93038	Shoreline Assessment	ADEC ADNR ADFG NOAA USFS DOI	Draft report submitted to Chief Scientist; under peer review.	Surface oil has become stable. Subsurface oil has decreased substantially since 1991. Oiling is discontinuous throughout the study site.	93036
93039	Herring Bay Experimental and Monitoring	ADFG	Report being drafted; expect to submit to Chief Scientist by September 30, 1994.	Recovery patterns and rates continued to be monitored and studied experimentally. Recruitment and growth rates of organisms at oiled and unoled sites were studied relative to currents to test the hypothesis that oil tended to ground on the most productive coastal locations.	Evolved from CH1A and R102 and continued as 94086. Also related to B11, R103, ST1A, ST1B, and ST2A.
93041	Comprehensive Monitoring	NOAA	Project dropped/discontinued.	Not applicable.	All monitoring projects.

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93042	Killer Whale Recovery	NOAA	Data analysis and report writing funded as project 94092. Report accepted by Chief Scientist; not yet at OSPIC.	AB pod number has increased by one (a calf) to a total of 26. The 14 missing pod members were not present in 1993.	Continued as 94092.
93043	Sea Otter Demographics and Habitat	DOI	Data analysis and report writing funded under 94246. Draft report consists of three sections. Two have been submitted to Chief Scientist and are under peer review. One is in final stages of preparation by authors (initial analysis left unresolved questions about length of time to recovery; additional analysis being conducted with NBS funds); expect to submit to Chief Scientist by December 1, 1994.	Aerial survey of sea otters in Prince William Sound completed Summer 1993; estimated abundance is approximately 18,000. Age distribution of sea otter carcasses recovered in Spring 1993 in western Prince William Sound is similar to prespill distribution. Age- and sex-specific survival rates generated from carcass data for sea otters in Prince William Sound.	

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93045	Marine Bird / Sea Otter Surveys	DOI	Redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist.	Overall marine bird population estimates in Prince William Sound have not changed significantly since 1989, but were 41% lower than 1972-1973 estimates. Rates of increase of goldeneyes and surfbird populations were higher in the unoiled zone of Prince William Sound than in the oiled zone, whereas oystercatchers increased more rapidly in the oiled zone. See Agler, B.A., P.E. Seiser, S.J. Kindall and D.B. Irons. 1994. Marine bird and sea otter populations in Prince William Sound, Alaska: Population trends following the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage	Started as part of B2 and continued as 93045 and 94159.
93046	Habitat Use, Behavior, and Monitoring of Harbor Seals in PWS	ADFG	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision.	Counts of seals at 25 trend sites in Prince William Sound were similar during pupping and molting in 1992 and 1993. However, 1993 pupping counts were 23% lower than in 1989. Molting counts were similar to 1989 postspill counts, but 27% lower than 1988 counts. Sixteen seals satellite-tagged since 1992 indicate that seals in central Prince William Sound haul out and feed near the same sites with little movement to other areas. Feeding usually occurs in depths of 100-200 meters, with a maximum recorded dive depth of 404 meters.	Started in 1989 as MM5, which was closed out as R73. It continued as 94064. Other related projects are 94244 and one of the studies in 94320. ADFG is also conducting similar studies in southeast Alaska and near Kodiak.

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93047	Subtidal Monitoring	ADEC ADFG NOAA	The results of this project will be presented in three reports: (1) NOAA sediments - Hydrocarbon analysis of subtidal sediments complete. Data analysis and report preparation in progress. (2) DEC microbiology Draft report submitted to Chief Scientist; under peer review. (3) ADFG eelgrass - Report being drafted; expect to submit to Chief Scientist by July 30, 1994.	As a follow-up to previous studies from 1989-1991, the numbers and activity of oil-degrading microorganisms were measured in sediments collected in 1993. Preliminary results suggest some contamination remains in subtidal sediments. However, generally very low numbers were found where visible oil was present (e.g., subsurface sediments, Northwest Bay). Analysis of 1993 eelgrass data complete. Several infaunal and epifaunal taxa more abundant in oiled bed sites than control sites. Amphipods less abundant in oiled sites. Sea urchins are more abundant. Hemosiderosis in fishes from oiled sites.	Started as ST1A and continued as 94285. Other related projects include ST1A, ST1B and 93053.

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93051	Habitat Information for Anadromous Streams and Marbled Murrelets	ADFG USFS DOI	The results of this project will be presented in 5 reports: (1) ADFG Stream Habitat Assessment/PWS & Lower Kenai- report accepted by Chief Scientist. (2) DOI Habitat Protection Info. for Channel Type Classification Study- report submitted to Chief Scientist, awaiting peer review: (3) DOI Pilot Study on Capture and RadioTagging of Murrelets in PWS-report accepted by Chief Scientist. (4) DOI Information Needs for Habitat Protection: Marbled Murrelet Habitat Identification - report peer reviewed and returned to PI for revision (5) USFS Upland Nesting Habitat of the Marbled Murrelet in EVOS Area-report peer reviewed and returned to PI for revision.	Late season surveys; sites at the heads of bays, low elevations, high percentages of forest cover, and large trees were all consistent predictors of high murrelet activity. Radar performed better than humans in detecting murrelets and was cheaper than boat-based or ground-based surveys by humans. About 995 km of shoreline and 117 km ² of uplands were surveyed for anadromous fish streams on private lands on the lower Kenai Peninsula and in Prince William Sound, resulting in discovery of 186 anadromous streams totaling about 57 km. Stream habitat parameters were collected along all streams, upper extents of anadromous distribution were documented and streams were mapped by GIS.	Evolved from R15 and R47. Information will be integrated into the restoration GIS (93062) and supplement 93033. Also related to 93045. Project closeout in FY 94 as 94505.
93053	Hydrocarbon Database	NOAA	Continuing project with updating and quality control of hydrocarbon data. No report required.	Analyzed several thousand environmental samples, provided numerical correlations directly related to oil, and assessed associations of observed biological effects with concentrations of Exxon Valdez oil.	Continued as 94290. This project supports most restoration projects.

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93057	Damage Assessment GIS	ADNR	Project completed; no report required.	Provided mapping and database support for damage assessment studies. Cataloged and plotted over 160 maps for public access at OSPIC.	Supported numerous damage assessment projects, including B11, FS13, AW1, and CH1A.
93059	Habitat Identification Workshop	USFS	Project completed; no report required.	Identified parcels of nonpublic land containing critical habitat necessary for the recovery of injured resources and services.	93046, 93051, 93059, 93063, 93064, and 93065.
93060	Accelerated Data Acquisition	USFS	Project completed; no report required.	Collected and organized existing resource data needed for the analysis of private lands in the oil spill area.	93046, 93051, 93059, 93063, 93064, and 93065.
93062	Restoration GIS	ADNR	Project completed; no report required.	Provided technical mapping and database support for restoration projects. Generated spill area map and land status maps for Kachemak Bay, Seal Bay, and Eyak lands in support of habitat protection data analysis and negotiations. Plotted maps to provide public access to EVOS information.	Supported numerous restoration projects, including 93038, 93063, 93064 and R47.
93063	Anadromous Stream Surveys	ADFG USFS	Project is data analysis and report writing for anadromous stream portion of R105. Final report, prepared by USFS, submitted to OSPIC; available for public review.	See Weidemeyer, K. Survey and evaluation of instream habitat and stock restoration techniques for anadromous fish.	Started as R105 and continued as 93063 and 94139.

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93064	Imminent Threat Habitat Protection	ADNR ADEC USFS	Project completed; no report required.	Imminent Threat Evaluation and the first round of Large Parcel Evaluation were completed. \$7.5 million from settlement funds were combined with \$14.5 million from other sources for the purchase of private inholdings in Kachemak Bay. \$29,950,000 was committed from the most recent court request for the initial payment for purchase of private land near Seal Bay on Afognak Island. The total purchase price of this transaction is \$38,700,000 with the balance to be paid in three annual installments. References: "Opportunities for Habitat Protection/Acquisition" (2/16/93) and "Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process; Large Parcel Evaluation & Ranking, Volume I" (11/30/93).	Data sources: 93051, 93059, 93060, 93062, and 93063.
93065	Prince William Sound Recreation	ADNR USFS	Report accepted by Chief Scientist (see Project No. 94217).	Recreation Injury Statement (10/93) was incorporated into the Draft Restoration Plan. Final report includes a prioritized list of projects and other recommendations for restoration of recreation in Prince William Sound.	Continued as 94217.
93066	Alutiiq Archeological Repository	ADEC	Grant has been awarded; construction is underway. No report required.	Facility expected to open in early 1995.	None.

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93067	Pink Salmon Coded Wire Tag Recovery	ADFG	Draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision. Revised report undergoing internal ADFG review prior to submission to Chief Scientist.	Reduced commercial exploitation of damaged wild pink salmon populations through timely inseason estimates of hatchery and wild contributions to harvest. Accurate and timely stock composition estimates were used by fisheries managers to justify restriction of fishing fleet to areas where interception of damaged wild populations in mixed-stock fisheries could be minimized.	Started as FS3 and continued as R60A, 94185 (report preparation) and 94320B. Project 93003 demonstrated chronic damage to wild pink salmon populations in western Prince William Sound.
93068	Non-Pink Salmon Coded Wire Tag Recovery	ADFG	Data analysis and report writing funded under project 94137; report being drafted.	Timely and accurate inseason estimates of hatchery and wild stock contributions to commercial harvest for improved management of wild stocks in mixed-stock fisheries.	Evolved from FS3; continued as 94137. Other related projects are 93024 and 94320. 93024 was designed to restore the natural population of sockeye salmon from Coghill Lake.
93AD	Administrative Director's Office		Ongoing.	Not applicable.	
93FC	Financial Committee		Ongoing.	Not applicable.	
93RT	Restoration Team Support		Ongoing.	Not applicable.	

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94007	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	ADNR	94007A - this represents completion of the 1993 field work. The draft report has been turned in to NPS, the lead agency -- NPS is waiting for results from Auke Bay Lab on sediment samples. 94007B - this represents the FY94 project. Work is underway.		EA/FONSI on file	94007A is continuation of 93006.
94020	Black Oystercatcher Interaction with Intertidal	DOI	Report writing in progress.		CE on file	
94039	Common Murre Population Monitoring	DOI	Field work in progress.		CE on file	
94041	Introduced Predator Removal from Islands	DOI	Field work in progress.		EA/FONSI on file	
94043A1	Eshamy River Restoration (W. PWS)	USFS	Field data for EA gathered; EA in preparation.		EA in preparation	
94043A2	Gumboot Creek Restoration (W. PWS)	USFS	Field data for EA gathered; EA in preparation.		EA in preparation	
94043A3	Stream No. 508 Restoration	USFS	Field data for EA gathered; EA in preparation.		EA in preparation	
94043A4	Stream No. 509 Restoration (W. PWS)	USFS	Field data for EA gathered; EA in preparation.		EA in preparation	

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<u>No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Results and References</u>	<u>NEPA Status</u>	<u>Related Projects</u>
94043A5	Otter Creek/Lake Restoration (Knight I.)	USFS	EA in preparation		EA in preparation	
94043A6	Miners Creek/Lake Restoration (N. PWS)	USFS	Field information gathered. Stream may be dropped from further consideration for habitat restoration.		EA in preparation	
94043A7	Shrode Creek/Lake Restoration (W. PWS)	USFS	EA in preparation		EA in preparation	
94043B1	Sockeye Creek/Lake Restoration (Knight I.)	USFS	EA in preparation		EA in preparation	
94043B2	Rocky Creek/Bay Restoration (Montague)	USFS	EA in preparation		EA in preparation	
94064	Harbor Seal Habitat Use and Monitoring	ADFG	Draft FY93 report peer reviewed; not yet returned to PI for revision. Ten seals were caught April 1994; six tagged and samples collected. Pupping counts conducted June 1994.	Preliminary analysis suggests counts similar to 1993.	CE on file	Started as MM5; continued as R73 and 93046. Also related: 94244, 94320F.

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94066	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	ADFG	Project is close-out and reporting for 1993 monitoring. Partial report being drafted; expect to submit to Chief Scientist by August 15, 1994. Lack of results from contract labs of specimens submitted June 1993 prevents complete report (NOAA- contaminant testing of harlequin foods; UC-Davis- blood chemistry, histology, reproductive physiology). Chief Scientist ordered further tissues analyses from UC-Davis samples for further evaluation.	1993 brood survey data for PWS are summarized and compared to 1991-92.	Qualifies for CE	
94086	Herring Bay Experimental and Monitoring Studies	ADFG	Two field trips to Herring Bay for data collection completed; two more field trips planned for this field season. Circulation study underway. Lab analysis and data workups continuing.		CE on file	Population dynamics portion of 93039.
94090	Mussel Bed Restoration and Monitoring	NOAA	Analysis of sediments collected April/May 1994 resulted in selection of 16 oiled musselbeds for restoration. Temporary removal of mussels and replacement of sediments scheduled for July 1994. Annual monitoring of hydrocarbon levels in oiled beds ongoing.		EA/FONSI on file	Continuation of CH1B and 93036. Other related projects include 94266.
94092	Killer Whale Recovery Monitoring	NOAA	Report accepted by Chief Scientist; not yet at OSPIC.		Qualifies for CE	Continuation of 93042.

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94102	Marbled Murrelet Prey and Foraging Habitat in Prince William Sound	DOI	Field work in progress.		CE on file	
94110	Habitat Protection - Data Acquisition and Support	ADNR	Large parcel evaluation and ranking published November 30, 1993. Work in progress on small parcel process, evaluation and ranking. Work continuing with reconfiguration of large parcels in support of negotiators.	Habitat Protection Working Group, "Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process; Large Parcel Evaluation and Ranking" Volumes I and II (November 30, 1994).	Qualifies for CE	94126
94126	Habitat Protection and Acquisition Fund	ADNR	Work continues in support of negotiations conducted by Department of Law on behalf of the Trustee Council.		Qualifies for CE	94110
94137	Stock Identification of Chum, Sockeye, Chinook, and Coho in PWS	ADFG	Data analysis and report writing for 93068 funded under this project; report being drafted. FY94 work effort: Tag recoveries from 1994 sockeye and chum salmon returns begun in commercial and cost recovery harvests and in hatchery brood stocks at Wally Noerenburg and Main Bay hatcheries. Sampling completed for 25-30% of sockeye catches, 35-40% of chum catches, and 100% of chum salmon brood stock.	Initial results from western PWS fisheries confirm the presence of some wild sockeye salmon in fisheries targeted at hatchery returns and bolster ADFG position that a fishing corridor is necessary to prevent further harvest of seriously depleted sockeye stocks.	CE on file	93068, 94187, 94320, 94259

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94139A1	Waterfall Creek Bypass Instream Restoration	ADFG	Waiting on NEPA compliance documentation from lead federal agency (USFS); expected by July 8, 1994. Planning is underway.		CE in preparation	94043
94139B1	Otter Creek Bypass Instream Restoration	USFS	Categorical exclusion for bypass restoration drafted.		CE in preparation	
94139B2	Shrode Creek Bypass Instream Restoration	USFS	Categorical exclusion for bypass restoration drafted.		CE in preparation	
94139C1	Montague Island Chum Instream Restoration	USFS	NEPA documentation completed. Project work in progress.		EA in preparation	
94139C2	Lowe River (6.5 Mile) Instream Restoration	ADFG	USFS believes groundwater data is insufficient for design of channel. EA on hold until this issue is resolved. Meeting with USFS scheduled for July 14, 1994.		EA in preparation	
94159	Marine Bird & Sea Otter Boat Surveys	DOI	Data analysis in progress.		CE on file	
94163	Forage Fish Influence on Recovery of Injured Species	NOAA	RFP issued, bids evaluated, contract negotiations underway.		CE on file	

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94165	Herring Genetic Stock Identification in Prince William Sound	ADFG	Collection schedule disrupted by run failure. RFP to be issued as soon as possible to analyze the samples that have been collected and to finish the work in spring 1995. Assumes symposium chapter for herring satisfies NRDA final report requirement for FS11.		CE on file	
94166	Herring Spawn Deposition and Reproductive Impairment	ADFG NOAA	<u>ADFG</u> - FY94 field work complete. Laboratory and data analysis will be completed by July 15, 1994. <u>NOAA</u> - Data collection phase of project nearing completion. Some data will be analyzed by October 1, 1994. Numerical analysis has begun.	Although abnormal larvae resulted from exposure to oil of eggs spawned in adult test tanks, eggs from oil-contaminated ovaries that were incubated in clean seawater apparently were not affected by exposure. No genetic analyses for these larvae are available at present.	Qualifies for CE	
94173	Pigeon Guillemot Recovery Monitoring	DOI	Field work in progress.		CE on file	94163, 94102
94185	Coded Wire Tagging of Wild Pinks for Stock Identification	ADFG	Project continued as 94320B; see status summary for 94320B.		Qualifies for CE	93014, 94320B

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94191	Oil Related Egg and Alevin Mortalities	ADFG NOAA	<p><u>ADFG</u> - Field monitoring of wild preemergent fry in oiled and control study streams completed April 1994. Data analysis of spring preemergent sampling is in progress. Preparations for repeating Armin F. Koernig Hatchery incubation experiment using gametes from oiled and control study sites are underway. Egg-take for this experiment to begin in late August.</p> <p><u>NOAA</u> - 1992 brood year currently being cultured in netpens and approaching maturity. 1993 brood year emerged from incubators by 5/15/94. 18,000 fish were coded wire tagged and released May 1994; 14,000 fish were retained for PIT tagging later this summer. Report being drafted; expect submit to Chief Scientist September 1994.</p>	<p>Dose-related differences in growth and size of 1992 brood year observed in October 1993 were not as apparent in April 1994. Embryo survival to the development of the eye and emergence from substrate were measured in 1993 brood year, and clear relationship was observed between dose and survival to both developmental stages. During emergence period, inspected over 50,000 newly emerged fry for visible lesions and observed a dose relationship with the proportion of fish displaying edema.</p>	CE on file	
94199	Institute of Marine Science - Seward Improvements	ADFG	<p>Draft Environmental Impact Statement released June 1994. Written comments due 45 days after EPA's Notice of Availability appears in Federal Register. Record of Decision expected October 28, 1994.</p>		EIS in preparation	

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94217	Prince William Sound Area Recreation Implementation	USFS	Report accepted by Chief Scientist.		Qualifies for CE	
94244	Harbor Seal and Sea Otter Co-op Subsistence Harvest Assistance	ADFG	ADFG met with Alaska Sea Otter Commission regarding a Cooperative Agreement to have ASOC compile information on the project. Cooperative Agreement not yet signed. Schedule has been pushed back because biologists and Native hunters needed for this project are not available during the summer. ADFG staff has completed part of the seal harvest survey. Key respondent interviews are ongoing and expected to be completed on schedule.		Qualifies for CE	
94246	Sea Otter Recovery Monitoring	DOI	Funding is for data analysis and report writing for 93043. Report consists of 3 sections -- two submitted to Chief Scientist and under peer review; one still being drafted (expect to submit to Chief Scientist by July 31, 1994).		Qualifies for CE	
94255	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADFG	Report being drafted; expect to submit to Chief Scientist March 1995. Review of quality of stock separation procedures will be held July 14, 1994. Work on schedule.		CE on file	

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94258	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	ADFG	FY93 report being drafted; expect to submit to Chief Scientist by July 1, 1994.	While smolt counts rose from approximately 300,000 last year to approximately 15 million this year, this year's count is still only half the normal count of 30 million. This increase is attributed to a large cyclops year class as a result of unusually warm weather in 1993. Weather patterns have reverted to normal in 1994. Full recovery is not expected until after a full recovery of diaptomus.	CE on file	Started as FS27; continued as 93002.
94259	Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADFG	Smolt enumeration and limnology sampling in progress. Estimated 900,000-1,800,000 smolts outmigrated this year. Very poor adult returns to date (escapement about 200 as of July 14, 1994). Expect to submit draft report to Chief Scientist by April 1, 1995.	Response of phytoplankton to liquid fertilizer applications suggests fertilizer is not being lost to the anaerobic layer, but is actually improving the productivity of Coghill Lake.	EA/FONSI on file	To be coordinated with 94320/PWS System Investigation
94266	Shoreline Assessment and Oil Removal	ADEC	Field work expected to commence July 19, 1994.		EA/FONSI on file	94090/Mussel Bed Restoration
94272	Chenega Chinook Release Program	ADFG	Project complete; report being drafted.	50,300 chinook smolts released at Crab Bay on 5/27/94. Chenega residents reared and fed smolts in net pens prior to release. PWSAC staff instructed Chenega Natives as to proper fish culture methods.	EA/FONSI on file	

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94279	Subsistence Food Safety Testing	ADFG	Completed Cooperative Agreement with Chugach Regional Resources Commission to collect samples of subsistence resources for hydrocarbon testing. First round of sample collection completed for PWS and lower Kenai Peninsula in late June 1994. Sample collection for Kodiak harvest areas scheduled for early July 1994.		CE on file	
94285	Subtidal Sediment Recovery Monitoring	NOAA ADEC ADFG	<u>ADEC</u> - see project 93047. <u>ADFG</u> - FY 93 report in preparation. <u>NOAA</u> - comparison locations in PWS sampled June 1994. Sites outside PWS will be sampled July 1994.		CE on file	Continuation of ST2A and 93047.
94290	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis and Interpretation	NOAA	Receipt and processing of incoming hydrocarbon samples. Over 2,500 samples were received this year, with several hundred submitted for analysis. Conversion of database to Oracle, the standard agency database, is nearly complete -- will allow access to anyone with security clearance.	Interpretation demands for projects surpassed all expectations and have taken an inordinate amount of time projected for other in-house projects and reports. Chemical interpretation is a "choke" point for studies using hydrocarbon analysis, and is likely to continue during 1994.	Qualifies for CE	
94320A	Salmon Growth and Mortality	ADFG	Field sampling in progress. Work progressing on schedule.	Juvenile walleye pollock are likely significant predators with juvenile salmon.	CE on file	

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94320B	Coded Wire Tagging Recovery-PWS Pinks	ADFG	Cooperative agreements signed between ADFG and PWSAC, and ADFG and VDFA. Sampling crews in Valdez, Whittier, Cordova, and Anchorage have scanned 7.5 million fish caught to date for coded wire tags. Returns to VDFA appear to be twice the number forecast (10 million vs. 5.4 million).	In-season estimates of hatchery and wild contributions to commercial and cost recovery catches based on preliminary coded-wire tag results have been used in conjunction with wild stock escapement information to define fishing areas and times.	CE on file	94188, 94191,
94320C	Otolith Mass Marking of PWS Pink Salmon	ADFG	Feasibility study initiated at PWSAC Cannery Creek Hatchery. Approximately 50,000 fry were immersed for different lengths of time and at different temperatures to determine optimum treatment for marking effectiveness and survival. Examination of otoliths scheduled to begin July 1994 at ADFG laboratory in Juneau.	Fry from Cannery Creek Hatchery were unusually small and in poor condition in 1994. Survival of both treated and control fish was not as high as expected. Survival differences between treatment groups appeared to be insignificant.	CE on file	94187, 94191, 94320
94320D	Pink Salmon Genetics	ADFG	Project just funded; no funds spent yet. Interviews with potential subcontractors for allozyme support complete. Requests for quotes in preparation.		CE on file	94184, 94191
94320E	Salmon Predation	ADFG	Field sampling in progress (will end July 20, 1994). Work progressing on schedule.	Walleye pollock identified as significant predator on juvenile salmon.	CE on file	

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94320F	Harbor Seals-Trophic Interactions	ADFG	First blubber samples collected April 1994; sent to lab for analysis. Prey samples will be collected during summer of 1994.		CE on file	94064
94320G	Phytoplankton and Nutrients	ADFG	Field base established and daily sample collection begun late May 1994. Analyzed first series of water samples in lab; constructed data base of historical nutrient and chlorophyl data; installed underway fluorometer and water filter on boats for July cruise.		CE on file	
94320H	Role of Zooplankton in PWS Ecosystem	ADFG	Field work underway.		CE on file	

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94320I	Food Web Dependencies in PWS Ecosystem/Stable Isotopes	ADFG	<p><u>Food Web of Fishes</u>- Isotope samples collected; undergoing analysis.</p> <p><u>Marine Mammal Trophic Energetics</u>- Harbor seal tissues collected. Samples from 1993 Native harvests from PWS and Kodiak being prepared for laboratory analysis. Prey samples being prepared for analysis. Collaboration networks for sample collection established with several other investigators.</p> <p><u>Food Chain Research</u>- Zooplankton from northwestern PWS collected; being prepared for analysis.</p>		CE on file	

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94320J	Information Systems and Model Development	ADFG	Report being drafted.	Design plan for realtime telemetry and field data communications system complete. Installation of computer and network infrastructure to support data management, descriptive modelling and visualization is complete. Cooperative agreement finalized with Xidak, Inc. and Advanced Visualization Laboratory to support relational database requirements and develop software. Plans developed for implementation of wind-driven ocean circulation model. System integration of an optical plankton counter into a towed remote-controlled depth shuttle platform has been accomplished.	CE on file	
94320K	PWSAC-Experimental Fry Release	ADFG	Final project description completed. 14.7 million fry released.		EA/FONSI on file	
94320L	PWSAC-Experimental Manipulation	ADFG	Final project description approved. All fry releases complete (325 million released).		EA/FONSI on file	

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94320M	Physical Oceanography in PWS and Gulf of Alaska	ADFG	Field work in progress. Data analysis in start-up phase.	Several hundred vertical sections of water column have been sampled to describe physical characteristics. Assimilation of chemical and biological information awaiting processing of that data. Physical data is excellent quality and will allow for comparisons with historical data in PWS.	CE on file	Most of the projects under 94320.
94320N	Nearshore Fish	ADFG	Field work underway.		CE on file	
94320P	SEA Program: Program Management	ADFG	Hiring completed; meeting and proposal preparation obligations have been met. Report being drafted.	Timely submission of integrated SEA package. Facilitated collaboration between SEA program and other EVOS scientists.	Qualifies for CE	All subprojects of 94320.
94320Q	Avian Predation on Herring Swan	USFS	Field work in progress.		Qualifies for CE	
94320S	Disease Impacts on Herring	ADFG	Report not being drafted because subcontracts for histopathology and plasma have not yet been signed. Adult herring (223) were necropsied in Rocky Bay, Montague Bay, PWS April 1994. Age determination from scales completed; virology and bacteriology analysis in progress.	On-site veterinary pathologists found that 20% of the herring had moderate to severe lesions.	CE on file	
94417	Waste Oil Disposal Facilities	ADEC	FONSI expected soon.		EA in preparation	

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94422	Environmental Impact Statement for the Draft Restoration Plan	USFS	Draft EIS out for public review and comment. Meetings at various locations ongoing. Notice of availability in Federal Register Vol. 59, No. 116, pp. 31191-31193, dated Friday, June 17, 1994. Comments due 45 days from publication date.		Not applicable	
94423	Oil Spill Public Information Center (OSPIC)	ALL	No report necessary.	During the quarter ending 6/30/94, OSPIC staff received 421 visitors, responded to 773 requests for information, processed 86 interlibrary loans, distributed 1,765 documents, and acquired 17 books, 30 periodicals, 23 reports, 1 video tape, 14 slides, and 15 photographs. Staff prepared procedures for the publication and distribution of NRDA and Restoration Project final reports. Staff began compiling an e-mail mailing list for the distribution of news items via the Internet.	Not applicable	
94424	Restoration Reserve	DOL	Under review by U.S. Department of Justice.		Not applicable	
94425	Marine Mammal Book	NOAA	Book is at publisher; printing scheduled for late summer 1994.		Qualifies for CE	

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94427	Experimental Harlequin Duck Breeding Survey	ADFG	Field work in progress. Experimental breeding bird and composition surveys completed June 24, 1994. Brood/molt spot surveys will begin July 23, 1994.		CE on file	
94428	Subsistence Restoration Planning and Implementation	ADFG	Planning working group formed with ADFG, NPS, USFS, DCRA. Held community meetings in Chenega Bay, Tatiklek, Cordova, Valdez, and Port Graham. Assisted communities in drafting FY95 workplan proposals.		CE on file	
94504	Genetic Stock Identification of Kenai River Sockeye	ADFG	Project is data analysis and report writing for 93012. Report being drafted (tissue analysis complete, statistical analysis in progress); expect to submit to Chief Scientist by September 1, 1994.		Qualifies for CE	Begun as 93012. Also related to 94255.
94505	Information Needs for Habitat Protection	USFS ADFG	<u>ADFG</u> - FY 93 report at peer review, no FY 94 field work funded in FY 94 Work Plan. <u>USFS marbled murrelet</u> - draft report peer reviewed; returned to PI for revision. <u>USFS channel typing</u> - draft report submitted to Chief Scientist; under peer review.		Qualifies for CE	94110, 94126

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94506	Pigeon Guillemot Recovery	DOI	Redraft of report submitted to Chief Scientist.		CE on file	
94507	Symposium Proceedings Publication	NOAA	Project continuing -- 57 manuscripts in peer review. ADEC preparing contract documents.		Qualifies for CE	

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1992 Work Plan						
Project		Total	Cumulative	Adjusted	Expenditures/	Unobligated
Number	Project Description	Authorized	Adjustments	Authorization	Obligations	Balance
Administration Projects						
AD	Administrative Director's Office	2,248.7	0.0	2,248.7	1,960.0	288.7
RT	Restoration Team	2,827.4	(7.5)	2,819.9	1,855.6	964.3
Total Administration Projects		5,076.1	(7.5)	5,068.6	3,815.6	1,253.0
Restoration Projects						
AW1	Surface Oil Maps	17.0	(6.5)	10.5	8.4	2.1
ST1B	Subtidal Microbial	17.1	0.0	17.1	3.2	13.9
ST3B	Sediment Traps Damage Assessment	50.9	0.0	50.9	24.5	26.4
B11	Harlequin Ducks Damage Assessment	22.9	(1.8)	21.1	21.7	(0.6)
Closeout						
FS1	Spawning Area Injury	64.3	(14.2)	50.1	32.8	17.3
FS2	Pre-emergent Fry	29.3	(0.4)	28.9	11.4	17.5
FS3	Coded-Wire Tags Damage Assessment	126.7	0.0	126.7	38.7	88.0
FS4A	Early Marine Salmon Damage	145.2	5.8	151.0	99.1	51.9
Assessment						
FS5	Dolly Varden Damage Assessment	22.2	0.0	22.2	4.2	18.0
FS11	Herring Injury	303.6	(5.5)	298.1	212.2	85.9
FS13	Clam Injury	75.8	(27.8)	48.0	51.8	(3.8)
FS27	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	630.0	35.3	665.3	354.2	311.1
FS28	Run Reconstruction	250.6	(19.8)	230.8	126.0	104.8
FS30	Data Base Management	202.5	16.4	218.9	151.1	67.8
R47	Stream Habitat Assessment	399.6	0.0	399.6	323.9	75.7
R53	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon	674.2	15.5	689.7	434.6	255.1
Restoration						
R59	Genetic Stock ID	320.9	(8.4)	312.5	256.7	55.8
R60AB	Prince William Sound Pink Salmon	1,479.7	(7.9)	1,471.8	1,204.1	267.7
R60C	Pink Salmon Egg/Fry	492.8	90.9	583.7	335.9	247.8
R71	Harlequin Ducks Restoration and	424.5	43.6	468.1	199.6	268.5
Monitoring						
R73	Harbor Seals	25.0	0.0	25.0	2.5	22.5

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1992 Work Plan									
Project				Total	Cumulative	Adjusted	Expenditures/	Unobligated	
Number	Project Description			Authorized	Adjustments	Authorization	Obligations	Balance	
R90	Dolly Varden Char Monitoring			91.5	2.7	94.2	34.2	60.0	
R102	Coastal Habitat Restoration			485.6	0.0	485.6	314.9	170.7	
R105	Instream Survey Restoration			348.1	21.3	369.4	148.5	220.9	
	Implementation Planning								
R106	Dolly Varden Restoration			34.9	3.0	37.9	16.2	21.7	
R113	Red Lake Sockeye Salmon Restoration			55.9	(0.4)	55.5	54.3	1.2	
ST2A	Shallow Benthic			109.8	3.1	112.9	68.9	44.0	
ST2B	Deep Water Benthos			44.9	0.0	44.9	46.3	(1.4)	
ST5	Shrimp			47.7	(67.7)	(20.0)	15.9	(35.9)	
ST6	Rockfish Damage Assessment			16.6	1.2	17.8	17.3	0.5	
TM3	River Otter & Mink Damage Assessment			74.0	0.0	74.0	16.1	57.9	
	in Prince William Sound								
ARC1	Archaeological Survey			248.8	0.0	248.8	118.7	130.1	
R92	GIS Mapping and Analysis; Restoration			125.5	(2.0)	123.5	105.4	18.1	
R104A	Site Stewardship			159.2	0.0	159.2	114.1	45.1	
TS3	GIS Mapping and Analysis; Damage			375.2	0.0	375.2	268.8	106.4	
	Assessment								
CH1B	Hydrocarbons in Mussels			51.4	0.0	51.4	31.1	20.3	
FS4B	Juvenile Pinks			119.4	0.0	119.4	121.2	(1.8)	
MM1	Humpback Whales Damage Assessment			17.3	0.0	17.3	13.6	3.7	
MM2	Killer Whales Damage Assessment			33.3	0.0	33.3	23.9	9.4	
R103	Oiled Mussels			874.0	(8.8)	865.2	740.3	124.9	
ST1A	Subtidal Sediments			103.5	0.0	103.5	96.5	7.0	
ST3A	Caged Mussels Damage Assessment			39.1	0.0	39.1	24.2	14.9	
ST4	Fate and Toxicity Damage Assessment			52.6	0.0	52.6	55.4	(2.8)	
ST7	Demersal Fishes Damage Assessment			60.4	0.0	60.4	55.1	5.3	
ST8	Sediment Data Synthesis			205.6	0.0	205.6	168.2	37.4	
CH1A	Coastal Habitat Damage Assessment			2,358.5	0.0	2,358.5	1,454.7	903.8	
B2	Boat Surveys			48.5	0.0	48.5	48.5	0.0	
B3	Murre Damage Assessment Closeout			75.7	0.0	75.7	75.7	0.0	
B4	Eagles Damage Assessment Closeout			60.6	0.0	60.6	60.6	0.0	
B6	Marbled Murrelets Damage Assessment			24.8	0.0	24.8	24.8	0.0	
	Closeout								

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Financial Summary For the Quarter Ending June 30, 1994 1992 Work Plan						
Project Number	Project Description	Total Authorized	Cumulative Adjustments	Adjusted Authorization	Expenditures/ Obligations	Unobligated Balance
B7	Storm Petrels Damage Assessment	7.5	0.0	7.5	7.5	0.0
	Closeout					
B8	Kittiwakes Damage Assessment	7.5	0.0	7.5	7.5	0.0
	Closeout					
B9	Pigeon Guillemots Damage Assessment	18.0	0.0	18.0	18.0	0.0
	Closeout					
B12	Shorebirds Damage Assessment	20.7	0.0	20.7	20.7	0.0
	Closeout					
MM6	Sea Otters Damage Assessment	199.7	0.0	199.7	199.7	0.0
R11	Murre Restoration Recovery Monitoring	316.7	0.0	316.7	280.9	35.8
R15	Marbled Murrelet Restoration	419.3	7.5	426.8	428.5	(1.7)
TS1	Hydrocarbon Analysis	1,028.3	0.0	1,028.3	851.3	177.0
	Total Restoration Projects	14,134.9	75.1	14,210.0	10,044.1	4,165.9
Total		19,211.0	67.6	19,278.6	13,859.7	5,418.9
Notes:						
1: Total Authorized column represents authorizations approved by the Trustee Council and reflected in court requests submitted. It would also reflect any adjustments to authorizations approved by the Trustee Council.						
2: Source for the Cumulative Adjustments and Expenditure/Obligation columns is the 9/30/93 quarterly financial summary updated to reflect any FY 94 first quarter activity.						

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Financial Summary												
Detail by Agency												
For the Quarter Ending June 30, 1994												
1992 Work Plan												
Project Number	Project Description	Agency	Total Authorized	Cumulative Adjustments	Adjusted Authorization	Expenditures/ Obligations	Unobligated Balance					
Administration Projects												
AD	Administrative Director's Office	ADF&G	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
		ADEC	244.3	0.0	244.3	188.3	56.0					
		ADNR	433.8	0.0	433.8	287.7	146.1					
		NOAA	231.1	0.0	231.1	217.6	13.5					
		USFS	1,231.8	0.0	1,231.8	1,203.5	28.3					
		DOI	107.7	0.0	107.7	62.9	44.8					
			2,248.7	0.0	2,248.7	1,960.0	288.7					
RT	Restoration Team	ADNR	462.4	0.0	462.4	235.9	226.5					
		ADEC	716.6	0.0	716.6	462.7	253.9					
		ADF&G	523.8	(7.5)	516.3	218.1	298.2					
		NOAA	347.8	0.0	347.8	368.1	(20.3)					
		USFS	493.9	0.0	493.9	457.5	36.4					
		DOI	282.9	0.0	282.9	113.3	169.6					
			2,827.4	(7.5)	2,819.9	1,855.6	964.3					
	Total Administration Projects		5,076.1	(7.5)	5,068.6	3,815.6	1,253.0					
Restoration Projects												
AW1	Surface Oil Maps	ADEC	17.0	(6.5)	10.5	8.4	2.1					
ST1B	Subtidal Microbial	ADEC	17.1	0.0	17.1	3.2	13.9					
ST3B	Sediment Traps Damage Assessment	ADEC	50.9	0.0	50.9	24.5	26.4					
B11	Harlequin Ducks Damage Assessment	ADF&G	22.9	(1.8)	21.1	21.7	(0.6)					
	Closeout											

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Financial Summary												
Detail by Agency												
For the Quarter Ending June 30, 1994												
1992 Work Plan												
Project Number	Project Description	Agency	Total Authorized	Cumulative Adjustments	Adjusted Authorization	Expenditures/Obligations	Unobligated Balance					
FS1	Spawning Area Injury	ADF&G	64.3	(14.2)	50.1	32.8	17.3					
FS2	Pre-emergent Fry	ADF&G	29.3	(0.4)	28.9	11.4	17.5					
FS3	Coded-Wire Tags Damage Assessment	ADF&G	126.7	0.0	126.7	38.7	88.0					
FS4A	Early Marine Salmon Damage Assessment	ADF&G	145.2	5.8	151.0	99.1	51.9					
FS5	Dolly Varden Damage Assessment	ADF&G	22.2	0.0	22.2	4.2	18.0					
FS11	Herring Injury	ADF&G	303.6	(5.5)	298.1	212.2	85.9					
FS13	Clam Injury	ADF&G	75.8	(27.8)	48.0	51.8	(3.8)					
FS27	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	ADF&G	630.0	35.3	665.3	354.2	311.1					
FS28	Run Reconstruction	ADF&G	250.6	(19.8)	230.8	126.0	104.8					
FS30	Data Base Management	ADF&G	202.5	16.4	218.9	151.1	67.8					
R47	Stream Habitat Assessment	ADF&G	399.6	0.0	399.6	323.9	75.7					
R53	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADF&G	674.2	15.5	689.7	434.6	255.1					
R59	Genetic Stock ID	ADF&G	320.9	(8.4)	312.5	256.7	55.8					
R60AB	Prince William Sound Pink Salmon	ADF&G	1,479.7	(7.9)	1,471.8	1,204.1	267.7					

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Financial Summary												
Detail by Agency												
For the Quarter Ending June 30, 1994												
1992 Work Plan												
Project Number	Project Description	Agency	Total Authorized	Cumulative Adjustments	Adjusted Authorization	Expenditures/ Obligations	Unobligated Balance					
R60C	Pink Salmon Egg/Fry	ADF&G	438.6	36.7	475.3	298.2	177.1					
		NOAA	54.2	54.2	108.4	37.7	70.7					
			492.8	90.9	583.7	335.9	247.8					
R71	Harlequin Ducks Restoration and Monitoring	ADF&G	424.5	43.6	468.1	199.6	268.5					
R73	Harbor Seals	ADF&G	25.0	0.0	25.0	2.5	22.5					
R90	Dolly Varden Char Monitoring	ADF&G	91.5	2.7	94.2	34.2	60.0					
R102	Coastal Habitat Restoration	ADF&G	485.6	0.0	485.6	314.9	170.7					
R105	Instream Survey Restoration	ADF&G	263.2	21.3	284.5	141.4	143.1					
	Implementation Planning	USFS	84.9	0.0	84.9	7.1	77.8					
			348.1	21.3	369.4	148.5	220.9					
R106	Dolly Varden Restoration	ADF&G	34.9	3.0	37.9	16.2	21.7					
R113	Red Lake Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADF&G	55.9	(0.4)	55.5	54.3	1.2					
ST2A	Shallow Benthic	ADF&G	109.8	3.1	112.9	68.9	44.0					
ST2B	Deep Water Benthos	ADF&G	44.9	0.0	44.9	46.3	(1.4)					
ST5	Shrimp	ADF&G	47.7	(67.7)	(20.0)	15.9	(35.9)					
ST6	Rockfish Damage Assessment	ADF&G	16.6	1.2	17.8	17.3	0.5					
TM3	River Otter & Mink Damage Assessment in Prince William Sound	ADF&G	74.0	0.0	74.0	16.1	57.9					

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Financial Summary											
Detail by Agency											
For the Quarter Ending June 30, 1994											
1992 Work Plan											
Project Number	Project Description	Agency	Total Authorized		Cumulative Adjustments		Adjusted Authorization		Expenditures/ Obligations		Unobligated Balance
ARC1	Archaeological Survey	ADNR	248.8		0.0		248.8		118.7		130.1
R92	GIS Mapping and Analysis; Restoration	ADNR	60.3		0.0		60.3		42.8		17.5
		DOI-FWS	65.2		(2.0)		63.2		62.6		0.6
			125.5		(2.0)		123.5		105.4		18.1
R104A	Site Stewardship	ADNR	59.5		0.0		59.5		43.7		15.8
		DOI-FWS	94.8		0.0		94.8		67.4		27.4
		USFS	4.9		0.0		4.9		3.0		1.9
			159.2		0.0		159.2		114.1		45.1
TS3	GIS Mapping and Analysis; Damage Assessment	ADNR	255.1		0.0		255.1		148.7		106.4
		DOI-FWS	120.1		0.0		120.1		120.1		0.0
			375.2		0.0		375.2		268.8		106.4
CH1B	Hydrocarbons in Mussels	NOAA	51.4		0.0		51.4		31.1		20.3
FS4B	Juvenile Pinks	NOAA	119.4		0.0		119.4		121.2		(1.8)
MM1	Humpback Whales Damage Assessment	NOAA	17.3		0.0		17.3		13.6		3.7
MM2	Killer Whales Damage Assessment	NOAA	33.3		0.0		33.3		23.9		9.4
R103	Oiled Mussels	NOAA	524.6		0.0		524.6		512.9		11.7
		ADF&G	175.9		(16.3)		159.6		98.3		61.3
		DOI-NPS	51.9		0.0		51.9		0.0		51.9
		DOI-FWS	121.6		7.5		129.1		129.1		0.0
			874.0		(8.8)		865.2		740.3		124.9
ST1A	Subtidal Sediments	NOAA	103.5		0.0		103.5		96.5		7.0
ST3A	Caged Mussels Damage Assessment	NOAA	39.1		0.0		39.1		24.2		14.9

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Financial Summary											
Detail by Agency											
For the Quarter Ending June 30, 1994											
1992 Work Plan											
Project Number	Project Description	Agency	Total Authorized	Cumulative Adjustments	Adjusted Authorization	Expenditures/ Obligations	Unobligated Balance				
ST4	Fate and Toxicity Damage Assessment	NOAA	52.6	0.0	52.6	55.4	(2.8)				
ST7	Demersal Fishes Damage Assessment	NOAA	60.4	0.0	60.4	55.1	5.3				
ST8	Sediment Data Synthesis	NOAA	205.6	0.0	205.6	168.2	37.4				
CH1A	Coastal Habitat Damage Assessment	USFS	2,358.5	0.0	2,358.5	1,454.7	903.8				
B2	Boat Surveys	DOI-FWS	48.5	0.0	48.5	48.5	0.0				
B3	Murres Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI-FWS	75.7	0.0	75.7	75.7	0.0				
B4	Eagles Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI-FWS	60.6	0.0	60.6	60.6	0.0				
B6	Marbled Murrelets Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI-FWS	24.8	0.0	24.8	24.8	0.0				
B7	Storm Petrels Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI-FWS	7.5	0.0	7.5	7.5	0.0				
B8	Kittiwakes Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI-FWS	7.5	0.0	7.5	7.5	0.0				
B9	Pigeon Guillemots Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI-FWS	18.0	0.0	18.0	18.0	0.0				
B12	Shorebirds Damage Assessment Closeout	DOI-FWS	20.7	0.0	20.7	20.7	0.0				
MM6	Sea Otters Damage Assessment	DOI-FWS	199.7	0.0	199.7	199.7	0.0				
R11	Murre Restoration Recovery Monitoring	DOI-FWS	316.7	0.0	316.7	280.9	35.8				

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Financial Summary												
Detail by Agency												
For the Quarter Ending June 30, 1994												
1992 Work Plan												
Project				Total				Cumulative				Unobligated
Number	Project Description	Agency		Authorized				Adjustments	Adjusted	Expenditures/	Obligations	Balance
R15	Marbled Murrelet Restoration	DOI-FWS	343.1			7.5		350.6		350.6		0.0
		USFS	76.2			0.0		76.2		77.9		(1.7)
				419.3			7.5		426.8	428.5		(1.7)
TS1	Hydrocarbon Analysis	DOI-FWS	176.6			0.0		176.6		176.6		0.0
		NOAA	851.7			0.0		851.7		674.7		177.0
				1,028.3			0.0		1,028.3	851.3		177.0
	Total Restoration Projects			14,134.9			75.1		14,210.0	10,044.1		4,165.9
Total				19,211.0			67.6		19,278.6	13,859.7		5,418.9
Notes:												
1. Total Authorized column represents authorizations approved by the Trustee Council in court requests submitted. It would also reflect any adjustments to authorizations approved by the Trustee Council.												
2. Source for the Cumulative Adjustments and Expenditure/Obligation columns is the 9/30/93 quarterly financial summary updated to reflect any FY 94 first quarter activity.												

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Financial Summary							
Detail by Agency Appendix							
For the Quarter Ending June 30, 1994							
1992 Work Plan							
These expenditures/obligations represent State of Alaska general funds expended during the period 3/01/92 - 6/30/92.							
The State will request reimbursement of these funds at a later date. These amounts are subject to a final accounting.							
The figures are presented here for information purposes only.							
Project							
Number	Project Description			Agency	Expenditures/Obligations		
AD	Administrative Director's Office			ADF&G	0.0		
				ADEC	31.8		
				ADNR	0.0		
						31.8	
RT	Restoration Team			ADNR	88.2		
				ADEC	101.5		
				ADF&G	288.0		
						477.7	
AW1	Surface Oil Maps			ADEC		0.0	
ST1B	Subtidal Microbial			ADEC		4.6	
ST3B	Sediment Traps Damage Assessment			ADEC		36.5	
B11	Harlequin Ducks Damage Assessment			ADF&G		0.0	
	Closeout						
FS1	Spawning Area Injury			ADF&G		2.6	
FS2	Pre-emergent Fry			ADF&G		11.9	

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			<i>Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Financial Summary</i>			
			<i>Detail by Agency Appendix</i>			
			<i>For the Quarter Ending June 30, 1994</i>			
			<i>1992 Work Plan</i>			
These expenditures/obligations represent State of Alaska general funds expended during the period 3/01/92 - 6/30/92.						
The State will request reimbursement of these funds at a later date. These amounts are subject to a final accounting.						
The figures are presented here for information purposes only.						
Project						
Number	Project Description			Agency		Expenditures/Obligations
FS3	Coded-Wire Tags Damage Assessment			ADF&G		84.8
FS4A	Early Marine Salmon Damage Assessment			ADF&G		45.8
FS5	Dolly Varden Damage Assessment			ADF&G		17.8
FS11	Herring Injury			ADF&G		63.9
FS13	Clam Injury			ADF&G		14.6
FS27	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement			ADF&G		217.8
FS28	Run Reconstruction			ADF&G		88.1
FS30	Data Base Management			ADF&G		65.8
R47	Stream Habitat Assessment			ADF&G		59.0
R53	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration			ADF&G		219.2
R59	Genetic Stock ID			ADF&G		53.7

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			Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Financial Summary			
			Detail by Agency Appendix			
			For the Quarter Ending June 30, 1994			
			1992 Work Plan			
These expenditures/obligations represent State of Alaska general funds expended during the period 3/01/92 - 6/30/92.						
The State will request reimbursement of these funds at a later date. These amounts are subject to a final accounting.						
The figures are presented here for information purposes only.						
Project						
Number	Project Description			Agency		Expenditures/Obligations
R60AB	Prince William Sound Pink Salmon			ADF&G		217.5
R60C	Pink Salmon Egg/Fry			ADF&G		60.0
R71	Harlequin Ducks Restoration and Monitoring			ADF&G		270.9
R73	Harbor Seals			ADF&G		22.2
R90	Dolly Varden Char Monitoring			ADF&G		58.3
R102	Coastal Habitat Restoration			ADF&G		161.3
R105	Instream Survey Restoration Implementation Planning			ADF&G		92.7
R106	Dolly Varden Restoration			ADF&G		21.7
R113	Red Lake Sockeye Salmon Restoration			ADF&G		0.0
ST2A	Shallow Benthic			ADF&G		0.0

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Financial Summary							
Detail by Agency Appendix							
For the Quarter Ending June 30, 1994							
1992 Work Plan							
These expenditures/obligations represent State of Alaska general funds expended during the period 3/01/92 - 6/30/92.							
The State will request reimbursement of these funds at a later date. These amounts are subject to a final accounting.							
The figures are presented here for information purposes only.							
Project							
Number	Project Description			Agency	Expenditures/Obligations		
ST2B	Deep Water Benthos			ADF&G			0.0
ST5	Shrimp			ADF&G			7.5
ST6	Rockfish Damage Assessment			ADF&G			0.5
TM3	River Otter & Mink Damage Assessment in Prince William Sound			ADF&G			56.0
ARC1	Archaeological Survey			ADNR			106.3
R92	GIS Mapping and Analysis; Restoration			ADNR			7.2
R104A	Site Stewardship			ADNR			9.2
TS3	GIS Mapping and Analysis; Damage Assessment			ADNR			104.0
R103	Oiled Mussels			ADF&G			29.2
Total							2,720.1

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		Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Financial Summary For the Quarter Ending June 30, 1994						
		1993 Work Plan						
Project Number	Project Description	Total Authorized	Cumulative Adjustments	Adjusted Authorization	Expenditures/ Obligations	Unobligated Balance		
Administration Projects								
AD	Administrative Director	1,702.2	0.0	1,702.2	1,224.0	478.2		
RT	Restoration Team Support	2,328.4	1.9	2,330.3	1,587.0	743.3		
FC	Financial Committee	105.2	(1.9)	103.3	52.8	50.5		
Total Administration Projects		4,135.8	0.0	4,135.8	2,863.8	1,272.0		
Restoration Projects								
93032	Cold Creek Pink Salmon Restoration (NEPA Compliance Only)	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0		
93046	Habitat Use, Behavior & Monitoring of Harbor Seals in PWS (NEPA Compliance Only)	233.5	0.0	233.5	250.1	(16.6)		
93059	Habitat Identification Workshop	42.3	0.0	42.3	23.1	19.2		
93060	Accerelated Data Acquisition	43.9	0.0	43.9	43.9	0.0		
93045	Marine Bird/Sea Otter Surveys	262.4	0.0	262.4	254.5	7.9		
93038	Shoreline Assessment	539.2	(2.7)	536.5	411.6	124.9		
93047	Subtidal Monitoring	1,000.8	10.1	1,010.9	930.5	80.4		
93064	Imminent Threat Habitat Protection	7,900.0	0.0	7,900.0	7,590.5	309.5		
93066	Alutiiq Archeological Repository	1,500.0	0.0	1,500.0	1,470.0	30.0		
93002	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	714.6	0.0	714.6	686.3	28.3		
93003	Salmon Egg to Pre-emergent Fry Survival	686.0	7.3	693.3	741.3	(48.0)		
93012	Genetic Stock Identification of Kenai River Sockeye Salmon	300.6	0.0	300.6	368.0	(67.4)		
93015	Kenai Rhymer Sockeye Salmon Restoration	512.6	0.0	512.6	443.9	68.7		
93016	Chenega Bay Chinook & Silver River - NEPA Compliance	10.7	0.0	10.7	10.7	0.0		
93017	Subsistence Food Safety Survey & Testing	307.1	(9.5)	297.6	275.0	22.6		
93024	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock	191.9	0.0	191.9	157.5	34.4		
93033	Harlequin Duck Restoration	300.0	0.0	300.0	205.0	95.0		
93039	Herring Bay Experimental & Monitoring	507.5	0.0	507.5	504.6	2.9		

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Financial Summary For the Quarter Ending June 30, 1994 1993 Work Plan						
Project Number	Project Description	Total Authorized	Cumulative Adjustments	Adjusted Authorization	Expenditures/ Obligations	Unobligated Balance
93051	Habitat Protection: Stream Habitat Assessment	1,222.3	(13.1)	1,209.2	817.8	391.4
	Habitat Study-Marbled Murrelets					
	Habitat Information for Murrelets & Streams					
93063	Anadromous Stream Surveys	59.4	0.0	59.4	59.5	(0.1)
93067	Pink Salmon Coded Wire Tag Recovery	220.0	0.0	220.0	183.7	36.3
93068	Non-Pink Salmon Coded Wire Tag Recovery	126.4	0.0	126.4	89.0	37.4
93006	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration	260.1	0.0	260.1	99.7	160.4
93057	Damage Assessment GIS	67.5	0.0	67.5	62.1	5.4
93062	Restoration GIS	123.3	0.0	123.3	122.1	1.2
93065	Prince William Sound Recreation	72.0	0.0	72.0	40.8	31.2
93022	Monitor Murre Colony Recovery	177.2	0.0	177.2	124.3	52.9
93034	Pigeon Guillemot Recovery	165.8	0.0	165.8	131.7	34.1
93035	Black Oystercatchers/Oiled Mussel Beds	107.9	0.0	107.9	52.6	55.3
93043	Sea Otter Demographics & Habitat	291.9	0.0	291.9	67.5	224.4
93036	Oiled Mussel Beds	404.8	7.5	412.3	389.1	23.2
93041	Comprehensive Monitoring	237.9	0.0	237.9	0.0	237.9
93042	Killer Whale Recovery	127.1	(12.7)	114.4	113.5	0.9
93053	Hydrocarbon Database	105.5	0.0	105.5	120.1	(14.6)
	Total Restoration Projects	18,827.2	(13.1)	18,814.1	16,840.0	1,974.1
	Total All Projects	22,963.0	(13.1)	22,949.9	19,703.8	3,246.1
Footnotes:						
1. ADNR project 93064 - \$7,500,000 contributed to the purchase of Kachemak Bay inholdings.						
2. Total Authorized column represents authorizations approved by the Trustee Council in court requests submitted. It would also reflect any adjustments to authorizations approved by the Trustee Council.						
3. Source for the Cumulative Adjustments and Expenditure/Obligation columns is the 9/30/93 quarterly financial summary updated to reflect any FY 94 first quarter activity.						

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Financial Summary											
Detail by Agency											
For the Quarter June 30, 1994											
1993 Work Plan											
Project Number	Project Description	Agency	Total Authorized	Cumulative Adjustments	Adjusted Authorization	Expenditures/ Obligations	Unobligated Balance				
Administration Projects											
AD	Administrative Director	ADEC	245.3	0.0	245.3	249.0	(3.7)				
		ADF&G	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
		ADNR	576.4	0.0	576.4	212.9	363.5				
		NOAA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
		USFS	807.4	0.0	807.4	762.1	45.3				
		DOI	73.1	0.0	73.1	0.0	73.1				
			1,702.2	0.0	1,702.2	1,224.0	478.2				
RT	Restoration Team Support	ADNR	299.8	0.0	299.8	205.5	94.3				
		ADEC	558.3	0.0	558.3	440.5	117.8				
		ADF&G	351.5	0.0	351.5	223.2	128.3				
		NOAA	254.4	1.9	256.3	208.2	48.1				
		USFS	678.8	0.0	678.8	475.3	203.5				
		DOI	185.6	0.0	185.6	34.3	151.3				
			2,328.4	1.9	2,330.3	1,587.0	743.3				
FC	Financial Committee	ADEC	15.6	0.0	15.6	7.9	7.7				
		ADF&G	14.7	0.0	14.7	13.5	1.2				
		ADNR	15.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	15.0				
		DOI	14.1	0.0	14.1	0.0	14.1				
		NOAA	19.4	(1.9)	17.5	16.4	1.1				
		USFS	26.4	0.0	26.4	15.0	11.4				
			105.2	(1.9)	103.3	52.8	50.5				
Total Administration Projects			4,135.8	0.0	4,135.8	2,863.8	1,272.0				
Restoration Projects											
93032	Cold Creek Pink Salmon Restoration (NEPA Compliance Only)	ADF&G	5.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	5.0				
93046	Habitat Use, Behavior & Monitoring of Harbor Seals in PWS (NEPA Compliance Only)	ADF&G	233.5	0.0	233.5	250.1	(16.6)				

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Financial Summary											
Detail by Agency											
For the Quarter June 30, 1994											
1993 Work Plan											
Project Number	Project Description	Agency	Total Authorized	Cumulative Adjustments	Adjusted Authorization	Expenditures/ Obligations	Unobligated Balance				
93059	Habitat Identification Workshop	USFS	42.3	0.0	42.3	23.1	19.2				
93060	Accerelated Data Acquisition	USFS	43.9	0.0	43.9	43.9	0.0				
93045	Marine Bird/Sea Otter Surveys	DOI-FWS	262.4	0.0	262.4	254.5	7.9				
93038	Shoreline Assessment	ADEC	466.7	0.0	466.7	395.2	71.5				
		ADF&G	11.5	0.0	11.5	0.0	11.5				
		ADNR	11.5	0.0	11.5	6.5	5.0				
		DOI	11.5	0.0	11.5	0.0	11.5				
		NOAA	26.5	(2.7)	23.8	5.4	18.4				
		USFS	11.5	0.0	11.5	4.5	7.0				
			539.2	(2.7)	536.5	411.6	124.9				
93047	Subtidal Monitoring	ADEC	69.6	0.0	69.6	122.1	(52.5)				
		ADF&G	387.2	0.0	387.2	250.6	136.6				
		NOAA	544.0	10.1	554.1	557.8	(3.7)				
			1,000.8	10.1	1,010.9	930.5	80.4				
93064	Imminent Threat Habitat Protection	ADEC	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0				
		ADNR	7,600.0	0.0	7,600.0	7,583.0	17.0				
		USFS	200.0	0.0	200.0	7.5	192.5				
			7,900.0	0.0	7,900.0	7,590.5	309.5				
93066	Alutiiq Archeological Repository	ADEC	1,500.0	0.0	1,500.0	1,470.0	30.0				
93002	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	ADF&G	714.6	0.0	714.6	686.3	28.3				
93003	Salmon Egg to Pre-emergent Fry Survival	ADF&G	343.3	0.0	343.3	369.6	(26.3)				
		NOAA	342.7	7.3	350.0	371.7	(21.7)				
			686.0	7.3	693.3	741.3	(48.0)				
93012	Genetic Stock Identification of Kenai River Sockeye Salmon	ADF&G	300.6	0.0	300.6	368.0	(67.4)				

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						Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Financial Summary									
							Detail by Agency								
							For the Quarter June 30, 1994								
							1993 Work Plan								
Project Number	Project Description				Agency		Total Authorized		Cumulative Adjustments		Adjusted Authorization		Expenditures/ Obligations		Unobligated Balance
93015	Kenai Rver Sockeye Salmon Restoration				ADF&G		512.6		0.0		512.6		443.9		68.7
93016	Chenega Bay Chinook & Silver Samon - NEPA Compliance				ADF&G		10.7		0.0		10.7		10.7		0.0
93017	Subsistence Food Safety Survey & Testing				ADF&G	212.6		0.0		212.6		227.0		(14.4)	
					NOAA	94.5		(9.5)		85.0		48.0		37.0	
							307.1		(9.5)		297.6		275.0		22.6
93024	Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon Stock				ADF&G	166.6		0.0		166.6		142.8		23.8	
					USFS	25.3		0.0		25.3		14.7		10.6	
							191.9		0.0		191.9		157.5		34.4
93033	Harlequin Duck Restoration				ADF&G		300.0		0.0		300.0		205.0		95.0
93039	Herring Bay Experimental & Monitoring				ADF&G		507.5		0.0		507.5		504.6		2.9
93051	Habitat Protection: Stream Habitat Assessment				ADF&G	335.7		0.0		335.7		317.2		18.5	
	Habitat Study-Marbled Murrelets				DOI-FWS	301.4		(13.1)		288.3		103.3		185.0	
	Habitat Information for Murrelets & Streams				USFS	585.2		0.0		585.2		397.3		187.9	
							1,222.3		(13.1)		1,209.2		817.8		391.4
93063	Anadromous Stream Surveys				ADF&G		59.4		0.0		59.4		59.5		(0.1)
93067	Pink Salmon Coded Wire Tag Recovery				ADF&G		220.0		0.0		220.0		183.7		36.3
93068	Non-Pink Salmon Coded Wire Tag Recovery				ADF&G		126.4		0.0		126.4		89.0		37.4
93006	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration				ADNR	87.2		0.0		87.2		49.6		37.6	
					DOI-NPS	111.2		0.0		111.2		29.2		82.0	
					USFS	27.3		0.0		27.3		0.0		27.3	
					DOI-FWS	34.4		0.0		34.4		20.9		13.5	
							260.1		0.0		260.1		99.7		160.4
93057	Damage Assessment GIS				ADNR		67.5		0.0		67.5		62.1		5.4

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Financial Summary												
Detail by Agency												
For the Quarter June 30, 1994												
1993 Work Plan												
Project				Total			Cumulative			Adjusted	Expenditures/	Unobligated
Number	Project Description			Agency	Authorized		Adjustments		Authorization	Obligations	Balance	
93062	Restoration GIS			ADNR	123.3		0.0		123.3	122.1	1.2	
93065	Prince William Sound Recreation			ADNR	29.3	0.0		29.3	14.9	14.4		
				USFS	42.7	0.0		42.7	25.9	16.8		
					72.0		0.0		72.0	40.8	31.2	
93022	Monitor Murre Colony Recovery			DOI-FWS	177.2		0.0		177.2	124.3	52.9	
93034	Pigeon Guillemot Recovery			DOI-FWS	165.8		0.0		165.8	131.7	34.1	
93035	Black Oystercatchers/Oiled Mussel Beds			DOI-FWS	107.9		0.0		107.9	52.6	55.3	
93043	Sea Otter Demographics & Habitat			DOI-FWS	291.9		0.0		291.9	67.5	224.4	
93036	Oiled Mussel Beds			DOI-NPS	102.0	0.0		102.0	70.5	31.5		
				NOAA	302.8	7.5		310.3	318.6	(8.3)		
					404.8		7.5		412.3	389.1	23.2	
93041	Comprehensive Monitoring			NOAA	237.9		0.0		237.9	0.0	237.9	
93042	Killer Whale Recovery			NOAA	127.1		(12.7)		114.4	113.5	0.9	
93053	Hydrocarbon Database			NOAA	105.5		0.0		105.5	120.1	(14.6)	
	Total Restoration Projects				18,827.2		(13.1)		18,814.1	16,840.0	1,974.1	
	Total All Projects				22,963.0		(13.1)		22,949.9	19,703.8	3,246.1	
Footnotes												
1. ADNR project 93064 - \$7,500,000 contributed to the purchase of Kachemak Bay inholdings.												
2. Total Authorized column represents authorizations approved by the Trustee Council in court requests submitted. It would also reflect any adjustments to authorizations approved by the Trustee Council.												
3. Source for the Cumulative Adjustments and Expenditure/Obligation columns is the 9/30/93 quarterly financial summary updated to reflect any FY 94 first quarter activity.												

					Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Financial Summary For the Quarter Ending June 30, 1994								
						1994 Work Plan							
Project													
Number	Project Description				Authorized	Cumulative Adjustments		Adjusted Authorization		Expenditures/ Obligations		Unobligated Balance	
Public Information and Administration Projects													
940ED	Executive Director				3,465.2	0.0		3,465.2		1,641.5		1,823.7	
940RT	Restoration Team Support				676.9	0.0		676.9		668.8		8.1	
940FC	Financial Committee				39.0	0.0		39.0		18.3		20.7	
94PAG	Public Advisory Group				43.8	0.0		43.8		26.0		17.8	
94423	Oil Spill Public Information Center				248.1	0.0		248.1		50.1		198.0	
Total Public Information and Administration					4,473.0	0.0		4,473.0		2,404.7		2,068.3	
Habitat Protection and Acquisition Projects													
94110	Habitat Protection - Data Acquisition & Support				664.7	0.0		664.7		338.7		326.0	
94505	Information Needs for Habitat Protection				406.1	0.0		406.1		420.1		(14.0)	
94126	Habitat Protection & Acquisition Fund				3,160.4	0.0		3,160.4		507.3		2,653.1	
	Seal Bay/Afognak Island Land Purchase				29,950.0	0.0		29,950.0		29,950.0		0.0	
Total Habitat Protection and Acquisition Projects					34,181.2	0.0		34,181.2		31,216.1		2,965.1	
General Restoration Projects													
94266	Shoreline Assessment & Oil Removal				398.1	0.0		398.1		64.0		334.1	
94137	Stock ID of Chum, Sockeye, Chinook & Coho in PWS				261.6	0.0		261.6		46.4		215.2	
94166	Herring Spawn Deposition & Reproductive Impairment				466.3	0.0		466.3		279.2		187.1	
94184	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries from Pinks in PWS				47.8	0.0		47.8		53.6		(5.8)	
94185	Coded Wire Tagging of Wild Pinks for Stock ID				34.8	0.0		34.8		20.2		14.6	

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Financial Summary										
For the Quarter Ending June 30, 1994										
1994 Work Plan										
Project										
Number	Project Description		Authorized		Cumulative Adjustments		Adjusted Authorization		Expenditures/ Obligations	Unobligated Balance
94259	Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon Restoration		324.1		0.0		324.1		250.1	74.0
94279	Subsistence Food Safety Testing		379.2		0.0		379.2		238.7	140.5
94504	Genetic Stock ID of Kenai River Sockeye		262.2		0.0		262.2		233.4	28.8
94007	Site Specific Archeological Restoration		587.0		0.0		587.0	(4)	110.0	477.0
94217	PWS Area Recreation Implementation Plan		76.3		0.0		76.3		80.4	(4.1)
94255	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration		406.1		0.0		406.1		113.6	292.5
94090	Mussel Bed Restoration & Monitoring		681.1		0.0		681.1		266.9	414.2
94507	Symposium Proceedings Publication		69.0		0.0		69.0		1.3	67.7
94139	Salmon Instream Habitat & Stock Restoration		739.7		0.0		739.7		79.3	660.4
94272	Chenega Chinook Release Program		57.4		0.0		57.4		53.2	4.2
94417	Waste Oil Disposal Facilities		232.2		0.0		232.2		0.0	232.2
94244	Seal & Otter Cooperative Subsistence Harvest Assistance		54.5		0.0		54.5		1.2	53.3
94428	Subsistence Restoration Planning		99.2		0.0		99.2		5.0	94.2
94041	Introduced Predator Removal from Islands		84.0		0.0		84.0		0.0	84.0
Total General Restoration Projects			5,260.6		0.0		5,260.6		1,896.5	3,364.1
Monitoring and Research Projects										
94285	Subtidal Sediment Recovery Monitoring		629.2		0.0		629.2		485.8	143.4
94064	Harbor Seal Habitat Use and Monitoring		270.2		0.0		270.2		135.3	134.9
94066	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring		139.3		0.0		139.3		131.6	7.7
94086	Herring Bay Experimental & Monitoring Studies		729.4		0.0		729.4		708.3	21.1
94191	Oil Related Egg & Alevin Mortalities		880.7		0.0		880.7		584.7	296.0
94258	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement		854.9		0.0		854.9		450.6	404.3
94320	Ecosystem Study Plan (PWS System Investigation)		6,375.0		0.0		6,375.0		5,670.6	704.4
94020	Black Oystercatcher Interaction with Intertidal		17.3		0.0		17.3		17.5	(0.2)
94039	Common Murre Population Monitoring		227.1		0.0		227.1		26.8	200.3

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Financial Summary										
For the Quarter Ending June 30, 1994										
1994 Work Plan										
Project										
Number	Project Description		Authorized		Cumulative Adjustments		Adjusted Authorization		Expenditures/ Obligations	Unobligated Balance
94159	Marine Bird & Sea Otter Boat Surveys		145.5		0.0		145.5		106.6	38.9
94246	Sea Otter Recovery Monitoring		207.4		0.0		207.4		120.5	86.9
94506	Pigeon Guillemot Recovery		13.9		0.0		13.9		15.7	(1.8)
94092	Killer Whale Recovery Monitoring		33.7		0.0		33.7		30.4	(6) 3.3
94290	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis & Interpretation		130.2		0.0		130.2		79.6	50.6
94163	Forage Fish Influence on Injured Species		606.6		0.0		606.6		12.0	594.6
94165	Herring Genetic Stock Identification in PWS		42.2		0.0		42.2		3.7	38.5
94199	Institute of Marine Science - Seward Improvements		147.0		0.0		147.0		35.7	111.3
94422	Restoration Plan NEPA Compliance		343.6		0.0		343.6		111.3	232.3
94102	Murrelet Prey & Foraging Habitat in PWS		231.5		0.0		231.5		1.9	229.6
94173	Pigeon Guillemot Recovery Monitoring		201.1		0.0		201.1		0.0	201.1
94425	Marine Mammal Book Publication		20.0		0.0		20.0		0.0	20.0
94427	Experimental Harlequin Duck Breeding Survey		40.4		0.0		40.4		10.5	29.9
Total Monitoring and Research Projects			12,286.2		0.0		12,286.2		8,739.1	- 3,547.1
Difference (see note)			(0.5)		0.0		(0.5)		0.0	(0.5)
Total All Projects			56,200.5		0.0		56,200.5		44,256.4	11,944.1
Notes:										
(1) The spreadsheet used as back up for the court request had a math error										
(2) Total Authorized column represents authorizations approved by the Trustee Council and reflected in court request submittals.										
Adjustments approved by the Trustee Council are reflected in this total.										
(3) Cumulative Adjustments represent agency transfers between project authorizations.										
(4) NOAA \$37.5 expenditure represents FY 93 project activity carried forward to FY 94.										
(5) NOAA \$63.0 expenditure represents FY 93 project close out.										
(6) This expenditure is related to a FY 93 project close out.										

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Financial Summary											
Detail by Agency											
For the Quarter Ending June 30, 1994											
1994 Work Plan											
Project Number	Project Description	Agency	Total Authorized	Cumulative Adjustments	Adjusted Authorization	Expenditures/ Obligations	Unobligated Balance				
Public Information and Administration Projects											
940ED	Executive Director	ADEC	900.7	0.0	900.7	267.0	633.7				
		ADF&G	977.0	0.0	977.0	512.0	465.0				
		ADNR	679.5	0.0	679.5	359.4	320.1				
		USFS	552.7	0.0	552.7	450.6	102.1				
		DOI	166.9	0.0	166.9	48.6	118.3				
		NOAA	188.4	0.0	188.4	3.9	184.5				
			3,465.2	0.0	3,465.2	1,641.5	1,823.7				
RT	Restoration Team Support	ADNR	118.6	0.0	118.6	91.6	27.0				
		ADEC	181.1	0.0	181.1	179.1	2.0				
		ADF&G	130.0	0.0	130.0	124.6	5.4				
		NOAA	54.4	0.0	54.4	124.2	(69.8)				
		USFS	134.4	0.0	134.4	99.1	35.3				
		DOI	58.4	0.0	58.4	50.2	8.2				
			676.9	0.0	676.9	668.8	8.1				
940FC	Financial Committee	ADEC	6.3	0.0	6.3	8.8	(2.5)				
		ADF&G	5.1	0.0	5.1	0.0	5.1				
		ADNR	7.7	0.0	7.7	0.8	6.9				
		DOI	3.8	0.0	3.8	2.4	1.4				
		NOAA	7.7	0.0	7.7	1.6	6.1				
		USFS	8.4	0.0	8.4	4.7	3.7				
			39.0	0.0	39.0	18.3	20.7				
94PAG	Public Advisory Group	ADEC	5.4	0.0	5.4	1.2	4.2				
		USFS	19.8	0.0	19.8	19.8	0.0				
		DOI	18.6	0.0	18.6	5.0	13.6				
			43.8	0.0	43.8	26.0	17.8				
94423	Oil Spill Public Information Center	ADEC	111.6	0.0	111.6	12.3	99.3				
		ADF&G	136.5	0.0	136.5	37.8	98.7				
			248.1	0.0	248.1	50.1	198.0				
Total Public Information and Administration			4,473.0	0.0	4,473.0	2,404.7	2,068.3				

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Financial Summary											
Detail by Agency											
For the Quarter Ending June 30, 1994											
1994 Work Plan											
Project Number	Project Description	Agency	Total Authorized	Cumulative Adjustments	Adjusted Authorization	Expenditures/ Obligations	Unobligated Balance				
Habitat Protection and Acquisition Projects											
94110	Habitat Protection - Data Acquisition & Support	ADEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
		USFS	52.1	0.0	52.1	47.5	4.6				
		ADF&G	113.4	0.0	113.4	55.2	58.2				
		ADNR	450.8	0.0	450.8	225.8	225.0				
		DOI-FWS	48.4	0.0	48.4	10.2	38.2				
			664.7	0.0	664.7	338.7	326.0				
94505	Information Needs for Habitat Protection	ADF&G	137.5	0.0	137.5	129.3	8.2				
		USFS	194.1	0.0	194.1	215.9	(21.8)				
		DOI-FWS	74.5	0.0	74.5	74.9	(0.4)				
			406.1	0.0	406.1	420.1	(14.0)				
94126	Habitat Protection & Acquisition Fund	ADNR	236.9	0.0	236.9	112.5	124.4				
		ADF&G	10.4	0.0	10.4	0.6	9.8				
		USFS	2,613.8	0.0	2,613.8	354.2	2,259.6				
		DOI-FWS	265.1	0.0	265.1	32.6	232.5				
		DOI-NPS	34.2	0.0	34.2	7.4	26.8				
			3,160.4	0.0	3,160.4	507.3	2,653.1				
	Seal Bay/Afognak Land Purchase	ADNR	29,950.0	0.0	29,950.0	29,950.0	0.0				
Total Habitat Protection and Acquisition Projects			34,181.2	0.0	34,181.2	31,216.1	2,965.1				
General Restoration Projects											
94266	Shoreline Assessment & Oil Removal	ADEC	332.5	0.0	332.5	54.1	278.4				
		DOI-NBS	65.6	0.0	65.6	9.9	55.7				
			398.1	0.0	398.1	64.0	334.1				
94137	Stock ID of Chum, Sockeye, Chinook & Coho in PWS	ADF&G	261.6	0.0	261.6	46.4	215.2				
94166	Herring Spawn Deposition & Reproductive Impairment	ADF&G	279.4	0.0	279.4	191.0	88.4				
		NOAA	186.9	0.0	186.9	88.2	98.7				
			466.3	0.0	466.3	279.2	187.1				

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Financial Summary											
Detail by Agency											
For the Quarter Ending June 30, 1994											
1994 Work Plan											
Project Number	Project Description	Agency	Total Authorized	Cumulative Adjustments	Adjusted Authorization	Expenditures/ Obligations	Unobligated Balance				
94184	Coded Wire Tag Recoveries from Pinks in PWS	ADF&G	47.8	0.0	47.8	53.6	(5.8)				
94185	Coded Wire Tagging of Wild Pinks for Stock ID	ADF&G	34.8	0.0	34.8	20.2	14.6				
94259	Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADF&G	189.8	0.0	189.8	168.3	21.5				
		USFS	134.3	0.0	134.3	81.8	52.5				
			324.1	0.0	324.1	250.1	74.0				
94279	Subsistence Food Safety Testing	ADF&G	233.0	0.0	233.0	129.3	103.7				
		NOAA	146.2	0.0	146.2	109.4	36.8				
			379.2	0.0	379.2	238.7	140.5				
94504	Genetic Stock ID of Kenai River Sockeye	ADF&G	262.2	0.0	262.2	233.4	28.8				
94007	Site Specific Archeological Restoration	ADNR	330.3	0.0	330.3	79.6 (4)	250.7				
		USFS	115.2	0.0	115.2	0.0	115.2				
		DOI-FWS	20.4	0.0	20.4	12.0	8.4				
		DOI-NPS	121.1	0.0	121.1	18.4	102.7				
			587.0	0.0	587.0	110.0	477.0				
94217	PWS Area Recreation Implementation Plan	ADNR	43.9	0.0	43.9	41.2	2.7				
		USFS	32.4	0.0	32.4	39.2	(6.8)				
			76.3	0.0	76.3	80.4	(4.1)				
94255	Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration	ADF&G	406.1	0.0	406.1	113.6	292.5				
94090	Mussel Bed Restoration & Monitoring	ADEC	337.9	0.0	337.9	47.4	290.5				
		DOI-NBS	19.5	0.0	19.5	1.2	18.3				
		NOAA	323.7	0.0	323.7	218.3	105.4				
			681.1	0.0	681.1	266.9	414.2				

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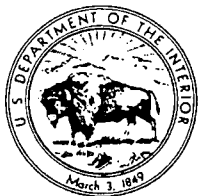
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Financial Summary											
Detail by Agency											
For the Quarter Ending June 30, 1994											
1994 Work Plan											
Project Number	Project Description	Agency	Total Authorized	Cumulative Adjustments	Adjusted Authorization	Expenditures/ Obligations	Unobligated Balance				
94507	Symposium Proceedings Publication	NOAA	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	(1.3)				
		ADEC	69.0	0.0	69.0	0.0	69.0				
			69.0	0.0	69.0	1.3	67.7				
94139	Salmon Instream Habitat & Stock Restoration	ADF&G	372.1	0.0	372.1	20.3	351.8				
		USFS	367.6	0.0	367.6	59.0	308.6				
			739.7	0.0	739.7	79.3	660.4				
94272	Chenega Chinook Release Program	ADF&G	57.4	0.0	57.4	53.2	4.2				
94041	Introduced Predator Removal from Islands	DOI-FWS	84.0	0.0	84.0	0.0	84.0				
94244	Seal & Otter Cooperative Subsistence Harvest Assistance	ADF&G	54.5	0.0	54.5	1.2	53.3				
94417	Waste Oil Disposal Facilities	ADEC	232.2	0.0	232.2	0.0	232.2				
94428	Subsistence Restoration Planning	ADF&G	78.7	0.0	78.7	1.8	76.9				
		USFS	10.3	0.0	10.3	0.0	10.3				
		DOI-NPS	10.2	0.0	10.2	3.2	7.0				
			99.2	0.0	99.2	5.0	94.2				
Total General Restoration Projects			5,260.6	0.0	5,260.6	1,896.5	3,364.1				
Monitoring and Research Projects											
94285	Subtidal Sediment Recovery Monitoring	ADEC	21.4	0.0	21.4	0.0	21.4				
		ADF&G	220.4	0.0	220.4	216.3	4.1				
		NOAA	387.4	0.0	387.4	269.5 (5)	117.9				
			629.2	0.0	629.2	485.8	143.4				
94064	Harbor Seal Habitat Use and Monitoring	ADF&G	270.2	0.0	270.2	135.3	134.9				
94066	Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring	ADF&G	104.9	0.0	104.9	104.5	0.4				
		NOAA	34.4	0.0	34.4	27.1	7.3				
			139.3	0.0	139.3	131.6	7.7				

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Financial Summary											
Detail by Agency											
For the Quarter Ending June 30, 1994											
1994 Work Plan											
Project Number	Project Description	Agency	Total Authorized	Cumulative Adjustments	Adjusted Authorization	Expenditures/ Obligations	Unobligated Balance				
94086	Herring Bay Experimental & Monitoring Studies	ADF&G	729.4	0.0	729.4	708.3	21.1				
94258	Sockeye Salmon Overescapement	ADF&G	854.9	0.0	854.9	450.6	404.3				
94320	Ecosystem Study Plan (PWS System Investigation)	ADF&G	6,232.6	0.0	6,232.6	5,577.4	655.2				
		ADNR	18.0	0.0	18.0	18.0	0.0				
		NOAA	7.0	0.0	7.0	10.6	(3.6)				
		DOI-NBS	32.4	0.0	32.4	0.0	32.4				
		USFS	85.0	0.0	85.0	64.6	20.4				
			6,375.0	0.0	6,375.0	5,670.6	704.4				
94020	Black Oystercatcher Interaction with Intertidal	DOI-FWS	17.3	0.0	17.3	17.5	(0.2)				
94039	Common Murre Population Monitoring	DOI-FWS	227.1	0.0	227.1	26.8	200.3				
94159	Marine Bird & Sea Otter Boat Surveys	DOI-FWS	145.5	0.0	145.5	106.6	38.9				
94246	Sea Otter Recovery Monitoring	DOI-FWS	207.4	0.0	207.4	120.5	86.9				
94506	Pigeon Guillemot Recovery	DOI-FWS	13.9	0.0	13.9	15.7	(1.8)				
94092	Killer Whale Recovery Monitoring	NOAA	33.7	0.0	33.7	30.4	(6) 3.3				
94290	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis & Interpretation	NOAA	130.2	0.0	130.2	79.6	50.6				
94163	Forage Fish Influence on Injured Species	ADF&G	75.4	0.0	75.4	5.1	70.3				
		DOI-FWS	75.8	0.0	75.8	0.0	75.8				
		NOAA	455.4	0.0	455.4	6.9	448.5				
			606.6	0.0	606.6	12.0	594.6				
94165	Herring Genetic Stock Identification in PWS	ADF&G	42.2	0.0	42.2	3.7	38.5				

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Financial Summary											
Detail by Agency											
For the Quarter Ending June 30, 1994											
1994 Work Plan											
Project Number	Project Description	Agency	Total Authorized	Cumulative Adjustments	Adjusted Authorization	Expenditures/ Obligations	Unobligated Balance				
94199	Institute of Marine Science -Seward	ADF&G	58.0	0.0	58.0	18.2	39.8				
	Improvements	DOI-MMS	89.0	0.0	89.0	17.5	71.5				
			147.0	0.0	147.0	35.7	111.3				
94191	Oil Related Egg & Alevin Mortalities	ADF&G	506.5	0.0	506.5	352.4	154.1				
		NOAA	374.2	0.0	374.2	232.3	141.9				
			880.7	0.0	880.7	584.7	296.0				
94425	Marine Mammal Book Publication	NOAA	20.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	20.0				
94173	Pigeon Guillemot Recovery Monitoring	DOI-FWS	201.1	0.0	201.1	0.0	201.1				
94427	Experimental Harlequin Duck Breeding Survey	ADF&G	40.4	0.0	40.4	10.5	29.9				
94102	Murrelet Prey & Foraging Habiata in PWS	DOI-FWS	231.5	0.0	231.5	1.9	229.6				
94422	Restoration Plan NEPA Compliance	ADF&G	50.4	0.0	50.4	30.5	19.9				
		ADNR	5.4	0.0	5.4	1.8	3.6				
		USFS	208.9	0.0	208.9	66.3	142.6				
		DOI-FWS	43.5	0.0	43.5	0.0	43.5				
		DOI-MMS	35.4	0.0	35.4	12.7	22.7				
			343.6	0.0	343.6	111.3	232.3				
Total Monitoring and Research Projects			12,286.2	0.0	12,286.2	8,739.1	3,547.1				
	Difference (see note)		(0.5)		(0.5)		(0.5)				
Total All Projects			56,200.5	0.0	56,200.5	44,256.4	11,944.1				
Notes:											
(1) The spreadsheet used as back up for the court request had a math error											
(2) Total Authorized column represents authorizations approved by the Trustee Council and reflected in Court Request submittals.											
Adjustments approved by the Trustee Council are reflected in this total.											
(3) Cumulative Adjustments represent agency transfers between project authorizations.											
(4) \$37.5 of this expenditure represents FY 93 project activity carried forward to FY 94.											
(5) \$63.0 of this expenditure represents FY 93 project close out.											
(6) This expenditure is related to a FY 93 project close out.											



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
1689 C Street, Suite 100
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-5151

TAKE
PRIDE IN
AMERICA

RECEIVED
OCT 10 1994

SEP 26 1994
JUSTICE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Ms. Claudia Nissley
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
730 Simms Street, #410
Golden, Colorado 80401

Dear Ms. Nissley:

Subject: Proposed Institute of Marine Science (IMS)
Infrastructure Improvement Project in Seward, Alaska

Enclosed is a copy of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) for the subject project signed by the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Department of the Interior (DOI), as well as the two concurring parties to the MOA, the Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science and the City of Seward. A copy of the draft MOA was sent to you with a letter dated September 13, 1994, which explained the basis for the MOA. Also included with the September 13 letter was a map of the area of potential effect, an archeological survey report, an historic properties inventory and evaluation, and a letter from the SHPO indicating concurrence with our definition of the area of potential effect and our determinations of eligibility and effect (letter dated 9/12/94). No changes have been made to the enclosures since they were mailed to you; therefore, they are not included again with this letter.

In her letter of September 12, 1994, the SHPO indicated that her office had reviewed the draft MOA and believed it to be satisfactory and signable by that office if no substantive changes were proposed. The MOA has not changed since the draft was reviewed by the SHPO or since it was mailed to you.

I understand that Andrew Lewis of your office will be reviewing the MOA. Sandra Faulkner, National Park Service-Alaska, and Nancy Swanton, the project manager, both have discussed the proposed project and its time frames with Mr. Lewis, and we have appreciated his guidance.

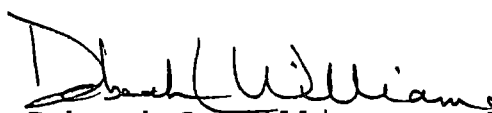
I understand that neither the Record of Decision (ROD) nor a funding decision for the proposed project can be made before this MOA is completed. Therefore, your expedited review of this MOA will be greatly appreciated, as the ROD for the proposed project is scheduled to be issued by October 28, 1994, and a funding decision regarding the project is scheduled for November 2, 1994.

We have been assured by the SHPO that this MOA is not a complicated one, and that it conforms to a format suggested by the Advisory Council.

If you need additional information or have any questions about the enclosed MOA or the proposed project, please contact Ms. Swanton at (907) 271-6622. Timothy Smith of the Alaska SHPO's office also will be happy to provide any information about the MOA and the consultation that has taken place with respect to it. He can be reached at (907) 762-2625.

Thank you very much for your prompt attention to the review of the enclosed MOA for this important project.

Sincerely,



Deborah L. Williams
Special Assistant to the Secretary
for Alaska

Enclosure

cc: Mr. George T. Frampton, Jr.
Assistant Secretary for Fish and
Wildlife and Parks
MS 3156 (MIB)
Washington, D.C. 20240

Ms. Judith Bittner
State Historic Preservation Officer
Alaska Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 107001
Anchorage, Alaska 99510-7001

Ms. Sandra Faulkner
Regional Historic Preservation Officer
National Park Service
2525 Gambell Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-2892

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND
THE ALASKA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
SUBMITTED TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
PURSUANT TO 36 CFR 800
REGARDING CONSTRUCTION OF
THE PROPOSED INSTITUTE OF MARINE SCIENCE INFRASTRUCTURE
IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
SEWARD, ALASKA

WHEREAS, the United State Department of the Interior (DOI), as lead Federal Agency on behalf of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) Trustee Council, proposes to improve the existing research infrastructure at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks Institute of Marine Science (IMS) in Seward, Alaska, to enhance the EVOS Trustee Council's capabilities to study and rehabilitate marine mammals, marine birds, and the ecosystem injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill through the partial funding for the construction of the Proposed Institute of Marine Science Infrastructure Improvement Project (Project);

WHEREAS, the EVOS is comprised of the designees of the Administrator for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, the Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, and the Alaska Attorney General. The EVOS Trustee Council is responsible for decisions relating to the assessment of injuries, uses of the joint restoration funds, and all restoration activities relating to the proposed project.

WHEREAS, the DOI has assumed the responsibilities of Lead Federal Agency on behalf of the EVOS Trustee Council; and

WHEREAS, funding for the project would come, in large part, from EVOS funds; and

WHEREAS, the EVOS Trustee Council decision to fund is dependent upon assurance that the project is in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 470 (NHPA); and

WHEREAS, the DOI has established the project area of potential effect (APE), as defined at 36 CFR 800.2(c), to be the project construction site, both sides of Railway Avenue from Dreamland Bowling Alley (at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Railway Avenue) west to the Lowell Point Creek diversion outlet flume on Lowell Creek Road. The attached map shows the APE.

WHEREAS, the DOI has determined that the construction of the Project may have effects on the Alaska Railroad Depot, Hoben's Park, and the Seward Machine Shop, all as described in the report entitled "Preliminary National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Evaluations of Historic Properties in the Vicinity of the Proposed Seward Marine Center, Seward, Alaska," Karluk Designs, Inc., 1994; and

WHEREAS, the DOI, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4(c), has determined that the above referenced properties are eligible for or already listed in the National Register of Historic Places; and

WHEREAS, the DOI has consulted with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA and its implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800) to resolve the potential adverse effect of Project construction on historic properties; and

WHEREAS, the DOI intends to use the provisions of this MOA to address applicable requirements of the Environmental Impact Statement; and

WHEREAS, the DOI and SHPO have also invited the City of Seward and the Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science to participate in the consultation and to concur in this MOA; and

NOW, THEREFORE, the DOI and the SHPO agree that, upon acceptance of this MOA by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council), and upon the Trustee Council's decision to provide funding for this Project, the DOI shall ensure that the following stipulations are implemented in order to take into account the effects of the Project on historic properties.

Stipulations

I. Visual Effect on historic properties in the vicinity

- A. Design. The DOI shall ensure that continued development of the design of the Project, based on the IMS Infrastructure Improvements/Alaska SeaLife Center Design Program Workbook (Livingston Slone, dated 9/7/94), shall proceed taking into account recommended approaches in the appropriate sections of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (DOI, National Park Service, 1992).
- B. Review. The DOI shall ensure that the SHPO and concurring parties are provided with plans and specifications for the Project--to include but not be limited to building design, lighting, and landscape plans--at 35%, 75%, and 95% design levels, and afford

them thirty (30) calendar days after receipt to comment on such plans and specifications.

- C. Resolving Concerns. The DOI shall consult with the SHPO and concurring parties to resolve any concerns raised with regard to plans and specifications reviewed pursuant to Stipulation I.B. If any such concern is not resolved through such consultation, the DOI shall seek resolution in accordance with Stipulation IV.B.

II. Selection of material sources.

- A. Five potential material sources have been identified. DOI shall consult with the SHPO and concurring parties prior to mining gravel or rock from these or any other sources.

III. Archeological Resources. No archaeological resources exist within the project area (Yarborough, 1994). The Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science will provide a qualified archeologist to monitor the ground-disturbing portions of construction. Should any significant archaeological resources be discovered during construction, work will stop and the SHPO will be contacted immediately, in accordance with 36 CFR 800.11.

IV. Administrative Considerations.

- A. Definition of parties. For the purposes of this MOA the term "parties to this MOA" means the DOI, the SHPO, and the Council, each of which has authority under 36 CFR 800.5(e)(6) to terminate the consultation process upon their representatives' written concurrence in the MOA.
- B. Professional Supervision. The DOI shall ensure that all activities regarding historic properties carried out pursuant to this MOA are carried out by or under the direct supervision of a person or persons meeting, at a minimum, the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards appropriate to discipline. However, nothing in this stipulation may be interpreted to bar the DOI or any agent or contractor of the DOI to utilize the properly supervised service of employees and volunteers who do not meet the above standards.
- C. Alterations to project documents. The DOI shall not alter any other document that has been reviewed and commented on pursuant to this MOA, except to finalize documents commented on in draft, without first affording the SHPO and the Council the opportunity to

review the proposed change and determine whether it shall require that this MOA be amended. If one or more of the above parties determines that an amendment is needed, the parties to this MOA shall consult in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.5(e) to consider such an amendment.

D. Resolving objections.

1. Should any party to this MOA object to any action carried out or proposed by the DOI with respect to the Project or implementation of this MOA, the DOI shall consult with the objecting party to resolve the objection. If after initiating such consultation, the DOI determines that the objection cannot be resolved through consultation, the DOI shall forward all documentation relevant to the objection to the Council, including the DOI proposed response to the objection. Within 30 days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the Council shall exercise one of the following options:
 - a. Advise the DOI that the Council concurs in the DOI's final decision, whereupon the DOI will respond to the objection accordingly;
 - b. Provide the DOI with recommendations, which the DOI shall take into account in reaching a final decision regarding its response to the objection; or
 - c. Notify the DOI that the Council will comment pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6(b), and proceed to comment. The resulting comment shall be taken into account by the DOI in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6(c)(2).
2. Should the Council not exercise one of the above options within 30 days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the DOI may assume the Council's concurrence in its proposed response to the objection.
3. The DOI shall take into account any Council recommendation or comment provided in accordance with this stipulation with reference only to the subject of the objection; the DOI's responsibility to carry out all actions under this MOA that are not the subjects of the objection shall remain unchanged.

4. At any time during implementation of the measures stipulated in this MOA, should an objection pertaining to this MOA be raised by a member of the public, the DOI shall notify the parties to this MOA and take the objection into account, consulting with the objector and, should the objector so request, with any of the parties to this MOA to resolve the objection.
- G. Amendments. Any party to this MOA may propose to the DOI that the MOA be amended, whereupon the DOI shall consult with the other parties to this MOA to consider such an amendment. 36 CFR 800.5(e) shall govern the execution of any such amendment.
- H. Termination.
1. If the DOI determines that it cannot implement the terms of this MOA, or if the SHPO or Council determines that the MOA is not being properly implemented, the DOI, SHPO, or Council may propose to the other parties to the MOA that it be terminated.
 2. The party proposing to terminate this MOA shall so notify all parties to this MOA, explaining the reasons for termination and affording them at least thirty (30) days to consult and seek alternatives to termination.
 3. Should such consultation fail and the MOA be terminated, the DOI shall either:
 - a. Consult in accordance with 36 CFR 800.5(e) to develop a new MOA; or
 - b. Request the comments of the Council pursuant to 36 CFR 800.5(e)(6).

Execution of the MOA by the DOI and the SHPO, its subsequent acceptance by the Council, and implementation of its terms, evidence that the DOI has afforded the Council an opportunity to comment on the DOI Project and its effects on historic properties, and that the DOI has taken into account the effects of its Project on historic properties.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

By: Deborah Williams Date: 9/26/94

ALASKA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By: Judith E. Belton Date: 9/26/94

CONCUR:

CITY OF SEWARD

By: Tyler Jones Date: 9/23/94
Tyler Jones, City Manager

SEWARD ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF MARINE SCIENCE

By: Willard E. Dunham Date: 9/23/94
Willard E. Dunham, President

ACCEPTED: ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

By _____ Date: _____

accordance with 35 U.S.C. 209 and the U.S. Government Patent Licensing Regulation at 37 CFR part 404.

EPA will negotiate the final terms and conditions and grant the exclusive license, unless within 60 days from the date of this Notice the EPA Patent Counsel receives, at the address below, written objections to the grant, together with supporting documentation. The documentation from objecting parties having an interest in practicing the above patents should include an application for exclusive or nonexclusive license with the information set forth in 37 CFR 404.8. The EPA Patent Counsel and other EPA officials will review all written responses and then recommend to the Assistant Administrator for Research and Development, for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or his designee, who has been delegated the authority to issue patent licenses under 35 U.S.C. 207, whether to grant the exclusive license.

DATES: Comments to this notice must be received by the EPA Patent Counsel at the address listed below by November 22, 1994.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Thomas Gorman, Patent Counsel, Office of General Counsel (Mail Code 2376), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460, telephone (202) 260-1339.

Jean C. Nelson,
General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 94-23602 Filed 9-22-94; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

[ER-FRL-4715-6]

Environmental Impact Statements and Regulations; Availability of EPA Comments

Availability of EPA comments prepared September 5, 1994 Through September 9, 1994 pursuant to the Environmental Review Process (ERP), under Section 309 of the Clean Air Act and Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act as amended. Requests for copies of EPA comments can be directed to the Office of Federal Activities at (202) 260-5078.

An explanation of the ratings assigned to draft environmental impact statements (EISs) was published in FR dated April 8, 1994 (59 FR 18807).

Draft EISs

ERP No. D-BLM-A60118-00 Rating EC2, Rangeland Reform 1994 Program, Implementation, Land Acquisition and Permits Approval.

Summary: EPA expressed environmental concerns with the implementation of ecosystem management and standards and guidelines, lack of standard definitions, use of advisory councils, prohibited acts and disqualifications and air quality and conformity under the Clean Air Act. EPA requested that these issues be addressed in the final EIS.

ERP No. D-BLM-K67024-CA Rating EC2, Owen Lake Soda Ash Mining Processing Project, Construction and Operation, COE Section 404, NPDES, Right-of-Way and Conditional-Use Permits, Inyo County, CA.

Summary: EPA expressed environmental concerns due to potential project particulate matter impacts to air quality and the lack of mitigation measures to avoid wetland impacts. EPA requested that these issues be fully discussed in the final EIS.

ERP No. D-FEM-K81021-CA Rating LO, Oakland City Administration Building Project, Construction, Funding and Permit Approval, for Replacement of City Hall in the City Hall Plaza, Oakland, CA.

Summary: EPA expressed a lack of objections but asked that the final EIS more fully discuss the project's conformity under Section 176 of the Clean Air Act.

ERP No. D-FHW-K40204-CA Rating EC2, River Street Widening in Santa Cruz, Improvements from Water Street to Highway 1, Funding and Right-of-Way Grant, Santa Cruz County, CA.

Summary: EPA expressed environmental concerns for potential impacts to water quality from project construction and operation. The final EIS should clearly describe the project's consistency with water quality standards and with the local Basin Plan, as well as consistency with the stormwater permitting provisions of the Clean Water Act.

ERP No. D-NPS-K81131-00 Rating EC2, Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Management of Burros, Implementation, Clark Co., NV and Mohave Co., AZ.

Summary: EPA expressed environmental concerns regarding grazing allotment impacts, funding feasibility and mitigation measures. EPA requested that the final EIS provide additional information on these issues.

ERP No. D-USN-K11065-CA Rating EC2, Lemoore Naval Air Station Realignment, Relocation of 98 Military Construction Projects from Miramar Naval Air Station, Implementation, Lemoore County, CA.

Summary: EPA expressed environmental concerns regarding the lack of a full range of alternatives, air

quality impacts and wetland impacts. EPA requested that these issues be fully discussed in the final EIS.

ERP No. D-VAD-K11056-III Rating EC2, Veterans Affairs Medical and Regional Office Center Relocation to Tripler Army Medical Center, Construction and Renovation, Approval and NPDES Permit, Oahu, HI.

Summary: EPA expressed environmental concerns regarding the lack of a full range of alternatives, air quality impacts and vegetation/wildlife impacts. EPA requested that these issues be fully discussed in the final EIS.

ERP No. DS-BLM-K65139-NV Rating EC2, Stateline Resource Area Land and Resource Management Plan, Additional Alternative, Nye and Clark Counties, NV.

Summary: EPA expressed environmental concerns and the need for additional information on adequate funding and mitigation measures, as well as potential impacts to water quality, soils, biological resources and areas of critical environmental concern.

Final EISs

ERP No. F-AFS-K61025-CA Tahoe Historic Site Master Plan, Implementation, Lake Tahoe Management Unit, Special Use Permit, El Dorado County, CA.

Summary: Review of the Final EIS was not deemed necessary. No formal comment letter was sent to the preparing agency.

ERP No. F-FRC-G05047-AR River Mountain Pumped Storage Hydroelectric Project, FERC No. 10453, Construction, Operation and Maintenance, License, Logan County, AR.

Summary: EPA had no objections to the proposed action. Based upon our review of the information presented, we find that all areas of EPA responsibilities and concerns have been adequately addressed in the final EIS.

Dated: September 20, 1994.

Marshall Cain,

Senior Legal Advisor, Office of Federal Activities.

[FR Doc. 94-23619 Filed 9-22-94; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6560-50-M

[ER-FRL-4715-5]

Environmental Impact Statements; Availability

Responsible Agency: Office of Federal Activities, General Information (202) 260-5078 OR (202) 260-5675. Weekly receipt of Environmental Impact Statements Filed September 12, 1994 Through September 16, 1994 Pursuant to 40 CFR 1506.9.

EIS No. 940380, Draft EIS, AFS, ID, Sloan-Kennally Timber Sale, Harvesting and Regenerating Timber Stands, Implementation, Payette National Forest, McCall Ranger District, Valley County, ID, Due: November 7, 1994, Contact: Linda Fitch (208) 634-0400.

EIS No. 940381, Final EIS, NPS, SD, Wind Cave National Park, General Management Plan (GMP), Implementation, Black Hills, Custer County, SD, Due: October 24, 1994, Contact: Wayne Gardner (303) 989-2833.

EIS No. 940382, Final EIS, NPS, SD, Jewel Cave National Monument General Management Plan (GMP), Implementation, Black Hills National Forest, Custer County, SD, Due: October 24, 1994, Contact: Wayne Gardner (303) 989-2833.

EIS No. 940383, Draft EIS, FHW, IN, I-65 Reconstruction Project, from the Ohio River to IN-311 at Sellersburg, Funding and COE Section 404 Permit, Clark County, IN, Due: November 9, 1994, Contact: Steve Cecil (317) 232-5468.

EIS No. 940384, Draft EIS, ICC, ME, Skinner and Vanceboro Rail Line (Docket No. AB-213 Sub No. 4) Abandonment or Discontinuation Project, Implementation, Franklin, Somerset, Piscataquis, Penobscot, Aroostook and Washington Counties, ME, Due: November 7, 1994, Contact: Phyllis Johnson-Ball (207) 927-6213.

EIS No. 940385, Draft EIS, AFS, TX, Texas National Forests and Grasslands Revised Land and Resource Management Plan, Implementation, several counties, TX, Due: December 15, 1994, Contact: Alan G. Newman (409) 639-8501.

EIS No. 940386, Final EIS, DOE, OH, Fernald Environmental Management Project (FEMP), Operable Unit 4 Remedial Investigation Feasibility Study, Implementation, City of Cincinnati, Butler and Hamilton Counties, OH, Due: October 24, 1994, Contact: Gary Stegner (513) 648-3153.

EIS No. 940387, Draft EIS, FHW, PA, US 219 Transportation Project, Improvement from I-68 to Somerset and US 219 to Meyersdale, Funding, Somerset County, PA, Due: November 14, 1994, Contact: Manuel A. Mark (717) 782-3461.

EIS No. 940389, Final EIS, EPA, FL, Tampa Bay Area Ocean Draggd Material Disposal Site (ODMDS) Designation for Material Not Suitable for Beach Nourishment and Other Suitable Disposal Options, Offshore Tampa, FL, Due: October 24, 1994, Contact: W. Bowman Crum (404) 347-3555.

EIS No. 940390, Draft Supplement, FHW, TX, TX-161 Construction, Updated Information on I-20 to TX-183, Funding, Coast Guard Section 10 Permit and Possible COE Section 404 Permit, Dallas County, TX, Due: November 7, 1994, Contact: John E. Inabinet (512) 482-5988.

EIS No. 940391, Final EIS, FHW, ND, North Dakota 1806 Transportation Improvements, from the Heart River Bridge in Mandan to Fort Lincoln State Park, Funding and COE 404 Permit, Morton County, ND, Due: October 24, 1994, Contact: George A. Jensen (701) 250-4204.

EIS No. 940392, Final EIS, FHW, CA, CA-180 Transportation Project, Construction, between Temperance Avenue and Cove Road, Funding and COE Section 404 Permit, Fresno County, CA, Due: November 7, 1994, Contact: Dennis A. Scovill (916) 551-1307.

EIS No. 940393, Final EIS, DOI, AK, Institute of Marine Science Infrastructure Improvement, Long-Term Research and Monitoring of the Ecosystem affected by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, Funding, Seward, AK, Due: October 24, 1994, Contact: Nancy K. Swanton (907) 271-6822.

EIS No. 940394, Final EIS, FTA, CA, Los Angeles Eastside Corridor Transportation Improvement, Los Angeles Central Business District to just east of Atlantic Boulevard, Funding, NPDES and COE Section 404 Permits, Los Angeles County, CA, Due: October 24, 1994, Contact: Robert Horn (415) 744-3118.

Amended Notices

EIS No. 940349, Draft EIS, UAF, AK, Alaska Military Operations Areas (MOAs) Temporary MOAs Conversion to Permanent MOAs; New MOAs Creation; MOAs Modification; Supersonic Aircraft Operations and Routine Flying Training, Joint/Combined Flying Training and Major Flying Exercises Activities, Elmendorf Air Force Base, AK, Due: October 31, 1994, Contact: Major G. Virgil Hanson (907) 552-1807.

Published FR-08-26-94—Review period extended.

Dated: September 20, 1994.

Marshall Cain,

Senior Legal Advisor, Office of Federal Activities.

[FR Doc. 94-23618 Filed 9-22-94; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6850-60-U

[OPP-30361B; FRL-4910-1]

Gardens Alive Inc.; Approval of a Pesticide Product Registration

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice announces Agency approval of an application submitted by Gardens Alive Incorporation, to register the pesticide product A-Maizing Lawn, containing an active ingredient not included in any previously registered product pursuant to the provisions of section 3(c)(5) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: By mail: Cynthia Gilles-Parker, Product Manager (PM) 22, Registration Division (7505C), Office of Pesticide Programs, 401 M St., SW., Washington, DC 20460. Office location and telephone number: Rm. 229, CM #2, Environmental Protection Agency, 1921 Jefferson Davis Hwy., Arlington, VA 22202, (703-305-5540).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA issued a notice, published in the Federal Register of May 10, 1994 (59 FR 24151), which announced that Gardens Alive Inc., 5100 Schenley Place, Lawrenceburg, IN 47025, had submitted an application to register the pesticide product A-Maizing Lawn (EPA File Symbol 56872-R), containing the active ingredient maize gluten meal at 100 percent, an active ingredient not included in any previously registered product.

The application was approved on June 7, 1994, as A-Maizing Lawn for use on turfgrass and ornamentals (EPA Registration Number 56872-1).

The Agency has considered all required data on risks associated with the proposed use of maize gluten meal, and information on social, economic, and environmental benefits to be derived from use. Specifically, the Agency has considered the nature of the chemical and its pattern of use, application methods and rates, and level and extent of potential exposure. Based on these reviews, the Agency was able to make basic health safety determinations which show that use of maize gluten meal when used in accordance with widespread and commonly recognized practice, will not generally cause unreasonable adverse effects to the environment.

More detailed information on this registration is contained in an EPA Pesticide Fact Sheet on maize gluten meal.

11.5.8C



United States Department of the Interior



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
c/o Nancy K. Swanton
949 East 36th Avenue, Room 603
Anchorage, Alaska 99508-4302

SEP 28 1994

RECEIVED
OCT 5 1994

James R. Ayers
Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street, Suite 402
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Dear Mr. Ayers:

Enclosed are letters and public hearing testimony received during the public comment period for the draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Proposed Institute of Marine Science Infrastructure Improvement Project. The comments in these letters and testimony pertain to the propriety of the proposed project.

While the propriety of the project, including the possible use of *Exxon Valdez* oil spill settlement funds, is a significant issue to be addressed with public input, it is not an environmental issue for purposes of the EIS; thus, it is not analyzed in detail in the document. However, because the issue is one of importance, I request that the enclosed letters and testimony be forwarded to Trustee Council members for consideration.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Nancy K. Swanton
EIS Project Manager

Enclosures



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Alaska Region

P.O. Box 21628
Juneau, AK 99802-1628

Reply to: 1590 Oil Spill

Date: August 5, 1994

Nancy K. Swanton
IMS/EIS Project Manager
U.S. Department of the Interior
949 E. 36th Ave., Room 603
Anchorage, AK 99508-4302

Dear Ms. Swanton:

We have reviewed the June, 1994 Draft Environmental Impact Statement concerning the proposed Institute of Marine Sciences (IMS) Infrastructure Improvement Project at Seward, Alaska. Personnel from the Forest Service have attended several meetings concerning the proposed infrastructure improvement project and have provided specific comments to Livingston Slone Inc., the contract designers and to representatives from the Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science (SAAMS). Thus, our comments in this letter will be more general in nature.

In the second floor space needs, there are identified space needs for ecosystem modeling and oceanography. What duplication exists in the 1994 Trustee Council funded work in Prince William Sound for these two activities? The Trustee Council specifically funded ecosystem modeling and oceanographic work with the University of Alaska and the Prince William Sound Science Center in 1994 and more is proposed in 1995.

In several locations throughout the document, the statement is made that revenue from public education and visitation would be used to help offset the operation costs of the proposed improvements. Several times at Trustee Council meetings, it has been presented that revenue from the project would provide complete funding for future operation and maintenance costs and that the Trustee Council would just be committing to initial construction costs. Has this premise changed? An additional consideration is the scenario that the project is not self-sufficient. Does SAAMS presently or will a yet to be determined operating board be organized to cover any shortfalls in operating and maintenance costs if they occur?

Which Trustee Council agencies have committed to participate in either the research or rehabilitation activities at the IMS facility? It would seem that if Trustee Council Agencies committed to conducting research or monitoring activities at the facility, perhaps existing overhead costs for floor space, etc. presently included in projects funded by the Trustee Council could be reduced.



Caring for the Land and Serving People

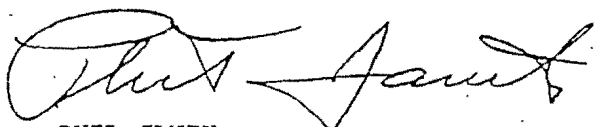
FS-6200-28b(3/92)

The two-person research submersible and the associated 130-foot research vessel/tender proposed to be purchased as part of the project seems to be very costly. It would perhaps be more cost efficient to lease the use of a submersible and tender vessel. Leasing would eliminate the initial investment costs, the operation and maintenance costs, and the need to find other contractual uses for the vessels when not in use.

If the project is funded by the Trustee Council and other funding obtained from private sources for construction, coordination and integration with other existing research facilities will be essential, such as with the Auke Bay Laboratory and the Prince William Sound Science Center.

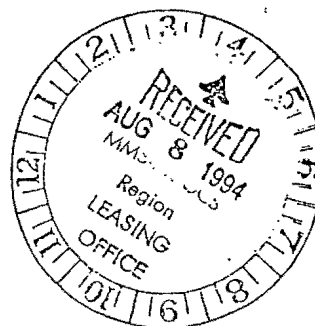
If you have any questions, please contact Dave Gibbons at (907) 586-8784.

Sincerely;



PHIL JANIK
Regional Forester

cc: Trustee Council



REC-8/15/94



United States Department of Interior

NATIONAL BIOLOGICAL SURVEY
Washington, DC 20240

MEMORANDUM

AUG 1994

To: Nancy K. Swanton
EIS Project Manager
Proposed IMS Infrastructure Improvement Project
Department of Interior, Anchorage, Alaska

From: *Doyle Frederick*
for H. Ronald Pulliam, Director

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the
Proposed Infrastructure Improvements at the Institute
of Marine Science (IMS), Seward, Alaska - Review
Comments

This is in response to your request to comment on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Proposed Infrastructure Improvements at the Institute of Marine Science (IMS), Seward, Alaska. Upon review of the document, our comments will be restricted to issues related to the research component of the project.

We believe that the IMS project will provide a needed site to facilitate research on marine mammal and bird health issues. In addition, its unique abilities to maintain marine animals because of its saltwater system will provide facilities and opportunities for research that do not presently exist. These two aspects of the proposed action will have a positive impact on the marine resources of the Northern Gulf of Alaska. However, our understanding, based both on statements in the introduction (Chapter 1.1) and from numerous meetings, is that the research role of the proposed project will be much greater. It is unclear from the document if additional research emphases will be included and, if so, how these activities will impact existing ecological, population, and species research being conducted in the northern Gulf of Alaska. Also, it is not clear what need or roles the submersible and 130-foot research vessel will fill. This may be a programmatic issue and inappropriate for discussion through the EIS process, but we believe it warrants future discussion.



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Upper Colorado Region
Glen Canyon Environmental Studies
P.O. Box 22459
Flagstaff, Arizona 86002-2459
~~July 1, 1994~~

Ms. Nancy K. Swanton
Program Manager
United States Department of the Interior
Office of the Secretary
949 East 36th Avenue
Room 603
Anchorage, AK 99508-4302

Dear Ms. Swanton:

Thank you for providing me with a copy of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement entitled Proposed IMS Infrastructure Improvement Project, Seward, Alaska, dated June 1994. I have found the document very well written and informative. The objective of the document is stated as being: (1) to improve the existing research infrastructure at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks (UAF) Institute of Marine Sciences (IMS) in Seward, Alaska; (2) to enhance the EVOS Trustee Council's capabilities to study and rehabilitate marine mammals and marine birds; and (3) the ecosystem injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The document specifically addresses the development of a research facility and the alternatives associated with that project.

Overall the document provides a very good explanation of the options and alternatives. However there are several items that may require some additional thought and input.

1. Data Management and Reports. It is my assumption that the IMS facility would provide a common location for all technical reports and data that are developed through the restoration program. It is essential that the library that is developed at the IMS be designed to handle the large volumes of information that is to be generated (and already has).

Consistent with this statement is the need to ensure that a portion of the IMS facility be designed to handle the large volumes of data, both in hard copy and computer form. In our handling of the Grand Canyon data sets we are currently developing an archival program to handle the information. This program is part of a larger Scientific Information Management Program that guides the collection and maintenance of information collected. This is essential for future scientists, researchers, and decision-makers.

2. Geographic Information System. A good way to consider handling the data and its location, and a positive way to show the public the overlays and areas of concern is through a

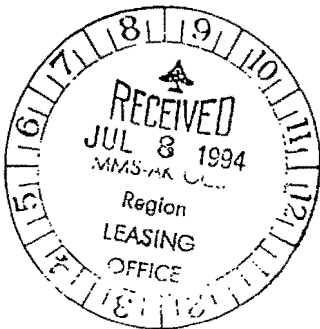
Geographic Information System. We are in the processing of developing one for the Colorado River and the Grand Canyon. The long-term benefit of being able to not only document sampling location sites but also overlay specific study impacts is tremendous. I would strongly urge the IMS development group to consider this element in the proposed structure.

3. Public Education. This must be a high priority. The question is whether it should be a drive in facility as identified in the EIS or whether it should operate on more of an information dissemination office is what needs to be considered. One idea that you may wish to consider is if a "public coordinator" could be part of the IMS staff in Seward to show those publics around that wander by and that another coordinator for distribution of information be established to mail out/computer link materials to other interested publics and researchers.

It is important that the information be provided to the public and outreach is the way to do that. Outreach today though can mean a whole plethora of ideas ranging from computer downlinks, CD-ROM, airport displays, to annual meetings/symposia. The money may be better spent once the specific objectives of the public outreach is better defined.

4. Direction. No discussion is really held on the management of the IMS infrastructure. Is this to be accomplished by the University of Alaska? Will it be associated with a National Biological Survey or National Marine Fishery coordinator also?
5. Equipment. The justification for the purchase of a submersible seems a bit lacking. Equipment of this sort might be better off leased. Savings in time, money, liability and upkeep could be better off allocated to cooperative student and other research programs.

I appreciate the opportunity to offer my comments. I am very interested in the progress you are making as I believe that it has a great deal of applicability to efforts going on in the Colorado River and the Western United States. I hope that you will provide me a copy of the final documents. Thanks.



Sincerely,

David L. Wegner

David Wegner
Glen Canyon Environmental
Studies

Sierra Club
241 East Fifth Avenue, Suite 205
Anchorage AK 99501
(907) 276-4048; fax (907) 258-6807

August 8, 1994

Ms. Nancy Swanton
EIS Project Manager
IMS Infrastructure Improvement Project
U.S. Department of the Interior
949 East 36th Avenue, Room 603
Anchorage AK 99508

RE: Proposed IMS Infrastructure Improvement Project, Seward,
Alaska -- Draft Environmental Impact Statement, June 1994

Dear Ms. Swanton,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the DEIS for the proposed Institute of Marine Science Infrastructure Improvement Project in Seward. The Sierra Club favors Alternative III, the "No Action" alternative.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Funding Not Justified

Most of the planned funding for the proposed project is to come from Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) restoration funds. However, the need for this project to restore oil spill injuries has not been demonstrated.

The "Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree" between the United States and the State of Alaska (March 13, 1991) states "The Governments shall jointly use all natural resource damage recoveries for purposes of restoring, replacing, enhancing, rehabilitating or otherwise acquiring the equivalent of natural resources injured as a result of the Oil Spill and the reduced or lost services provided by such resources" (Section V-A, page 12). The "Agreement and Consent Decree" with Exxon Corporation further describes the legal uses of the settlement, including the most relevant portion "(5) to reimburse or pay costs incurred by the United States or the State or both after March 12, 1991 to assess injury resulting from the Oil Spill and to plan, implement, and monitor the restoration, rehabilitation, or replacement of Natural Resources, natural resource services, or archaeological sites and artifacts injured, lost, or destroyed as a result of the Oil Spill, or the acquisition of equivalent resources or services;" (Paragraph 10, pages 9-11).

The construction of this facility does not meet these definitions of restoration. Further research into EVOS injuries, recovery and restoration are clearly legal uses of restoration funds.

However, using EVOS restoration funds to construct a research facility would be legal only if the facility is found to be necessary to conduct essential EVOS research. There has been no such finding. In fact, there is no clear tie between the facility and any particular research. Any advantages of such a facility for conducting non-EVOS related research does not justify expenditure of EVOS funds.

Need for Facility Not Demonstrated

In fact, the need for this facility has not been demonstrated at all -- neither for Exxon Valdez Oil Spill research, nor for any research. The appropriate approach to expenditure of funds would have been as follows: 1) plan the needed research; 2) assess the available facilities for conducting the needed research; 3) assess any gaps in necessary facilities; and 4) decide the most cost effective way to fill these gaps. This proposed facility took the exact opposite approach. First a tourist attraction was planned. When funding proved unavailable, the facility promoters next sought EVOS funds, and eventually redesigned the plans to be more appealing to the EVOS Trustees. The need for the facility -- either for EVOS research or for other research -- was never demonstrated. The facility is a solution to a non-existent problem. Alaska already has marine research facilities in Kodiak, in Cordova, and at its University campuses. There is no explanation of what research needs cannot be filled using these existing facilities. There are no alternatives in the DEIS which examine the possibility of expanding any of these other existing facilities.

Revenue Projections Overly Optimistic

The proposed institute's plans for financial self-sufficiency are based on a long list of rosy assumptions. If one or more of these assumptions does not prove correct, the State will have a white elephant on its hands. Some examples:

Visitation: Operating funds would plummet if the cruise ship lines decide not to patronize the facility. (Even if they do patronize it, they would have the power to demand extraordinary cuts in the cost of tickets for their passengers.) Also, the proposed visitation rate from South Central Alaska residents seems highly inflated.

Animal rehabilitation: Contracts for spill response capacity certainly cannot be assumed. Mobile units are far more appropriate for spill response in Alaska than a facility that is fixed in one place -- a place that may prove to be very far away from an actual spill. The DEIS acknowledges that "Because these sources of revenue are somewhat speculative at this time, an income estimate of \$150,000 estimate [sic] for wildlife rehabilitation programs was used. It is clearly possible and

probably that this number could be higher when a certified facility is in place." It is clearly possible, also, that it could be lower or non-existent.

Animal rehabilitation is extremely expensive per animal, and could prove very costly to facility operations. Rehabilitation during the Exxon Valdez oil spill cost \$80,000 per otter. Evidence indicates that fewer than half these released otters survived the first winter. Release of rehabilitated animals is also very risky to wild animal populations. Evidence strongly indicates that the otters rehabilitated during the Exxon Valdez oil spill introduced disease to wild populations in Prince William Sound. Survival rates for birds and their effect on wild populations is completely unknown.

Combining animal rehabilitation with research and tourist facilities also provides a strong potential for abuse. The demands for animals for research and for public display could put considerable pressure on facility operators to keep rehabilitated animals at the facility rather than release them.

Research: The construction of this proposed facility would create a large and permanent demand for grants from the Trustee Council -- both to justify the use of EVOS funds for construction, and to pay for operation and maintenance. Strong political pressure on the Trustees to fund the Institute's research projects is likely.

What happens if revenues from visitors or animal rehabilitation fall short of the optimistic projections? The answer is that the facility operators will turn even more desperately to the EVOS Trustee Council -- and also to the State Legislature. The facility will be under severe internal pressure to capture more funds from the EVOS Trustee Council, no matter how limited the value of further EVOS research. Operational appropriations from the State Legislature would likely come at the expense of operating funds for the University and other existing facilities.

Alaska has a history of boom and bust economies. The State has spent billions of dollars on capital projects which will be very difficult or impossible to maintain and operate as oil revenues decrease. Existing University of Alaska facilities are in a precarious long-term financial position. It does not make sense to use public funds to subsidize this large and risky new capital expansion.

Sincerely,

Pamela Brodie

Pamela Brodie
Alaska Rainforest Coordinator





ALASKA CENTER *for the* ENVIRONMENT

519 West 8th Avenue, Suite 201 • Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 274-3621 • fax: 274-8733

August 1, 1994

Ms. Nancy Swanton
EIS Project Manager
IMS Infrastructure Improvement Project
US Dept. of the Interior
949 East 36th Avenue, Room 603
Anchorage, AK 99508-4302

re: DEIS Comments (*Infrastructure, Seward*)

Dear Ms. Stanton:

On behalf of Alaska Center for the Environment, I am providing comments on your DEIS. At ACE we feel that this project does not merit dollars that are so desperately needed to protect waters that were damaged in the Spill.

We support Alternative III (No Action) and believe that there are many other projects and ways that the money can be better spent. We would be happy to furnish you with a list of these if you wish.

Sincerely,

Caryl Boehnert

Caryl Boehnert
Western Gulf Coordinator
Alaska Rainforest Campaign

cc: Trustee Council



K. Baxter
P.O. Box 243660
Anchorage, Alaska 99524

Ms. Nancy Swanton
EIS Project Manager
IMS Infrastructure Improvement Project
U.S. DOI
949 East 36th Ave, Room 603
Anchorage, AK 99508-4302

Dear Ms. Swanton,

28 July 1994

This letter is in response to the draft EIS prepared to evaluate the proposed IMS facility in Seward. While I believe that your analysis captures most of the potential impacts that may result from the new IMS facility, I am concerned about your analysis of the socio-economic aspects and with the gloss-over of impacts caused by acquiring a research vessel that will belong to the facility. The DEIS states that a vessel may be acquired, and I know that there have been lengthy discussions and campaigns to ensure that a vessel and submersible are acquired. Given that there is a strong likelihood that such a vessel would be acquired, it seems appropriate to discuss the effects. The analysis of effects should consider that the acquisition of such a vessel will be in direct competition with boat operators in south-central Alaska. There are several vessels that regularly compete for contracts to take agency scientists into PWS or the AK Peninsula and even the Alutians to do their research. A vessel owned by IMS would be in direct competition with these small businesses and would have adverse economic effects. I assume that the specifications of the desired vessel are not immediately available in Seward, however, it is also reasonable to assume that there are vessel operators willing to acquire or modify vessels to meet the need - it would be in their benefit to do so. To summarize this point, your analysis should show the effects of acquiring or not acquiring (which would show additional economic effects that you have overlooked) a research vessel as IMS property.

Similarly, there is another economic impact that will be caused by the expanded facility to other research institutes such as Prince William Sound Research Center or the Auke Bay laboratory that must compete for Oil Spill funded projects or NFS contracts. The analysis fails to discuss the potential impact to the other research facilities, and their communities, that regularly conduct research in Alaska.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. I do not wish to be placed on a mailing list. I will have access to a final document through other sources and am anxious to see a more complete analysis.

Sincerely,

K. Baxter

Raymond & Wanita

Williamson

19941 2 way st

Anderson, CA 96007

EVOS Oil Spill Public Info Center

645 g street

Anchorage, AK 99501

JUL 05 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Gentlemen:

After studying the draft EIS
for proposed INS Infrastructure
Improvement Project, Seward, we
recommend Alternative II.

We are land owners in Alaska
and have closely studied all
proposals concerning rehabilitation
of areas affected by the accidental
oil spill.

We do not believe it is in
the public interest to enhance
prior existing conditions at
the expense of the public or
Exxon Corporation by initiating
new projects at public/Exxon
expense. The incident was an
accident.

Sincerely,

Raymond & Wanita Williamson

P.O. Box 1185
Cordova, Alaska 99574
August 8, 1994

Ms. Nancy Swanton
EIS Project Manager
IMS Infrastructure Improvement Project
U.S. Dept. of the Interior
949 East 36th Avenue, Room 603
Anchorage, AK 99508-4302



Submitted by fax: 271-6507

RE: Comments on the DRAFT EIS for the IMS Infrastructure Improvement Project

We may have missed it, but we did not find a new review of the initial assumptions made on this project in light of the changes in scope and the Trustee Council's direction for a new review. In particular, was a new review done of those assumptions related to the economic costs for running the facility after it is built (i.e., revenues from visitation by Alaskans and tour companies, expected memberships; and expenditures)?

We are very supportive of research activities in Alaska. However, we question the need or cost-effectiveness of maintaining a facility as large as the one identified in the preferred alternative. We have spoken with marine mammal researchers in the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service who state they have no interest in doing captive mammal research projects. We're sure there are some worthy projects but fear the facility will not support itself from the revenue sources listed.

We also want to call attention to the expected cruise ship visitation numbers. Given a choice between seeing a sea lion and puffins in the wilds of Kenai National Fjords and going to a captive facility, we believe the vast majority of visitors will choose the Fjords visit, even if it is more expensive. A trip to Alaska is generally a once a life visit.

Rehabilitation of marine mammals is listed as a minor revenue source in the first few years of the facility's operation, but, in later years, this source becomes more critical for the facility's balance sheet staying in the black. How much is now spent in Alaska on rehabilitation? Is it really plausible that \$300,000 will be spent by some entity annually on rehabilitation in Seward? We doubt that oil companies or other sources will be able or willing to support the level of funding assumed in the balance sheet. While rehabilitation has a place in education and research, in our view, it is neither cost-effective nor

necessarily good for the animals. It makes people feel good, it can teach us about animals, but for mass numbers, particularly of sea otters, it has not been successful. On the contrary, it can pose risks for entire mammal populations through transfer of diseases.

We noticed that the estimated construction costs for this project have increased to what may, or may not be a more realistic figure of 47.5 million. In Alaska, it seems all construction projects exceed their estimates by at least 20%. Is there any contingency in these plans or, alternatively, are there plans to scale down the facility should construction costs escalate?

If this facility were to be built entirely with private funds, we would not raise objections. Many people have put a lot of work into this ambitious project which certainly has some positive possibilities for research and education. We understand the Dept. of Justice is reviewing this project to ensure that any Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement monies used are spent only on "appropriate and legally permissible" items. We find the lines indistinguishable between the "research" and "visitor attraction" portion of this project and, therefore, question its validity as a restoration expense.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

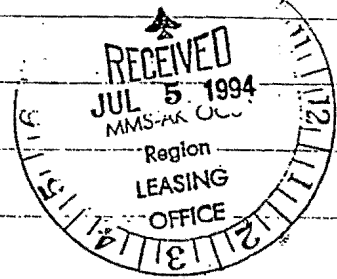


Nancy Bird and Karl Becker
Commercial salmon seine permit holders
Prince William Sound

JUNE 24, 1994

TO: Ms NANCY SWANTON

FROM: RICHARD A. LINK,



HAVING JUST COMPLETED READING THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT ON THE PROPOSED IMS INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT, AND LISTENING TO MY CO-WORKERS COMMENTS. I HAVE COME TO THE CONCLUSION, THAT IN NO WAY SHOULD WE BE SPENDING 25 MILLION DOLLARS TO REHABILITATE A FEW SEA BIRDS OR MAMMALS. THIS MONEY COULD BE PUT TO A LOT BETTER USE IN OUR EDUCATION SYSTEM, HIRING MORE TEACHERS (SO THAT THE TEACHER/STUDENT ~~RATIO~~ RATIO ISN'T OVER 30 AS IN SOME CLASSROOMS THIS YEAR.)

YOU PEOPLE HAVE A GOOD IDEA IN A MARINE STUDIES FACILITY BUT I'M NOT WILLING TO SPEND MILLIONS TAKING CARE OF OILY BIRDS OR MAMMALS WHICH WILL HAVE A HIGH MORTALITY ANYWAY.

I AM THEREFORE, OPTING FOR ALTERNATIVE III "NO ACTION"

RICHARD A. LINK
P.O. BOX 3178
SITKA ALASKA

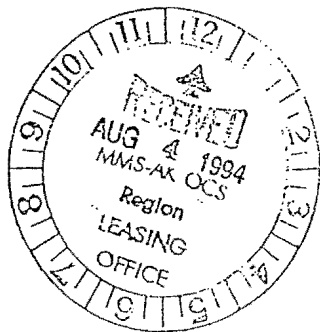
THANK YOU
Richard A. Link
P.S. PLEASE KEEP ME INFORMED

Aug 3, 1994

Dear Persons:

I want to see the
Alaska Sea Life Center built
in Seward. This facility should
be built with focus on research
and consideration for education.

The balance of the Exxon
Spill monies should be spent for
land acquisition in the impact
area.



Sincerely,
Gary A. O'Connor
Biologist M.A.
Seward, AK

Mary W. Andrus
3700 McGregor Lane
Dripping Springs, TX 78620

RECEIVED
JUL 14 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPI
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

Gentlemen and Ladies:

The Alaska Sea Life Center, thinly disguised by its promoters as a "research and rehabilitation center," has been characterized by its critics as "Sea World North." These individuals are concerned lest, in an effort to attract tourist dollars, the center will capture from the wild (ostensibly for "research") more and larger marine mammals.

I appreciate the insight of the Oil Spill Trustee Council in its refusal to fund the center. It seems unlikely that the place will evolve into a serious research facility; the temptation to capitalize on the tourist trade will be too great to resist.

Sincerely yours,

Mary W. Andrus

This letter is
one of numerous
received (same
wording, signed
by different
individuals).

2715 21st Street #4

Sacramento, Ca 95818-3154

June 27, 1994

Ms Nancy Swanton

EIS Project Manager

949 East 36th Ave., Rm 603

Anchorage, Alaska 99508-4302

Dear Ms Swanton;

For some reason, unknown to me, I received the information on an improvement for the city of Seward. I did read the three proposals that are described in the circular sent to me and I do have an opinion although, as I said, I have no idea why I received this information in the first place.

I am against the first suggestion as it is not for any help for animals as much as it is to get some people to visit Seward and bring in money. If the resources are limited as you say in the third alternative, then by all means I would choose the second one as the animals and sea mammals certainly need help with the kind of behavior that we have from the irresponsible such as Exxon Oil. The will not only cost less but it will be for the good of sea life which is what is supposed to be intended for in the first place. Exxon is certainly not paying to get facilities for an influx of tourists to Seward and no one should be asked to help out one particular area either so I would vote for #2 on this matter.

Yours truly,

Shirley Bowen
Shirley Bowen

6/26/94

Dear Ms. Swanton:

I'm writing to urge
support of Alternative III
or No Action in the EIS.

I feel that the proposed
IMS Infrastructure Improvement
project is just another instance
where animals would be
exploited to make certain
entrepreneurs rich!

Exxon's record with the
March 1989 oil spill off
Prince William Sound is
deplorable! Exxon is now
busy taking their name off
their oil tankers so as to
avoid more liability damages
from this 5 yr. old disaster
and the great Governor of
Alaska is busy trying to
"develop" Alaska at the

expense of the wildlife
Too much precious wildlife
was lost Forever March 1989
And Developers now hope
the Exxon Valdez Disaster
will help fund an Alaskan
Entertainment park. Again
the Real victims are the
marine mammals.

Let's leave them alone!
Enough damage that will
Never be able to be Repaired
has been done to the
Alaskan wildlife population

I vote No to No New
Research/Wildlife Rehab. + public
education visitor facilities ~~to~~ ~~be~~
to be constructed on the IMS
Seward Marine Center site or
elsewhere at this time.

Alaska doesn't need a "Sea
World North!"

Lancy O'Donnell

11.5.88

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

ORIGINAL

RECEIVED
OCT 05 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

PROPOSED IMS INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

Seward, A

Please see
pages 12, 13, & 15

Public Hear

July 26, 1

Alaska Stenotype Reporters

550 West Seventh Avenue, Suite 1320
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Phone (907) 276-1680
FAX (907) 276-8016

Fred M. Getty, RPR
Rick D. McWilliams, RPR



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Seward, Alaska

Public Hearing

July 26, 1994

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Phone (907) 276-1680
FAX (907) 276-8016

Fred M. Getty, RPR
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1 A P P E A R A N C E S

2 APPEARANCES:

3 Nancy Swanton
Project Manager
4 Department of the Interior

5 Barry Roth
Solicitor's Office
6 Department of the Interior

7 Kenneth J. Havran, Ph.D.
Office of Environmental Policy and
8 Compliance
Department of the Interior

9 Kim Sundberg
10 Alaska Department of Fish and Game

11 Maureen Simms
Gary Hayward
12 Dames & Moore

13 Louisa Moore
Gordon Lewis
14 Jon Isaacs & Associates

15 Milton Lim
Kurt Gahnberg
16 Transpo Group

17 Alex Swiderski
State of Alaska
18 Office of the Attorney General

19 Leif Selkregg
Heery International

20 Debra Hankinson
21 Livingston Slone, Inc.

22

23

24

25

P R O C E E D I N G S

1
2 MS. SWANTON: Like to welcome you to the
3 hearing. This hearing is being conducted by the U.S.
4 Department of the Interior on the draft environmental
5 impact statement for proposed improvements to the
6 Institute of Marine Science here in Seward. I should have
7 done this earlier, but my name is Nancy Swanton. I'm the
8 department's project manager for this environmental impact
9 statement. And I have been designated to chair this
10 hearing tonight. I'm pleased to see you all here, and I
11 appreciate your coming out.

12 Other hearing panel members tonight include Barry
13 Roth from the Department of the Interior's Solicitor's
14 office, Ken Havran from the Department's Office of
15 Environmental Policy and Compliance and Kim Sundberg from
16 the State Department of Fish and Game. Kim has worked
17 with us real closely on this environmental impact
18 statement and actually on the project. So we thought it
19 would be good to have him sit in as a panel member
20 tonight.

21 As many of you already know, a number of project
22 team members are present at the hearing as well, and I
23 hope you had an opportunity to chat with some of them. I
24 could -- if I forget some of you, you are going to have to
25 stand up and introduce yourselves. But, we do have

1 Maureen Simms -- and you might want to just raise your
2 hands. Gary Hayward from Dames & Moore. Dames & Moore
3 has the contract to write the environmental impact
4 statement. Louisa Moore and Gordon Lewis, who put
5 together the social and economic and cultural and
6 historical sections of the impact statement. And land
7 use. Gordon did the land use section.

8 You have already met Milton Lim and Kurt Gahnberg
9 from Transpo. They put together -- they wrote the
10 analysis for the transportation section of the impact
11 statement. We have Alex Swiderski in the back with the
12 State Attorney General's office. We have Leif Selkregg
13 with Heery International project management firm
14 overseeing the Dames & Moore contract and the architect on
15 the design project. And you have already met Debra
16 Hankinson from Livingston Slone, the architect working on
17 this project.

18 Who have I missed? I got everybody. Last time I
19 forgot Kurt's name, so I'm improving.

20 The purpose of this hearing is to receive your
21 views, your comments and your suggestions relating to this
22 draft environmental impact statement. The document was
23 prepared by the U.S. Department of the Interior as the
24 lead federal agency on behalf of the Exxon Valdez Trustee
25 Council and in accordance with federal law, specifically

1 the National Environmental Policy Act and other laws that
2 pertain.

3 Dames & Moore, as I mentioned, an environmental
4 consulting firm, was selected as the contractor to write
5 the environmental impact statement. And you have met
6 Maureen Simms. You have probably met her at previous
7 meetings as well. She has been coordinating the effort
8 for Dames & Moore.

9 The Exxon Valdez Trustee Council is proposing to
10 improve the existing infrastructure at the University of
11 Alaska's Institute of Marine Science in Seward as a way to
12 enhance the council's capabilities to study marine
13 mammals, marine birds and the ecosystem injured by the
14 Exxon Valdez oil spill. The improvements are intended to
15 help focus and carry out long term research and monitoring
16 in the spill area as part of an overall restoration plan.

17 The project as proposed would be constructed
18 adjacent to the existing campus of the Institute of Marine
19 Science, as Debra explained to you. It would have two
20 components, as she mentioned, a research and
21 rehabilitation component, an animal rehabilitation
22 component, and the second component would be an education
23 and visitation component. Exxon Valdez oil spill monies
24 are being considered for use in funding the research
25 component of the project, but not the education and

1 visitation component.

2 And one reason that we are doing an environmental
3 impact statement on this project is because we have
4 federal members on the Trustee Council, and when federal
5 monies are involved in a project, that kicks in the
6 National Environmental Policy Act. So, the department and
7 the council decided to do a full-blown environmental
8 impact statement to ensure that we had a good, objective,
9 complete, and thorough analysis of what this project might
10 mean for Seward.

11 The education and visitation component would be
12 funded primarily with monies raised through private
13 donations. And one of Leif's projects as employed by the
14 Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science
15 is to work on that private fund raising effort. And
16 that's a separate effort from the Trustee Council's
17 financial considerations.

18 This hearing is meant to provide the opportunity to
19 receive comments from you in order to fully evaluate the
20 potential effects of this proposed project. This is the
21 first of two hearings planned. The other is planned for
22 Thursday evening in the Trustee Council offices in
23 Anchorage. That's at 645 G Street, if any of you are in
24 town, and that hearing will be held at the same time as
25 this one tonight, at 8 o'clock.

1 The official reporter for this hearing is Mary
2 Vavrik. She will be taking a verbatim transcript of the
3 hearing, so everything spoken while the hearing is in
4 session will be recorded by her. So, to ensure a complete
5 and accurate record, it's necessary that only one person
6 speak at a time. And I am going to ask that you come to
7 the podium and speak right into the microphone. We are
8 not doing that here, but I think in order to help our
9 court reporter out to make sure that we get everything,
10 if you would, please, step to the podium and speak into
11 it.

12 This isn't an adversary proceeding. Those
13 presenting their views aren't under oath, but the
14 presentation should be relevant. Your comments should be
15 relevant, and they should be supported by information,
16 pertinent information. You will be questioned only if a
17 member of the panel wishes to clarify facts or obtain some
18 additional information. And any questions that might be
19 asked by members of this panel shouldn't be construed as
20 indicating any predetermined position. The purpose of the
21 hearing is for us to receive information on the draft
22 EIS. This is not the time to exchange comments. We will
23 allow more time and more opportunity at the end of this
24 hearing for that kind of interchange.

25 And the members of the panel are present to obtain

1 as complete an understanding of your views as we possibly
2 can, and this is one way to do it. And another way to do
3 it is to receive comments in writing. And other ways to
4 do it are by phone and through communications that we have
5 had, such as tonight during this open house.

6 While we are having the hearing, we are not present
7 to answer questions on specific information or policy
8 issues. That's one reason we have the open house prior to
9 the hearing.

10 Those who wish to present comments on the draft EIS
11 will be called in the order in which they registered with
12 Kim Morris. Kim, where are you?

13 MS. MORRIS: Right here.

14 MS. SWANTON: In the back of the room. So
15 if you wish to make some comments, please let Kim know,
16 and she will get your name here to me. We will go through
17 the list. If a speaker isn't present when his or her name
18 is called, that name will be called again at the end of
19 the hearing. We are trying to keep all oral presentations
20 to ten minutes. And as you begin your presentation, we
21 would appreciate very much if you would give your name and
22 address, and if you could please spell your name. If you
23 are representing a group or an agency, if you could please
24 provide that information as well, we would appreciate
25 that.

1 If you have got a written version of your oral
2 testimony, please provide it to the court reporter. That
3 will help her out a little bit. And we will get a copy
4 from her. But whether or not you have provided a written
5 copy, your remarks will be recorded as you provided them
6 to us. If after you have provided verbal testimony you
7 wish to submit written comments at a later date up until
8 August 8, we would be pleased to get them. This is not
9 your only opportunity to provide us comments.

10 I mentioned -- for those of you who are here
11 tonight to listen to other people's comments and you still
12 haven't formed your own, please know that there is
13 opportunity until August 8 for you to submit comments to
14 me. And my name and address are in the front of the
15 environmental impact statement. And I'll have that up
16 front here at the end of the hearing, if you would like
17 that. And Kim has it in the back of the room. She can
18 provide that information to you as well.

19 Any comments received after August 8th will likely
20 not be part of the public record. We need to obtain
21 comments by August 8 in order to complete this project,
22 which is scheduled for publication -- final EIS is
23 scheduled for publication in mid September. We need -- we
24 will have a 30-day wait period after that final EIS is
25 published, and a record of decision will be made by late

1 October. The Trustee Council will then make a decision
2 one way or another as to whether to go forward with a
3 funding recommendation for the project.

4 So, our plan tonight -- one other thing. If
5 you wish to receive a copy of the transcript of this
6 hearing or the Anchorage hearing, contact Mary after the
7 hearing is over and she can make arrangements for you to
8 purchase a copy. We are planning to proceed until 10
9 o'clock, take a brief break, probably ten minutes or so,
10 and then we will reconvene after that time if we need to,
11 if more comments need to be heard.

12 And as I said, the project team will be around as
13 long as you wish to discuss the project and your comments
14 on the EIS and as long as they let us stay here.

15 So with that lengthy introduction, the first
16 person on my list is Stu Clark.

17 MR. CLARK: Hi. I'm Stu Clark. I live at
18 1129 Park Place in Seward. And my first visit to Seward
19 was in 1984, and I've seen a lot of changes happen. And
20 this looks like a big one. I'm very pleased that the
21 political process has been successful. We have got funds
22 from EVOS, and I think it's important for all of us to
23 pull together and have a successful construction project.

24 I discovered this evening that a lot of my concerns
25 have been alleviated because apparently there are a lot of

1 consultants that you people are working with in developing
2 the design, and that relieves me considerably because, as
3 a former project manager, it always seemed to me that the
4 most successful projects had periodic design reviews by
5 qualified people not connected with the project because I
6 think there are a lot of questions being raised that are
7 what if questions.

8 And I am a little concerned that a lot of the what
9 if questions have not been addressed in this statement.
10 One of the other concerns I have is that it's very
11 difficult for the average member of the public to
12 understand what this statement is trying to do. And one
13 of the things that concerns me is that we have public
14 comments right up front, but no response to each comment.
15 And I would hope that the formal impact statement would
16 address comments from the public as you summarize them.

17 I think that's great that you have summarized these
18 comments, but I think they should be addressed directly
19 and not have them scattered through the book because, as I
20 say, it's very difficult to get at them.

21 The concern that I have that I'm going to
22 address this evening mainly is the socioeconomic concern.
23 And that's the big what if. There have been some
24 assumptions made on visitor volume that I think have
25 assumed a current rate of visitation to Seward, and

1 perhaps even an increasing rate. There have been
2 questions raised recently in the press about general
3 tourist traffic to Alaska, whether it will continue at its
4 present rate, number one, and number two, whether it will
5 increase.

6 And this facility appears to be depending upon
7 the continuation of the present rate of tourism to
8 Alaska. That means that one of the what ifs, if this
9 doesn't continue, how is the facility going to continue to
10 operate? Who is underwriting the operation of this
11 facility? Seward is a community of less than 3,000. If
12 Seward is left holding the bag, that's bad news. Who owns
13 this facility? Who underwrites it?

14 State and federal funds are continuing to be
15 cut, unfortunately, for facilities of this nature. And I
16 don't think that any planning for this facility should
17 assume continuing levels, much less -- much less
18 continuing levels, probably reduced levels of funding for
19 research, among other things.

20 I don't want to drag this on too long, but
21 please get some contrary opinions in and listen carefully
22 before you proceed too far. The schedule you have
23 outlined here is quite precipitous. And if you proceed on
24 that schedule as you plan, I'm afraid you might overlook
25 some concerns that many people have addressed in Seward to

1 me and in the newspapers previously. Thank you.

2 MS. SWANTON: Thank you. Rick Smeriglio.

3 I didn't get that name right, did I?

4 MR. SMERIGLIO: You got it close enough.
5 I thought I was farther down the list, too.

6 MS. SWANTON: I have one maybe in
7 between. Carol. Will you have some comments?

8 MS. OSWOLD: Uh-huh.

9 MR. SMERIGLIO: My last name is spelled
10 S-M-E-R-I-G-L-I-O. And I have to admit I've only gone
11 through the executive summary. I haven't had time to wade
12 through the bigger part of this. But in the executive
13 summary, the one thing that really leaped out at me was
14 the bold assertion that the education or the research part
15 of this, what I consider to be the meat of this, wouldn't
16 be viable without the tourism part. And I see no data to
17 back that up.

18 And I question that and I would certainly like to
19 see in the final form of the EIS some backing that
20 demonstrates why we have to have tourist facilities and an
21 increase in tourism, et cetera, et cetera, to support what
22 I consider to be the very important part, the research
23 part of this facility. And I just -- I don't understand
24 that.

25 Another thing that leaped out at me in the fine

1 print of one of the tables was the -- in the socioeconomic
2 impacts, the elementary school being at or near capacity,
3 it seems almost certain to me that the taxpayers will be
4 left holding the bag on this one, too, as Stu alluded to.
5 And I'm wondering if in the socioeconomic analysis you
6 have calculated in what you say is going to be a net plus
7 effect for the economy, just how you are going to handle
8 the part of who builds the elementary school. And I
9 understand that the electrical -- you will pay for your
10 own electricity and all the other services, but I really
11 question that part about the schools.

12 And I do have to agree with Stu that all of this is
13 predicated on more and more tourists pretty much ad
14 infinitum into the future to support this new facility.
15 And I certainly have to question that. There is no back
16 up to say that what happens if it levels off or what
17 happens if the tourists just stop coming, if there is some
18 other problem.

19 And to end my little speech, I'd like to say that
20 the real tourist attraction around here is Resurrection
21 Bay and Kenai Fjords National Park. And I think that
22 every dollar that's spent on something like this that
23 doesn't restore Kenai Fjords National Park or Resurrection
24 Bay is a dollar not well spent. And I realize that the
25 momentum exists to build this facility and it almost

1 certainly will get built -- and I'm not here to argue
2 against that -- but I would like to just offer the
3 opinion that I don't think these dollars are restoring or
4 rehabilitating anything. They are stimulating the local
5 economy, and most people consider that good, but so long
6 as there are corporate claimants on Kenai Fjords National
7 Park, and so long as development proceeds at a rapid pace
8 unabated on Resurrection Bay, I don't think the resource
9 is whole and I don't think the resources that the public
10 lost owing to the oil spill are in any way restored.

11 That's my opinion. And I thank you for listening.

12 MS. SWANTON: Thank you. Carol Griswold.

13 MS. GRISWOLD: Carol Griswold,
14 G-R-I-S-W-O-L-D. I live at 412 First, Seward. I'd just
15 like to bring up a concern now that I've seen your latest
16 maps of what's happening. And probably in the big view
17 it's pretty minor, but we have a real important bike path
18 that goes right below the park. It says existing park,
19 also called Ladies' Park. And what I'm seeing is a
20 traffic flow problem where we have these vehicles in and
21 out -- Uh-huh. And right now there is a little driveway
22 that goes into the campground. And it's not any big deal.
23 Roller bladers, bikers, strollers, skateboards, they wait
24 for the occasional traffic to go. But now I see a major
25 traffic problem.

1 printed on recycled paper. That was really nice. But I
2 hope you continue to consider that through all phases of
3 this project and afterwards. Thank you.

4 MS. SWANTON: Thank you. Dave Calvert
5 (ph). Are you wanting to testify?

6 MR. CALVERT: I just signed it. I didn't
7 sign to speak.

8 MS. SWANTON: There is a Y-E-S after your
9 name. But that's okay. Somebody else wrote that in.
10 Patricia Williams.

11 MS. WILLIAMS: I'm going to reserve my
12 comments to writing later on.

13 MS. SWANTON: All right. Very good.
14 Thank you. Would anyone else who has not indicated on
15 these sheets that they wish to provide comments, would you
16 wish to provide comments now? Well -- yes.

17 MR. CLARK: In the interests of keeping my
18 remarks short before, I didn't bring up one thought I had
19 or one question I had, I should say: You addressed
20 Alternative I, which is the proposal we all see before us;
21 Alternative II, which is to build only the research and
22 educational portion of the facility; and then the
23 Alternative III was not to do anything. I'd like to
24 propose Alternative IIA. Alternative IIA would be to
25 improve the IMS infrastructure by using the existing lands

1 I'd like to recommend that instead you route it --
2 on the map you see gravel beach. If you could rebuild our
3 bike path so perhaps it could end in what is now the ferry
4 terminal and in that grassy landscaped area and follow the
5 beach and hook up to Wellington Pavilion, which is just to
6 the right side of your map. The parking lot abuts the
7 hill, which is a real favorite place for everybody, and
8 Wellington Pavilion. So if the bike path could be
9 rerouted along beach there, hook up to where it exists at
10 Wellington Pavilion and then continue, I think it would be
11 a big improvement for the flow of the local people and the
12 visitors alike.

13 The other thing I'd like you to consider is the
14 impact on the campground that will now be replaced by
15 parking lot. I haven't had a chance to read if you
16 addressed that. But that whole parking area right now --
17 not the whole -- where the RVs are parking and -- well,
18 pretty much three quarters of it, I would say, is right
19 now a part of the green belt campground which seems to be
20 diminishing. And I'd like to know what's going to happen
21 to the displaced vehicles who like to park there.

22 The other thing I haven't had a chance to read
23 but I hope you have addressed, the three Rs -- reduce,
24 reuse, recycle -- in all aspects of this facility from
25 building it to -- I'm glad to see your statement was

1 of IMS and by building whatever facilities are needed for
2 research on those lands, and to, if necessary, reserve
3 part of the funding as an endowment for operating. Thank
4 you.

5 MS. SWANTON: Thank you. Does anyone else
6 have comments they wish to make? With that, I will close
7 the formal public hearing. And we will stick around, and
8 if you would like to have some more informal conversation,
9 we would be happy to do that. Thank you all.

10 (Proceedings adjourned at 8:35 p.m.)

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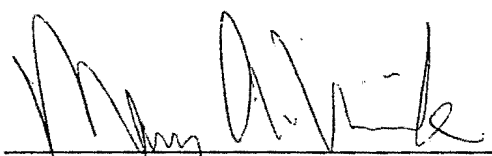
REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

I, MARY A. VAVRIK, RPR, hereby certify:

That I am a Registered Professional Reporter for Alaska Stenotype Reporters and Notary Public for the State of Alaska; that the foregoing proceedings were written by me in computerized machine shorthand and thereafter transcribed under my direction; that the transcript constitutes a full, true and correct record of said proceedings taken on the date and time indicated therein;

Further, that I am a disinterested person to said action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my hand and affixed my official seal this 29th day of July, 1994.



MARY A. VAVRIK,
Registered Professional Reporter

My Commission Expires: November 5, 1996

OFFICIAL SEAL
NOTARY PUBLIC
STATE OF ALASKA
MARY A. VAVRIK
COMM. EXP. 11-5-96

San Francisco Examiner

Sunday

SEPTEMBER 18, 1994

NATIONAL
EDITION

1 DOLLAR & 50 CENTS

Still trying to repair nature

By Jane Kay
EXAMINER ENVIRONMENTAL WRITER

VALDEZ, Alaska — Time and tides have swept away the stench of crude oil that once permeated Prince William Sound. But the worst oil spill in U.S. history has left a black mark on nature.

Oil that sank through sand and gravel still oozes to the surface. Two rich fisheries — pink salmon and herring — have been devastated. Marine bird and mammal populations decimated by the 11 million-gallon spill are still far from recovery. And the region's people, many still suffering economic shock, are at odds about what to do to cure their poisoned land and waters.

A 1991 settlement with the Exxon Corp., whose Exxon Valdez supertanker hit a reef and dumped the oil in March 1989, gave state and federal officials and local residents a powerful tool to help deal

with the aftermath: The company agreed to pay \$900 million, the largest payment ever to settle an environmental damage case.

The money — to be allocated by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council — is supposed to restore fisheries, seabird colonies and marine mammal populations over a huge swath of coastline stretching from Cordova on the sound's eastern shore to the Alaska Peninsula hundreds of miles to the southwest.

With this money in hand (which is separate from the \$5 billion in punitive damages awarded Friday to individual Alaskans for property and income loss) the sound has become a laboratory to test whether human ingenuity can repair nature after grievously harming it.

"This is an extraordinary settlement," said John Sandor, commissioner of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation and one of the six federal and state trustees charged with allocating

the fund. "We're dealing with a world-class resource, world-class fisheries and world-class recreation."

But there are formidable obstacles: Nearly one-third of the settlement has been spent already, and a lot of people are asking whether they got their money's worth.

Why, they ask, was Exxon reimbursed \$39.9 million for its cleanup efforts in the years following the spill? That sum, the point out, is almost as much as the \$43 million the trustees have spent to buy land for habitat protection.

"People are just appalled that Exxon was paid from the settlement even before the bulk of the restoration studies got started and habitat got purchased," says Riki Ott, who emerged as a leading environmental organizer after the spill.

More millions have gone to government coffers for staff time and other spill expenses (\$139 million) or to miscellaneous "restoration work" (\$60 million).

"I haven't heard anyone who has praised the way the settlement money has been spent to date," says Ott.

With the trustees preparing to decide how to spend the remaining \$618 million, citizens in Alaska and the Lower 48 are debating where it should go.

Is it best to buy and permanently protect the forests, salmon streams and other habitat around the sound and in other parts of the spill zone?

Or should the money be spent on scientific studies to find out how the spill damaged species and ecosystems?

Or is it wiser to use funds to try to physically restore the sound and its inhabitants?

Those who want to buy the sound's surrounding habitat admit there's no bringing back the murre, marbled murrelets, bald eagles, harlequin ducks, otters, harbor seals, or a whales, bears and other animals lost in the spill and

its aftermath.

But they argue that by purchasing the western hemlock and Sitka spruce temperate rain forests that ring the sound — much of it owned by native corporations — the animals and plants can more easily re-establish themselves.

In his boat at the Cordova harbor, commercial fisher Paul Swartzbart says, "Some people in Valdez say, 'The oil hit the water. How come we're buying the trees?' The fishermen around here understand."

Scientists, on the other hand, want to learn more about the impact of the spill itself. Although they agree that the spill was responsible for the Pacific herring's and wild pink salmon's failure to replenish, they want money from the settlement to better understand why.

They want to know, for example, whether a genetic flaw in the

DECEMBER 15 1994
VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEES COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

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◆ ALASKA from A-4

Still trying to repair nature

young fish caused by the spill was passed on to the next generation. And, they say, by studying the larger ecosystem — food supply and predators — they can better manage the recovery.

"Having spent \$100 million on studies and being left with uncertainty, we get asked what's the point?" said the oil-spill council's chief scientist, marine biologist Robert Spies of Applied Marine Science, which is headquartered in Livermore.

Spies asks how the sound's ecosystem can be fixed if scientists don't determine how it works. "We had a lot of studies that found a fair amount of damage from the oil spill, and that was the basis for the settlement. Without them, we may not have been able to make a valid claim for damages against Exxon."

Others are focused on immediate efforts to restore the sound.

The government, they suggest, could try to swell depleted fish stocks by taking eggs from wild salmon and raising and planting them to create artificial runs. Also, they want to use the money to more closely monitor and control the fish so the numbers allowed up the streams don't further diminish the already scarce food supply.

In June, the trustees recommended that \$325 million — nearly half — be spent on buying habitat, \$130 million to \$160 million on science and the rest on restoration and other uses. As the trustees move toward allocating the settlement money (a decision could come next month), most public comment appears to favor buying land for habitat.

Habitat supporters point to the recent sale of logging rights by several corporations that control native land around the sound. That has led to clear-cutting in an area now crucial for preserving streams habitat for salmon and other wildlife.

"We half-assed survived the oil spill," says Swartzbart. "Now we're getting clear-cut. It'll take 100 years to bounce back from the clear-cut."

So far, the oil-spill council has made two major purchases of native land in the spill area: 42,000 acres around Seal Bay on Afognak Island and 24,000 acres on Kachemak Bay on the Kenai Peninsula.

But around Prince William Sound, little has been bought. The trustees have purchased timber rights on 2,000 acres of land belonging to the Eyak Native Corp., a tribal group. They are negotiating for purchase or rights for tens of thousands acres more on Eyak tracts north and west of Cordova.

Dune Lankard, a 34-year-old

Eyak who's been fishing out of Cordova since he was 6, has been trying to speed the sale of timber rights that would allow tribe members to continue to fish and hunt their ancestral lands.

"As long as the native people can subsist off the land, they don't have to worry about money. They won't be poor," Lankard says.

"The corporation could get \$50 million to watch our trees grow. There's never been a chance like this in history and never will be again," Lankard said.

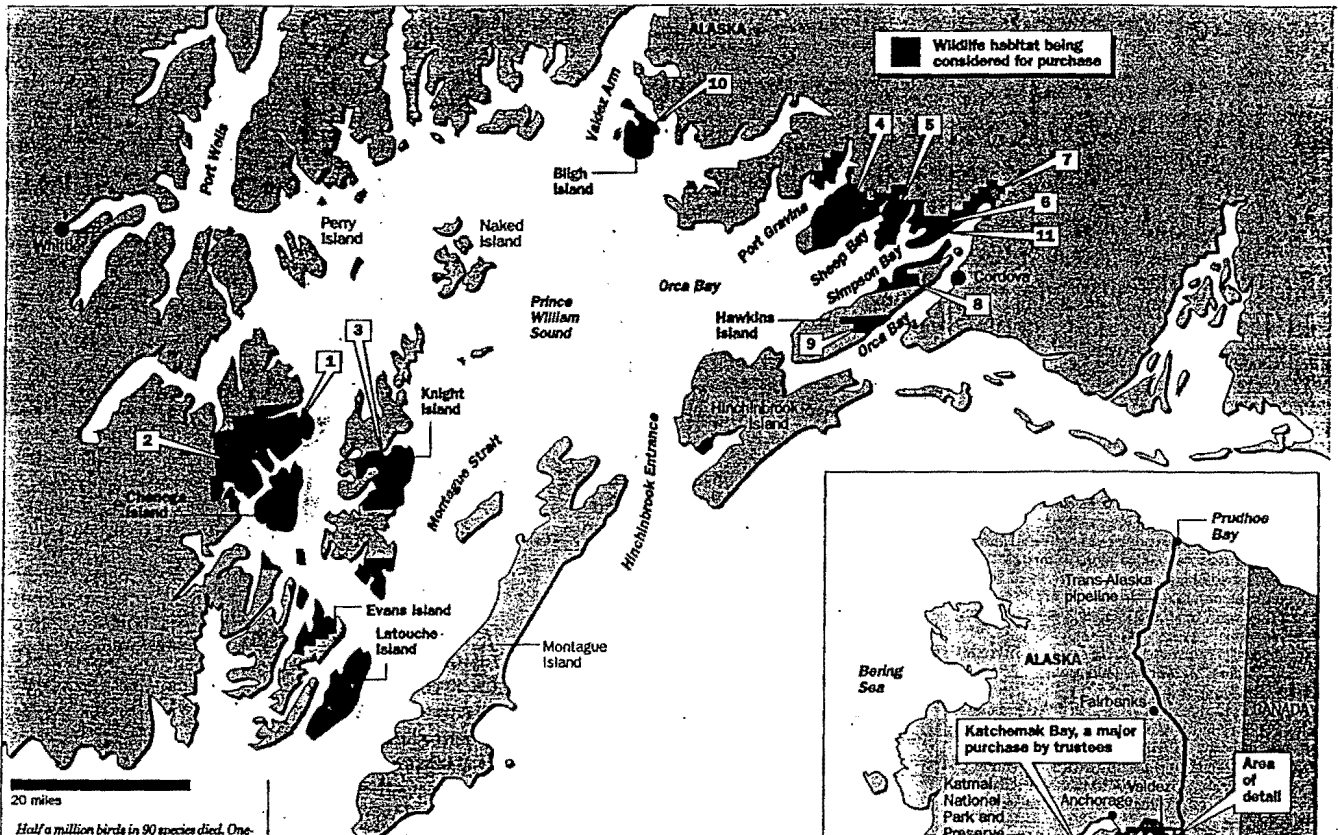
Sparing forests and streams is considered by most native and fishing people to be the best way to help revive the spill-damaged coastal economy.

"All these streams are critical habitat for salmon," said Lankard. "If they clear-cut around the streams, they'll kill all the habitat that the wild stock need to exist. We've already seen examples in California, Oregon and Washington where no fish are coming back."

Assistant Secretary of the Interior George Frampton, meanwhile, says he is proud of the progress on the restoration plan to date.

"We're taking Exxon's fine and using it to permanently preserve habitat for fishing and other wildlife around the sound. Much of the money is ending up in the pockets of the native people who were impacted by the spill," he says.

• NATION •



20 miles

Half a million birds in 90 species died. One-fourth of birds wintering in oiled zone were killed, 10 percent of sound's population.

Common murrelets

Spill killed 120,000 breeding murrelets, could be 190,000. Delayed reproduction could mean a lost 300,000 chicks a year through 1992. Could be several decades before colonies recover.

Marbled murrelet

Up to 12,000 of diving birds were killed. Population remains in decline.



Bald eagles

More than 150 found dead. True estimate is from 200 to 500. (Only 100 nesting pairs found in California.) In oiled areas, nesting failure was at 85 percent. Population is recovering.

Harlequin ducks

Spill killed 1,000 ducks outright, and caused continuing injuries. There has been little or no breeding since spill, and few signs of recovery.

Pigeon guillemots

About 10 percent of population was killed. Species was already in trouble in the sound.



Sea otters

Death toll was about 4,500, up to 30 percent of sound's population. More carcasses than usual found since spill.

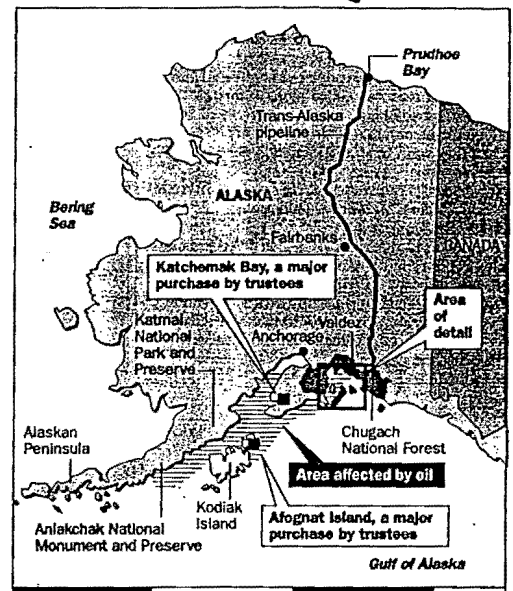


Harbor seals

About 300 disappeared. Injury outside sound isn't known. Studies showed damage to nerve cells in thalamus of brain from petrochemicals. Population may be stabilizing.

Wildlife areas being considered for purchase

1. Eshamy Bay: Rich estuary with sockeye salmon run.
2. Jackpot Bay: Forest, marsh bordering Princeton Glacier.
3. Bay of Isles: Mountainous terrain, salmon runs, seabirds.
4. Port Gravina: Rain forest rich in bald eagle, brown bear, eight salmon streams.
5. Sheep Bay: Rain forest with 11 salmon streams.
6. "Hole in the Wall," Simpson Bay: Forested area surrounding boating, camping, fishing, hunting.
7. Rude River: Forested watershed at base of Cordova Peak.
8. Hawkins Island: Recreational area, subsistence hunting.
9. Canoe Passage: Salmon, marine mammal territory.
10. Bligh Island: Habitat for bald eagle, harlequin duck, river otter, herring spawning.
11. Orca Narrows: Rich rain forest.



300 miles

EXAMINER GRAPHICS



ALEG KAY

"All these streams are critical habitat for salmon. If they clearcut around the streams, they'll kill all the habitat that the wild stock need to exist. We've already seen examples in California, Oregon and Washington where no fish are coming back."

Dennis Luckard, Cordova, member of the Eyak Native Corp.

Orcas

Orca whales are thought to have died but no carcasses found. One pod lost seven animals in a high death rate of 19.4 percent in 1988. In 1989, another six were missing in a 20.7 percent death rate. Mortality before spill was from 3 to 9 percent. No births were recorded either year.



Pink salmon

In fall of 1989, egg mortality in oiled streams was about 15 percent, twice that in un-oiled areas. In 1991 and 1992, 40-50 percent of eggs in oiled streams didn't survive. By 1993, egg loss rose to 25 percent. Adult pink salmon run in sound declined by 10 percent. In 1992 and 1993, extremely low returns of pink salmon ruined commercial fishing.

Sockeye salmon

Fishing in lower Cook Inlet closed in 1989, allowing more salmon to go up Kenai River system. Burden on food supply meant fewer fry survived winter, and fewer smolt returned to ocean. Smolt production dropped from 30 million in 1989 to less than 1 million in 1992 and 1993.

Herring

In 1989 and 1990, there were greater rates of abnormal development of herring larvae in oiled areas than in un-oiled. By 1992, some adults suffered severe internal lesions, and reproduction affected. Scientists don't agree whether a virus attacking the fish is linked to susceptibility after spill.

SPN 0057 © 1994 National Wildlife Federation

Kay & Mike Adams

P.O. Box 961

Cordova, Alaska 99574

(907) 424-5160

September 16, 1994

Jim Ayers, Executive Director &
EVOS Trustees
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

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OCT 5 1994

RECEIVED
SEP 19 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Re: Eyak land buybacks

The final decision for buying back Eyak lands slated for future loggings is drawing near. At this time I would again like to encourage you to work towards a positive settlement - for the Eyak Corporation and its shareholders, the potential tourism industry in Cordova and for Cordova residents who are not shareholders and our children.

As a lifelong resident of Cordova, commercial fisherman and business owner; I feel that continued clearcutting would adversely affect our livelihood as well as the quality of life we share now.

I would like to see the ecosystem remain intact, the salmon streams protected and the aesthetic beauty unchanged. I am proud of Cordova and would like to be able to reflect that to my family, my friends and Cordova's visitors. Please try to resolve the differences that block a buyback. Piecemeal purchases would not bring us any closer to our vision and that vision includes trees and a healthy ecosystem.

Please do your best to preserve the rainforests of Prince William Sound!

Thank you,

Kay Adams
Kay Adams

September 23, 1994

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Attn: EIS comments
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

I have reviewed the Draft EIS for the Exxon Valdez oil spill restoration plan. I support the proposed action, alternative 5, for comprehensive restoration. I encourage use of available funds for research and monitoring. No more than 50% of available funding should go for land acquisition.

Sincerely,



Jeff Graham
P.O. Box 1725
Soldotna, AK 99669

JAN STRALEY
BOX 273
SITKA, ALASKA 99835



RECEIVED
SEP 26 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Jim Ayers, Director
EVS Trustees Council
645 G Street Suite 402
Anchorage AK 99501



Mr. Ayers,
I would like to encourage you to support the proposal for Kilauea monitoring in Mauna Loa National Park. I would like to encourage you to support the proposal for Kilauea protection study submitted by the Kilauea Iki Society. Independent Alaska readers need your support. It's a humphack while structure in southeastern Alaska I find living near the space. I study your round narrative and insight not behavior that offers do not tell when they "visit" for research purposes a few weeks or months each year. The group has a long-term research project ongoing that will detail quickly with your goals. The proposal submitted by EVS are also needed in scope and more cost effective than the "outdoor" proposals. Thank you for allowing independent readers to submit Jim Straley

20 SEP 94

Carolyn Swanson
5941 Camino Lane #5
Paradise, CA 95969

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

Dear Trustees,

Government studies show that, five years after the Exxon Valdez oil spill, most populations of injured wildlife, including sea otters, seals, harlequin ducks, murrelets, and wild salmon, have not yet begun to recover. These species depend on the rain forest for their continued existence. However, large areas of forest along the 1500 mile stretch of coastline affected by the spill are scheduled for clearcutting in the near future.

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I strongly urge you to spend ALL of the settlement funds to acquire the private lands within Chugach National Forest, Kenai Fjords National Park, Afognak Island, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Only in this way can the wildlife populations of the region recover.

Sincerely,



Carolyn Swanson

Helen Faraday Young
716 N. June St.
Los Angeles, CA 90038

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

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Sincerely,


Helen Faraday Young

Bill Denneen
1040 Cielo Ln.
Nipomo, CA 93444

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

Dear Trustees,

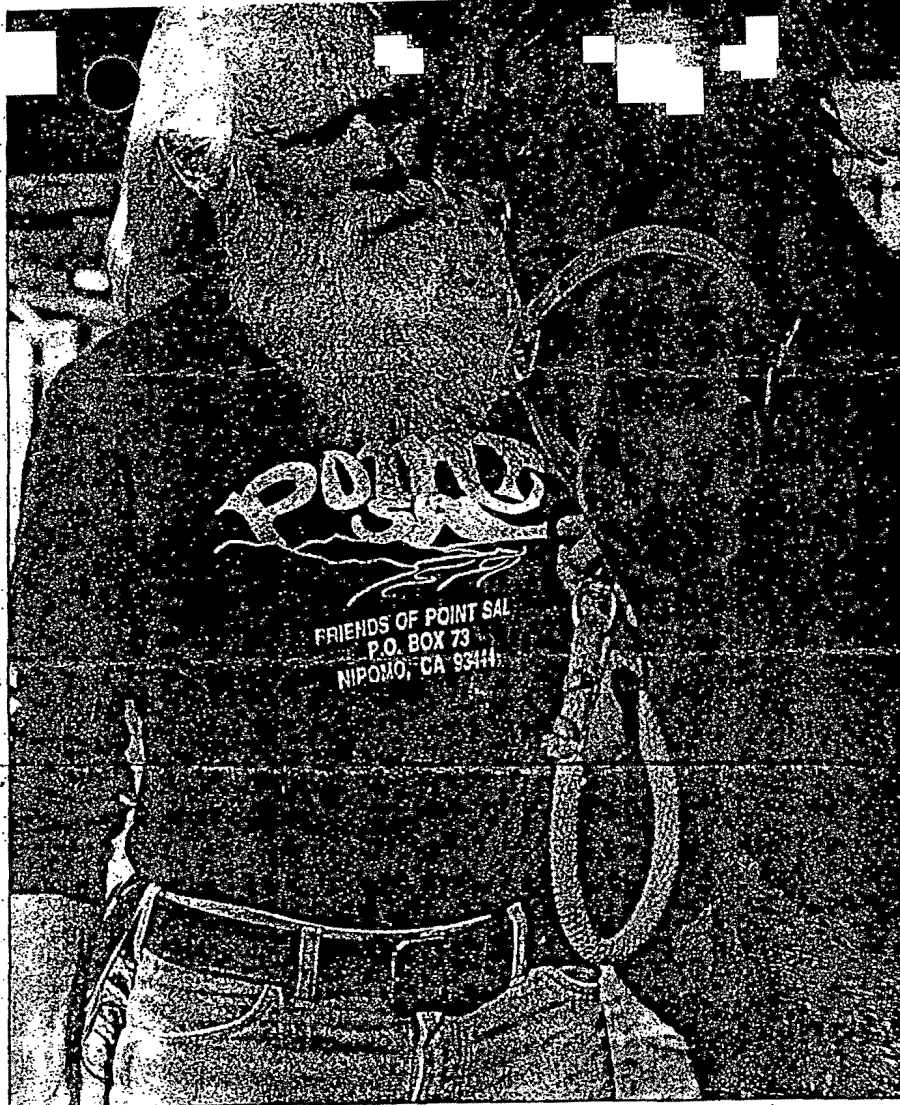
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Sincerely,


Bill Denneen



Susan Goldman/Times

Bill Denneen was awarded the Sierra Club's Oliver Kehrlein award.

Nipomo naturalist gains Sierra Club's highest honor

NIPOMO — This week, Nipomo naturalist Bill Denneen led a club meeting on Monday, a hike through the Nipomo Dunes on Tuesday, and a horseback ride Wednesday. On Thursday, he led a tour of the Cayucos tide pools, and on Saturday he planned a visit to the Pinnacles National Monument.

It is because of his busy schedule leading people through the wonders of the local environment that Denneen was awarded the Sierra Club's prestigious Oliver Kehrlein award this year.

The award, given to only one person in the nation each year, honors people who consistently lead outings and educate the public about the environment.

Sierra Club officials will present the award to Denneen at a banquet in San Francisco May 1.

Gary Felsman, the local chapter's acting chair, who nominated Denneen with his

knowledge, announced at the group's March meeting that Denneen won the award. Denneen said he was so busy that day — hiking, riding, or doing whatever he does — that he almost didn't go.

"It came the night of the meeting and I said, 'I don't know if I want to go, it's a long drive,'" Denneen said.

Felsman said Denneen is so active educating people about the environment that when he submitted Denneen's name for the award, he sent in a pile of papers a quarter-inch thick just describing Denneen's tours.

Denneen entered the conservation movement 30 years ago when he helped form the San Rafael Wilderness. He also spent 25 years sharing information about the environment as a biology and microbiology teacher at Hancock College.

One of the biggest fights in Denneen's years of activism occurred during the 1960s, when PG&E considered build-

ing a nuclear power plant on the Nipomo Dunes near Oso Flaco Lake. But, following a flurry of criticism from the public, PG&E built the plant at Diablo Canyon instead.

Now, the Nature Conservancy manages the Oso Flaco area, and Denneen feels comfortable that it will be protected. So he has turned his attention to the Pismo State Vehicle Recreation Area.

He is founder and chairman of the Citizens for a Vehicle Free Dunes and often attends public hearings to urge the elimination of vehicles from the dunes.

"When enough citizens realize this beautiful shoreline... is being run over by vehicles and noise we'll get rid of them," Denneen said.

When he's not lobbying to eliminate vehicles, he plans to rally behind a proposal recently released by a National Forest task force to reduce vehicle trails in local forests.

Shanti Shanti Kaur Khalsa
P.O. Box 35882
Los Angeles, CA 90035

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

Dear Trustees,

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Sincerely,

Shanti Shanti K.

Shanti Shanti Kaur Khalsa

Karen Licher
P.O. BOX 1033
Sedona, AZ 86339

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

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Sincerely,

Karen Licher

Karen Licher

Don Strachan
P.O. Box 1066
Middletown, CA 95461

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

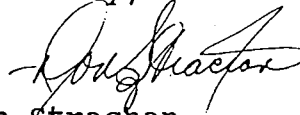
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Sincerely,



Don Strachan

U

Tim Kiley
1122 6th St. #304
Santa Monica, CA 90403

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

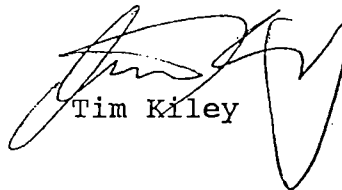
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Sincerely,


Tim Kiley

Maurice M. Meir
139 S. Beverly Dr. Suite 204
Beverly Hills, CA 90212

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

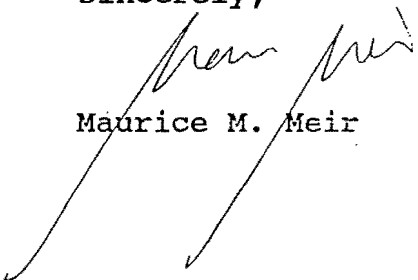
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Sincerely,



Maurice M. Meir

Ann McCaslin
5656 Lake Washington Bl. SE
Bellevue, WA 98006

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

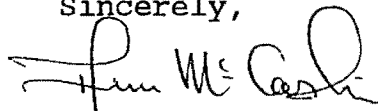
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ann McCaslin", written over a circular stamp or mark.

Ann McCaslin

JoAnne Thompson
1903 El Camino de la Luz
Santa Barbara, CA 93109

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

September 16, 1994

Dear Trustees,

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Sincerely,

JoAnne Thompson
JoAnne Thompson

Ken Garber
Sandra Garber
2405 S. Holt Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90034

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

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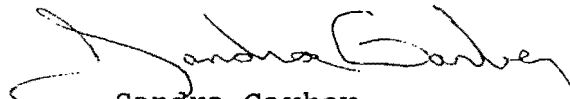
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Sincerely,



Ken Garber



Sandra Garber

Connie McCabe
555 Pico Ave.
San Simeon, CA 93452

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

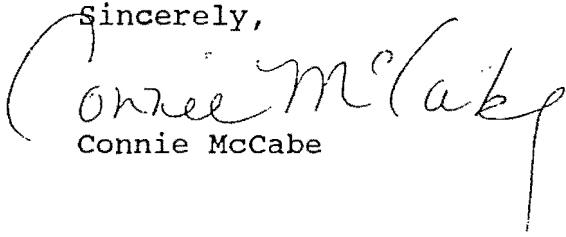
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Sincerely,


Connie McCabe

MRS. RICHARD H. TIGHE
43 GREENWAY ST.
CRANSTON, RI 02910-5913



RECEIVED

SEP 19 1994

att. DEIS Comments
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

ANCHORAGE AK 99501

© USPS 1991



9-14-94
Please SAVE Alaska's rain
forests. Strongly then the "Habitat
Protection" budget to at least \$500
million. Alaska the budget
for "General Reclamation"
handcuffed by Supreme large
acquisitions, not paying
Parade surrounded by clean
cuts. 4) Santa areas such
as Kenai Fjords National Park,
Chena Lake, K right island,
Eyak Island, Afognak Island,
Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.
We MUST protect these areas -
for many reasons - biodiversity
etc. Thank you
(Mrs) Loraine Tisdale
addressee on

Goldie Otters
3811 Bluff Pl.
San Pedro, CA 90731

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

Dear Trustees,

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Sincerely,

Goldie Otters

Goldie Otters

Jane Hunt
3350 Wonderview Dr.
Los Angeles, CA 90068

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

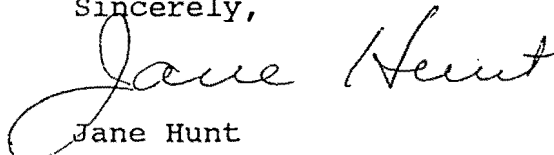
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I strongly urge you to spend ALL of the settlement funds to acquire the private lands within Chugach National Forest, Kenai Fjords National Park, Afognak Island, and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Only in this way can the wildlife populations of the region recover.

Sincerely,


Jane Hunt

9/9/94

Edythe Margolis
817 N. Hayworth Ave. #7
Los Angeles, CA 90046

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

Dear Trustees,

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Sincerely,

Edythe Margolis

Edythe Margolis

U

Mitch Lamm
Cathie Lamm
2901 4th St. #104
Santa Monica, CA 90405

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509


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Sincerely,


Mitch Lamm



Cathie Lamm

Marlene Hoffman
3727 Valleybrink Rd.
Los Angeles, CA 90039

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

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Sincerely,


Marlene Hoffman

Dr. Santokh Singh Khalsa
Suraj Kaur Khalsa
853 New York Dr.
Altadena, CA 91001

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

Dear Trustees,

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Sincerely,


Dr. Santokh Singh Khalsa


Suraj Kaur Khalsa

RECEIVED
SEP 15 1994

EX-100 7 08 1994

Irene Morrill
P.O. Box 828
Forest Falls, CA 92339

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

Dear Trustees,

Government studies show that, five years after the Exxon Valdez oil spill, most populations of injured wildlife, including sea otters, seals, harlequin ducks, murrelets, and wild salmon, have not yet begun to recover. These species depend on the rain forest for their continued existence. However, large areas of forest along the 1500 mile stretch of coastline affected by the spill are scheduled for clearcutting in the near future.

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Sincerely,


Irene Morrill

RECEIVED
SEP 15 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

John Senuta
959 Monterey St.
Morro Bay, CA 93442

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

Dear Trustees,

Government studies show that, five years after the Exxon Valdez oil spill, most populations of injured wildlife, including sea otters, seals, harlequin ducks, murrelets, and wild salmon, have not yet begun to recover. These species depend on the rain forest for their continued existence. However, large areas of forest along the 1500 mile stretch of coastline affected by the spill are scheduled for clearcutting in the near future.

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Sincerely,

John Senuta



RECEIVED
SEP 13 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE

9/12/94
Violet Oaklander
2929 Glen Albyn Dr.
Santa Barbara, CA 93105

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

Dear Trustees,

Government studies show that, five years after the Exxon Valdez oil spill, most populations of injured wildlife, including sea otters, seals, harlequin ducks, murrelets, and wild salmon, have not yet begun to recover. These species depend on the rain forest for their continued existence. However, large areas of forest along the 1500 mile stretch of coastline affected by the spill are scheduled for clearcutting in the near future.

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Sincerely,



Violet Oaklander

RECEIVED
SEP 15 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Carol Camus-Niwa
925 Palm View Dr.
Los Angeles, CA 90042

9-11-94

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

Dear Trustees,

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Sincerely,

Carol Camus-Niwa

Carol Camus-Niwa

RECEIVED
SEP 15 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Lory Lazarus
314 W. 104th St. Apt. 2
New York, NY 10025

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

Dear Trustees,

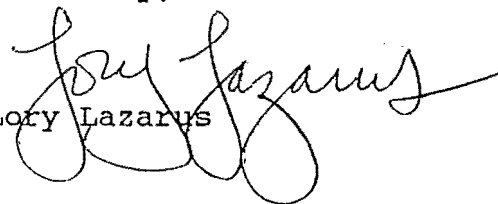
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THANK YOU!

Sincerely,


Lory Lazarus

RECEIVED
SEP 16 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Cheryl Smith
2736 14th St.
Sacramento, CA 95818

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

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Sincerely,

Cheryl Smith
Cheryl Smith

RECEIVED
SEP 15 1994

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

U

Maggie Remington
P.O. Box 1621
Telluride, CO 81435

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

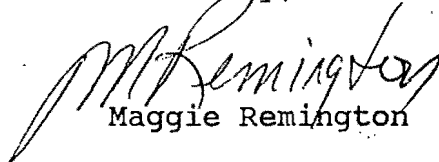
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Sincerely,


Maggie Remington

U

Shandel Harper
5020 River Ave.
Newport Beach, CA 92663

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

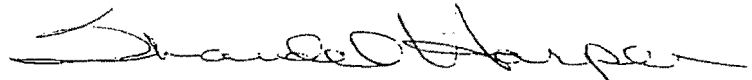
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Sincerely,



Shandel Harper

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99509

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Monica H Anderson

Monica Hayes Anderson

P.O. Box 1417
Homer, AK 99603
September 24, 1994

RECEIVED
SEP 27 1994
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Jim Ayers, Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Settlement Trustee Council
625 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Ayers,

I have followed with interest the EVOS Trustees selection process for habitat protection and acquisition. I applaud the acquisition of Kachemak Bay State Park and Afognak State Park and appreciate the opportunity to express my strong support for acquisition of more land on Shuyak and Afognak Islands.

I am an enthusiastic recreational user of the coastal lands of southcentral Alaska. I have spent at least a month every summer for the past 18 years hiking, sport fishing, and hunting on the lands identified as Shuyak Island KIB 01, Shuyak Strait AJV 01, Delphin Point AJV 02, and Pauls Lake AJV 03. I have seen the logging encroach on the wildlife habitat and while I am not opposed to timber harvest or even clearcutting, I was quite taken aback this summer to see the extent of the habitat decimation in Izhut Bay.

Now we have a rare opportunity to protect the remaining wilderness of Afognak and Shuyak Island. Acquisition of KIB 01 would complement the Shuyak State Park, which has to be one of the most scenic, accessible and user-friendly remote parks in the state. It is relatively inexpensive to get to being located only an hour's floatplane ride from either Homer or Kodiak. The four state park cabins in Big Bay, Nekita Bay and Carry Inlet make the wilderness more comfortable for suburbanites and the protected water is ideal for kayakers and other small craft. Adding the KIB 01 land to this already established park will enhance the recreational opportunities and reduce the impact of human use as this becomes an ever more popular destination.

The Afognak selections will protect and enhance the Kodiak Island National Wildlife Refuge. Shuyak Island AJV 01 would protect

adjacent land from the rapidly spreading clearcutting and AJV 03 would guarantee continued recreational use of Pauls Lake which is suitable for fresh water floatplane landing and thus a very popular destination for sport fishermen and hunters. The silver salmon are highly sought after by sportsmen from Anchorage and from the lodges on Lake Iliamna.

I am grateful that we have this window of opportunity to protect some of the most magnificent wildlife habitat and recreation land in the spill affected area and I give my strongest support to acquisition of these selections on Afognak and Shuyak Islands.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mary Griswold".

Mary Griswold

Cc Carl Rosin

11.03.08
RECEIVED
SEP 27 1994
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

P.O. Box 1417
Homer, AK 99603
September 24, 1994

Jim Ayers, Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Settlement Trustee Council
625 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99501

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mary Griswold".

Mary Griswold

Cc Carl Rosin

11.05.98

**BLISS & WILKENS
LAWYERS**

P. O. BOX 201128 • ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99520-1128
431 WEST 7th AVENUE, SUITE 202 • ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-3583
TELEPHONE: (907) 276-2999 • FACSIMILE: (907) 276-2956

Ronald L. Bliss
James K. Wilkens
Alfred Clayton, Jr.

September 27, 1994

via FACSIMILE AND MAIL
276-7178

Mr. James R. Ayers
Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Re: Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc.
Negotiations with EVOS Trustee Council
Our File No. 438-1

Dear Jim:

Thank you for your recent letter clarifying the current status of the appraisal process of the Akhiok-Kaguyak lands. This confirms that AKI will take the opportunity to comment on Mr. Rasmussen's preliminary review of Mr. Shorett's appraisal and of Diane Black-Smith's appraisal, which we expect to receive later this week. AKI hopes to have its comments to you within 10 days of receiving Ms. Black-Smith's appraisal and the tentative federal review appraisal.

As you know from our prior correspondence and conversations, AKI is deeply discouraged with the appraisal process. AKI believes it possesses lands of significant natural resource and habitat value. Over the past 10 years and more, AKI has attempted to minimize the development and economic utilization of these lands so as to protect and preserve the lands in their natural state with the hope that the lands would be incorporated into the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. AKI readily accepts that it should not receive more than "fair value" for its lands, although it will not accept less than fair value either. As expected, the appraisal process is quickly leading to a so-called "appraised value" which is substantially below what AKI perceives as any reasonable fair value of these lands.

AKI will reiterate its specific concerns regarding the process when commenting on the federal review appraisals. However, AKI would appreciate clarification of two fundamental legal points, which may largely govern AKI's continued participation in the negotiation process:

James R. Ayers, Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
September 27, 1994
Page 2

1. Does the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council believe it is legally mandated to strictly follow the U.S. Forest Service's present appraisal process, or does the Trustee Council believe it has the discretion and legal authority to vary from this appraisal process should the Trustee Council deem it appropriate to do so?

2. If the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council follows the federal appraisal process, does the Trustee Council believe it is legally precluded from paying more than the U.S. Forest Service's "appraised value," or does the Trustee Council believe it has the discretion and legal authority to pay what the Trustee Council itself determines to represent fair value for the lands, even if this means paying more than the so-called "appraised value"?

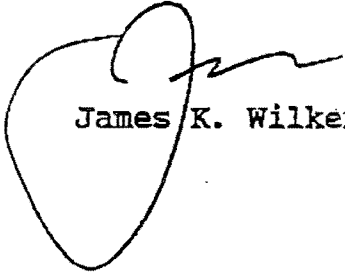
AKI understands that the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council is not legally mandated to strictly follow the federal appraisal process, but rather, has the discretion and legal authority to vary from this appraisal process should the Trustee Council deem it appropriate to do so. AKI also understands that, even if the Trustee Council follows the federal appraisal process, the Trustee Council is not legally precluded from paying more than the Forest Service's appraised value, but rather, has the discretion and legal authority to pay what the Trustee Council itself determines to represent fair value for the lands, even if this means paying more than the so-called "appraised value."

If AKI's understanding as to either of these points is incorrect, please advise us immediately. In such event, AKI also respectfully requests an identification of the legal authorities which contradict AKI's understandings. Your prompt reply to these two questions will assist AKI in determining how to proceed further in the negotiation process.

As always, AKI greatly appreciates the time and effort you have devoted to this process. If you have any questions, feel free to contact me.

Regards,

BLISS & WILKENS



James K. Wilkens

James R. Ayers, Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
September 27, 1994
Page 3

cc: Mr. Ralph L. Eluska
Dr. Robert E. Putz
Mr. Dan Sakura
Mr. Glen Ellison
Alex M. Swiderski, Esq.
C. Walter Ebell, Esq.
Barry Roth, Esq.