Statement 1

Statement of *Exxon Valdez* Settlement Funds
As of August 31, 1996

Beginning Balance of Settlement	900,000,000
Receipts:	
Interest Earned on Exxon Escrow Account	831,233
Net Interest Earned on Joint Trust Fund (Note 1)	13,507,304
Interest Earned on United States and State of Alaska Accounts	3,476,191
Total Interest	17,814,728
Disbursements:	
Reimbursements to United States and State of Alaska	153,079,887
Exxon clean up cost deduction	39,913,688
Joint Trust Fund deposits	287,837,658
Total Disbursements	480,831,233
Funds Available:	
Exxon future payments	420,000,000
Balance in Liquidity Account	53,276,498
Future acquisition payments (Note 2)	(82,091,667)
Alaska Sealife Center	(12,456,000)
Remaining Reimbursements	(23,291,446)
Other (Note 3)	106,079
Total Estimated Funds Available	355,543,465
Restoration Reserve	35,996,170

Note 1: Gross interest earned less District Court registry fees.
Note 2: Includes both current year and future year payments
Note 3: Adjustment for unreported interest earned and lapse

Footnote:

Included in the Total Estimated Funds Available is the sum of $1,570,600 for the FY1997 Chenega-Area Shoreline Residual Oiling Project, $16,570,019 for the 1997 Work Plan and related projects and $155,200 for KAP 99.

Statement 2

Cash Flow Statement
***Exxon Valdez* Liquidity Account**
As of August 31, 1996

Receipts:		
Exxon payments		
December 1991	36,837,111	
December 1992	56,586,312	
September 1993	68,382,835	
September 1994	58,728,400	
September 1995	67,303,000	
Total Deposits	287,837,658	287,837,658
Interest Earned	14,992,771	
Total Interest	14,992,771	14,992,771
Total Receipts		302,830,429
Disbursements:		
Court requests		
June 1992	12,879,700	
January 1993	6,567,254	
June 1993	21,067,740	
November 1993	29,950,000	
December 1993	4,743,925	
June 1994	15,860,728	
October 1994	10,664,256	
November 1994	15,572,295	
January 1995	1,450,000	
April 1995	17,200,000	
May 1995	1,652,014	
August 1995	15,250,000	
September 1995	28,201,032	
November 1995	11,294,667	
January 1996	5,191,122	
March 1996	8,000,000	
May 1996	6,527,500	
Total Requests	212,072,233	212,072,233
District Court Fees	1,485,467	1,485,467
Transfer to the Restoration Reserve (2/15/96)		35,996,231
Total Disbursements		249,553,931
Balance in Joint Trust Fund		53,276,498

Schedule of Payments from Exxon
As of August 31, 1996

Disbursements:	December 91	December 92	September 93	September 94	September 95	Total
Reimbursements:						
United States						
FFY92	24,726,280	0	0			24,726,280
FFY93	0	24,500,000	11,617,165			36,117,165
FFY94	0	0	0	6,271,600		6,271,600
FFY95	0	0	0		2,697,000	2,697,000
Total United States	24,726,280	24,500,000	11,617,165	6,271,600	2,697,000	69,812,045
State of Alaska						
General Fund:						
FFY92	25,313,756	0	0			25,313,756
FFY93	0	16,685,133	0			16,685,133
FFY94	0	0	14,762,703			14,762,703
FFY95	0	0	0	0		0
Mitigation Account:						
FFY92	3,954,086	0	0			3,954,086
FFY93	0	12,314,867	0			12,314,867
FFY94	0	0	5,237,297	5,000,000		10,237,297
FFY95 (Prevention Account)	0	0	0		0	0
Total State of Alaska	29,267,842	29,000,000	20,000,000	5,000,000	0	83,267,842
Total Reimbursements	53,994,122	53,500,000	31,617,165	11,271,600	2,697,000	153,079,887
Deposits to Joint Trust Fund						
FFY92	36,837,111	0	0			36,837,111
FFY93	0	56,586,312	68,382,835			124,969,147
FFY94	0	0	0			0
FFY95	0	0	0	58,728,400	67,303,000	126,031,400
Total Deposits to Joint Trust Fund	36,837,111	56,586,312	68,382,835	58,728,400	67,303,000	287,837,658
Exxon clean up cost deduction	0	39,913,688	0	0	0	39,913,688
Total Disbursements	90,831,233	150,000,000	100,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	480,831,233

Remaining Exxon payments to be made:

September 1994	0
September 1995	0
September 1996	70,000,000
September 1997	70,000,000
September 1998	70,000,000
September 1999	70,000,000
September 2000	70,000,000
September 2001	70,000,000
	420,000,000

Schedule of Disbursements
***Exxon Valdez* Liquidity Account**
As of August 31, 1996

	United States	State of Alaska	Court Request Total	Court Fees	Disbursements Total
Court Request 1	6,320,500	6,559,200	12,879,700		
Total Fiscal Year 1992	6,320,500	6,559,200	12,879,700	23,000	12,902,700
Court Request 2	3,074,029	3,493,225	6,567,254		
Court Request 3	6,031,852	15,035,888	21,067,740		
Total Fiscal Year 1993	9,105,881	18,529,113	27,634,994	154,000	27,788,994
Court Request 4		29,950,000	29,950,000		
Court Request 5	2,516,069	2,227,856	4,743,925		
Court Request 6	1,407,818	12,211,164	13,618,982		
Court Request 7	2,084,500	157,246	2,241,746		
Total Fiscal Year 1994	6,008,387	44,546,266	50,554,653	364,000	50,918,653
Court Request 8	3,576,179	7,088,077	10,664,256		
Court Request 9	3,226,182	3,111,204	6,337,386		
Court Request 10		9,234,909	9,234,909		
Court Request 11	1,450,000		1,450,000		
Court Request 12	17,200,000		17,200,000		
Court Request 13	1,480,251	171,763	1,652,014		
Court Request 14	15,250,000		15,250,000		
Court Request 15	5,837,316	9,863,716	15,701,032		
Court Request 16		12,500,000	12,500,000		
Total Fiscal Year 1995	48,019,928	41,969,669	89,989,597	586,857	90,576,454
Court Request 17		3,294,667	3,294,667		
Court Request 18	8,000,000		8,000,000		
Court Request 19	3,222,224	1,968,898	5,191,122		
Restoration Reserve Transfer			35,996,231		
Court Request 20		8,000,000	8,000,000		
Court Request 21	1,007,000	5,520,500	6,527,500		
Court Request 22			0		
Total Fiscal Year 1996	12,229,224	18,784,065	67,009,520	357,611	67,367,130
Court Request 23			0		
Court Request 24			0		
Court Request 25			0		
Court Request 26			0		
Court Request 27			0		
Total Fiscal Year 1997	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**81,683,920**	**130,388,313**	**248,068,464**	**1,485,467**	**249,553,931**

Exxon Valdez Liquidity Account						
Interest Earned/District Court Registry Fees						
As of August 31, 1996						
	FFY 1992	FFY 1993	FFY 1994	FFY 1995	FFY 1996	Total
Earnings Deposits	17,683	31,124	33,476	55,809		138,092
Earnings Allocated:						
1991	28,704					28,704
1992	526,613	553,696				1,080,309
1993		639,180	1,461,735			2,100,915
1994			1,876,789	1,402,937		3,279,726
1995				3,661,063	3,218,495	6,879,558
Total	555,317	1,192,876	3,338,524	5,064,000	3,218,495	13,369,212
Total Earnings	573,000	1,224,000	3,372,000	5,119,809	3,218,495	13,507,304
Registry Fees:						
1991	3,189					3,189
1992	19,811	100,223				120,034
1993		53,777	179,658			233,435
1994			184,342	180,072		364,414
1995				406,785	357,611	764,395
Total	23,000	154,000	364,000	586,857	357,611	1,485,467
Gross Earnings	596,000	1,378,000	3,736,000	5,706,666	3,576,105	14,992,771

Schedule of Interest Earned on United States and State of Alaska Accounts		
As of August 31, 1996		
State of Alaska	United States	
EVOSS Account	NRDA& R	Total
June 1992	22,675			22,675
July 1992	23,952			23,952
August 1992	21,300			21,300
September 1992	12,847			12,847
October 1992	13,774			13,774
November 1992	11,775			11,775
December 1992	9,463			9,463
January 1993	7,670			7,670
February 1993	16,263			16,263
March 1993	13,862			13,862
April 1993	11,568			11,568
May 1993	10,309			10,309
June 1993	7,713			7,713
July 1993	38,502			38,502
August 1993	31,719			31,719
September 1993	21,069			21,069
October 1993	19,030			19,030
November 1993	28,561			28,561
December 1993	16,817			16,817
January 1994	22,398			22,398
February 1994	19,086	117,178		136,264
March 1994	20,754			20,754
April 1994	18,714			18,714
May 1994	15,878			15,878
June 1994	17,707	24,823		42,530
July 1994	52,823			52,823
August 1994	43,845			43,845
September 1994	40,408	43,567		83,975
October 1994	44,291			44,291
November 1994	63,286			63,286
December 1994	67,496	3,849		71,346
January 1995	89,341			89,341
February 1995	100,714			100,714
March 1995	104,570	17,033		121,603
April 1995	95,432			95,432
May 1995	92,595			92,595
June 1995	80,613	50,042		130,655
July 1995	76,424			76,424
August 1995	68,771			68,771
September 1995	59,945	44,826		104,771
October 1995	133,486			133,486
November 1995	154,119			154,119
December 1995	143,917	39,567		183,484
January 1996	134,300			134,300
February 1996	122,348			122,348
March 1996	132,469	64,381		196,850
April 1996	126,550			126,550
May 1996	136,732			136,732
June 1996	145,501	73,267		218,768
July 1996	128,195			128,195
August 1996	106,079			106,079
Total	2,997,658	478,533		3,476,191
NOTE: The $117,178 NRDA&R interest figure is cummulative.				

Schedule of Interest Adjustments to the Court Requests
As of August 31, 1996

	June 1992	December 1992	June 1993	December 1993	June 1994	October 1994	November 1994	December 1994	March 1995	August 1995	January 1996	May 1996	July 1996	August 1996	Total	Unallocated Interest
Disbursements:																
Court Requests																
United States																
FFY92	0														0	
FFY93		39,871	3,648												43,519	
FFY94				51,231	22,427										73,658	
FFY95						34,621		37,618	3,849	63,226					139,314	
FFY96											48,676	37,100	26,600	109,666	222,042	
Total United States	0	39,871	3,648	51,231	22,427	34,621	0	37,618	3,849	63,226	48,676	37,100	26,600	109,666	478,533	0
State of Alaska																
FFY92	0														0	
FFY93		80,775	35,012												115,787	
FFY94				64,944	239,090										304,034	
FFY95						52,823	117,838	44,291	320,837	449,634					985,423	
FFY96											262,202	300	289,400	934,433	1,486,335	
Total State of Alaska	0	80,775	35,012	64,944	239,090	52,823	117,838	44,291	320,837	449,634	262,202	300	289,400	934,433	2,891,579	106,079
Total Adjustment	0	120,646	38,660	116,175	261,517	87,444	117,838	81,909	324,686	512,860	310,878	37,400	316,000	1,044,099	3,370,112	106,079

Footnotes:

The unallocated interest is tied to the INT Acct. sheet.

Schedule of Lapse Adjustments to the Court Requests
As of August 31, 1996

	December 1993	June 1994	August 1995	August 1996	Total
Disbursements:					
Court Requests					
United States					
FFY92					0
FFY93					0
FFY94		3,106,555			3,106,555
FFY95					0
FFY96			301,558		301,558
FFY97				1,165,334	1,165,334
Total United States	0	3,106,555	301,558	1,165,334	3,408,113
State of Alaska					
FFY92					0
FFY93					0
FFY94	3,661,600				3,661,600
FFY95					0
FFY96			2,376,950		2,376,950
FFY97				2,500,448	2,500,448
Total State of Alaska	3,661,600	0	2,376,950	2,500,448	6,038,550
Total Adjustment	3,661,600	3,106,555	2,678,508	3,665,782	9,446,663

Footnote

The August 1995 adjustment for the Federal Government included an $80,700 reimbursement associated with excessive payment for final costs relating to damage assessment activities.

Schedule of Work Plan Authorizations and Other Authorizations

	FFY 92	FFY 93	FFY 94	FFY 95	FFY 96	FFY 97	Total
United States:							
June 15, 1992	6,320,500	0	0				
January 25, 1993	0	3,113,900	0				
January 25, 1993	0	6,035,500	0				
November 10, 1993	0	0	0				
November 30, 1993	0	0	2,567,300				
June 1994			4,536,800				
June 1994			84,500				
July 1994			1,500,000				
August 1994				2,110,800			
November 1994				2,514,200			
December 1994				749,600			
March 1995				1,484,100			
August 1995				(36,700)	6,238,800		
December 1995					3,270,900		
January 1996					150,000		
April 1996					478,000		
May 1996					37,100		
June 1996					26,600		
August 1996						7,938,400	
Total United States	6,320,500	9,149,400	8,688,600	6,822,000	10,201,400	7,938,400	49,120,300
State of Alaska							
June 15, 1992	6,559,200	0	0				
January 25, 1993	0	3,574,000	0				
January 25, 1993	0	7,570,900	0				
November 30, 1993	0	1,500,000	4,454,300				
June 1994			12,391,700				
June 1994			215,800				
July 1994			0				
August 1994				7,140,900			
November 1994				9,098,700			
December 1994				180,500			
March 1995				492,600			
August 1995				36,700	12,653,600		
December 1995					2,231,100		
April 1996					500,000		
May 1996					300		
June 1996					289,400	1,570,600	
August 1996						13,341,500	
Total State of Alaska	6,559,200	12,644,900	17,061,800	16,949,400	15,674,400	14,912,100	83,801,800
Total Work Plan	12,879,700	21,794,300	25,750,400	23,771,400	25,875,800	22,850,500	132,922,100

	FFY 92	FFY 93	FFY 94	FFY 95	FFY 96	FFY 97	Total
Other Authorizations							
United States:							
Orca Narrows (6/94, Eyak)			2,000,000	1,650,000			3,650,000
Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (3/95, 9/95 AKI)				21,000,000	7,500,000		28,500,000
Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (3/95, 9/95 Old Harbor)				11,250,000			11,250,000
Koniag					12,500,000		12,500,000
Small Parcels					534,200		534,200
Total United States			2,000,000	33,900,000	20,534,200		56,434,200
State of Alaska:							
Kachemak Bay State Park (1/95)		7,500,000					7,500,000
Seal Bay (11/93,11/94)			29,950,000	3,229,042	3,294,667		36,473,709
Shuyak (3/96, 10/96 - 10/02					8,000,000	2,194,266	10,194,266
Small Parcels					5,020,500		5,020,500
Alaska SeaLife Center				12,500,000	12,456,000		24,956,000
Total State of Alaska		7,500,000	29,950,000	15,729,042	28,771,167	2,194,266	84,144,475
Total Land and Capital Acquisitio	0	7,500,000	31,950,000	49,629,042	49,305,367		140,578,675
Restoration Reserve			12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000		36,000,000
Total	12,879,700	29,294,300	69,700,400	85,400,442	87,181,167		309,500,775

Footnotes:

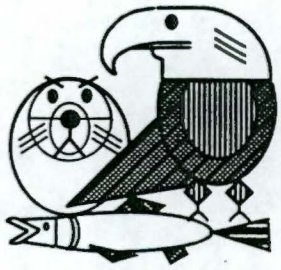
Work Plan Authorization and Land/Capital Acquisitions only. Will not balance to the Schedule of Disbursements from the Joint Trust Fund or the court requests due to the reauthorization of projects (carry-forward) and deductions for interest and lapse.

This schedule does tie to the quarterly reports with the exception of 93' and 92'. In FY93 the Work Plan represented the transition to the Federal Fiscal Year from the Oil Year or a seven month period. This schedule presents authorization on the Federal Fiscal Year and as such FFY92 and FFY93 does not balance.

The Trustee Council conditionally approved $181,900 for Fleming Spit on 6/1/95. However, the project has not approved by the Department of Justice and as such has not been included on this statement.

The Trustee Council approved $1,900,000 for the Chenega-Area Shoreline Residual Oiling Project June 28, 1996. Of the total, $293,000 was allocated to FFY 96 and $36,400 was allocated to FFY97. The remainder of $1,570,600 will be allocated to FFY 97 based on the final remediation plan.

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



FAX COVER SHEET

FAXED

To: Agency Liaisons & Bob Baldauf

From: Traci / Molly Date: Sept 23, 1996

Comments: Total Pages: 4

Please deliver fax ASAP.
Thx.

AGENCY LIAISON MEMBERS INCLUDE:

Berg, Catherine	Morris, Byron	Slater, Claudia
Gibbons, Dave	Spies, Bob	Fries, Carol
Christman, Veronica	Piper, Ernie	Rice, Bud

HARD COPY TO FOLLOW_____

Document Sent By: Keri Hile

8/7/96

K-
Please fax to the Agency Liaisons and Bob Baldauf only. Thx R

****
*** MULTI TRANSACTION REPORT ***
****

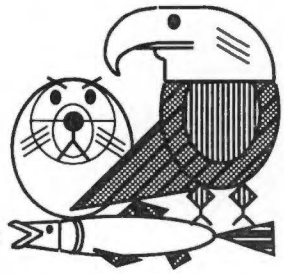
TX/RX NO. 9236

INCOMPLETE TX/RX

TRANSACTION OK	[09] 19075867589	JUNEAU OFFICE
	[10] 19075867555	D.GIBBONS
	[13] 19077896608	MORRIS-WRIGHT
	[15] 2698918	CAROL FRIES
	[18] 2672474	SULLIVAN-SLATER
	[20] 7863350	C.BERG
	[21] 2572517	B.RICE
	[24] 2697652	E.PIPER
	[35] 15103737834	B.SPIES
	12022192849	

ERROR

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 members

FROM: Molly McCammon, Executive Director

DATE: October 7, 1996

SUBJ: October 15, 1996 Meeting

Please find enclosed materials for the Trustee Council meeting to be held on October 15, 1996 at 2:00 pm in Anchorage.

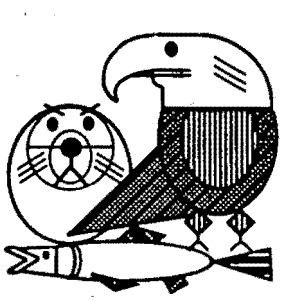
The major agenda items include several small parcel program actions and further consideration of Project 97151/Prince William Sound Science Center Research Facilities as requested by the Council.

Also included in your packet of materials is the final *Update on Injured Resources and Services* (September 1996). As approved by the Council, this document updates portions of the *Restoration Plan* adopted in November 1994.

If you have questions about these materials, please let me know.

enclosures

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: Byron Morris

FROM: Molly McCammon, Executive Director

DATE: September 23, 1996

SUBJ: Amendment to PWSSC Contracts

At the August 29, 1996 meeting, the Trustee Council approved the transfer of $93,400 from Project 96320-N/Nekton - Plankton Acoustics to Project 96320-J/Information Systems - Model Development. Material that describes this transfer in greater detail is attached. The purpose of this memo is to formally acknowledge the Trustee Council approval and to urge that you implement the transfer of funds as expeditiously as possible.

cc: Gary Thomas/PWSSC

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: Trustee Council Members

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DATE: August 19, 1996

RE: Technical Budget Amendment - SEA Program $93.4 Transfer Between Projects

---

The Prince William Sound Science Center has asked for authority to transfer funds between two FY 96 SEA projects in the amount of $93,400. The proposed action is a "net-zero" transfer between two projects (320-N and 320-J) and will not require any additional funds. This transfer requires Trustee Council authorization since the amount involved is greater than $25,000.

This transfer is in direct response to guidance from Dr. Ted Cooney, the SEA program lead scientist, and reflects the program's response to the Trustee Council's peer review process. The purpose of the transfer is to increase the SEA program's synthesis and modeling efforts in response to the SEA peer review session in January 1996. The SEA program is now at a point where field data collection is giving way to model development and information synthesis. The two projects affected by this transfer are 96320-N/Nekton and Plankton Acoustics (reduced) and 96320-J/Information Systems and Model Development (increased). A summary of the effects of the transfer is as follows:

	Current Budget	Reduce/Increase	Revised Budget
320-N/Nekton-Plankton Acoustics	461.2	(93.4)	367.8
320-J/Information-Model Development	452.0	+93.4	545.4

The Chief Scientist is aware of this proposed transfer and supports the effort to further strengthen the SEA modeling and synthesis emphasis. Pending approval of the transfer by the Trustee Council, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration will amend the current BAA contracts with PWSSC to provide for the transfer of funds.

I recommend approval of the transfer.

cc: Byron Morris/NOAA
Bill Hauser/ADFG
Ted Cooney/UAF
Gary Thomas/PWSSC (attn: Penny Oswalt)
Dr. Robert Spies

96320-J, NOAA Contract # 50ABNF600053 - Information and Modeling Development (SEA DATA)

Budget Category	Current CY Budget	Revised CY Budget	Difference
Salary	174,400.00	194,500.00	20,100.00
Travel	20,900.00	28,700.00	7,800.00
Services	172,300.00	218,300.00	46,000.00
Supplies	5,300.00	6,900.00	1,600.00
Equipment	3,800.00	6,000.00	2,200.00
Total Direct Costs	376,700.00	454,400.00	77,700.00
Indirect Costs	75,300.00	91,000.00	15,700.00
Total Costs	452,000.00	545,400.00	93,400.00

96320-N, NOAA Contract # 50ABFN600055 - Nekton and Plankton Acoustics (SEAFISH)

Budget Category	Current CY Budget	Revised CY Budget	Difference
Salary	311,300.00	244,000.00	(67,300.00)
Travel	35,200.00	28,800.00	(6,400.00)
Services	14,700.00	13,200.00	(1,500.00)
Supplies	9,300.00	10,300.00	- 1,000.00
Equipment	13,800.00	10,200.00	(3,600.00)
Total Direct Costs	384,300.00	306,500.00	(77,800.00)
Indirect Costs	76,900.00	61,300.00	(15,600.00)
Total Costs	461,200.00	367,800.00	(93,400.00)

Eric Myers

From: Eric Myers
To: Nancy Bird
Subject: RE: approval of revised budgets for 95320J a
Date: Wednesday, September 18, 1996 12:28PM
Priority: High

NANCY ... Yes, the TC did approve the transfer between N and J at the 29 Aug meeting... I will fax a copy of the backup material that was before the Council when they acted... there is a preliminary draft of the minutes that recognizes this action... technically the minutes won't be final until the TC approves at next meeting... if you need some form of document to support the amendment request to NOAA, we can prepare a simple letter of verification... Molly is out of town right now but I'll draft something (I suggest addressed to Byron Morris with cc: to you) that simply recognizes the action taken and urges moving forward with the amendment ... sound OK? Regards, ERIC

From: Nancy Bird
To: Eric Myers
Subject: approval of revised budgets for 95320J a
Date: Wednesday, September 18, 1996 10:52AM

Original Subject:
approval of revised budgets for 95320J and N

Eric,

Would ask Bill Hauser about this but he's in Homer today and tomorrow; wondering what action the Trustee Council took regarding the revisions for FY95 budgets moving funds from the acoustics project to the modelling one? Penny would like to submit the paperwork for an amendment to NOAA but will need to include an official letter or minutes indicating the Council's approval.

Thanks for checking on this. Hope it's not as wet there as it is here!

Nancy

Loc./Num.	Description	Acres	Rank(a)	Sponsor	Value	Appraisal	Proposed Action
KEN 1015	Lowell Point	19.4	PMSC	State/ADNR	$ 531,000	approved	No action needed
KEN 1049	Mansholt	1.64	Low	State/ADNR	$ 55,000	State approved	TC designation as PMSC/purchase
KAP 103	Sitkalidak Strait - Kahutak	40	PMSC (b)	Fed/DOI-FWS	$ 66,000	approved	TC authorization to purchase
KAP 98	Sitkalidak Strait - Pestrikoff	80	PMSC (b)	Fed/DOI-FWS	$ 128,000	approved	TC authorization to purchase
KAP 132	Sitkalidak Strait - Peterson	160	PMSC (b)	Fed/DOI-FWS	$ 256,000	approved	TC authorization to purchase
KAP 101	Sitkalidak Strait - Haakanson	80	PMSC (b)	Fed/DOI-FWS	$ 52,000	approved	TC authorization to purchase
KAP 131	Kiliuda Bay - Matfay	40	PMSC (b)	Fed/DOI-FWS	$ 68,000	approved	TC authorization to purchase
KAP 114	Uyak Bay - Johnson (for KAP 263)	55	Low	Fed/DOI-FWS	$ 138,000	BIA appraised	TC designation as PMSC
KAP 1055	Uyak Bay - Abston	160	Low	Fed/DOI-FWS	$ 281,300	BIA appraised	TC designation as PMSC
KEN 1051	Kenai River - Salamatof	16	Low	Fed/DOI-FWS	$ 200,000	estimate	TC designation as PMSC
KEN 1052	Kenai River - Salamatof	10	Low	Fed/DOI-FWS	$ 100,000	estimate	TC designation as PMSC

(a) Rank = score prior to the Trustee Council meeting on October 15, 1996.

(b) Trustee Council designated as Parcel Meriting Special Consideration 5/2/96.

****
*** ACTIVITY REPORT ***
****

TRANSMISSION OK

TX/RX NO.	9826
CONNECTION TEL	2787022
CONNECTION ID	ALEX-CRAIG
START TIME	10/15 10:17
USAGE TIME	01'11
PAGES	2
RESULT	OK

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*** MULTI TRANSACTION REPORT ***
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TX/RX NO. 9826

INCOMPLETE TX/RX	[36] 2787022	ALEX-CRAIG
TRANSACTION OK	[09] 19075867589	JUNEAU OFFICE
	[25] 19075867840	P.JANIK
	[26] 19074652075	B.BOTELHO
	[27] 12022084684	G.FRAMPTON
	[28] 19075867249	S.PENNOYER
	[29] 19074652332	FRANK RUE
	[31] 19074655070	MICHELE BROWN
	[37] 2714102	D.WILLIAMS
ERROR		

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

FAX COVER SHEET

FAXED

To: Trustee Council Members

From: Molly McCammon Date: 10/15/96

Comments: Total Pages: 2

This is for the 2p.m. Trustee Council teleconference today.

return to Rebecca w/ confirmation sheet

TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEMBERS AND ALTERNATES:

Botelho, Bruce	✓ Tillery, Craig & Alex Swiderski too
✓ Brown, Michele	✓ Bosworth, Rob
✓ Frampton, Jr., George T.	✓ Williams, Deborah
✓ Janik, Phil	✓ Wolfe, Jim
✓ Pennoyer, Steve	Collinsworth, Don
✓ Rue, Frank	

HARD COPY TO FOLLOW _____

FAX SENT BY: Rebecca

3/27/96

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✓ Pennoyer, Steve	Collinsworth, Don
✓ Rue, Frank	

HARD COPY TO FOLLOW _____

FAX SENT BY: Rebecca

3/27/96

THE TATITLEK CORPORATION

P.O. Box 650, Cordova, Alaska 99574 • Phone (907) 424-3777

Corrected version 10/17/96 RAW

October 15, 1996

Via Facsimile & U.S. Mail

Ms. Molly McCammon
Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
Trustee Council
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Dear Ms. McCammon:

The purpose of this letter is to provide the EXXON VALDEZ Oil Spill (EVOS) Trustee Council with the formal response of and offer from the Board of Directors of The Tatitlek Corporation (Tatitlek) to the Council's Resolution of August 29, 1996, regarding the conservation of fish and wildlife habitat on lands owned by our Alaska Native Village Corporation.

As you know, for over two years, Tatitlek has worked with the Council and its staff to develop and negotiate a fish and wildlife habitat conservation package dealing with certain of the lands and interests in lands owned by this Corporation. Throughout most of this period, the responsibility for securing a companion agreement with Citifor/Seward Forest Products (SFP), the owner of certain timber harvest and other rights on a limited portion of our lands, resided with the Council. However, in recent months, the Council requested that our Corporation act as the intermediary for the purchase of those harvest rights, and, subsequently, for negotiating and securing a purchase agreement with Citifor/SFP. In the interest of advancing the overall negotiations and of reaching a comprehensive agreement with the Council, we have sought to do that.

Following the somewhat rapid-paced negotiations with the Trustee Council and Citifor/SFP immediately preceding the August 29 Trustee Council meeting, we learned from Citifor/SFP that it misunderstood part of the agreement that relates to a portion of their timber rights which were to be included in the overall Tatitlek agreement. Additionally, Council representatives expressed an interest in removing some or all of the contingencies of the transaction with Citifor/SFP. As a result, our representatives negotiated further with Citifor/SFP in an effort to secure a formal agreement that would obtain for subsequent conveyance to the Trustee Council all timber and other interests owned by Citifor/SFP on Tatitlek lands and remove some or all of the contingencies.

In spite of our efforts to reduce or remove these contingencies, Citifor/SFP indicated that it will not agree to remove any of them at this time. We have, therefore, sought to secure an agreement with Citifor/SFP to acquire all of their timber and other rights on Tatitlek lands as requested by the Council but contingent on Tatitlek reaching agreement with the Trustee Council on overall value and, as required by Citifor/SFP, the completion of a "best interest" finding by the State Mental Health Trust with a companion timber purchase agreement between Citifor/SFP and the Trust at Cape Yakataga.

To facilitate the successful completion of an overall habitat conservation agreement with the Trustee Council, Tatitlek includes in this offer:

(1) the lands and interest in lands owned by Tatitlek which were the subject of the August 29 Resolution;

(2) all timber and other rights (mining claim) owned by Citifor on Tatitlek lands (subject to the contingency involving the State Mental Health Trust timber being sold to Citifor/SFP);

(3) a timber-only conservation easement on the Sunny Bay parcel; and

(4) a moratorium on timber harvesting on any Tatitlek lands by Citifor/SFP until May 1, 1997, for a total of $33.8 million.

Tatitlek is offering the additional timber-only conservation easement at Sunny Bay (which, based on the Council's own appraisal, represents substantial value) in the spirit of fair play and as a good faith effort on its part to finalize an agreement with Citifor/SFP and assist the achievement of a comprehensive habitat conservation agreement with the Trustee Council on Tatitlek lands.

The Tatitlek Corporation supports and will assist Citifor and the State Mental Health Trust in reaching an agreement on a timber contract on Trust lands designated for that purpose. However, if, for whatever reason, Citifor and the State Mental Health Trust are unable to achieve a timely agreement which will result in the movement of Citifor to a Trust designated timber harvest area, the consequent conservation of Citifor/SFP timber on Tatitlek lands, and allow for an expeditious closing on the habitat package, Tatitlek will consider presenting to the Council an alternative offer. That offer would include all of the lands and interests in lands owned by Tatitlek in the habitat package above which was the principal subject of our negotiations with the Council for the past two years, but would not include the Citifor/SFP timber rights and mining claim on/or adjacent to Tatitlek lands

The Tatitlek Corporation genuinely appreciates the effort and consideration that the Trustee Council is committing to achieving the successful completion of this habitat conservation effort involving our Corporation's lands. We are making this offer in an effort to finalize an agreement involving all of the parties which will achieve the mutual goals of – restoring injured resources; conserving fish and wildlife habitat, cultural and other natural resources on the lands in perpetuity; providing for substantial public access for recreational activities; and facilitating economic development within our region. An additional important goal for us as well is to achieve an agreement which has a good chance of being approved by our Corporation's Shareholders.

With this in mind, I hope that our offer will be approved by the Trustee Council and look forward to working with you, the Council and its other representatives in the days ahead to complete the purchase agreement and related documents to allow for moving to closing as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

THE TATITLEK CORPORATION

Carroll Kompkoff

Carroll Kompkoff
President

PAS02402\116\YCK0126

THE TATITLEK CORPORATION

P.O. Box 650, Cordova, Alaska 99574 • Phone (907) 424-3777

October 15, 1996

Via Facsimile & U.S. Mail

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Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
Trustee Council
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

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Sincerely,

THE TATITLEK CORPORATION

Carroll Kompkoff

Carroll Kompkoff
President

PAS02402U16YCK0126

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

FAX COVER SHEET

To: Becky Hulse Number: 1-907-465-2864

From: Rebecca Williams Date: October 7, 1996

Comments: Total Pages: 2

This is a draft agenda for the October 15 Trustee Council meeting. I will send you a final when available.

Rebecca

'inside Anchorage 6202

-staff person out

Homer ← gave Becky Panis # 478-7612

Seward ←

Kenai ←

Juneau - FS
Anch - Anch
Barry Roth 703-821-1335 ← 1-800-478-7612
Ted Boling

Document Sent By: RAW

9/9/94

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 MEETING
October 15, 1996 @ 2 P.M.
645 G STREET, ANCHORAGE

10/7/96
10:08 am

DRAFT

Trustee Council Members:

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

MICHELE BROWN
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR./DEBORAH WILLIAMS
Assistant Secretary/Trustee Representative for Fish & Wildlife & Parks
U.S. Department of the Interior

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

STEVE PENNOYER
Director, Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service

FRANK RUE
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Fish & Game

Teleconferenced in Juneau, Forest Service Conference Room 541A
Federal Chair

1. Call to Order 2 p.m.
   - Approval of Agenda
   - Approval of August 29, 1996 meeting notes
2. Public Comment Period 2:15 p.m.
3. Executive Session on Habitat Protection
4. Habitat Acquisitions, Small Parcels* - Molly McCammon
5. Project 97151, Prince William Sound Science Center Facilities Expansion*

* indicates possible action item

Adjourn - 4 p.m.

raw

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*** ACTIVITY REPORT ***
****

TRANSMISSION OK

TX/RX NO.	9643
CONNECTION TEL	19074652864
CONNECTION ID	JNU INFO
START TIME	10/07 10:38
USAGE TIME	01'16
PAGES	2
RESULT	OK

e New York Times

WASHINGTON — Presi-nt Reagan Wednesday gned legislation authorizing .S. Marines to remain in ebanon for 18 more months, isisting obliquely that he ad the authority to keep the larines there even without ongressional approval.

Reagan's approval of the egislation came as adminis-ration officials said that they vould soon undertake the irst high-level review of over ll Middle East policies in six

cide with the return to Wash-ington of Robert C. McFar-lane, the special Middle East envoy.

These officials said they were looking toward rebuild-ing what they called a "stra-tegic" relationship with Is-rael, and for renewed interest in the president's year-old proposal for the West Bank. Under that plan, there would be discussions leading to an autonomous entity on the West Bank in eventual asso-ciation with Jordan.

authorizing the ... stay in Lebanon, Reagan said that his differences with the Congress were secondary to the need for congressional support for his Middle East policies.

Speaking of the legislation, Reagan said that "this reaffir-mation" of the role of the troops "will promote a last-ing peace and hasten the re-turn home of our armed forces." He renewed his pledge to consult with Repub-lican and Democratic leaders

cies.

The president made his views known in a written statement issued by the White House without comment. In giving his approval to the legislation, he that "I do not and cannot cede any of the authority vested in me under the Constitution as president and as commander in chief of United States armed forces."

Reagan's disclaimers were rejected by a spokesman for House Speaker Thomas P.

tion was an acknowledgement of the need for congressional authorization for the use of troops in Lebanon.

"The important thing is not what the president said to-day, but what he did," said Christopher J. Matthews, O'Neill's spokesman. He add-ed that Reagan's signature meant that he "implicitly ac-cepted the appropriateness of a time limit" on American troops.

Presidential aides had ear-

One man fights long battle, but finally must retreat from the riverbank

Continued from Page A-1

sparked an interest in the river. Schrier became con-cerned about polluted water seeping into the river from poorly installed septic sys-tems and the danger hundreds of riverbank exca-vations posed to salmon spawning beds.

Schrier joined the local conservation society, be-came president and shifted the organization's attention from management of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge to protection of the Kenai River.

During his tenure as pres-ident he initiated a policy of objecting to almost every Kenai River project consid-ered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Schrier's efforts brought him notoriety while causing headaches for those looking to turn riverbank real estate into gold. Today, plagued by cancer, he's no longer leading the battle to halt development along the riv-er, but his image as an outspoken environmentalist remains.

He's admired by a hidden handful who share his views, despised by those whose projects he has stalled or stymied, and viewed as an eccentric extremist by many.

He has lost close friends when his deep-seated envi-ronmental beliefs forced him to oppose their develop-ment plans. He has been threatened with lawsuits and vilified by local devel-opers. He has been confront-ed by property owners and lambasted in the local press.

"I've been called every-thing from an atheistic hu-manist to a low-down dog," he says.

Schrier has no illusions about how effective he's been. Ever since the first battle in the early 1970s, he's been fighting, with lit-tle success, to stem the spread of recreational vehi-cle parks and cut-and-fill subdivisions along the banks of the Kenai.

A handful of projects have been halted, but most easily win Corps approval. Every year, despite boat traffic so heavy that shout-ing matches between angry skippers are commonplace, the number of RV parks, subdivisions, houses, boat channels and lagoons on the river increases.

Steadily, Schrier says, the quality of life along the river has deteriorated. But he believes the forces de-stroying the river's scenic beauty and quiet character will eventually protect its rich salmon fishery.

"Money is going to save that river as far as the fish are concerned," Schrier says. "There's too much money made on those salm-on not to protect them."

Saving the salmon, how-ever, will require changes in the way the river is man-aged. The situatin now, Schrier says, is completely out of hand. The Kenai Pen-insula Borough lacks a zon-ing ordinance to control de-velopment, he says, and the Corps permit process is a joke.

Many developers don't even bother to obtain Corps approval before turning their bulldozers loose on the river bank, Schrier com-plains, and those who are caught rarely have difficul-ty obtaining an "after-the-fact" permit.

Frustrated by rapid, hap-hazard development and the inability or unwillingness of a dozen local, state and fed-eral agencies to take the lead in planning for the river's future, Schrier last year proposed the creation of a Kenai River Commis-sion to control development along the river. The idea was endorsed this spring by the Kenai River Task Force, a group appointed in 1982 by then-Governor Jay Ham-mond to study river con-flicts. The group's recom-mendations are still under review.

Meanwhile, Schrier has moved his family away from the river. Even if the commission comes to pass, it will be too late for him. The quiet beauty that once made his riverfront home an idyllic place to raise two boys has given way to the roar of outboard motors.

"Our peace was shat-tered," he says. He moved his family to a bluff a quarter mile from the riv-er's edge. Now he can see the river but has escaped the trash, the crowds, the excrement and the offal he used to discover in his front yard every summer morn-ing.

Homesteader works on goal of beneficial development

Continued from Page A-1

Downstream, Obert's op-tions range from recreation-al vehicle parks to luxury townhouses or condomi-niums.

"For 25 years Oberts has been content to wait and watch as others have cashed in on the Kenai River real estate boom. Now that is about to change. The gray-haired homesteader is trying to sell his thriving Kenai insurance business to his employees so he can begin developing his exten-sive river front holdings within the year.

Oberts always planned to develop his property, but trespassers who litter the riverbanks with paper, fish-ing line, fish guts, beer cans, wine bottles and fecal mat-ter accelerated his plans. After thoughtless RV own-ers began dumping their holding tanks in a gravel parking area at Big Eddy, Oberts became convinced development was the only way to protect his land from the horde.

"It's the only way to go anymore," Oberts says. "Why fight it?"

On the lower Kenai, the most popular section of the most popular fishing stream in Alaska, fame has meant development. The spruce and cottonwood trees are giving way to summer cab-ins, campgrounds and trail-er parks. A 400-square-foot lot — just large enough to park a trailer or recreation-al vehicle on can cost about $10,000.

Salmon are the reason for the river's popularity. One species or another can be caught in the Kenai from early June to freeze up in late October or early No-vember. The main attrac-tion, however, is a race of giant kings that returns each July to this river only a three-hour drive from An-chorage, Alaska's largest city.

Anchorage Daily News/Tom Alvarez

Leo Oberts: Manage the river for salmon, the rest of it will fall into place.

The river's appeal to an-glers may one day make Oberts a wealthy man, but popularity has its price. Quiet summer mornings have given way to the throb of high-powered boats. In-creased boat traffic is accel-erating bank erosion.

Oberts acknowledges his plans will likely mean more changes on the river. He wants to control erosion by placing rip rap along the banks. Docks, boat land-ings, mooring areas, lagoons and channels are all possi-bilities. A plan for full-scale development of his proper-ties is being prepared.

It can all be accom-plished, he says, without damaging the fertile ecosys-tem that spawned a return run of more than 4 million salmon this summer.

Indeed, Oberts maintains that done properly, bank development can enhance the river's salmon produc-tion.

Lagoons and channels can create pools of quiet water useful as rearing areas for young salmon, he says. Changes in current caused by the construction of wing dams and boat landings can provide new spawning areas for giant kings.

Oberts is convinced de-velopment can be beneficial. He backs up that belief with support for the creation of a special commission with the authoritiy to "control all factors that have to do with salmon production on the river." Other landowners fear such a commission would present a barrier to future development.

Oberts disagrees. Instead, he says, the commission could let landowners know what is and isn't allowed on the river by preparing rea-sonable guidelines.

"There has to be some sort of consensus on admin-istering the river," Oberts says. "There has to be a control factor. Let's manage the river for salmon. If we keep that in mind, I think the rest of it will fall in place."

Oberts' desire to protect the river, while developing his land, is genuine. He still smiles when he talks about the first silver he caught below the bluff at Big Eddy 25 years ago. He's deter-mined to pass more than the memory on to his grandchil-dren.

☐ Friday: In the sixth and last installment of "Crisis on the Kenai," we examine the future of the Kenai River — and the danger that it will suffer the fate of once-great salmon rivers of Europe and North America.

Breakdown cuts Chugach power capacity

Continued from Page A-1

If for some reason unit 5 could not be repaired before peak season — from late De-cember through February —

Stahr said the municipal utility has about a 100-mega-watt cushion between project-ed peak demand and generat-ing capacity and should be able to help, at least as long ... utility, too.

Chugach's Beluga station is the largest generating plant in southcentral Alaska. Workers there became aware of the problem when they noticed dark smoke pouring out the top of the turbine on Oct. 4,

Soviet ship

Continued from Page A-1

intelligence ship and the Kai-ko Maru 3, a Japanese ship operating under contract to the U.S. Navy. But they said top-ranking officials did not ... the incident with great

Detention cen

Continued from Page A-1

He would not say what information he planned to give to facility managers, nor would he indicate who might sue whom over the closure.

"You'll know plenty by th...

will be six to eight weeks before it can be repaired.

The failure of unit No. 5 — a 60-megawatt gas-fired turbine — reduces the utility's

December — before the coldest weeks of winter when peak demand is reached.

Larry Markley, director of government affairs at Chu-

Light and Power, said he stands by an earlier prediction that Anchorage has only a 50-50 chance of getting through the coming winter

Chugach's total generating capacity is 483 megawatts, including 9 megawatts of electricity the utility can purchase from the Alaska Power

megawatts this winter.

Another Beluga unit — the 62-megawatt No. 6 — already was down for repairs but is expected to be operating

Soviets harass ship on search

By FRED HIATT
The Washington Post

WASHINGTON — A Soviet intelligence ship brandished weapons at a Japanese vessel and held it at bay for 20 minutes in international waters three days ago while it was participating in a U.S. search for undersea remains of a downed Korean airliner, U. S. officials said Wednesday.

Two U.S. officials described the Monday incident as the most belligerent Soviet attempt so far to interfere with U.S. search efforts, but the Pentagon downplayed its importance. The standoff in the Sea of Japan ended when a U.S. warship appeared on the scene and sent repeated radio messages warning the Soviet ship away.

U.S. and Soviet ships have been competing to find the wreckage in the Sea of Japan west of the Soviet island of Sakhalin since the Soviets shot down a Korean jetliner with 269 aboard Sept. 1. Navy officials said Wednesday that nine Navy, Coast Guard and Japanese ships on the scene have almost exhausted their search of an area initially identified as the likeliest location of the crash. They said the search area is now likely to be extended.

The officials also said that, although the jetliner's flight recorder has probably ceased emitting the pinger sounds that it did for about 30 days after the crash, U.S. sonar could find almost any piece of wreckage. Recently, a Navy pilotless submarine was sent down about 2,500 feet to examine an object that had registered on the sonar that turned out to be an old frying skillet, not from the KAL crash.

U.S. officials say the plane's debris and black box might provide clues to why the Korean jet strayed into Soviet airspace and how the Soviets shot it down. The Soviet Union has said the KAL jet was on a spying mission over sensitive military installations, a charge the United States and South Korea dismiss as preposterous.

Pentagon officials who asked not to be named confirmed that a confrontation took place between a Soviet

See Back Page, SOVIET

Anchorage Daily News/Tom Alvarez

Bill Schrier stands on a road built through Kenai wetlands, Such projects have prompted him to buck the tide in Kenai.

One man's lonely, uphill battle . . .

By RONNIE CHAPPELL
Daily News correspondent

KENAI — It's tough being an environmentalist in a community where man's best friend is the bulldozer.

Most central Kenai Peninsula greenies remain underground, gathering occasionaly to lament (over white wine and brie cheese) strip development along the Sterling Highway or the bulldozing of spruce trees in downtown Kenai.

Rarely do they speak out. They are afraid of antagonizing friends, neighbors and customers. It's easier, they've learned, in a community where Sierra Club members are regarded as fellow travelers and civic leaders salivate at the mention of a new petrochemical plant, to bite their tongues and keep their opinions to themselves.

Only one has had the courage to take on the "cat-skinners" on a regular basis. He is Bill Schrier, a tall, soft-spoken school district administrator.

Schrier came out of the closet ten years ago when a neighbor unleashed a pair of "D-9" bulldozers on a wetlands near his Kenai River home.

"I wasn't an environmentalist at the time," he says. "I was just upset they were screwing up the property next door. I was afraid about what I was going to have to live beside."

The confrontation

See Back Page, ONE

. . . one man's lifelong dream

By RONNIE CHAPPELL
Daily News correspondent

crisis on the kenai: part V

KENAI — When Leo Oberts walks his mile of Kenai River-front property, he sees more than birch trees and turquoise water. He sees a comfortable future for himself and his family.

For more than a quarter century Oberts has been acquiring land along the Kenai River.

He homesteaded just outside of Soldotna in 1956, filed on a large piece of "trade and manufacturing" property two years later, hocked his wife's stock a decade ago to buy Big Eddy and just recently purchased a neighboring homestead.

Big Eddy, Oberts says, is the prettiest spot on the Kenai River. The blue-green river curls in front of a steep bluff atop which Oberts dreams of a glass-fronted resort hotel. From the restaurant diners could look down on a dozen fishing boats or gaze at the snowcapped Chigmit Mountains across Cook Inlet.

See Back Page, HOMESTEADER

Dogs banned from Peking — except at dinner

By MARY-LOUISE O'CALLAGHAN
The Guardian

PEKING — Dogs are about to banished from the backyards of Peking — but not from the dinner table.

The municipal authorities have set a Nov. 31 deadline for the eradication of dogs from the Chinese capital, but gourmets haven't been forgotten.

The new ultimatium carries a dispensation for dogs raised for eating, those needed for medical research and police dogs.

The ban is being introduced to help stop the spread of rabies and to counter a spate of bitten ankles.

Peking's canine population apparently has been on the increase in recent months, but no offical figures have been released.

All unauthorized dogs found after Nov. 1 will be destroyed and their owners fined 50 yuan (about $25).

Dog owners will have the choice of destroying their dogs before the deadline or packing them off to communes, out of town.

Last year, the Year of the Dog in the Chinese calendar, the Chinese media attempted to explain the Western practice of keeping dogs as pets to the Chinese, who are more inclined to regard them as man's best feed.

"Doggism," according to one Chinese magazine, is the product of a "sick capitalist society" in which people "refuse to eat dog meat, simply wanting the dog's company."

Known as "xiang rou" — fragrant meat — dog flesh is an expensive delicacy in China. It also is considered to hold special medicinal properties.

"Taking dog meat is benefical to internal organs," the Chinese magazine, "From the Market" reported. "It is especially good for the aged and the weak, people with loin pain and those who suffer from cold feet."

The last dog purge launched in China was in 1949 by the newly established communist government. Dog ownership has been banned in most Chinese cities ever since.

weather

Fair today. Highs in the upper 40s. Increasing clouds tonight. Lows in the low 30s. Cloudy Friday. Highs in the low 40s. Light wind becoming northeast to 10 mph by Friday. Outlook for Saturday: cloudy.

High Wednesday	50
Low Wednesday	42
9 p.m. temperature	42
Barometer	30.14
Normal high Oct. 12	44
Normal low Oct. 12	31
Record high Oct. 12 (1923)	60
Record low Oct. 12 (1927)	7

Anchorage Daily News 10/13/83
TC mtg 10/15/96

	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02
Operations	1,428	1,486	1,309	1,062		
DNR-Restoration Specialist	118	120	123	125	128	
OSPIC	317	175	175	115	115	
DNR Info Project	60	0	0	0	0	
Peer Review Contract	400	400	350	300	300	300
DOI-Baldauf	40	40	40	40	40	
NOAA-Juneau Lease	17	18	19	0 ~~20~~	20	
PAG	116	116	100	50		
DOI-PAG staff	7	7	7	7		
Restoration Work Force	354	361	369	188	188	
TOTAL	2,857	2,724	2,491	1,908	791	
TARGET BUDGET		2,800	2,500	1,700	1,500	1,500
FY 98 -						
Personnel w/ 2% increase.						
Reflects OPSIC moving out w/ 2 librarians, Library Tech stays w/Restoration Office.						
Contractual reduced by 75K (assumes 1. OSPIC has vacated 1st floor saving approx 35K; 2. plus another 60K reduction ir						
DNR Info Mgmt						
FY 99 -						
Reduction of one senior staff position 100K. Personnel w/ 2% increase.						
Contractual in Operations reduced 8K.						
Reflects OPSIC moving out w/ 2 librarians, Library Tech stays w/Restoration Office.						
Peer review contract reduced 50K.						
PAG field trip eliminated/travel reduced 16K.						
FY 00 -						
Another senior staff eliminated 75K, elimination of support staff position 50K. Remaining personnel 2% increase.						
PAG meetings reduced from 5/year to 3/year; number of PAG members reduced.						
OSPIC: one librarian eliminated 60K.						
Operations contractual reduced 20% 100K						
Peer review contract reduced further 50K.						
Restoration Work Force goes to 3 months funding (0.25 FTE).						

11.7.10 F

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 MEETING
October 15, 1996 @ 2 P.M.
645 G STREET, ANCHORAGE

10/8/96
9:38 am
DRAFT

Trustee Council Members:

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

MICHELE BROWN
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR./DEBORAH WILLIAMS
Assistant Secretary/Trustee Representative for Fish & Wildlife & Parks
U.S. Department of the Interior

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

STEVE PENNOYER
Director, Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service

FRANK RUE
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Fish & Game

Teleconferenced in Juneau, Forest Service Conference Room 541A
Federal Chair

1. Call to Order 2 p.m.
   - Approval of Agenda
   - Approval of August 29, 1996 meeting notes
2. Financial Report
3. Public Comment Period 2:15 p.m.
4. Executive Session on Habitat Protection
5. Habitat Acquisitions, Small Parcels* - Molly McCammon
6. Project 97151, Prince William Sound Science Center Facilities Expansion*

* indicates possible action item

Adjourn - 4 p.m.

raw

11.7.10 E

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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

TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING ACTIONS

August 29, 1996 @ 8:00 a.m.

By Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Trustee Council Members Present

Phil Janik, USFS
•Deborah Williams, USDOI
Steve Pennoyer, NMFS

Frank Rue, ADF&G
•Ernie Piper, ADEC
*•Craig Tillery, ADOL

* Chair
• Alternates:
Deborah Williams served as an alternate for George T. Frampton, Jr. for the entire meeting.
Ernie Piper served as an alternate for Michele Brown 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. Motion by Williams, second by Piper.

APPROVED MOTION: Approved June 28, 1996, Trustee Council meeting notes. Motion by Rue, second by Pennoyer.

2. Public Advisory Group

APPROVED MOTION: Approved a change to the number of Public Advisory Group members required to make a quorum from 12 to 10. Motion by Williams, second by Pennoyer.

3. Injured Resources and Services Revisions

APPROVED MOTION: Adopt April 1996 Draft Update on Injured Resources and Services, with oral changes noted in discussion. Motion by Williams, second by Pennoyer.

4. Policies and Procedures

APPROVED MOTION: Adopt August 16, 1996 draft of Trustee Council Operating and Financial Procedures, with two amendments to the text. Motion by Pennoyer, second by Rue.

5. Executive Session

APPROVED MOTION: Adjourn into Executive Session to discuss habitat protection issues and Court Registry Investment System fees issue. Motion by Williams, second by Janik.

Off Record 12:05 p.m.
On Record 1:52 p.m.

6. Prince William Sound Science Center

APPROVED MOTION: Request that the Executive Director obtain additional information regarding the request for additional funds from the Prince William Sound Science Center and report back to the Trustee Council at their next meeting. Motion by Janik, second by Pennoyer.

7. Technical Budget Amendments

APPROVED MOTION: Authorize transfer of $93,400 from Project 96320-N to 96320-J. Motion by Williams, second by Rue.

8. FY97 Work Plan

APPROVED MOTION: Adopt the FY97 Work Plan as recommended by the Executive Director. Motion by Williams, second by Piper.

9. Restoration Reserve

APPROVED MOTION: Approved an additional $12 million deposit into the *Exxon Valdez* Restoration Reserve account. Motion by Janik, second by Williams.

10. Executive Session

APPROVED MOTION: Adjourn to go into Executive Session for the purpose of discussing Tatitlek habitat protection. Motion by Williams, second by Janik.

Off Record 4:40 p.m.
On Record 4:56 p.m.

11. General Habitat Acquisition Resolution

APPROVED MOTION: Adopt a resolution reaffirming the Council's ongoing commitment to complete agreements with Afognak Joint Venture, English Bay Corporation, Eyak Corporation, Chenega Corporation, Koniag Inc., Port Graham and Tatitlek Corporation. Motion by Rue, second by Williams.

12. Tatitlek

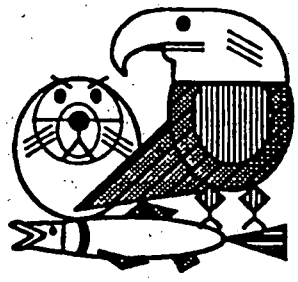
APPROVED MOTION: Approved resolution to purchase approximately 66,600 acres for $33 million, with $23 million to come from Trustee Council funds. Motion by Williams, second by Rue.

Meeting adjourned at 5:32 p.m.

11.7.16 D

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: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

FROM: Traci Cramer
Administrative Officer

DATE: September 19, 1996

RE: Financial Report as of August 31, 1996

Attached is the Statement of Revenue, Disbursements and Fees, and accompanying notes for the *Exxon Valdez* Joint Trust Fund for the period ending August 31, 1996.

The following is a summary of the information incorporated in the notes and contained on the statement.

Liquidity Account Balance	$53,276,499	
Less: Current Year Commitments (Note 5)	$42,751,819	
Plus: Adjustments (Note 6)	$106,079	
Uncommitted Fund Balance		$10,630,759
Plus: Future Exxon Payments (Note 1)	$420,000,000	
Less: Remaining Reimbursements (Note 3)	23,291,446	
Less: Remaining Commitments (Note 7)	$70,091,667	
Total Estimated Funds Available		$337,247,646
Restoration Reserve		$35,996,170

If you have any questions regarding the information provided please give me a call at 586-7238.

attachments

cc: Agency Liaisons
Bob Baldauf

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF REVENUE, DISBURSEMENTS AND FEES
FOR THE *EXXON VALDEZ* JOINT TRUST FUND
As of August 31, 1996

1. Contributions - Pursuant to the agreement Exxon is to pay a total of $900,000,000.

Received to Date	$480,000,000
Future Payments	$420,000,000

2. Interest Income - In accordance with the MOA, the funds are deposited in the United States District Court, Court Registry Investment System (CRIS). All deposits with CRIS are maintained in United States government treasury securities with maturities of 100 days or less. Total earned since the last report is $253,667.

3. Reimbursement of Past Costs - Under the terms of the agreement, the United States and the State are reimbursed for expenses associated with the spill. The remaining reimbursements represents that amount due the State of Alaska.

4. Fees - CRIS charges a fee of 10% for cash management services. Total paid since the last report is $25,367.

5. Current Year Commitments - Includes $12,456,000 for the Alaska SeaLife Center, $1,570,600 for the Chenega-Area Shoreline Residual Oiling Project, $16,570,019 for the 1997 Work Plan and related projects, $155,200 for KAP 99 and the following land payments.

Seller	Amount	Due
Koniag, Incorporated	$4,500,000	September 1996
Akhiok-Kaguyak	$7,500,000	September 1996

6. Adjustments - Under terms of the Agreement, both interest earned on previous disbursements and prior years unobligated funding or lapse are deducted from future court requests. Unreported interest and lapse is summarized below.

	Interest	Lapse
United States	$0	$0
State of Alaska	$106,080	$0

7. Remaining Commitments - Includes the following land payments.

Seller	Amount	Due
Shuyak	$2,194,266	October 1996
Shuyak	$20,000,000	October 1997 through 2001
Shuyak	$11,805,734	October 2002
Seal Bay	$3,091,667	November 1996
Akhiok-Kaguyak	$7,500,000	September 1997
Koniag, Incorporated	$9,000,000	September 1997 and 1998
Koniag, Incorporated	$16,500,000	September 2002

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STATEMENT OF REVENUE, DISBURSEMENT, AND FEES
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL JOINT TRUST FUND
As of August 31, 1996

	1993	1994	1995	To Date 1996	Cumulative Total
REVENUE:					
Contributions: (Note 1)					
Contributions from Exxon Corporation	250,000,000	70,000,000	70,000,000	0	480,000,000
Less: Credit to Exxon Corporation for clean-up costs incurred	(39,913,688)				(39,913,688)
Total Contributions	210,086,312	70,000,000	70,000,000	0	440,086,312
Interest Income: (Note 2)					
Exxon Corporation escrow account					831,233
Joint Trust Fund Account	1,378,000	3,736,000	5,706,666	3,576,105	14,992,771
Total Interest	1,378,000	3,736,000	5,706,666	3,576,105	15,824,004
Total Revenue	**211,464,312**	**73,736,000**	**75,706,666**	**3,576,105**	**455,910,316**
DISBURSEMENTS:					
Reimbursement of Past Costs: (Note 3)					
State of Alaska	29,000,000	25,000,000			83,267,842
United States	36,117,165	6,271,600	2,697,000	0	69,812,045
Total Reimbursements	65,117,165	31,271,600	2,697,000	0	153,079,887
Disbursements from Liquidity Account:					
State of Alaska	18,529,113	44,546,266	41,969,669	18,784,065	130,388,313
United States	9,105,881	6,008,387	48,019,928	12,229,224	81,683,920
Transfer to the Restoration Reserve				35,996,231	35,996,231
Total Disbursements	27,634,994	50,554,653	89,989,597	67,009,520	248,068,464
FEES:					
U.S. Court Fees (Note 4)	154,000	364,000	586,857	357,611	1,485,467
Total Disbursements and Fees	**92,906,159**	**82,190,253**	**93,273,454**	**67,367,130**	**402,633,818**
Increase (decrease) in Liquidity Account	**118,558,153**	**(8,454,253)**	**(17,566,788)**	**(63,791,025)**	**53,276,498**
Liquidity Account Balance, beginning balance	24,530,411	143,088,564	134,634,311	117,067,523	
Liquidity Account Balance, end of period	143,088,564	134,634,311	117,067,523	53,276,498	
Current Year Commitments: (Note 5)					(42,751,819)
Adjustments: (Note 6)					106,079
Uncommitted Liquidity Account Balance					**10,630,759**
Remaining Reimbursements (Note 3)					(23,291,446)
Remaining Commitments: (Note 7)					(70,091,667)
Total Estimated Funds Available					**337,247,646**
Restoration Reserve					**35,996,170**

11.7.10C

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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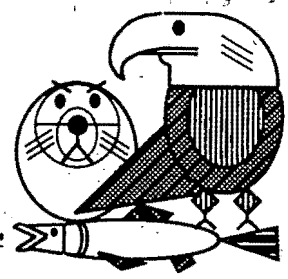
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



Habitat Protection Program: Large Parcels Status Report

October 7, 1996

The *Exxon Valdez* Trustee Council funds the acquisition of land to protect the habitat of injured resources and services. The goals of habitat protection are to prevent additional injury to resources and services while recovery is taking place and to provide a long-term safety net for these resources.

In 1992, the Restoration Office evaluated 16 large parcels (over 1,000 acres) that were imminently threatened by development. In March 1993, the Restoration Office contacted 90 owners of large parcels in the spill area. Thirty-two landowners expressed interest in having their land considered for acquisition and 850,000 acres of land were subsequently evaluated.

As of October 1996, the Council has committed $207.3 million to protect 489,000 acres of land, with parcels ranging in size from 2,000 to 119,000 acres. Seven large parcels have been purchased, including inholdings in Kachemak Bay State Park, land adjacent to Seal Bay/Tonki Cape on Afognak Island, commercial timber rights on land along Orca Narrows, lands owned by Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc., Old Harbor Native Corporation and Koniag, Inc., and a 27,000-acre parcel on Shuyak Island.

In May 1996, the Council offered to acquire interests in 60,997 acres of land from the Chenega Corporation. In August 1996, the Council agreed to acquire interests in 66,443 acres of land owned by the Tatitlek Corporation. The acquisition of these parcels depends on shareholder votes, which are expected to be held in late October.

Negotiations continue with five landowners to protect additional habitat. The landowners are Afognak Joint Venture, English Bay Corporation, Eyak Corporation, Koniag, Inc., and Port Graham Corporation.

Table 1 summarizes the status of land acquisitions as of October 1996 — whether acquisitions are complete, offers are pending or negotiations continue. Table 1 also indicates the acreage of each parcel and, if known, its purchase price, contributions from the joint trust fund, and contributions from other sources.

Table 1. Status of Large Parcel Acquisitions

October 7, 1996

Parcel Description	Acreage	Total Price (Incl. Interest)	Trust Fund	Other Sources
Acquisitions Complete				
Kachemak Bay State Park Inholdings	23,800	$22,000,000	$7,500,000	$14,500,000[1]
Seal Bay / Tonki Cape	41,549	$39,447,600	$39,447,600	$0
Orca Narrows (timber rights)	2,052	$3,650,000	$3,650,000	$0
Akhiok - Kaguyak, Inc.	118,674	$46,000,000	$36,000,000	$10,000,000*
Old Harbor[2]	31,609	$14,500,000	$11,250,000	$3,250,000*
Koniag (fee title)	59,689	$26,500,000	$19,500,000	$7,000,000*
Koniag (limited term easement)	57,082	$2,000,000	$2,000,000	$0
Shuyak Island	26,665	$42,000,000	$42,000,000	$0
Subtotal:	**361,120**	**$196,097,600**	**$161,347,600**	**$34,750,000**
Offers Pending				
Chenega	60,997	$33,000,000	$23,000,000	$10,000,000*
Tatitlek	66,443	$33,000,000[3]	$23,000,000	$10,000,000*
Subtotal:	**127,440**	**$66,000,000**	**$46,000,000**	**$20,000,000**
TOTAL:	**488,560**	**$262,097,600**	**$207,347,600**	**$54,750,000**
Negotiations Continuing				
Afognak Joint Venture	112,827			
English Bay	33,350			
Eyak	72,000			
Koniag (fee title)[4]				
Port Graham	46,170			
Subtotal:	**264,347**			
Total Acreage to be Protected:	**752,907**			

* Federal contribution from the Exxon plea agreement.

[1] State of Alaska contribution using $7 million from the Exxon plea agreement and $7.5 million from the civil settlement with Alyeska Pipeline Service Company.

[2] As part of the protection package, the Old Harbor Native Corporation agreed to protect an additional 65,000 acres of land on Sitkalidak Island as a private wildlife refuge.

[3] Interest has not yet been calculated.

[4] Negotiations with Koniag concern fee title to the 57,082 acres that are currently protected under a limited conservation easement.

Acquisitions Complete. Seven large parcels have been acquired.

Kachemak Bay. In August 1993, the state acquired surface title to 23,800 acres of private inholdings within Kachemak Bay State Park on the Kenai Peninsula. This acquisition protects a highly productive estuary, several miles of anadromous fish streams and intertidal shoreline and upland habitat for bald eagles, marbled murrelets, river otters, and harlequin ducks. The Council contributed $7.5 million to this purchase and the State of Alaska contributed $7 million from the Exxon plea agreement and $7.5 million from the civil settlement with Alyeska Pipeline Service Company.

Seal Bay and Tonki Cape (Afognak Island). In November 1993, the state purchased surface title to 41,549 acres on northern Afognak Island. This mature spruce forest is adjacent to highly productive marine waters, includes anadromous fish streams, and provides excellent habitat for bald eagles and marbled murrelet nesting. The Council authorized $39.4 million (including interest) for this purchase. In 1994, the Alaska State Legislature designated these lands as the Afognak Island State Park.

Orca Narrows Subparcel. In January 1995, the federal government purchased from the Eyak Corporation commercial timber rights on 2,052 acres of land in Orca Narrows. This parcel is near Cordova in Prince William Sound and contains anadromous fish streams, active bald eagle nests and favorable habitat for marbled murrelet nesting. The Council authorized $3.65 million for this acquisition.

Akhiok-Kaguyak. In May 1995, the federal government agreed to purchase from Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc., surface title to 76,211 acres of land and conservation easements on 42,463 acres, for a total of 118,674 acres. These lands are within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. The Council contributed $36 million to this acquisition and the federal government contributed $10 million from the federal restitution fund.

Old Harbor. Also in 1995, the federal government purchased from the Old Harbor Native Corporation surface title to 28,609 acres of land and the corporation donated a conservation easement on 3,000 acres. These lands are within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. In addition, the Old Harbor Native Corporation agreed to preserve 65,000 acres of land on nearby Sitkalidak Island as a private wildlife refuge. The Council contributed $11.25 million to this acquisition and the federal government contributed $3.25 million from the federal restitution fund.

Koniag. In November 1995, the federal government purchased from Koniag, Inc., surface title to 59,689 acres of prime habitat for bear, salmon, bald eagles, and other species in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. This agreement protected an additional 57,082 acres under a nondevelopment easement through the year 2001. The nondevelopment easement includes land along the Karluk and Sturgeon Rivers. The

Council contributed $21.5 million to this acquisition and the federal government contributed $7 million from the federal restitution fund.

Shuyak Island. In December 1995, the Council approved $42 million (including interest) to purchase from the Kodiak Island Borough surface title to 26,665 acres of prime habitat on Shuyak Island, at the northern tip of the Kodiak archipelago. The Kodiak Island Borough agreed to commit $6 million from the land sale to expansion of Kodiak's Fishery Industrial Technology Center.

As part of the purchase agreement for lands on Shuyak Island, the Council authorized up to an additional $1 million to purchase small parcels within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge that have been acquired by the Kodiak Island Borough as a result of the property owners' failure to pay borough taxes. These parcels are about 10 acres in size and occupy key waterfront locations along Uyak Bay on Kodiak Island. They are embedded in two highly ranked large parcels approved as part of the Koniag purchase agreement.

Offers Pending. Offers on two large parcels are pending shareholder approval.

Chenega. In May 1996, the Council authorized $23 million for an offer to purchase 60,997 acres from Chenega Corporation. An additional $10 million would come from the federal restitution fund, for a total purchase price of $33 million. The offer includes acquisition of surface title to 38,228 acres together with a conservation easement on 22,769 acres with public access on all but 3,330 acres of these lands on the southern portion of Chenega Island in the vicinity of the original Chenega village site. Two parcels to be acquired in fee simple, the Eshamy Bay and Jackpot Bay parcels, are among the highest ranked parcels in the oil spill area.

Tatitlek. In August 1996, the Council authorized $23 million for an agreement to purchase 66,443 acres from Tatitlek Corporation. An additional $10 million would come from the federal restitution fund, for a total of $33 million. The agreement includes acquisition of surface title to 31,490 acres together with conservation easements on 34,953 acres. Two of the parcels in which interests will be acquired, Bligh Island and Two Moon Bay, were respectively the third and fourth highest ranked parcels in Prince William Sound. The offer includes a timber only conservation easement to be conveyed on the north shore of Port Fidalgo. Several development sites would be excluded from the conveyance, including a site not to exceed 20 acres on Two Moon Bay, a 15-acre hydroelectric site at Galena Bay and easements for related transmission lines and access roads, a limited use easement for an existing road from Two Moon Bay to the Hells Hole area, existing homesites and small areas for development of cabins or tent platforms.

Negotiations Continuing. Negotiations continue on five additional large parcels.

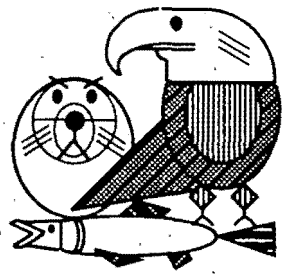
Afognak Joint Venture. In December 1994, the Council authorized up to $70 million for an offer to purchase from Afognak Joint Venture surface title to 48,728 acres on northern Afognak Island. The Council also authorized further negotiations about the acquisition of an additional 64,099 acres, for a total acquisition of 112,827 acres. The property consists of seven dispersed parcels, five of which are adjacent to or near the previously acquired Seal Bay parcel, one is adjacent to Shuyak Strait, and one is in the western part of Afognak Island. The appraisal of these parcels is currently ahead of schedule and is expected to be finalized in late November 1996.

English Bay and Port Graham. The U.S. Department of the Interior, on behalf of the Council, is holding discussions with English Bay Corporation and Port Graham Corporation about the purchase of 79,520 acres, much of which is within Kenai Fjords National Park.

Eyak. Discussions continue with Eyak Corporation on how to protect about 72,000 acres of corporation lands, particularly Port Gravina, Sheep Bay, and Windy Bay. These lands include the "Core Parcels" and Orca Narrows.

Koniag. The Council is interested in acquiring fee interest in the 57,082 acres covered by the limited term nondevelopment easement acquired in November 1995, and has agreed to maintain unobligated funds totaling $16.5 million for this purpose. The nondevelopment easement includes land along the Karluk and Sturgeon Rivers and expires on December 2, 2001.

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



Habitat Protection Program: Small Parcels Status Report

October 7, 1996

One of the ways the Trustee Council protects habitat for resources and services injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill is by buying land that has habitat value. The Council has already protected habitat on 489,000 acres of land in large tracts. In recognition of the unique habitat qualities and strategic value of smaller tracts of land (less than 1,000 acres), the Council initiated the Small Parcel Program in 1994.

In response to a public solicitation, 300 small parcels have been nominated. Council staff evaluate, score, and rank nearly all the parcels, taking into account the resource value of the parcel, adverse impacts from human activity, and potential benefits to management of public lands. The nomination period is open-ended. The Restoration Office continues to receive and evaluate nominations.

The Council has expressed interest in acquiring 47 of the parcels that have been nominated, along with a package of lands owned by the Kenai Natives Association and key waterfront parcels that were forfeited to Kodiak Island Borough for tax delinquency. The Council has authorized offers to purchase 28 small parcels at appraised fair market value, and contributions of $4 million to the Kenai Natives Association Package and up to $1 million for the Kodiak Island Borough Tax Parcels.

Table 1 summarizes the status of each of the offers. Twelve small parcels (about 2,000 acres) have been acquired for $7.5 million. Owners of seven additional parcels (about 300 acres) have accepted offers for a total of $1.3 million. Landowners are considering offers on six parcels, negotiations continue on the Kenai Natives Association Package, and the Kodiak Island Borough Tax Parcels are being appraised. The owners of three parcels have rejected offers to purchase their parcels at appraised fair market value.

The Council is also considering acquisition of the 19 parcels listed in **Table 2**. **Table 3** is a list of 20 additional parcels that have been nominated in the past 15 months.

Table 1. Status of Small Parcel Acquisitions

October 7, 1996

Parcel ID	Description	Acres	Value	Status
Acquisitions Complete				
PWS 17	Ellamar Subdivision	22.0	$310,000	
PWS 17 A&D	Ellamar Subdivision	9.4	$276,500	
KEN 10	Kobylarz Subdivision	20.0	$320,000	
KEN 29	Tulin Parcel	220.0	$1,200,000	
KEN 34	Cone Parcel	100.0	$600,000	
KEN 54	Salamatof Parcel	1,377.0	$2,540,000	
KEN 1006	Girves Parcel	110.0	$1,835,000	
KEN 1014	Grouse Lake	64.0	$211,000	
KAP 105/142	Three Saints Bay	88.0	$168,000	
KAP 135	Capjohn Parcel (Kiliuda Bay)	70.0	$73,500	
	Subtotal:	**2,080.4**	**$7,534,000**	
Offers Accepted				
PWS 17 B&C	Ellamar Subdivision	2.0	$69,000	
PWS 52	Hayward Parcel	9.5	$150,000	
KEN 19	Coal Creek Moorage	53.0	$260,000	
KEN 1015	Lowell Point	19.4	$531,000	
KAP 99	Shugak Parcel (Kiliuda Bay)	160.0	$155,200	
KAP 115	Johnson Parcel (Uyak Bay)	65.0	$110,500	
	Subtotal:	**308.9**	**$1,275,700**	
Offers Under Review				
KEN 55	Overlook Park	97.0	$244,000	Appraisal will be updated.
KEN 148	River Ranch	146.0	$1,650,000	Earlier acceptance of offer withdrawn.
KEN 1009	Cooper Parcel	30.0	$48,000	No response has been received.
KEN 1034	Patson Parcel	76.3	$375,000	Discussions continue.
KAP 220	Mouth of Ayakulik R.	56.0	$213,000	Willing to sell a larger package.
KAP 226	Karluk River Lagoon	21.5	$146,000	Willing to sell a larger package.
Kenai Natives Association Package		3,254.0	$4,000,000	Awaiting approval of legislative package.
Kodiak Island Borough Tax Parcels			$1,000,000	Authorized in Shuyak Is. resolution; appraisal contract underway.
	Subtotal:	**3,680.8**	**$7,676,000**	
Offers Rejected				
KEN 12	Baycrest	90.0	$450,000	Counteroffer of $720,000; appraisal will be updated.
KEN 1001	Deep Creek	91.0	$672,000	Not ready to sell at this time.
KEN 1005	Ninilchik	16.0	$50,000	Counteroffer of $60,000.
	Subtotal:	**197.0**	**$1,172,000**	

Table 2. Parcels Under Consideration*

October 7, 1996

Parcel ID	Description	Acres	Appraised Fair Market Value
Appraisal Approved			
PWS 11	Horseshoe Bay	315.0	$200,000
KEN 1038	Schilling Parcel	5.9	$1,304,000
KAP 98	Pestrikoff Parcel (Sitkalidak Strait)	80.0	$128,000
KAP 101	Haakanson Parcel (Sitkalidak Strait)	80.0	$52,000
KAP 103	Kahutak Parcel (Sitkalidak Strait)	40.0	$66,000
KAP 131	Matfay Parcel (Kiliuda Bay)	40.0	$68,000
KAP 132	Peterson Parcel (Sitkalidak Strait)	160.0	$256,000
	Subtotal:	**720.9**	**$2,074,000**

Parcel ID	Description	Acres	Comments
Appraisal Under Review			
PWS 05	Valdez Duck Flats (USS 349 & 448)	42.0	
PWS 06	Valdez Duck Flats (USS 447)	24.7	
PWS 1010	Jack Bay	942.0	Second appraisal rejected; third appraisal under review.
KEN 1039	Oberts Parcel (Big Eddy)	31.7	
KEN 1040	Oberts Parcel (Honeymoon Cove)	4.2	
KEN 1041	Oberts Parcel (Peterkin Hmstd.)	30.0	
KAP 91	Adonga Parcel (Sitkalidak Strait)	137.0	Awaiting probate.
	Subtotal:	**1,211.6**	
Appraisal Underway			
KAP 118	Cusack Parcel (Sturgeon Lagoon)	160.0	
KAP 145	Termination Point	1,028.0	
KAP 263	Kiavak Bay	60.0	
	Subtotal:	**1,248.0**	
Owner Unwilling to Sell			
KAP 22	The Triplets	65.0	Owner unwilling to sell at appraised fair market value ($6,500).
KAP 150	Karluk	5.0	Owner unwilling to sell at appraised fair market value ($105,000).
	Subtotal:	**70.0**	

* Perl Island (KEN 149), a 156-acre parcel south of the Kenai Peninsula, is no longer under consideration because sponsorship has been withdrawn.

* Fleming Spit (PWS 1027), a 5.4-acre parcel in Cordova, is no longer under consideration because the Alaska Division of Parks has executed an agreement to purchase this parcel with State criminal settlement funds.

Table 3. Small Parcel Nominations

July 1995 to October 1996

Parcel ID	Description	Acres	Sponsor	Rank
PWS 1045	Dennis Parcel (Valdez Duck Flats)	4.3	Sponsorship withdrawn.	Does not meet threshold criteria.
PWS 1056	Blondeau Parcel (Valdez)	100.0	No sponsor.	Has not yet been evaluated.
KEN 1030	Anchor River	127.8	No sponsor.	Does not meet threshold criteria.
KEN 1032	Matson Parcel (Ninilchik River)	7.4	ADFG	Low
KEN 1035	Mullen Parcel (Kenai River)	8.5	ADNR/ADFG	Low
KEN 1036	Weilbacher Parcel (Kenai River)	28.7	ADNR/ADFG	Low
KEN 1037	Coyle Parcel (Kenai City Boat Dock)	26.0	No sponsor.	Does not meet threshold criteria.
KEN 1042	College Estates (Kenai River)	56.0	ADNR/ADFG	Low
KEN 1043	College Estates (Kenai River)	77.9	ADNR/ADFG	Low
KEN 1044	Breeden Parcel (Kenai River Flats)	25.0	ADNR/ADFG	Low
KEN 1046	Pollard Parcel (Kasilof River)	155.0	ADFG	Low
KEN 1047	Calvin Parcel (Kasilof River)	76.8	ADFG	Does not meet threshold criteria.
KEN 1048	Lahndt Parcel (Kasilof River)	30.0	ADFG	Does not meet threshold criteria.
KEN 1049	Mansholt Parcel (Kenai River)	1.6	ADNR/ADFG	Low
KEN 1051	Salamatof Native Assn. (Kenai NWR)	10.3	USFWS	Low
KEN 1052	Salamatof Native Assn. (Kenai NWR)	5.3	USFWS	Low
KAP 1050	Christiansen Parcel (Sitkalidak Strait)	159.0	USFWS	Low
KAP 1053	Knauf Parcel (Becharof NWR)	25.0	Withdrawn by owner.	Low
KAP 1054	Christiansen Parcel (Kiliuda Bay)	160.0	USFWS	Low
KAP 1055	Abston Parcel (Uyak Bay)	160.0	USFWS	Low
	Total:	**1,244.6**		

11.7.10B

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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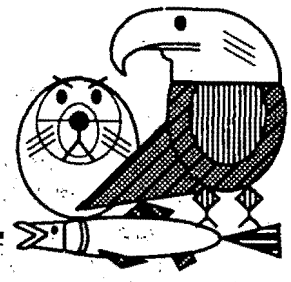

MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council members

FROM: Molly McCammon, Executive Director

DATE: October 7, 1996

SUBJ: Small Parcel Program — Action Items

Several action items have been proposed regarding a number of small parcels as briefly summarized below. I have reviewed these proposals with the respective agencies and will discuss them in greater detail at the meeting on October 15th. Also attached you will find location maps and benefit reports for each the individual parcels.

1. KEN 1015/Lowell Point.

Proposed action: Trustee Council authorization for the Alaska Department of Natural Resources to purchase the 19.4 acre KEN 1015/Lowell Point parcel at the appraised value of $ 531,000.

This 19.4 acre tract, with approximately 700 feet of Resurrection Bay frontage, is a popular area for local fishing, camping and beach combing. The parcel provides critical access to the existing Caines Head State Recreation Area. If acquired and protected, this parcel will be managed by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources - Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation to enhance recreation and ensure continued public access to the Caines Head trail and for activities such as fishing, hiking and boating. The Restoration Office has received substantial public comment in support of this acquisition, including letters from teachers, schoolchildren and parents regarding the use of this area for elementary school field trips to learn about intertidal resources.

2. KEN 1049/Mansholt Parcel (adjacent to KEN 10-Kobylarz)

Proposed action: Trustee Council authorization for the Alaska Department of Natural Resources to purchase the 1.64 acre KEN 1049/Mansholt parcel at the appraised value of $ 55,000.

This narrow 1.64 acre parcel, on the Kenai River in the vicinity of Big Eddy, lies between the recently acquired KEN 10/Kobylarz parcel and the KEN 1039/Oberts parcel (currently under consideration). Acquisition of this parcel is sponsored by both ADF&G and ADNR in order to provide additional protection for the Kobylarz parcel as well as safeguard the possibility for a larger, contiguous Kobylarz-Mansholt-Oberts tract (if the KEN 1039/Oberts - Big Eddy parcel is eventually acquired). A letter from Marty Rutherford from the Alaska Department of Natural Resources concerning this acquisition is attached for your reference. A location map and benefits report are attached. This is the first time the parcel has come before the Council.

3. KAP 103/Sitkalidak Strait - Kahutak Parcel

Proposed action: Trustee Council authorization for the U.S. Department of the Interior to purchase the 40 acre KAP 103/Sitkalidak Strait - Kahutak parcel at the appraised value of $ 66,000.

This allotment, along the south shore of Kiliuda Peninsula about five miles east of Old Harbor, is encompassed by former Old Harbor lands recently purchased by the Department of the Interior with Trustee Council funding. The area has significant wilderness qualities and the acquisition will further enhance the restoration benefit of the already completed large parcel protection package. A location map and benefits report are attached.

4. KAP 114/Uyak Bay (substitution in place of KAP 263/Kiavak Bay)

Proposed action: Designation of the 55 acre KAP 114/Uyak Bay -Johnson parcel as a PMSC for further consideration (in lieu of KAP 263/Kiavak Bay).

The KAP 114/Uyak Bay - Johnson parcel is located within Uyak Bay approximately 8 miles south of the village of Larsen Bay and encompasses the head of a protected cove popular with local mariners. The KAP 114-Uyak Bay (Johnson Parcel) parcel provides key marine access for subsistence and recreational uses on the surrounding public lands. The protected beach on this parcel is used as a staging area for subsistence harvest activities by residents of Larsen Bay, as well as for recreation. Pigeon guillemots, common murres, marbeled murrelets and black oystercatchers are found in seasonal concentrations within the cove. A rocky intertidal beach adjacent to the property contains large mussel beds and also provides habitat for Pacific herring spawning. A location map and benefits report are attached.

5. KAP 1055/Uyak Bay - Chief Cove Abston Parcel

Proposed action: Designation of the 160 acre KAP 1055/Uyak Bay-Chief Cove Abston parcel as a PMSC for further consideration.

Chief Cove is a well known anchorage used by Kodiak mariners just inside the entrance to Uyak and Spiridion Bay. The cove also affords protection from Shelikof Strait for marine birds and mammals. The accessible shoreline and nearshore areas of this area are valuable for subsistence users, primarily residents of Larsen Bay. The KAP 1055/Uyak Bay - Chief Cove Abston parcel provides key marine access for subsistence and recreational uses on the surrounding public lands. The Kodiak Refuge maintains a public use cabin on the property (the allotment was only recently conveyed).

6. KEN 1051 and KEN 1052/Kenai River - Salmatof Parcels

Proposed action: Designation of the KEN 1051 and KEN 1052/Kenai River - Salmatof parcels as PMSCs for further consideration.

These two properties are located at approximately Mile 26 of the Kenai across the river from the 1,377 acre Salmatof tract previously approved for purchase by the Trustee Council. If eventually acquired and protected, these two parcels will provide the opportunity for direct restoration of fishing opportunities along this stretch of river. If acquired, these two parcels will be developed as public fishing sites with light penetrating gratewalk to accommodate fishing pressures that have resulted in closure of this river segment to bank fishing during the 1995 and 1996 seasons. The Kenai Refuge has special funding for riverbank restoration and protection for this effort. Without such streambank improvements to manage use pressures, the annual closures are likely to continue.

* * * * *

Please also note that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has indicated that the State review and approval of several additional Kodiak parcel appraisals has just been completed. State approval of the appraisals on these Kodiak parcels would make it possible for the Council to consider acting on these small parcel acquisitions as well. As additional information is provided by the USFWS, I will forward it to the Council members.

If you have any questions concerning this material, please let me know.

attachments

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
1689 C Street, Suite 100
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-5151

October 7, 1996

Ms. Molly McCammon
Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Dear Ms. McCammon:

The United States Department of the Interior would like the Trustee Council to consider taking action on four small parcels at the October 15 meeting. We believe that timely action on these parcels will greatly increase the likelihood of acquisition and will retain or enhance numerous important restoration values. The following is a brief description of these parcels and the action requested of the Trustee Council.

A. Two Prime Parcels on the Kenai River

Parcel #	Acres	Location	Estimate	Owner
KEN 1051	16	Kenai River	$200,000	Salamatof
KEN 1052	10	Kenai River	$100,000	Salamatof

We viewed these two outstanding parcels on the September 24 Kenai River trip. They have excellent habitat and recreation attributes, and are both located directly on the river. The parcels are currently being marketed by the landowner and will, if not acquired by the Council, be sold for private development.

Last year, the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge received some emergency Federal funds for flood damage mitigation projects. To enhance recreational fishing, and simultaneously protect stream bank habitat, the Refuge would like to use a portion of these funds to construct on these parcels raised, seasonally removed gratewalks across wet areas and on the riverbank, a small parking area on the uplands adjacent to the road and portable restroom facilities. The enclosed briefing statement provides a more in-depth discussion of the need for public access in this area.

This acquisition is time sensitive due to two factors. First, the parcels are currently being marketed. Second, the flood funding is subject to recision by Congress if not formally obligated for a specific project. We need to begin the planning required to engineer the walkways prior to construction and then we need the time necessary to bid and contract the work. The Service would like to have them constructed and in place prior to next summer's fishing season.

Action Requested: Approval to go forward with an appraisal of these properties, and an authorization to work with the Executive Director on purchasing the properties at appraised value. The Service has available funding to pay for an appraisal and expects a quick turnaround.

B. Two Key Parcels on Kodiak Island

Parcel #	Acres	Location	Appraisal	Owner
KAP 1055	160	Uyak Bay	$281,300	Virginia Abston

This parcel is a newly certificated (patented) Native allotment located on Uyak Bay, Kodiak Island. Years prior to the certification as an allotment, the Service constructed a public use cabin on the site. Now that the land has been removed from Federal ownership, the public stands to lose a valuable access point to surrounding public land for subsistence and recreational purposes. Rapid action will allow the Service a strong chance of acquiring the property before it is offered on the real estate market. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has completed an appraisal in preparation for a public auction of this property.

Action Requested: Go forward with an offer to the landowner. An offer will be made only if all Federal and State review appraisers concur with the BIA appraisal.

Parcel #	Acres	Location	Appraisal	Owner
KAP 114	55	Uyak Bay	$138,000	James Johnson

The Department proposes to substitute this parcel for KAP 263 (Inga) which was approved for appraisal on May 2, 1996. The Johnson parcel has been appraised by the BIA at the request of the landowner for sale at public auction. It lies in a protected cove on Uyak Bay and stands a strong risk of development if purchased by a private party. The acquisition is time-sensitive due to its availability on the open market.

The KAP 263 parcel, with an estimated value of $96,000, is still in Federal ownership as an unapproved Native allotment. Until it is approved by the Bureau of Land Management, it is unavailable for sale by the applicant.

Action Requested: Go forward with an offer to the landowner. An offer will be made only if all Federal and State Review Appraisers concur with the BIA appraisal.

Thank you for reviewing this request. Attached are color maps and written briefing statements on each parcel. If you have any questions, please call. I look forward to our meeting on the 15th and hope that the Council will take positive action on these four important parcels.

Sincerely,

Deborah L. Williams
Special Assistant to the Secretary
for Alaska

Enclosures

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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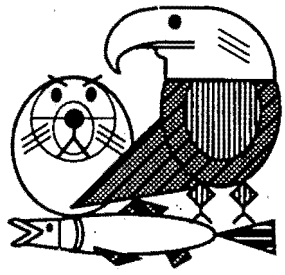


MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council members

FROM: Eric F. Myers, Director of Operations

DATE: October 8, 1996

SUBJ: Small Parcel Program — Additional Items

As noted at the end of the memorandum to the Council members from the Executive Director, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has confirmed that the appraisal process has recently been completed on four additional small parcels: KAP 98, KAP 132, KAP 101, and KAP 131 (see attachment).

The USFWS has requested that the Council also consider taking action to approve the purchase of these parcels at the October 15 meeting. A location map and benefit reports are also provided.

attachments

Parcel #	Acres	Location	Appraisal	Owner
KAP 98	80	Sitkalidak Strait	$128,000	Heirs of E. Pestrikoff
KAP 132	160	Sitkalidak Strait	$256,000	Victor Peterson
KAP 101	80	Sitkalidak Strait	$ 52,000	Mary Haakanson
KAP 131	40	Kiliuda Bay	$ 68,000	Arthur Matfay

Parcel ID #: KAP 91, (98), (101), 103 & (132)

Rank: PMSC **Acreage:** 497 acres **Agency Sponsor:** USFWS

Location: Sitkalidak Strait (Kiliuda Peninsula), Kodiak Island
T34S R24W Sec 17-20, Seward Meridian
T34S R25W Sec 13,14,23,24, Seward Meridian

Landowner/Agent: KAP 98 Heirs of E. Pestrikoff
KAP 132 Victor Peterson
KAP 101 Mary Haakanson
KAP 91 Heirs of Andrew Adonga
KAP 103 Paul Kahutak

Address: c/o Bureau of Indian Affairs
1675 C Street
Anchorage, AK 99501-5198

These five Native allotment parcels are located along the south shore of Kiliuda Peninsula, about five miles east of the village of Old Harbor. The parcels are encompassed by former Old Harbor Native Corporation lands recently purchased by the Trustee Council. Four of the parcels provide key marine access to the surrounding lands now managed as part of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

The area has significant wilderness qualities and the parcels are in their natural condition without permanent improvements or human habitation. All accessible shorelines and the nearshore waters in this area are used for subsistence purposes primarily by residents of Old Harbor. Residents harvest salmon, shellfish, Sitka black-tailed deer and pick berries on or adjacent to the parcels. Cultural resource sites most likely exist on all the properties, particularly near access beaches. However, the area has not been intensively explored for cultural sites. Two documented bald eagle nests are located on the parcels and harlequin ducks are believed to nest along the streams. In addition, harbor seals haulout on Three Sisters Rocks immediately offshore of KAP 91 and KAP 132.

Each parcel is located within the drainage of streams used by spawning pink salmon. Access to monitor salmon runs on these streams is not guarenteed under current ownership. Also, developments that occur in and adjacent to these streams could be detrimental to water quality and impact the spawning habitat. The entire watershed of the salmon stream identified as ADF&G 258-305 is within these small parcels and the former OHNC lands.

These five parcels, if purchased for inclusion in the Kodiak Refuge, will greatly enhance the restoration benefit of the completed large parcel acquisitions.

Parcel ID #: KAP 99, 131 & 135

Rank: PMSC **Acreage:** 270 acres **Agency Sponsor:** USFWS

Location: Kiliuda Bay, Kodiak Island
T33S R24W Sec 19, 25, 26, 28 Seward Meridian

Landowner/Agent: KAP 99 Lucy Shugak
KAP 131 Arthur Matfay
KAP 135 Heirs of Irene Capjohn

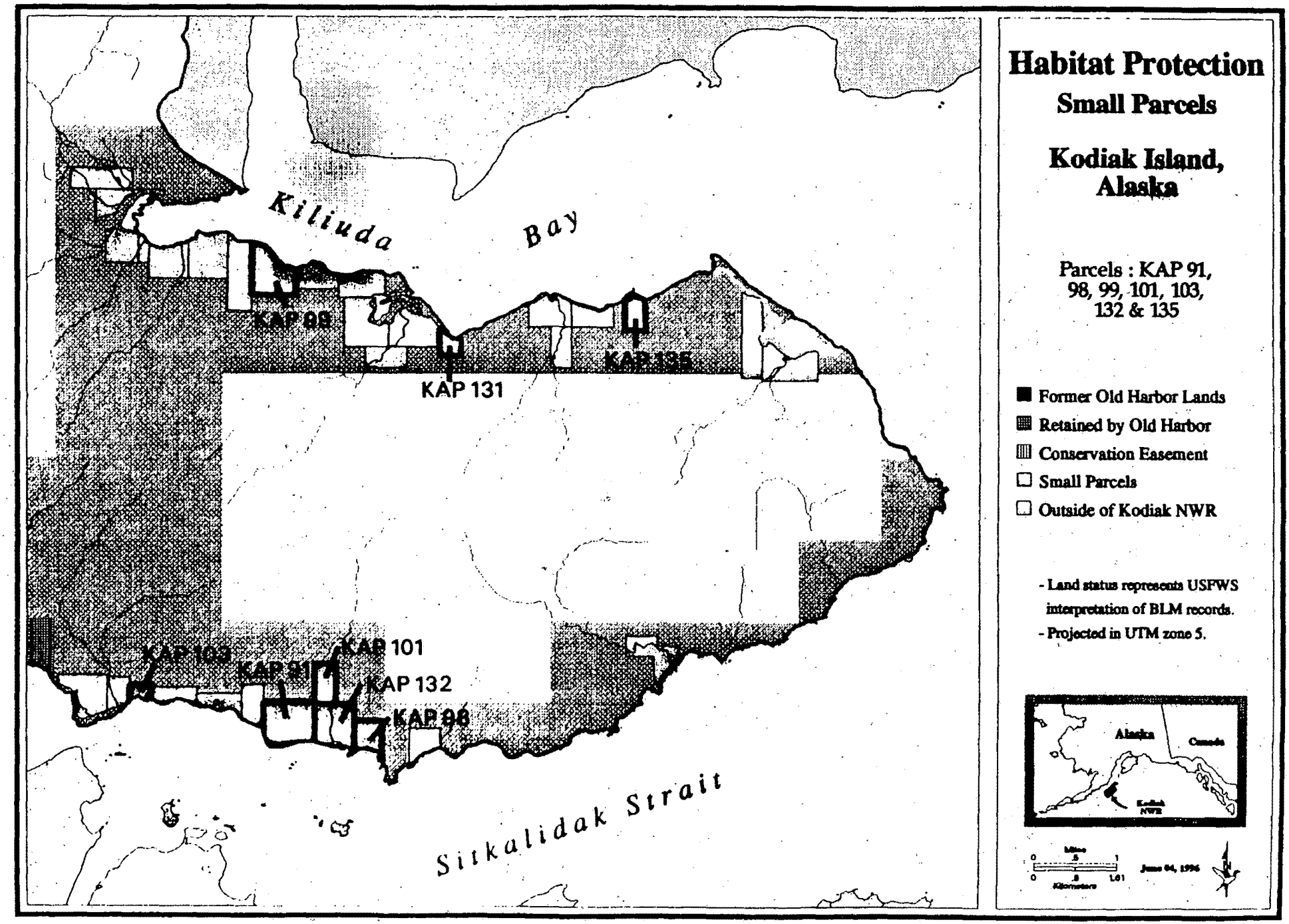
Address: c/o Bureau of Indian Affairs
1675 C Street
Anchorage, AK 99501-5198

These three Native allotment parcels are located along the north shore of Kiliuda Peninsula on the east side of Kodiak Island. The parcels are embedded within former Old Harbor Native Corporation lands recently purchased by the Trustee Council. Each parcel provides key marine access to the surrounding lands now managed as part of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

All accessible shorelines and the nearshore waters in this area are used for subsistence purposes primarily by residents of Old Harbor. Residents harvest salmon, waterfowl, shellfish, Sitka black-tailed deer and pick berries on or adjacent to the parcels. Cultural resource sites probably exist on all the properties, especially near access beaches. However, the area has not been intensively explored for cultural sites.

Kiliuda bay has notable wilderness qualities and the parcels are in their natural condition without permanent buildings or continuous human habitation. Two bald eagle nests are located on KAP 99 and harlequin ducks are known to molt along the shoreline. The intertidal shoreline of each parcel supports extensive, consistent Pacific herring spawning. Each parcel is located within the drainage of a stream used by spawning pink salmon. Access to monitor salmon runs on these streams is not guarenteed under current ownership. Also, future developments that may occur in and adjacent to these streams could be detrimental to water quality and impact the spawning habitat.

These three parcels, if purchased for inclusion in the Kodiak Refuge, will greatly enhance the restoration benefit of the completed large parcel acquisitions.


Kiliuda Bay
KAP 99
KAP 131
KAP 135
KAP 101
KAP 103
KAP 91
KAP 132
KAP 98
Sitkalidak Strait
Habitat Protection
Small Parcels
Kodiak Island, Alaska
Parcels : KAP 91, 98, 99, 101, 103, 132 & 135
Former Old Harbor Lands
Retained by Old Harbor
Conservation Easement
Small Parcels
Outside of Kodiak NWR
- Land status represents USFWS interpretation of BLM records.
- Projected in UTM zone 5.
Alaska
Canada
Kodiak NWR
June 04, 1996

KEN 1015: Lowell Point

Acreage: 19.4 **Rank:** PMSC **Sponsor:** ADNR **Appraised Value:** $531,000
Owner: Jim McCracken (Agent)
Location: One mile south of Alaska Sealife Center, Seward

Parcel Description. This parcel is vegetated, in part, by hemlock and spruce. The parcel has approximately 700 feet of Resurrection Bay frontage.

Restoration Benefits. This parcel serves as a gateway to Resurrection Bay for small boat operators and kayakers, and also has a hiking trail to Caines Head State Recreation Area. Public ownership of this parcel will ensure public access to Resurrection Bay and the state park. Acquisition will also provide a buffer area between subdivisions to the north and this important public access route.

Key habitats and other attributes of this parcel include the following:

- *Recreation/tourism.* A hiking trail to Caines Head State Recreation Area runs through this parcel. The parcel provides access to Resurrection Bay for small boats and kayaks. It is also popular for fishing, picnicking, camping, and beachcombing.

The intertidal area is primarily sand and gravel beach. Although the intertidal area is valuable for access to Resurrection Bay and educational field trips, it does not provide key habitat for intertidal biota. Key intertidal habitat is characterized by dense seagrass beds, clam beds, mussel beds, and high diversity.

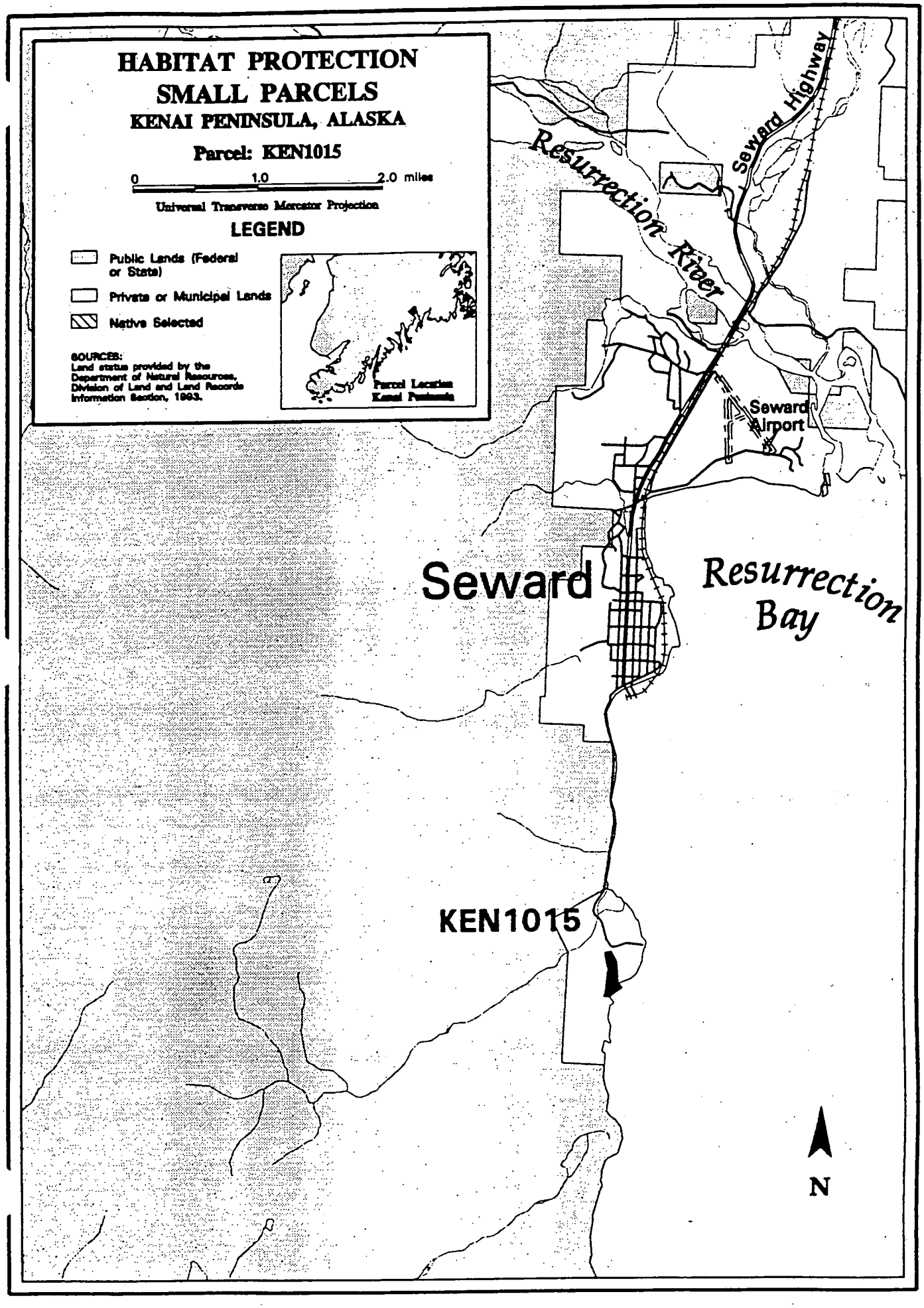
Potential Threats. This parcel has development potential as a residential subdivision. A tract of land to the north of this parcel is already subdivided. A road right-of-way exists to the west of this parcel and the site is served by electrical and telephone service. The landowner has recently planned to develop the property for private recreational cabins and camp areas. These developments may close off public beach access.

Appraised Value. The appraised value of this parcel is $531,000. The parcel has been improved with a 640-square foot cabin, well, and septic. The highest and best use of this parcel is residential or recreational development or long-term holding of the parcel for future land value increases prior to subdividing.

Proposed Management. The purpose of acquisition is to preserve and protect in perpetuity the ecological, natural, physical and scenic values of the subject property for the benefit of fish and wildlife resources and services that were injured in the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. ADNR proposes to manage this parcel to enhance recreation and ensure public access to Caines Head Trail. In their justification for sponsoring this parcel, Alaska State Parks stated, "A private house and other small structures are located in the center of this parcel. These structures would be efficiently used to help park staff manage this parcel and Caines Head State Recreation Area." The parcel will probably be classified "Public Recreation Land."

Alaska State Parks has allocated $200,000 in state restitution funds to develop day use parking, trailhead, and interpretive exhibits on this parcel.

Public Comment. Forty-four individuals expressed support for acquisition of this parcel. Many of the letters were written by students, parents, and teachers from Inlet View Elementary School in Anchorage, and Homestead School and Fire Lake Elementary School, both in Eagle River. All three schools sponsor field trips to Lowell Point. Individuals from Seward, other communities in the Kenai Peninsula, and Anchorage also voiced support for acquisition of this parcel.


HABITAT PROTECTION
SMALL PARCELS
KENAI PENINSULA, ALASKA
Parcel: KEN1015
0
1.0
2.0 miles
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
LEGEND
Public Lands (Federal or State)
Private or Municipal Lands
Native Selected
SOURCES:
Land status provided by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Land and Land Records Information Section, 1993.
Parcel Location
Kenai Peninsula
Resurrection River
Seward Highway
Seward Airport
Seward
Resurrection Bay
KEN1015
N

KEN 1049: Mansholt Parcel

Acreage: 1.64 Rank: PMSC Sponsor: ADNR, ADF&G Appraised Value: $55,000
Owner: Juanita M. Mansholt
Location: Mile 14 of the Kenai River

Parcel Description. This parcel has approximately 100 feet of Kenai River frontage and is strategically located between the Kobylarz parcel which the Trustee Council recently purchased and the Oberts parcel currently under negotiation. The property consists of a level bench at grade with the Big Eddy Road, with a partial clearing surrounding a cabin. The remainder of the uplands has a cover of mature white spruce and birch. The northerly portion consists of a steep bluff that descends approximately 60 feet to a wetland along the Kenai River containing vegetation of black spruce, woody brush, grass, and sedges. In addition, the property supports a spring-fed slough and riparian wetland that provide important rearing habitat for coho and chinook salmon

Restoration Benefits. Public ownership of this parcel will protect habitat for pink salmon, Dolly Varden and recreation/tourism by preventing the loss of wetlands to development. Acquisition will also create an opportunity for public agencies to manage use of the streambanks to minimize habitat degradation. In addition purchase of this parcel will provide additional continuous public ownership of Kenai River frontage and has the potential of eliminating an inholding should the Trustee Council acquire the Oberts parcel.

Key habitats and other attributes of this parcel include the following:

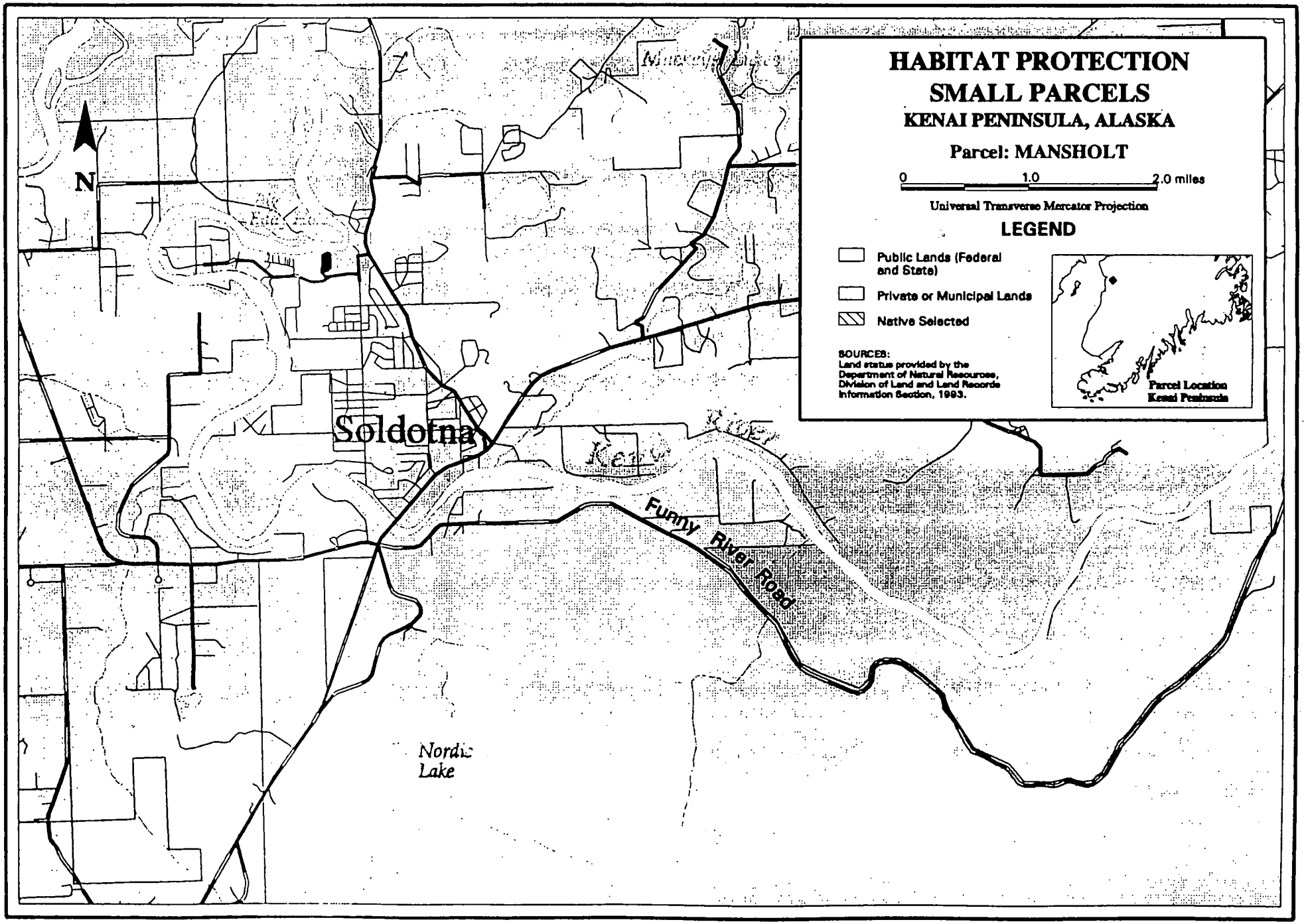
- Pink salmon and Dolly Varden spawn in the river adjacent to the property. The slough provides excellent rearing and overwintering habitat for Dolly Varden, chinook and coho salmon.
- Recreation/Tourism. Recreation use of the Kenai River depends on fisheries resources that were injured in the spill, particularly sockeye salmon and Dolly Varden. This parcel provides pedestrian access to the Big Eddy fishing hole, which is one of the most popular fishing areas on the Kenai River. Boats also drop people off onshore to fish from the riverbank.

Fishing activity on the Kenai River, particularly in the area downstream of the Soldotna Bridge, threatens to degrade fish spawning and rearing habitat on this parcel. The large numbers of fishers that use this area tend to trample and denude vegetation along streambanks, increasing erosion and sedimentation.

The property is currently listed for sale with a local real estate agent. Protection of the Mansholt property would remove a significant threat and facilitate future management by consolidating the Big Eddy acquisitions into one cohesive unit

Appraised Value. $55,000.

Proposed Management. The purpose of acquisition is to preserve and protect in perpetuity the ecological, natural, physical and scenic values of the subject property for the benefit of fish and wildlife resources and services that were injured in the Exxon Valdez oil spill. If this parcel is acquired, ADFG and ADNR will jointly manage it. The parcel will probably be classified "Habitat/Public Recreation Land."


HABITAT PROTECTION
SMALL PARCELS
KENAI PENINSULA, ALASKA
Parcel: MANSHOLT
0
1.0
2.0 miles
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
LEGEND
Public Lands (Federal and State)
Private or Municipal Lands
Native Selected
SOURCES:
Land status provided by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Land and Land Records Information Section, 1993.
Parcel Location
Kenai Peninsula
N
Soldotna
Funny River Road
Nordic Lake

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

400 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1796
PHONE: (907) 465-2400
FAX: (907) 465-3886

3601 C STREET, SUITE 1210
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503-5921
PHONE: (907) 269-8431
FAX: (907) 269-8918

October 7, 1996

Molly McCammon
Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Ms. McCammon;

The Alaska Department of Natural Resources would like to request that the Trustee Council consider the Mansholt Parcel (KEN 1049) for acquisition as part of the Small Parcel Habitat Protection Program.

The parcel is adjacent to and has attributes quite similar to the Kobylarz property which the Trustee Council recently purchased. In addition the property supports a spring-fed slough and riparian wetland that provides important habitat for coho and chinook salmon.

It should be noted that this parcel is currently listed for sale with a local real estate broker. Purchase of this parcel would remove a significant threat to acquisition of contiguous shoreline and would facilitate future management in the Big Eddy area.

Thank you for your consideration of this parcel.

Sincerely,

Marty K. Rutherford
Deputy Commissioner

Parcel ID #: KAP 91, 98, 101, 103 & 137

Rank: PMSC **Acreage:** 497 acres **Agency Sponsor:** USFWS

Location: Sitkalidak Strait (Kiliuda Peninsula), Kodiak Island
T34S R24W Sec 17-20, Seward Meridian
T34S R25W Sec 13,14,23,24, Seward Meridian

Landowner/Agent: KAP 98 Heirs of E. Pestrikoff
KAP 132 Victor Peterson
KAP 101 Mary Haakanson
KAP 91 Heirs of Andrew Adonga
KAP 103 Paul Kahutak

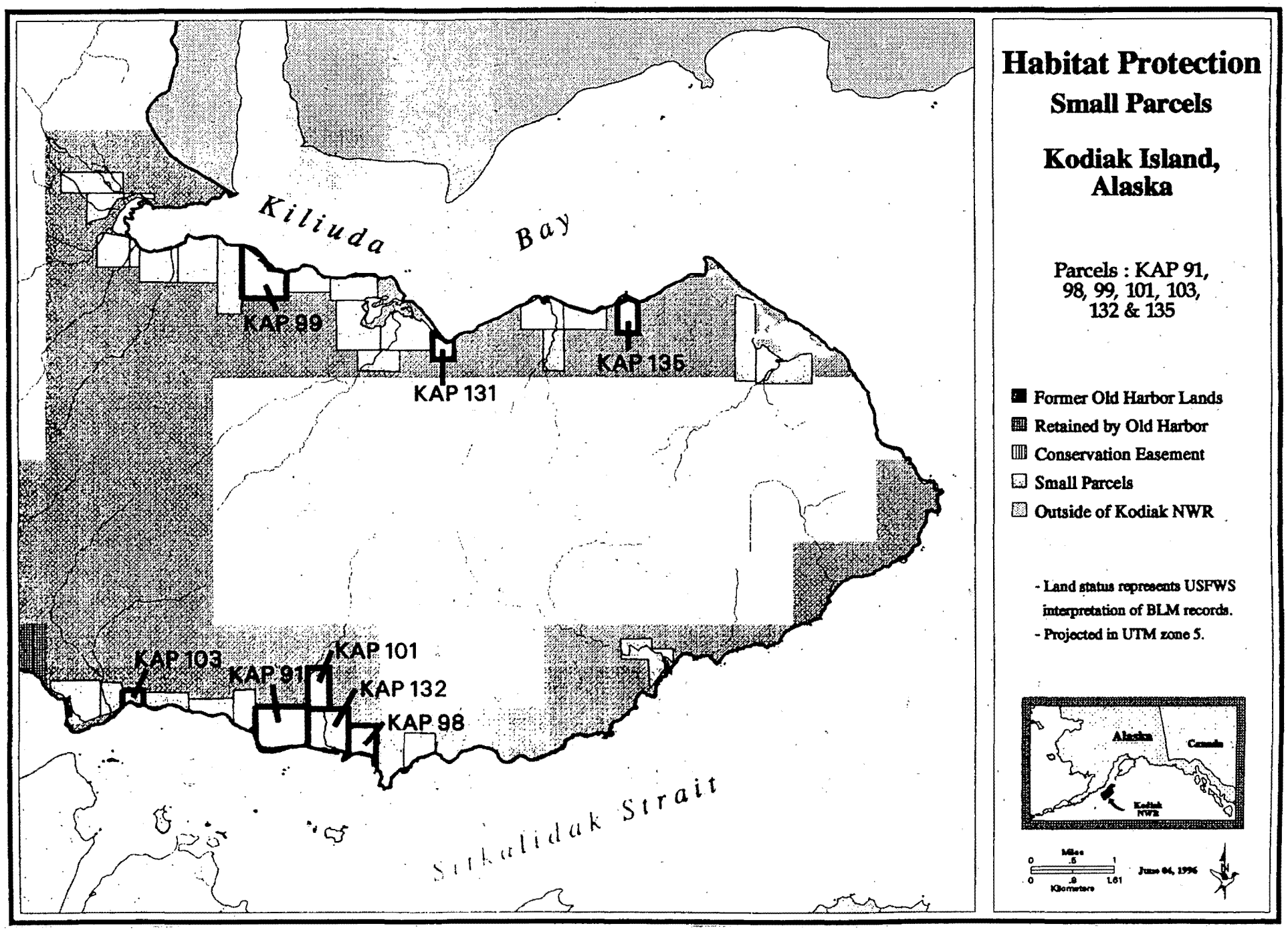
Address: c/o Bureau of Indian Affairs
1675 C Street
Anchorage, AK 99501-5198

These five Native allotment parcels are located along the south shore of Kiliuda Peninsula, about five miles east of the village of Old Harbor. The parcels are encompassed by former Old Harbor Native Corporation lands recently purchased by the Trustee Council. Four of the parcels provide key marine access to the surrounding lands now managed as part of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

The area has significant wilderness qualities and the parcels are in their natural condition without permanent improvements or human habitation. All accessible shorelines and the nearshore waters in this area are used for subsistence purposes primarily by residents of Old Harbor. Residents harvest salmon, shellfish, Sitka black-tailed deer and pick berries on or adjacent to the parcels. Cultural resource sites most likely exist on all the properties, particularly near access beaches. However, the area has not been intensively explored for cultural sites. Two documented bald eagle nests are located on the parcels and harlequin ducks are believed to nest along the streams. In addition, harbor seals haulout on Three Sisters Rocks immediately offshore of KAP 91 and KAP 132.

Each parcel is located within the drainage of streams used by spawning pink salmon. Access to monitor salmon runs on these streams is not guarenteed under current ownership. Also, developments that occur in and adjacent to these streams could be detrimental to water quality and impact the spawning habitat. The entire watershed of the salmon stream identified as ADF&G 258-305 is within these small parcels and the former OHNC lands.

These five parcels, if purchased for inclusion in the Kodiak Refuge, will greatly enhance the restoration benefit of the completed large parcel acquisitions.


Kiliuda Bay
KAP 99
KAP 131
KAP 135
KAP 103
KAP 91
KAP 101
KAP 132
KAP 98
Sitkalidak Strait
Habitat Protection
Small Parcels
Kodiak Island, Alaska
Parcels : KAP 91, 98, 99, 101, 103, 132 & 135
Former Old Harbor Lands
Retained by Old Harbor
Conservation Easement
Small Parcels
Outside of Kodiak NWR
- Land status represents USFWS interpretation of BLM records.
- Projected in UTM zone 5.
Alaska
Canada
Kodiak NWR
Miles
0 .5 1
0 .8 1.61
Kilometers
June 04, 1996
N

Parcel ID #: KAP 114

Rank: PMSC **Acreage:** 55 acres **Agency Sponsor:** USFWS

Location: Uyak Bay, Kodiak Island
T32S R29W Sec 13 & 24, Seward Meridian

Landowner/Agent: James Johnson / BIA

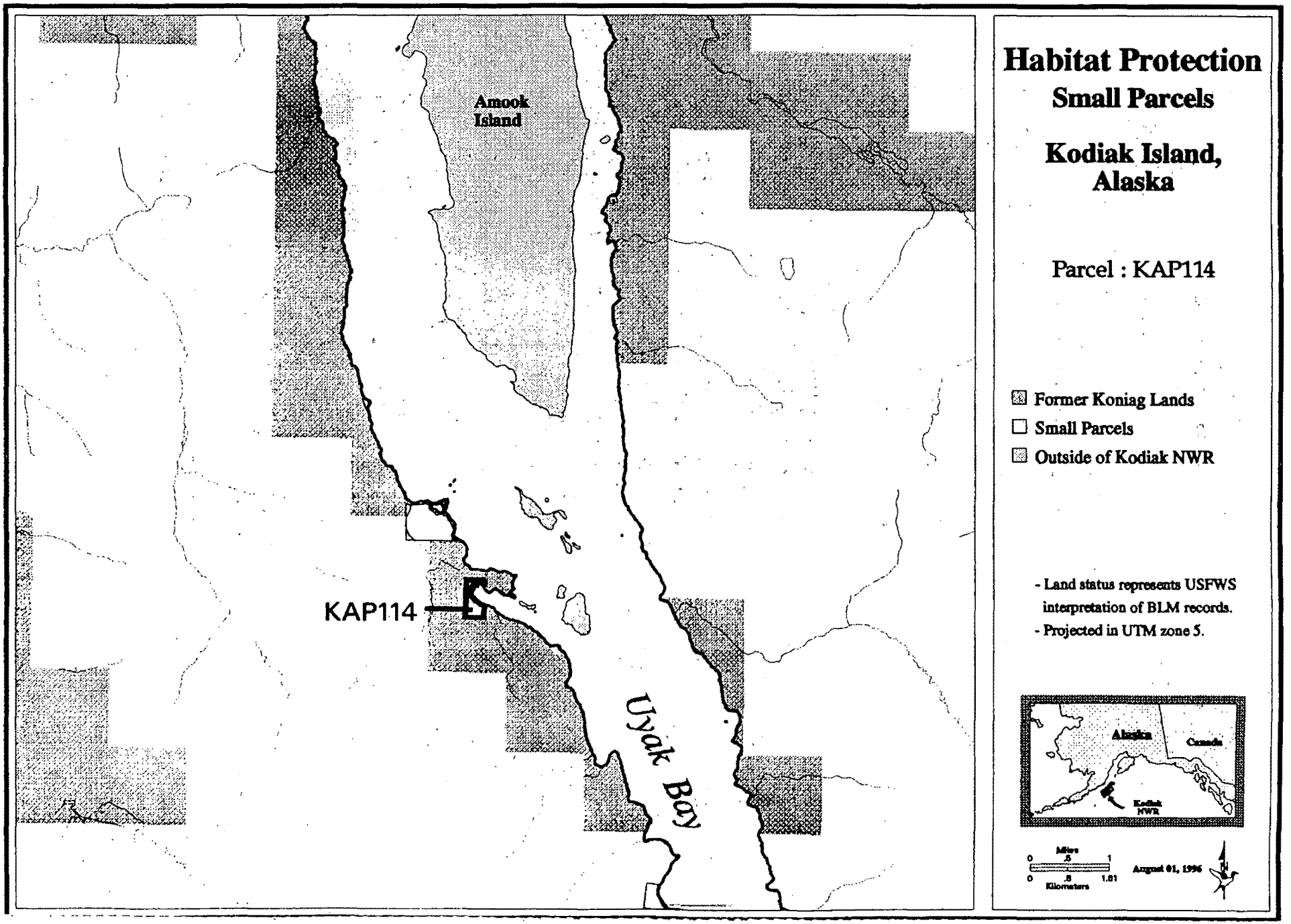
Address: P.O. Box 16
Larsen Bay, AK 99624

The Johnson property is located within Uyak Bay approximately 8 miles south of the village of Larsen Bay. The property encompasses the head of a protected cove on the west side of the bay. This small cove is popular with local mariners as a sheltered mainland anchorage; especially during north and westerly winds.

The Johnson parcel has many features that complement the goals of the EVOS habitat restoration effort. The protected beach on this property is used as a staging site for subsistence activities, primarily by residents of Larsen Bay. Residents harvest salmon, waterfowl, shellfish, Sitka black-tailed deer and pick berries on or adjacent to the parcel. The site is not currently marked as private property and deer hunters routinely camp on the parcel every season. KAP 114 provides key marine access for subsistence and recreational uses on the surrounding public lands.

A bald eagle nest is located on the parcel and the birds forage along the entire shoreline. Pigeon guillemots, common murres, marbled murrelets and black oystercatchers are found in seasonal concentrations within the cove. A rocky intertidal beach adjacent to the property contains large musselbeds and also provides Pacific herring spawning habitat. River otter use of the area is high with probable denning on the site. The parcel is likely to contain evidence of historic and prehistoric use. However, the area has not been intensively explored for cultural sites.

The acquisition of KAP 114 would greatly enhance the restoration investment already made in this region of Kodiak Island.


Amook Island
KAP114
Uyak Bay
Habitat Protection
Small Parcels
Kodiak Island, Alaska
Parcel : KAP114
Former Koniag Lands
Small Parcels
Outside of Kodiak NWR
- Land status represents USFWS interpretation of BLM records.
- Projected in UTM zone 5.
Alaska
Canada
Kodiak NWR
Miles
0 .5 1
0 .8 1.61
Kilometers
August 01, 1996
N

Parcel ID #: KAP 1055

Rank: PMSC **Acreage:** 160 acres **Agency Sponsor:** USFWS

Location: Chief Cove, Uyak Bay, Kodiak Island
T28S R29W Sec 36, Seward Meridian

Landowner/Agent: Virginia Abston / BIA

Address: P.O. Box 294
Kodiak, AK 99615

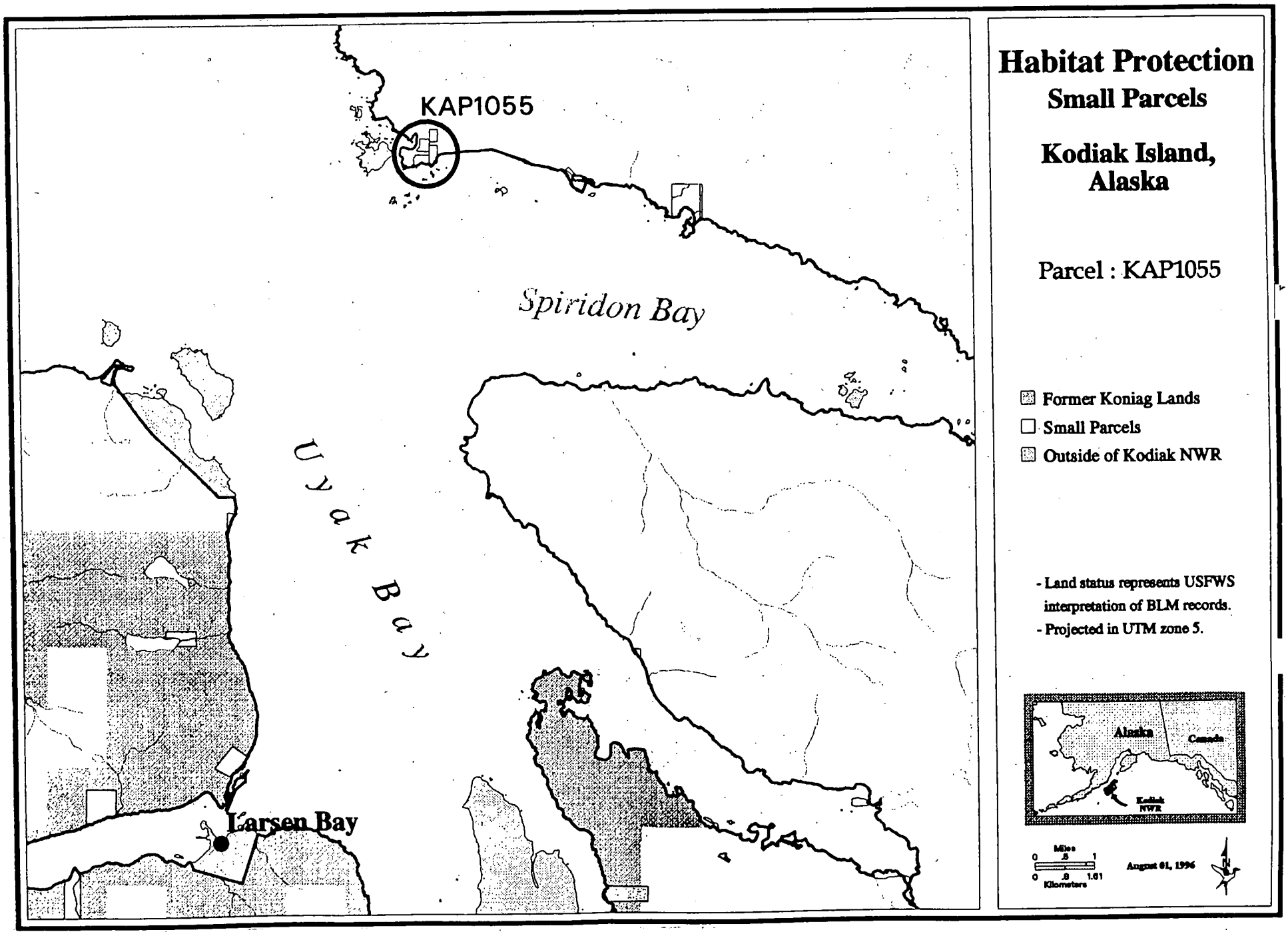
Chief Cove is well-known to Kodiak mariners as a sheltered anchorage just inside the entrance to Uyak and Spiridon Bays. The cove also offers protection from the open Shelikof Strait for marine birds and mammals. Chief Point and Chief Cove were among the few documented beaches on Kodiak Island hit with oil from the 1989 spill. A number of seabird carcasses were picked up on this site.

The Abston parcel has many features that complement the goals of the EVOS habitat restoration effort. The accessible shoreline and the nearshore waters in this area are used for subsistence purposes, primarily by residents of Larsen Bay. Residents harvest salmon, waterfowl, shellfish, Sitka black-tailed deer and pick berries on or adjacent to the parcel. The Abston property provides key marine access for subsistence and recreational uses on the surrounding public lands.

A documented cultural resource site is located near the parcel and evidence of historic and prehistoric use most likely exists on the parcel. However, the area has not been intensively explored for cultural sites. The Spiridon Peninsula has notable wilderness qualities and the Abston parcel is one of only a few private patents in the area. The Kodiak Refuge maintains a public use cabin on the parcel (the allotment was recently conveyed to Mrs. Abston). The cabin is especially popular during the fall deer season.

Two bald eagle nests are adjacent to the parcel and the birds forage along the entire shoreline. Pigeon guillemots, common murres, marbled murrelets and black oystercatchers are found in seasonal concentrations in Chief Cove, especially during rough weather. The intertidal beach supports extensive Pacific herring spawning that contributes to the commercial Spiridon Bay District harvest. River otter use of the area is high with probable denning on the site.

The acquisition of KAP 1055 would greatly enhance the restoration investment already placed on Kodiak Island.


KAP1055
Spiridon Bay
Uyak Bay
Larsen Bay
Habitat Protection
Small Parcels
Kodiak Island,
Alaska
Parcel : KAP1055
Former Koniag Lands
Small Parcels
Outside of Kodiak NWR
- Land status represents USFWS interpretation of BLM records.
- Projected in UTM zone 5.
Alaska
Canada
Kodiak NWR
Miles
0 .5 1
0 .5 1.0
Kilometers
August 01, 1996
N

Parcel ID #: KEN 1051 & 1052

Rank: PMSC **Acreage:** 16 & 10 acres **Agency Sponsor:** USFWS

Location: Kenai River
T4N R10W Sec. 1&2, Seward Meridian

Landowner/Agent: Salamatof Native Association, Inc.

Address: P.O. Box 2682
Kenai, Alaska 99611

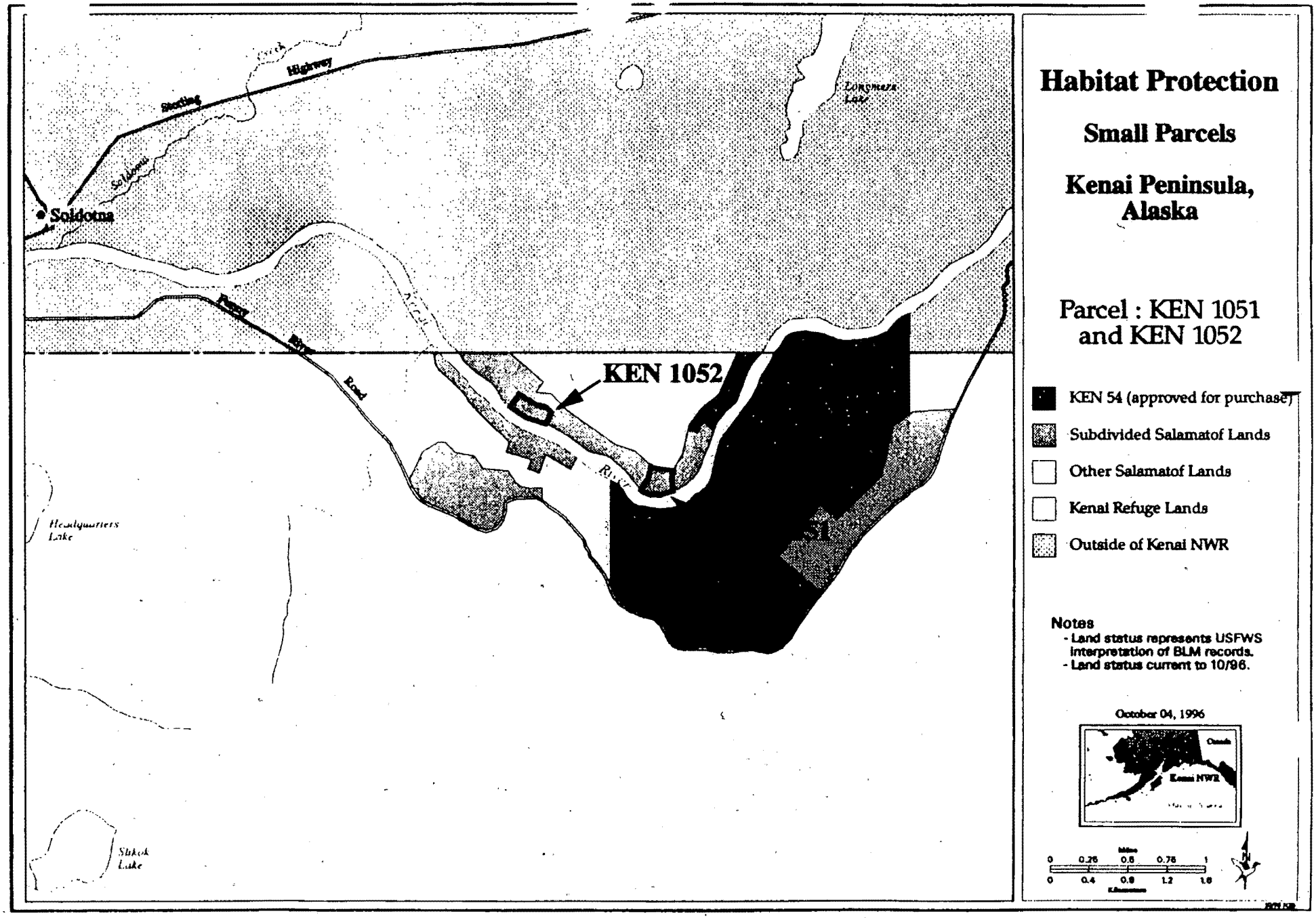
These two properties are located within the Moose Range Meadows subdivision on the north bank of the Kenai River at approximately River Mile 26. The lots are across the river from the 1377 acre Salamatof parcel approved for purchase by the Trustee Council. KEN 1051 is one of the largest undeveloped riverfront tracts in a subdivision that extends for nearly three river miles.

Pink salmon spawning and Dolly Varden spawning and rearing occur adjacent to the parcels. Sockeye salmon may also spawn and rear here although site-specific use has not been documented. Bald eagles roost in trees along the river and nest nearby.

Acquisition of these parcels will lead to the direct restoration of fishing opportunites on this popular stretch of the Kenai River. The number of bank anglers pursuing second run sockeye salmon has increased dramatically over the last 10 years. The construction of subdivision roads and more efficient fishing techniques contributed to this increase in use. The Service manages a 25 foot public access easement along both sides of the river. Serious river bank habitat damage and sloughing has occurred along this easement. The habitat damage prompted the Service to close the public easement during the 1995 and 1996 seasons.

The Kenai Refuge has received special funding for riverbank restoration and protection. If these two parcels are acquired they will be developed as public fishing sites. Light-penetrating metal gratewalk would be installed along the bank and at wet spots on the access trail. The structures would be removed each fishing season. Adequate public parking and sanitation facilities would also be provided.

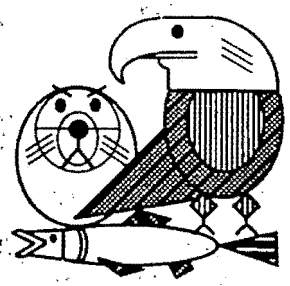
The acquisition of these parcels would protect sensitive banks of the Kenai River while providing for continued fishing opportunities. Concentrated public access sites would also alleviate trespass on adjacent private lands and other social conflicts. Without such facilities the annual public easement closure is likely to continue.


Habitat Protection
Small Parcels
Kenai Peninsula, Alaska
Parcel : KEN 1051 and KEN 1052
KEN 1052
Soldotna
Sterling Highway
Skilak Lake
Headquarters Lake
Longmere Lake
KEN 54 (approved for purchase)
Subdivided Salamatof Lands
Other Salamatof Lands
Kenai Refuge Lands
Outside of Kenai NWR
Notes
- Land status represents USFWS interpretation of BLM records.
- Land status current to 10/96.
October 04, 1996

11.7.10A

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 members

FROM: Molly McCammon, Executive Director

DATE: October 7, 1996

SUBJ: Project 97151/PWSSC Research Facilities — Additional Information

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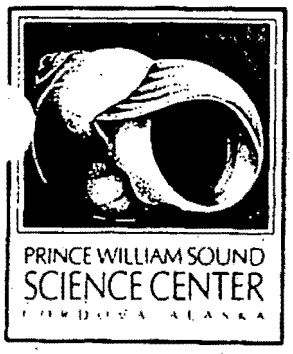
At the last meeting, the Council asked for further information concerning Project 97151, the proposed Prince William Sound Science Center (PWSSC) research facility expansion proposal. Based on the Council's discussion, a working list of issues was developed and additional information was obtained from the PWSSC. Legal counsel for the respective trustee agencies have also been asked to provide additional review of this proposed project and to consult directly with their respective Trustee members.

Attached you will find the supplemental information on the project provided by the PWSSC as well as a copy of the original Detailed Project Description and the detailed budget for the proposed project.

If you have any questions concerning this material, please let me know.

attachments



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

September 28, 1996

Molly McCammon, Executive Director
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Dear Ms. McCammon:

We received good news! The bill funding the Oil Spill Recovery Institute passed! I want to thank you for supporting us on this effort. I am looking forward to future discussions on how the OSRI program can complement the EVOS Trustee Council program to create new funding opportunities research and monitoring in Alaska.

The appropriation of OSRI funding places new urgency on the Center's need for additional facilities. As you are probably aware, the OSRI funds can be used to support but not build new facilities. The Trustee Council's support of the Science Center's program to build local capacity is a unique aspect of the restoration program that will yield long-term benefits to restoration, management and science in the region. Attached are the additional information that you requested regarding Project 97151, the Prince William Sound Science Center (PWSSC) Research Facility proposal.

Thank you again for your support on this request.

Sincerely,

Gary Thomas, President

Responses to questions regarding Project 97151
Prince William Sound Science Center Research Facility Proposal

Note: See September 16, 1996 letter from Molly McCammon

1. Space Requirements: There are currently 24 full and part-time employees working in the Center's main office and an additional six full time employees working at the satellite office. Five of the six at the satellite office are working on the SEA program. Fourteen of the 24 employees at the main office are working exclusively on EVOS funded projects (both the SEA and other EVOS projects).

In answer to your second question, the proposed addition will include 6-8 small offices dedicated to the principal investigators and project leaders for the EVOS funded projects. This addition will make possible a consolidation of all PWS Science Center staff under one roof. It will improve the efficiency of work completed and reduce costs, both through the elimination of rent and through an intangible cost for staff time spent traveling between offices.

2. The satellite office currently rented costs $600 per month. It was almost the only office space available in Cordova in 1994 when we began renting it. It was viewed as temporary and some deficiencies were expected to be repaired. However, its roof is now leaking badly and alternate space just located will cost $1,000-1,400 per month. We have delayed a move with the intention of building the addition this fall but the deficiencies of the current satellite office have worsened and a move to a new alternate office will likely be required in the next month.

This project will help reduce future costs to the Center for EVOS projects. Currently, the EVOS reimbursement to the Center is limited to 20% of total costs. A federal audit in 1996 found the actual expenses to operate the Center resulted in a 28.6% indirect cost rate. This project will help the reduce the operating costs that currently are not being recaptured by the low EVOS indirect cost rate To maintain status quo in the past, the Center has raised non-EVOS funds to offset the deficit created by the low EVOS rate.

3. Certainly, the Oil Spill Recovery Institute (OSRI) program complements the EVOS Trustee Council restoration mission and programs. OSRI's emphasis on technology and oil spill prevention and response fills a void in the comprehensive program for research and development that was planned through the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. Past OSRI support has helped the PWS Science Center build capacity to conduct EVOS related research. Joint funding of monitoring and research projects could result from the cooperation of OSRI and the EVOS-TC. All agencies on the EVOS Trustee Council have been represented on the OSRI Advisory Board which is responsible for all decisions regarding OSRI programs. This gives little chance for duplicity and encourages cooperative programs. To this end, the OSRI Advisory Board has instructed the Director to seek a cooperative agreement with the EVOS Trustee Council.

The PWS Science Center has provided logistical and/or other support to EVOS-TC and related programs conducted by the:

* U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (eagles, sea otters, waterfowl studies),
* U.S. Forest Service-Copper River Delta Institute (bird surveys, forest workshops, shorebird festival, tree growth studies, science education, community outreach education programs, summer science camps, GIS training and octopus surveys),
* NOAA (pristane, pollock assessment, killer whale project, and the OSRI)
* Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation (Hazardous Substance Spill Technology Review Council)
* Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game (SEA science plan development, SEA fish predation studies, herring stock assessment, pollock stock assessment, riverine assessment of smolts, assessment of juvenile sockeye salmon, wild/hatchery salmon workshop, Internet communications, GIS training, and extended use of laboratory facilities).

In addition, the Center has provided office space and other support to the socio-economic impact studies of the Exxon Valdez oil spill being conducted by the University of South Alabama.

Cordova's jet airport and year-round access to Prince William Sound makes it a natural location as a logistics hub for the Sound. One of the primary reasons for having a Science Center in Cordova is to provide logistic support for researchers working in the Sound. The Center's existence has made possible the development of a growing group of engineers and academicians who have moved to Cordova to conduct their work on the Sound. In addition to building a professional staff that contributes to the EVOS-TC research program, the Center represents a significant growth in local capacity since the Exxon Valdez oil spill. This professional growth in the region has multiples benefits in addition to the local direct economic benefits.

It has also stimulated the development and acceptance of new methods and technologies by agencies responsible for the most efficient management of the region's resources. The presence of the Center as an independent organization has created new opportunities for the agencies and various universities to cooperate. Added to this is the direct support the Center provides as temporary office, lab and storage space on a non-discriminatory basis to researchers. This support includes on-site coordination by our staff to handle project pre- and post-logistics. Since both the U.S. Forest Service and the Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game are located in Cordova, we see growing cooperation in building local capacity and increased sharing of facilities. We are actively pursuing a formal relationship with the USFS-Copper River Delta Institute with the intention of increasing the terrestrial emphasis of our research.

4. The timeline for facilities development will be modified as funding is awarded. We are moving forward on the preliminary measures necessary in anticipation of proceeding quickly with the actual construction. The Alaska Legislature grant award of $300,000 is being used to complete engineering inspections of the building's piling and mechanical systems, to work with architects on the design and construction blueprints and to prepare building permits required and work with the city planner on the project.

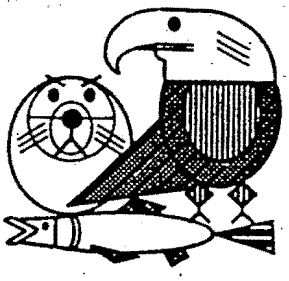
Our intention is to proceed with an addition based on the total funds available. Without additional funds, the addition will be smaller and will probably not allow the consolidation of our staff under one roof. The result will be continued inefficiencies related to staff time and continued rental costs for satellite office space.

5. The City of Cordova has dedicated the building and surrounding site to the expansion of future Science Center facilities. The Alaska Legislature's award of $300,000 for short and long-term expansion needs already provides cost-sharing for the reception/exhibit area and public conference room portion of the proposed expansion. The portion of funds that will be used for this project from the State Legislature's grant will more than cover the costs of the "public" areas of this expansion. The OSRI program will provide the Center with a source of long-term support for plant operations and facility maintenance.

For future expansion, cooperative agreements with ADF&G and the USFS will be pursued to provide new laboratory facilities, as necessary. Additionally, a community group composed of the Village of Eyak, City of Cordova, Cordova Public Schools, USFS, ADF&G, Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation, the Eyak Corporation and the PWS Science Center have begun meeting to better define community needs in the areas of public meeting space, education and archaeological repository space. The group intends to prepare plans this fall and winter and pursue funding for such facilities.

Current construction plans are pending the decision of our funding request to the EVOS Trustee Council. The award or partial award of funding will determine the extent of construction for the next year. Overcrowding dictates that we find a solution to this problem before next spring.

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



September 16, 1996

Gary Thomas, Executive Director
Prince William Sound Science Center
Box 705
Cordova, Alaska 99574

Gary
Dear ~~Mr.~~ Thomas,

The purpose of this letter is to ask for your assistance to obtain additional information regarding Project 97151, the Prince William Sound Science Center (PWSSC) Research Facility proposal.

As you know, at the August 29 Council meeting, the Trustees discussed this proposal and asked that further information regarding the research facility project be provided to facilitate review. On the basis of the Council's discussion and further consultation with federal and state legal counsel, several questions have been identified to help better understand the proposal.

1. Space Requirements - The DPD for Project 97151 indicates that PWSSC currently employs 27 full and part-time employees in Cordova and that the project would provide the ability to consolidate staff that are now divided between the main office and a "satellite" office.

- Information previously provided by PWSSC lists the various staff working on EVOS projects (copy attached). Which of these staff work in the "main" facility vs. the "satellite" office?

- Would the 2,500 sq. ft. two story addition to the facility with 6 - 8 new offices allow for consolidation of all PWSSC staff working on Trustee Council restoration projects in the main facility (i.e., would the division of staff and associated inefficiencies be eliminated)?

2. Potential Cost Savings from Facility Expansion - Please provide additional information concerning increased efficiencies that would result from the facility expansion. As stated in the DPD, the current division of restoration project staff among two locations has proved ineffective for teamwork; sometimes slowed data analysis and preparation for fieldwork; and the

overall cost of work has been increased by additional phone lines and other expenses.

- What kind of cost savings would result from the proposed expansion? Would the elimination of space needs at the "satellite" office reduce PWSSC rent payments that would otherwise be needed (i.e., the "satellite" office space)? Would this lower PWSSC indirect costs and reduce restoration project costs?

3. Relationship to OSRI - The role of the Oil Spill Recovery Institute (OSRI) as it relates to the Trustee Council's restoration mission and the SEA program is also of interest to the Council. At present, Trustee Council support for the SEA program is anticipated to continue during FY 97 and FY 98 with FY 99 scheduled as a synthesis/closeout year.

Some level of long-term monitoring to support the predictive models being developed through the SEA program is envisioned by the SEA leadership, although not necessarily to be funded by the Trustee Council. As you know, no long-term funding commitments have been made at this point. The OSRI mission includes long-term environmental monitoring that could support the SEA predictive models.

- Will the expanded facilities be used to support long-term environmental monitoring under the OSRI program that would benefit the Council's restoration mission in the years ahead (e.g., beyond FY 99)?

- Are there other entities or research institutions that would use the expanded facility for research in support of the Council's restoration mission?

4. Implications for Delay - Given legal and administrative requirements (e.g., NEPA compliance which would likely require at least an Environmental Assessment), it is not possible to meet the schedule identified in the DPD.

- What will PWSSC do to accommodate the existing space difficulties if additional funding for the expansion project is not available within your project timeline?

5. Opportunities for Cost-Sharing - The DPD indicates that of the 2,500 sq. ft. expansion proposed, 1,500 sq. ft. is for office space and the balance for a reception/exhibit area and a public conference room (for up to 40 people).

- What opportunities have been considered for cost-sharing the reception/exhibit area and a public conference room portion of the facility expansion with other entities? If the Trustee Council were to

fund only a portion of the proposed budget, what would the effect be on the project?

Your assistance in answering these questions as soon as possible would be greatly appreciated. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact either myself or Eric Myers.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon for
Executive Director

cc: Craig Tillery
Gina Belt
Maria Lisowski
Barry Roth
Dave Gibbons

Prince William Sound Science Center Staff - 1995/96

Full time employees
*** funded exclusively by support from EVOS restoration projects**
**** funded 50% or more by support from EVOS restoration projects**
***** funded through indirect cost support received from EVOS projects**

G.L. Thomas, Ph.D., *President***
Nancy Bird, *Vice President****
Penelope Oswalt, *Finance Director****
Kathy Chamberlain, *Bookkeeper****
Kristen Smith, MPP, *Development Coordinator*
Shari Vaughan, Ph.D., *Physical Oceanographer**
Shelton Gay, M.S., *Physical oceanographer**
Loren Tuttle, M.S., *Biological Oceanographer**
David Scheel, Ph.D., *Behavioral ecologist***
Kathryn Hough, *Biological research asst***
Becca Dodge, *Biological research asst***
Jay Kirsch, *Electrical engineer**
Tom McLain, *Fisheries biologist**
Geoff Steinhart, *Fisheries biologist**
E. Vincent Patrick, Ph.D., *Mathematical modeler**
Jennifer Allen, *Data/information systems**
Stephen Bodnar, *Computer net. assist**
Sridar Rao, *Program and modeling**
Thomas Kline, Ph.D., *Oceanographer & Fisheries ecologist***
John Williams, *Biological research asst.* **

Part-time or intermittent employees
Thea Thomas, M.S., *Biological research asst.**
Doran Mason, *Program and modeling**
Ravi Kulkarni, *Program and modeling**
Roy Murray, *Program and modeling**
Teresa Robertson, *Receptionist****
Robin Doane Irving, *Administrative Asst.*
Elizabeth Trowbridge, *Education Coordinator*
Bonnie Edmondson, *Administrative Asst****
Liz Senear, M.S., *Library & Admin. Assistant****
Erin Cooper, *Volunteer intern, Education Program*
Richardo Nochetto, *Program and modelling**
Robert Plumb, *Lineman***
Kay Brown, *Custodian****

Summary
20 full time employees, 17 of whom work directly on EVOS restoration projects
(of these 17 employees, 6 are supported by funds from both EVOS restoration projects and other funding sources)
13 part time employees, 5 of whom work directly on EVOS restoration projects

Project 97151 — PWSSC Research Facilities

Background: Project 97151-Research Facilities has been proposed by the Prince William Sound Science Center (PWSSC) to provide needed research facilities through the expansion of the existing PWSSC building. This proposal is considered the first part of what might eventually be a possible two-phase expansion.

Only the "Phase I" work is addressed by this proposal which requests $514,800 for a 2,500 sq. ft. two-story research facility expansion to support the on-going work on the SEA program by providing an additional 6-8 offices (1,500 sq. ft.); a small conference room (up to 40 people); and a reception area for small research/education exhibits. (A larger facility expansion proposal has been considered by PWSSC but is *not* part of the proposal under consideration.)

Issues for Further Review: The following issues regarding the Project 97151 have been identified as warranting additional review:

- Need for Expanded Facilities — What is the need for the proposed facility expansion? In FY 96, the PWSSC employed 17 full time and 5 part time employees working on Trustee Council sponsored projects. Space available for PWSSC staff is limited and spread accross various locations in Cordova. As stated in the DPD, the PWSSC "has only 180 square feet per occupant for the staff now housed in its main office building... with the proposed addition, we would have 224 sq. ft./staff member which is at the low end of the industry standard." The proposed expansion is proposed as an immediate solution to the existing condition.

- Use of Proposed Space — How would the proposed additional space be used? The proposal indicates that the largest portion of the space is for 6-8 offices (1,500 sq. ft) and the balance for a small meeting room and an enlarged reception area.

- Consolidation of PWSSC SEA Research Effort — What are the benefits of expansion from a research perspective? Discussion about the project included the question of how the proposed facilities would enhance the research effort and result in greater collaboration among researchers and/or efficiency (Rue).

- Project Timing — How quickly can the proposed expansion be completed? The DPD indicates that the construction phase could be completed in four months from the selection of a contractor. The initial engineering work regarding the replacement of pilings has been completed. Initial design work on the two-story facility has been completed. Further detailed design on the expansion is being held off pending a decision on Project 97151.

- Project Timing and Context in Relation to SEA and Overall Research — How does this proposal "fit in the overall research strategy" (Janik) and what is the timing relative to the SEA program (Pennoyer)? What "niche" in future restoration efforts will the Science Center play in relation to other facilities and entities? The SEA program is anticipated to continue for at least three more years (FY 97, FY 98, and FY 99). If executed immediately and within the timeframe described in the DPD the new facility would be ready for occupancy by January 30, 1997. Under this time schedule, the facility would serve the PWSSC - SEA project needs throughout most of FY 97 and thereafter. Funding decisions in regard to the SEA effort are made pursuant to the Council's adaptive management process. FY 98 is anticipated to be the last major field season for the SEA program as it currently exists. FY 99 is anticipated as a closeout year for the SEA program in its current form. Some level of long-term monitoring to support the predictive models being developed through the SEA program has been envisioned in general terms, although not necessarily funded by the Trustee Council. No commitments have been made at this point.

- Precedent Implications If Any — Would funding of this proposal have any implications for setting a precedent (Williams)? The question was raised as to whether other project sponsors with needs for expanded facilities could appeal to the Council for funding.

- Relationship to OSRI — What is the relationship of the proposed expansion to OSRI (Williams)? The OSRI mission includes long-term environmental monitoring of PWS. OSRI funds, however, can not be used for capital purposes. The question of what role Trustee Council funds can possibly play relative to OSRI funds that would facilitate long-term restoration research has been raised.

- NEPA Compliance — What type of NEPA compliance determination would be needed for this project and in what time frame could that occur? A NEPA compliance determination would be needed prior to any implementation.

- Ownership of the Facility — PWSSC leases the facility from the City of Cordova which owns the facility. Improvements to the facility could be undertaken by the city in cooperation with PWSSC (per Gary Thomas).

- Implementation of Project — The proposal was submitted as a NOAA BAA. Alternatively the project could be implemented through the State under AS 36.38.850 (c) which provides the opportunity to execute a contract directly with local governments (i.e., City of Cordova) as a means of expediting the work. As a state undertaking, additional legislative authority would be required to receive and expend funds (next LB&A meeting on November 6).

Facilities improvement to the Prince William Sound Science Center.
Submitted under the BAA

Project Number:	97151 - BAA
Restoration Category:	Research Facilities
Proposer:	Prince William Sound Science Center
Lead Trustee Agency:	NOAA
Cooperating Agencies:	
Alaska SeaLife Center:	
Duration:	Three years
Cost FY 97:	$514.8 K
Cost FY 98:	$3,500.0 K
Cost FY 99:	$5,000.0 K
Geographic Area:	Prince William Sound
Injured Resource/Service:	Basic marine research infrastructure important to the long term restoration effort.

ABSTRACT

The Prince William Sound Science Center seeks a grant of $514,800 from the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council for expansion of its physical facilities. Programs housed at the Prince William Sound Science Center include state-of-the-art marine research, a community-based science education program and the initial elements of the Congressionally-authorized Oil Spill Recovery Institute. Altogether, we have 27 people working at three different sites in Cordova. Organizational efficiency and annual operating costs are impaired by this fragmentation.

We propose to expand our facility to include more office and laboratory space, and additional rooms for education activities. A two-phase expansion plan is the basis for this proposal. Phase I will result in consolidation of all current staff in one building and can be completed by the end of 1997. Phase II of the expansion will enhance the facilities to meet the needs of the Oil Spill Recovery Institute.

INTRODUCTION

The Prince William Sound Science Center was established in 1989 as an independent research, monitoring and educational institution. Its mission is to contribute to the comprehensive description, sustained monitoring and ecological understanding of Prince William Sound, the Copper River, and their wetlands, river systems and drainage basin. A primary goal is to maintain a comprehensive database on the natural resources in the region and provide this information to resource users, managers, and the general public through education and outreach programs.

Grants funds for general operating and capital needs of the PWS Science Center were awarded by the Murdock Charitable Trusts, Pew Charitable Trusts, Conservational International, Ecotrust, the Alaska State Legislature, the City of Cordova and private corporations. Support monies have also been received through private donations for individuals and businesses in Prince William Sound. The Center's research staff work on projects through state, federal and industry contracts. To date, the Center is working on or has completed contracts for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill (EVOS) Trustee Council, ARCO Marine, Inc., the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the Alaska Science and Technology Foundation, and the City of Cordova.

The City of Cordova was the Center's first major supporter, giving it $100,000 in loan start-up funding and awarding it a 10-year lease on its current building at a $1/year rate. The loan was forgiven in 1993 after the Center raised more than $250,000 for renovation of the facility which had last been used as a fish processing ice-house. Located on pilings at the entrance to the Cordova boat harbor, the 4,000 square foot building is on an ideal site for a marine research center. Substantial renovations were completed between 1991 and 1993 with the support of $577,000 in capital funds from the Alaska Legislature. The work transformed the former cannery into a two-story office complex with a small bunkhouse. In 1994, a laboratory was added in collaboration with the Prince William Sound Community College.

Currently, the Science Center's largest research projects comprise a part of the *Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)*, a mutli-disciplinary program funded entirely by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill (EVOS) Trustee Council. The SEA program is designed to create a comprehensive database of the physical ocean and biological processes of Prince William Sound. Data are analyzed for broad application to restoration of species injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. This year, four of the 11 SEA projects are conducted by Science Center researchers. These projects cover the ocean environment, nekton and plankton acoustics, data management and modelling and food web analysis using stable isotopes.

The Science Center also conducts other biological and fishery research projects and, in partnership with the U.S. Forest Service, provides an award winning science education program that reaches more than 400 elementary school age children in Cordova, Tatitlek, Chenega Bay and Whittier. The Center's staff specialize in the use of data visualization tools which help make scientific information easily understood and "user-friendly." Complex ecosystem processes are displayed with these tools in an animated yet simple format that does not sacrifice the quantitative quality of the data.

In 1990, the United States Congress passed legislation establishing the Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute and directed that this institute be administered through the Prince William Sound Science Center and located in Cordova. The Oil Spill Recovery Institute's (OSRI) mission is to identify and develop the best available technologies for prevention and response to oil spills in the Arctic and Sub-Arctic marine environment; and also to complement federal and state efforts to assess the long-term effects of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill on the environment and people of the region. The Science Center and the OSRI share staff and other resources.

The OSRI published a research and technology plan in 1995 with assistance from a wide variety of experts in state and federal agencies, as well as the oil industry. Alaska's Hazardous Substance Spill Technology Review Council was a cooperator in this publication. The **Oil Pollution Research and Technology Plan for the Arctic and Subarctic** is the first step in identifying research priorities to attain the most efficient and effective technologies and methods for preventing and responding to oil spills in cold water environments. Implementation of this research plan will occur as soon as pending legislation in Congress is finalized and additional funding for the OSRI program is received.

Facility and staff resources of the Science Center are used by state and federal agencies. The Center's laboratory, library and bunkhouse are available to any scientific researcher (private, university or government affiliated). To date, the laboratory has been shared, at no cost, with collaborating staff of the SEA program from the ADF&G. The Center's bunkhouse, conference room, laboratory, freezer and short-term office space have been used by a wide variety of organizations and individuals, many of which are working on restoration and research projects for the *Exxon Valdez* Trustee Council. A sample list of these groups include the state's Hazardous Substance Spill Technology Council, the Regional Citizens Advisory Council, the Prince William Sound Community College, the U.S. Forest Service, the National Marine Fisheries Service, and university researchers from Alaska, New York, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Washington, and several foreign countries.

In 1996, the Science Center was awarded a $300,000 grant from the Alaska Legislature to plan and begin to implement a two-phased expansion of its facility (see Exhibit 1, Proposal to Dept. of Community & Regional Affairs). Phase I is intended to meet the immediate short-term needs while Phase II focuses on planning for future additions which will be dependent on development of the Oil Spill Recovery Institute and other research programs.

The preliminary cost estimate to complete Phase I is $650,000 (per draft memo 3/11/96 from Minch, Ritter, Voelckers Architects, Juneau). $211,000 of the $300,000 state grant is budgeted for Phase I; this leaves us a deficit for $429,000 to complete Phase I.

NEED FOR THE PROJECT

A. Statement of the Problem

The rapid growth of the Prince William Sound Science Center's programs and staff between 1992 and 1995 forced a division of the research staff into two offices separated by 2.5 miles. The

Center's main offices are centrally located while the "satellite" office is at the end of a poorly maintained road which is sometimes impassable in icy, windy conditions. This division of the staff was intended to be a temporary condition when the satellite office was leased in 1994. It has proved ineffective for teamwork and has sometimes slowed data analysis and preparation for field work. Regular communication is hampered and the overall cost of work is increased by additional phone lines and other expenses to connect the satellite office to the Internet.

In addition, offices at the Center's main building are overcrowded and lack privacy needed, particularly by the project leaders. These staff members work extensively on data analysis, publications and technical reports which require quiet office space for efficient production. Expansion of the Center's main offices was always planned but was dependent on development of the Oil Spill Recovery Institute and the Science Center's other programs.

The PWS Science Center's staff numbers 27 full and part-time in Cordova. This staff size will not decline, based on current grant and project funding. An increase in the staff size is possible through the pending programs of the Oil Spill Recovery Institute. However, there is an immediate need for additional office space at the Center's main office site. According to an architect consulted by the Center, approximately 250-300 square feet per occupant is required in total space for a general office building. The Center currently has only 180 square feet per occupant for the staff now housed in its main office building. With the proposed addition, we would have 244 sq. ft./staff member which is at the low end of the industry standard.

In the short term, a 2,500 square foot two-story addition will ease the immediate stress on facility resources by providing:

- six - eight individual offices (for more effective quiet work),
- a larger reception area that can accommodate small research and education exhibits, and
- a larger public conference room with audio-visual equipment that will assist researchers in sharing their results with the public.

Good meeting room space does not exist in Cordova. The city's public meeting room has recently been renovated into a city council chambers and can no longer accommodate more than 40 people; scheduling in that room is difficult because of city commission and council meetings. Other meeting rooms are also often booked and do not have even the simplest audio-visual equipment (i.e., screen, projector).

The PWS Science Center's *Science of the Sound* education program is located in two small rooms of the Prince William Sound Community College. While this site is convenient to the grade school (across the street), it limits the regular interactions of the Center's research staff with students and education program activities. The program is also rapidly outgrowing the space the community college can afford to offer it. Access to touch tanks and larger rooms for teaching and putting up displays are improvements the program is seeking.

The long-term plans for expansion are dependent on development of the OSRI program. When Congressional funding is received to implement the program, additional laboratory facilities, meeting and office space will be required.

The $300,000 grant from the state is insufficient to meet the costs for Phase I and Phase II.

B. Rationale/Link to Restoration

The PWS Science Center is working with local residents, government officials, resource managers and the Trustee Council in the development and implementation of marine ecosystem research linked to restoration in Prince William Sound. The central focus of that research is the Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA) program, supported entirely by the Trustee Council. Four SEA research projects are based at the PWS Science Center and depend on adequate facilities. The Trustee Council has authorized funding to support the construction of research facilities in coastal communities affected by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill (EVOS).

Cordova was one of the most severely impacted communities in the EVOS region, largely because of its dependence upon the fishery resources in the Sound. The growth in programs of the PWS Science Center is the result of support by the Trustee Council and local support from residents in the region who want more scientific information about local resources. Residents depend on the fish and other natural resources in the area, many of which are species injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. They also want access to scientists and others involved in the research programs.

Inquiries to the Center about the status of the herring, pollock, cod, salmon and other marine populations are increasing as residents and others became aware of our products. Maintenance of a scientific library for use by both staff and local residents is a part of the PWS Science Center's mission. Our library includes scientific journals, peer reviewed papers and other unpublished and published materials focused on Prince William Sound and the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. It is complementary to other libraries in the state (such as the Oil Spill Public Information Center, the Alaska State Library and the Rasmuson Library at the University of Alaska Fairbanks). Our collection is documented in a library database also used by the Cordova office of the Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game office and the Copper River Delta Institute/U.S. Forest Service; this allows us to swap disks and share our local resources so we can extend our library budgets, and also sometimes avoid waiting for library materials to be sent from other libraries through the Inter-Library loan service.

The PWS Science Center is unique among research institutions in the state. It is specializing in the development of remote sensing and data visualization tools to improve measurements and our understanding of marine species. The Center is filling a void by working to transfer and apply research technologies that can improve long term monitoring of aquatic resources.

In contrast, the Alaska SeaLife Center is focusing its infrastructure development on research related to marine mammals, sea birds and fishery genetics. Its laboratories will be used for experiments not able to be done in the wild. Some of these lab experiments have and will contribute data needed by Science Center researchers working on predictive models for specific animal populations. For example, the SEA program is currently working with Dr. A.J. Paul (Director, Seward Marine Center) in development of a bioenergetics model for the Pacific herring population.

C. Location

The Prince William Sound Science Center is located in a building owned by the City of Cordova and set on pilings at the entrance to Cordova's boat harbor, in eastern Prince William Sound. The city, which was and remains one of the most heavily impacted communities in the oil spill impacted region, will benefit from this development. Cordova is an ideal location for the logistics of research work in Prince William Sound. It is accessible by jet service from Anchorage and Seattle on a daily basis. Its location is protected from the severe winter wind storms and it offers direct access to Prince William Sound. The majority of the Sound's commercial fishing fleet is based in Cordova because of the harbor and boat repair facilities. The local knowledge offered by residents and fishermen is also extremely important to the PWS Science Center's programs.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Having successfully built a high caliber research platform, we are now focusing on putting the research to use. We are committed to putting research results into the hands of PWS residents who can use the information to participate more effectively in the dialogue on PWS natural resources. We thus are using our research findings to further develop a two-way system of technology and information transfer: (1) the Prince William Sound Science Center will continue to disseminate information on research activities and results to PWS residents; and (2) we will facilitate citizens' participation in the goals programming process for sustaining the bioregion's natural resources.

Reaching a wide range of audiences requires multiple types of communications media. We distribute scientific information about the PWS ecosystem several ways:

- a public access computer terminal is available for use at the PWS Science Center; Cordova residents can log on and connect to the Internet, and thus also to several other Internet users in the PWS region and other scientists; the SEA research program has a World Wide Web home page, and users can gain access to many other sources of scientific information (see Exhibit 2);

- we offer an award-winning education program, *Science of the Sound*, for elementary school students in Cordova and K - 12 students of the Chugach School District;

- we organize a series of talks called Notes from the Field, in which scientists studying the Prince William Sound/Copper River region make presentations on what they're discovering in their field work; and

- we developed a series of radio broadcasts called Sound Waves; the series consists of one to two minute features that are aired several times per week. SoundWaves presents information about research projects, technology and research methods, and basic biological and ecological topics.

At the beginning of the facilities expansion planning process, in the winter of 1994-95, we

organized a community meeting to discuss the PWS Science Center's plans and solicit recommendations from local residents on how to proceed. More than 20 representatives from city commissions, other non-profit organizations, Native corporations, and several state and federal agencies were invited to this meeting, which was also attended by architects employed by the PWS Science Center and several members of our Board of Directors. Meeting participants generally supported the concept of a larger facility at the Center's present site. Suggestions targeted adequate parking for harbor users and complementing efforts by Native groups working to develop a community center with a meeting room.

Presentations regarding the Center's plans were also made at meetings of the city's Harbor Commission and the Planning Commission in early 1995. Both commissions endorsed a harbor land use plan dedicating the undeveloped harbor area surrounding the PWS Science Center's building for expansion of its facilities. The Cordova City Council also approved this plan and encouraged the Center to further develop the building and surrounding area.

A conceptual drawing for a large expansion (50,000 square feet) was completed after the community meetings (Exhibit 3). Cost estimates for that facility exceeded the initial plans, largely because of extensive site preparation work and additional parking that would be required for the harbor users. The PWS Science Center's facilities expansion committee took another look at the Center's needs and recommended a two-phase approach to meet the short and long-term requirements. Although the larger facility is still a possibility for the Center's long term future, the immediate needs are for a smaller expansion.

We have spoken with Cordova's City Manager and Planning Director about the short-term expansion plans and they approve of these plans to construct a two-story addition. As the long-term planning proceeds, the PWS Science Center will work with commissions and other organizations to ensure plans continue to meet with the community's desires.

PROJECT DESIGN

A. Objectives

The primary objective is to renovate and expand an existing community research and education facility so that it can more effectively house our existing staff and provide space for:

- four projects of the Sound Ecosystem Assessment program, funded by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council,
- the *Science of the Sound* education and outreach program, and
- planning and design work for office and laboratory expansion that will assist development of the Oil Spill Recovery Institute.

This support will allow us to continue to collect information valuable to the management, restoration and ecological understanding of Prince William Sound's vital resources.

B. Methods

Phase I

1) Hire a contractor to complete recommended repair work on the dock (see Exhibit 4).
2) Work with an architect and contractor to refine the preliminary designs for a two-story addition at the PWS Science Center's main office building. Included in the addition will be 6-8 small offices, a modestly sized reception area with space for small exhibits on the SEA project and education programs, and a conference/meeting room to comfortably seat approximately 40 people.
3) Prepare floor plans and construction blueprints.
4) Hire a contractor to complete the construction phase.

Phase II

Planning and design work for the future expansion of research facilities in Cordova will be accomplished in this phase. Approximately $100,000 of the $300,000 state grant funds are budgeted for use in this phase.

C. Cooperating Agencies, Contracts, and Other Agency Assistance

Architectural and design services will be contracted to the private sector. These contracts will be completed through the State of Alaska grant monies. The construction phase will be also contracted to private industry. It will be completed through a combination of state grant funds and other sources including the Trustee Council funds.

SCHEDULE

A. Measurable Project Tasks for FY 97 (October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997)

Design work and all other pre-construction details will be completed during the summer of 1996 and will be funded through the State of Alaska grant. Construction documents will be released and bids solicited from contractors by September 1996.

Oct. 1 - November 15	Construction contract awarded and work completed on the building shell (exterior)
Nov. 15 - Jan. 30	Interior construction completed of the two-story addition
Oct. 1 - June 30	Phase II planning

B. Project Milestones and Endpoints

Phase I will be complete when the two-story addition is finished. This is projected at Jan. 30, 1997.

Phase II completion is dependent on Congressional actions regarding the Oil Spill Recovery Institute. Planning for the specific facilities required for development of the OSRI will proceed during FY97.

C. Completion Date

Phase I projected completion date: January 30, 1997

Phase II projected completion date: September 30, 2000

PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS

There will not be any publications in peer-reviewed journals as a direct result of this project. An annual report will be prepared for the Trustee Council office.

PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCES

There are not professional conferences related to this project.

NORMAL AGENCY MANAGEMENT

This section is not applicable because the Prince William Sound Science Center is not a government agency.

COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION OF RESTORATION EFFORT

The PWS Science Center has served as a coordinating base for the SEA research study since its inception. In addition, one of the SEA sub-projects, SEA-Data, is the functional linchpin that integrates all SEA sub-projects' data into one database. SEA scientists use a radio repeater network for remote sensing and field survey data collection. This network and the PWS Science Center's Internet connection were engineered by our information systems staff.

Laboratory space will be used by Science Center staff, ADF&G staff, and local and visiting scientists. The PWS Science Center library and other office resources are also used in restoration projects for Prince William Sound.

We plan to integrate our work with yet another EVOS-funded project, the Youth Area Watch (Project #96210). We are seeking funding to connect the Chugach School District community schools to the Internet. Youth Area Watch (YAW) students would then be able to submit their data electronically, analyze it in the context of other SEA and YAW data to which they would have access, communicate more frequently with scientists, and monitor conditions in the Sound on a real-time, continuous basis.

EXPLANATION OF CHANGES IN CONTINUING PROJECTS

This is not a continuing project so this section is not applicable.

PROPOSED PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, IF KNOWN

G.L. Thomas, Ph.D., President, Prince William Sound Science Center

PERSONNEL

G.L. Thomas, Ph.D. will supervise this project.

LITERATURE CITED

Not applicable.

EXHIBIT 1

Proposal for facilities expansion submitted to Dept. of Community & Regional Affairs, State of Alaska

Exhibit 1

Prince William Sound Science Center

Proposal Cover Page

December 1995

To: State of Alaska, Department Community and Regional Affairs

Title: Expansion of the Prince William Sound Science Center

Principal Investigator: G.L. Thomas, Ph.D., President

Address: 300 Breakwater Avenue, P.O. Box 705, Cordova 99574,
telephone: (907) 424-5800, facsimile: (907) 424-5820,
email: loon@ grizzly.pwssc.gen.ak.us

Desired Grant Period: January 1, 1996 to June 30, 1998

Total Amount Requested: $300,000

Authorization: G.L. Thomas (by W Bird) — G.L. Thomas, Ph.D., President

12-95 — Date

Prince William Sound Science Center

Facilities Expansion Plan

I. ABSTRACT

Over the past five years, the Science Center has outgrown its facilities, despite an investment of over $500,000 by the State of Alaska, the City of Cordova and private donations. Today, overcrowding is hindering productivity and important opportunities for research are being bypassed. Therefore, we plan to initiate a two-phased expansion of current facilities, first to remedy existing constraints, and second to develop an appropriate building complex to accommodate the continued growth of the Center's community-based science and education programs.

II. INTRODUCTION

Background

The Prince William Sound Science Center is housed in a city-owned building on pilings at the entrance to Cordova's boat harbor. This 4,100 sq. ft. facility was constructed as a cannery in the mid 1950's. In 1990, the Science Center was given a 10-year lease for $1 per year from the City of Cordova. A two-phased renovation project was also initiated that year with a $250,000 grant from the State of Alaska.

Phase I of the renovation was to develop plans, fortify the piling foundation and rebuild the frame, roof and walls and finish the offices to support ongoing operations. This effort was supplemented by a second state grant of $100,000 in 1991.

Phase II was to finish the interior of the building including the installation of a functional laboratory. In 1994, a third state grant of $227,000 and a donation of $50,000 of laboratory equipment from the Prince William Sound Community College paid for these improvements.

Subsequent to the renovation project has been a rapid expansion of the Center's scientific infrastructure. This consisted of computer-communications, remote sensing/signal processing and biochemical laboratories. In 1994-95, this infrastructure was funded primarily through research contracts from the Trustee Council for the EXXON VALDEZ oil spill (internal computer network, local area network, regional communications network, Internet, remote sensing/signal processing laboratory with acoustics, optics, etc./ESP, IDL, AVS, ARCINFO, etc., biochemical laboratory for stable isotope analysis, biopsy, water chemistry, etc.).

During renovation, the Science Center experienced rapid growth in terms of staff, budget and programs. The staff expanded from three to 20+ employees, the annual budget from $150,000 to

over $2,000,000 and research and education programs from three to over a dozen which are supported by a number of grants, contracts and donations. To accommodate staff and program expansion, additional facilities were leased or donated to us at the Orca Cannery, Bidarki Recreation Center, Prince William Sound Community College and the Bayside storage facility. However, even with these acquisitions there remains a need to acquire more office space to reduce overcrowding. Ideally, the acquisition of new space will consolidate staff who are presently spread out between facilities.

Objectives

Today, our ability to expand and diversify the research and education program is constrained because of limited facilities. We propose the initiation of a two phased expansion plan.

Phase I of the plan is to expand our building by 2,500 sq. ft. to accommodate the present staff and a provide for some growth in the future. The time frame for phase I is two years and the cost to this grant is $207,423. Additional funds will be raised to finish the interior of the Phase I addition.

Phase II of the plan is the construction of a 50,000 sq. ft. Science-Community Center campus. The time frame and costs for phase II are 10 years and about $30,000,000. This proposal will initiate planning and fundraising for the ten year development plan.

II. METHODS

Description of Phase I Expansion Plans

Phase I of Facilities Expansion Plan

Task 1: In 1989 prior to renovation, the pilings and foundation of the Harbormaster Building were inspected for load bearing capacity. The inspection found the pilings to be in good shape but the pilings were cross-braced before initiating renovation activities. We will contract for another engineering inspection of pilings to evaluate the load bearing capacity of the existing dock for the additional weight of the building expansion, snow and wind load and earthquake resistance. We anticipate the addition of more cross-bracing and encapsulating many of the load bearing pilings in concrete prior to construction. Costs for the survey, cross-bracing and encasement of the pilings will be about $25,000 and be completed in the summer of 1996.

Task 2: Second, we will contract with an architect to provide a set of construction documents and specifications for the expansion of the existing building. The construction will be broken down into two stages: (a) building the shell and (b) finishing the interior. This will allow us flexibility if bids for the construction are above budget. Costs for this design task will be about 7-10% of construction costs and will be completed in the spring of 1996.

Task 3: Third, we will advertise for bids to be submitted by bonded contractors for the construction in accordance to the two stage set of construction documents. Costs budgeted for the first stage of this task are about $120,000 and construction will be completed by the fall of 1996. Costs for finishing the interior will require additional fundraising to complete.

Task 4: Fourth, we will hire a project manager to oversee construction. This person will coordinate construction activities and material to ensure that they comply with the documents provided by the architect. Costs for this will be about $10,000 and parallel construction schedules.

Task 5: The final task will be planning and fundraising. Given the budget of $170,000 for tasks 1, 2, 3 and 4, we will dedicate about $20,000 to raising matching funds from private foundations and other sources to finish the interior of the building expansion.

Description of Phase II Expansion Plans

The major work to be accomplished under this phase of the grant will be assigned to a team including an architect, engineer (A/E) and planner-fundraiser. The goal of this part of the proposal is to carry out the planning, development and fundraising for the new facilities through the schematic design stage. An architect and engineer will be contracted for this phase of the project. Estimated costs for this task are $50,000 and will be completed in the spring of 1996. Should the project proceed to the construction document phase, the Center will open the selection process through the issuance of a request for proposals (RFP) for design development, construction documents and construction administration.

A/E Scope of Work:

Task 1 - Finalization of the Program of requirements: This task involves developing a program of requirements that include site selection criteria and detail design criteria for building systems.

Task 2 - Develop project schedule: This task involves the development of a design and construction schedule with bid packages for site preparation and building construction that is consistent with favorable weather conditions. Identification of the list of long lead items is a product of this task.

Task 3 - Site Analysis: This task involves the evaluation of alternate sites including site preparation, geotechnical possibilities, site utilities extension and strategic placement relative to long- term scientific, social and economic concerns.

Task 4 - Preliminary schematic design and outline specification: This task involves the development of the complete schematic package on the selected site, including site development, building floor plate, stacking plan and outline specifications

Task 5 - Construction Feasibility Review: An independent contractor who is familiar with construction in the Cordova area will be hired to review the schematic design and outline specifications for their feasibility to local weather conditions.

Task 6 - Schematic level construction cost estimate: This task involves estimating the steps of construction from site preparation through finishing the interior of the building.

Task 7 - Project cost estimate. This task involves estimating the fees, taxes permits contingency and construction management costs.

Task 8 - Financial feasibility study: This task is to develop a plan that addresses operations and maintenance (O&M) of the facilities and demonstrates how those costs are to be recovered for a 25 year life-cycle.

Project manager-planner-fundraiser scope of work:

The project manager, planner and fundraiser will report to the Center's president and will act as the owner's representative through the programming, design and fundraising phases of the facilities development process. These individuals will also represent the Center in all relations with private citizens, businesses, organizations and city, state and federal agencies. These individuals will meet with the Board of Directors to keep them informed of the progress. The costs for this effort will be about $20,000 and will continue through the duration of this grant.

Indirect costs

Ten percent of the funds have been allocated to indirect costs which are real but difficult to identify to this project because they are shared by all Center activities. Such costs are for general administrative services (payroll, purchasing, accounting), grant and contract administration, plant and operations maintenance (utilities, janitorial, building maintenance and repair), library expenses, departmental administration (administrative costs of the research and education departments) and depreciation or use allowance (building and equipment).

III. ANTICIPATED RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Phase I will provide the Center with 2,500 sq. ft. of new space, which should provide the staff 1,500 sq. ft. of new office space. These plans include only the shell and a utility finish to the interior, but will provide immediate relief to the currently overcrowded conditions at the Center. Additional funds will be sought to finish the interior. This expansion is also timely because in 1996, the Science Center's staff is expected to expand to about 30 with Congressional funding of the Oil Spill Recovery Institute program.

Over the next five years, the implementation of new fisheries stock assessment projects on walleye pollock, Pacific herring and sockeye salmon, and expanding science education projects such as the

summer science camp and *Science of the Sound* outreach program could increase the staff above 40. The initial plans for development of a 50,000 sq. ft.. science-community center were presented to the EVOS Trustee Council in 1995. The Council requested more information on the projection of future needs for the facility, specifics of the construction, the availability of co-funding, projection of maintenance costs, and the financial plan for maintaining the larger facility. Phase II of this proposal will refine these plans into a formal proposal with a detailed funding strategy for construction and long term maintenance.

Both Phase I and II plans allow for consolidation to a central site of the Science Center's staff and programs, which are currently spread out in the community at six locations. In addition to the enhancement of education and research facilities, the plans will include a public display area for regional projects, new space to accommodate meetings and lectures, and provide the hub for a local area network and Internet access. Whereas, Phase I provides a short-term solution to facilities needs for next year, Phase II provides the facilities plan for the Science Center's needs over the next 25 years.

Prince William Sound Science Center

Estimated Facilities Expansion Budget

January 1, 1995 through June 30, 1998

	Phase 1	Phase 2	Total
Salaries			
Project Manager	10179.86	10179.86	
Project Planner	10816.00	5408.00	
Assistant	5667.20	5667.20	
subtotal salaries	26663.06	21255.06	47918.12
Supplies			
software	400.00	400.00	
publication supplies	250.00	250.00	
subtotal supplies	650.00	650.00	1300.00
Services			
A/E	15000.00	50000.00	
Piling subcontract	25000.00	0.00	
building contractor	120000.00	1500.00	
communications	850.00	850.00	
subtotal services	160850.00	52350.00	213200.00
Equipment			
personal computer	1250.00	1250.00	
printer	504.58	504.58	
subtotal equipment	1754.58	1754.58	3509.16
Travel			
Air	1250.00	1250.00	
Per Diem	1200.00	1200.00	
Car Rental	950.00	950.00	
subtotal travel	3400.00	3400.00	6800.00
Total Direct Costs	**193317.64**	**79409.64**	
Indirect Costs	19331.76	7940.96	**27272.73**
Total Costs	**212649.40**	**87350.60**	**300000.00**

EXHIBIT 2

Flow chart showing Internet network configuration

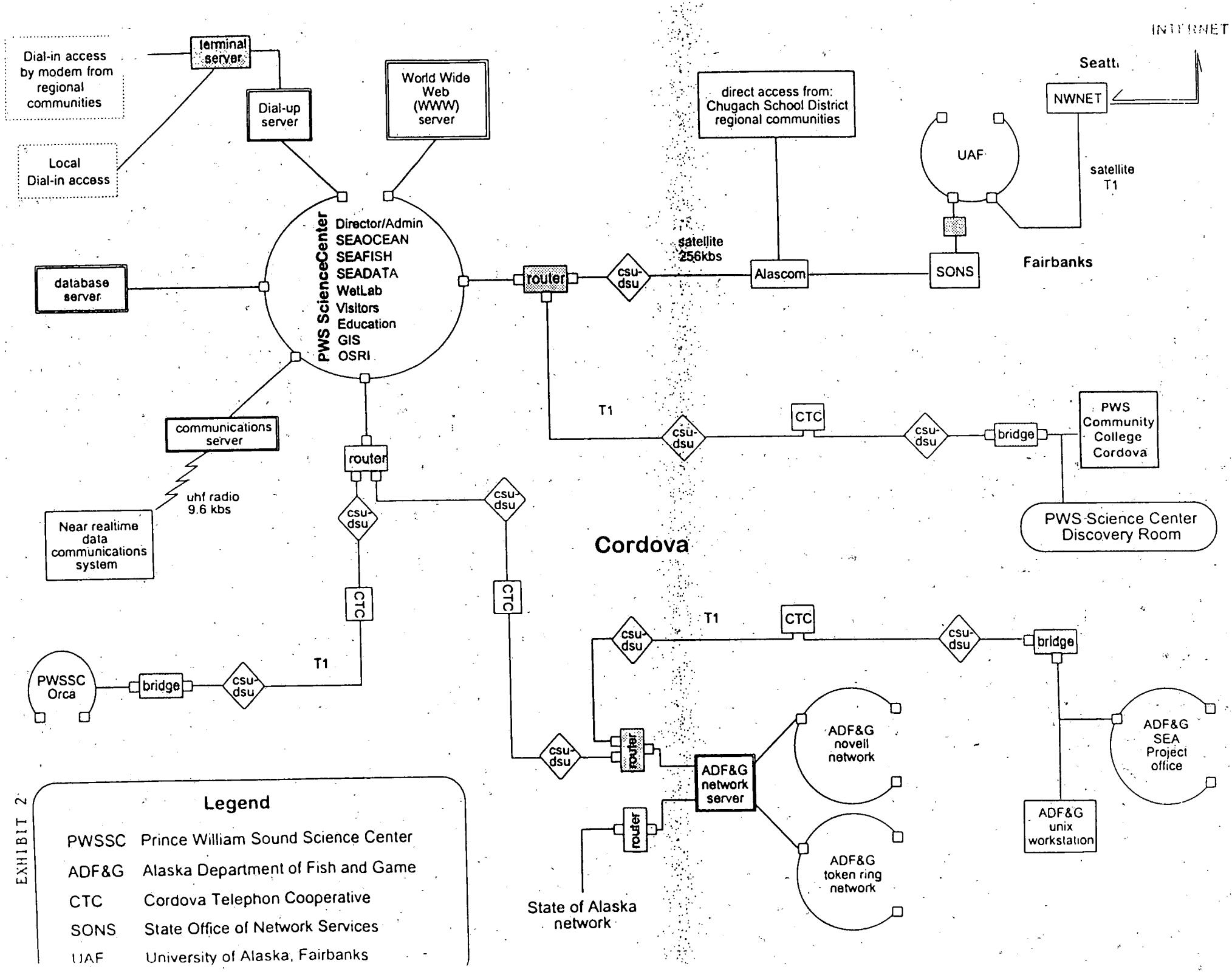

INTERNET
Seatt
NWNET
satellite
T1
UAF
Fairbanks
Dial-in access by modem from regional communities
terminal server
Local Dial-in access
Dial-up server
World Wide Web (WWW) server
direct access from: Chugach School District regional communities
PWS ScienceCenter
Director/Admin
SEAOCEAN
SEAFISH
SEADATA
WetLab
Visitors
Education
GIS
OSRI
database server
router
csu-dsu
satellite 256kbs
Alascom
SONS
communications server
uhf radio 9.6 kbs
Near realtime data communications system
T1
CTC
bridge
PWS Community College Cordova
PWS Science Center Discovery Room
Cordova
PWSSC Orca
ADF&G novell network
ADF&G network server
ADF&G token ring network
ADF&G unix workstation
ADF&G SEA Project office
State of Alaska network
Legend
PWSSC Prince William Sound Science Center
ADF&G Alaska Department of Fish and Game
CTC Cordova Telephon Cooperative
SONS State Office of Network Services
UAF University of Alaska, Fairbanks

EXHIBIT 2

EXHIBIT 3

Artist's conceptual drawing of Phase II (long-term) expansion

Exhibit 3 - Potential plans for Phase II expansion

EXHIBIT 4

Engineer's inspection report on timber piling/foundation of PWS Science Center

EXHIBIT 4

Peratrovich, Nottingham & Drage, Inc.
Engineering Consultants
1506 West 36th Avenue Anchorage, Alaska 99503 (907)561-1011 Fax (907)563-4220

March 25, 1996

DRAFT

Prince William Sound Science Center
P.O. Box 705
Cordova, Alaska 99574

Attn: Nancy Bird

Re: Timber Piling Inspection - PWS Science Center Building

Ms. Bird:

On March 6th and 7th, I made an inspection of the existing timber piling under the science center building and under a portion of the face dock which is being considered for an addition to the science center building. The inspection was made at low tide so that the piles were exposed down to the mud line. The inspection consisted of a visual assessment of each pile and the attached timber X-bracing, as well as drilled core samples from a selected piles.

We have attached to this report, a sketch of our condition survey so that you may easily see our assessment of each pile.

I have outlined below, our inspection observations as well as some general comments.

Brief History:
From discussions with several residents of Cordova, it is know that the building and the approach dock existed prior to the 1964 Alaskan Earthquake. This would make the timber piles in excess of 30 years old. The extent of pile maintenance or repairs during that period of time is not know. There are many remnants of timber piles under the building and dock which appear to have belonged to a different structure. In 1990, prior to an extensive remodel of the building, an inspection of the piling was performed by this firm. At that time, a recommendation was given to provide additional X-bracing between piles. This was accomplished by bolting treated 4x12's between the piles. The condition of these newer braces is good. By comparing the results of the 1990 inspection with the latest, we have noted that the condition of the piling has not changed significantly.

General Observations:
The building is constructed on treated timber pile-bents with a spacing of approximately 9-feet. Untreated 12x12 pile caps have been reinforced with 3x12 treated timbers bolted on each side of the cap. The floor joists of the building are untreated 4x12 at 16" o.c. Even though this material is untreated, the general condition of the pile caps and joists is good due to the covering that the building provides.

A 10-ft wide exterior deck which runs the entire width of the building at the south end has been exposed to water and weather. It is supported by an additional row of piles and an extension of the pile caps. It appears that the decking and joists have been replaced with treated wood as a result of the 1990 remodel. This deck slopes towards the building, which is causing water to come in contact with untreated joist and decking. Some of the original 2x12 decking for the building has rotted away at this juncture. A new addition over this area would solve this problem. A new level floor would have to be framed on top of the deck that would match the floor elevation of the building.

Adjacent to the exterior deck at the south side of the building, is a separate structure referred to in the last report as the face dock (see attached sketch). This dock consists of pile bents at about 17' o.c. with treated 14x14 pile caps and 4x14 stringers at 19" o.c. The pile caps and stringers are in satisfactory condition and should easily support the loads from a light framed two-story building addition. There are 4 piles along the west pile bent of the face dock that are in poor condition and should be replaced prior to any new construction. These piles are identified on the condition survey sketch.

The face dock is not attached to the building pile bents. New plans for a building addition covering portions of this face dock and the exterior deck would therefore straddle a joint in the substructure. Some work will need to be done at the pile cap level to connect the two substructures together. The diagonal bracing between piles of the face dock is light in the east-west direction. Additional diagonal bracing will have to be added as part of the addition construction.

Cost Estimate for Substructure Work:

In an earlier letter to you, Richard Ritter estimated $50,000 for repairs to the pile foundations before construction work could begin. This was a good conservative estimate on his part, without having my report in hand. We have refined this estimate below:

Item	Description	Cost
1.	Replace 5-exisitng timber piles.	$20,000
2.	Connect face dock to building substructure.	$7,000
3.	Additional X-bracing under face dock	$3,000
	Total	$30,000

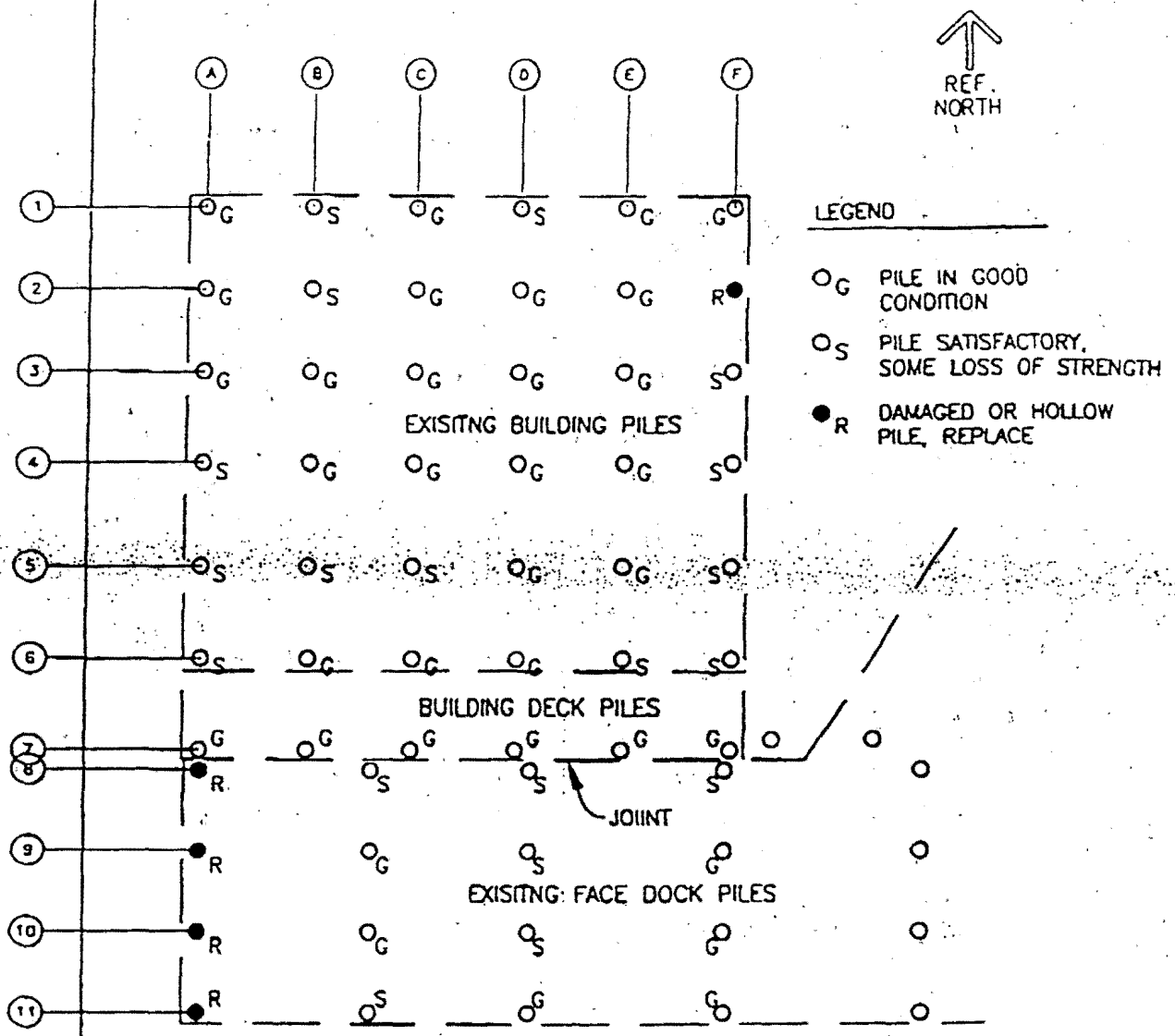
Summary:
The pile foundation under the building is in satisfactory condition. The structure beneath the face dock is adequate to support the loads of a new two-story addition with minor modifications. We recommend several damaged piles be replaced before construction of any new addition. These piles are identified on the attached sketch. We estimate the cost of this work to be $30,000.

The pile foundation is in excess of 30 years old. A good part of the useful life of the timber piling has been expended. We cannot make an accurate prediction of the remaining life of the foundation. We recommend that you base any additional investment in the building on an additional 10 to 15 years of remaining useful service. You may get more than that, with maintenance and careful inspection. You must also understand that a new foundation could be placed under the building in the future by driving steel piles around the perimeter of the building and supporting the structure with steel beams that would clear-span the entire width. This option would preserve your investment in the building even if the current foundation degenerates.

We hope this report meets your needs for planning and estimating. Please feel free to call us if you have any questions regarding this report.

Sincerely,

Charles Kenley, P.E.
Senior Engineer
Peratrovich, Nottingham & Drage, Inc.



PILING INSPECTION PLAN

Designed: _____
Drawn: _____
Checked: _____
Project No: _____

Peratrovich, Nottingham & Drage, Inc.
Engineering Consultants
1506 West 36th Avenue,
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 561-1011

Date: _____
Scale: _____

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND SCIENCE CENTER

sheet 1 of 1

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
			Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Personnel		$0.0						
Travel		$0.0						
Contractual		$429.0						
Commodities		$0.0						
Equipment		$0.0						
Subtotal	$0.0	$429.0						
Indirect		$85.8						
Project Total	$0.0	$514.8	$3,500.0	$5,000.0				
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)		0.0						
	Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.							
Other Resources								

Comments:

1997

Prepared:

Project Number: 97151-BAA
Project Title: Facilities Improvements/PWS Science Center
Name: Prince William Sound Science Center

FORM 4A
Non-Trustee
SUMMARY

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Personnel Costs:			Months	Monthly		Proposed
	Name	Position Description	Budgeted	Costs	Overtime	FFY 1997
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
		Subtotal	0.0	0.0	0.0	
					Personnel Total	$0.0

Travel Costs:		Ticket	Round	Total	Daily	Proposed
	Description	Price	Trips	Days	Per Diem	FFY 1997
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
					Travel Total	$0.0

1997

Prepared:

Project Number: 97__
Project Title: Facilities Improvements/PWS Science Center
Name: Prince William Sound Science Center

FORM 4B
Personnel
& Travel
DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET
October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:	Proposed FFY 1997
Description	
Subcontract - Building Construction /Site Preparation	429.0
Contractual Total	$429.0

Commodities Costs:	Proposed FFY 1997
Description	
Commodities Total	$0.0

1997

Prepared:

Project Number: 97__
Project Title: Facilities Improvements/PWS Science Center
Name: Prince William Sound Science Center

FORM 4B
Contractual & Commodities DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

New Equipment Purchases: Description	Number of Units	Unit Price	Proposed FFY 1997
			0.0
			0.0
			0.0
			0.0
			0.0
			0.0
			0.0
			0.0
			0.0
			0.0
			0.0
			0.0
Those purchases associated with replacement equipment should be indicated by placement of an R.		**New Equipment Total**	$0.0

Existing Equipment Usage: Description	Number of Units	

1997

Prepared:

Project Number: 97__
Project Title: Facilities Improvements/PWS Science Center
Name: Prince William Sound Science Center

FORM 4B
Equipment
DETAIL

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
AQUACULTURE CORPORATION

October 1, 1996

Molly McCammon
Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

Dear Molly:

The purpose of this letter is to express my support for Project 97209, *Examination of Straying of Hatchery Pink Salmon into Wild Populations in Prince William Sound*, submitted by Tim Joyce, Cordova ADF&G. As you know, we at PWSAC regard the restoration of wild pink stocks in PWS to be essential for long term economic health of the fishing and processing communities. In my view, accurate assessment of hatchery straying into wild stock streams will provide valuable information on the interaction between hatchery and wild fish and help refine management practices. I urge you to recommend this project to the Trustee Council for funding.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

Tim Linley

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

PHONE COMMENT LOG

Name	Affiliation	Phone	Address
Gary ~~Peek~~ Pahl		(907) 376-7610 phone/fax	Box 878549 Wasilla 99687

Add to mailing list? Yes ✓ No ____ Newsletters only ✓ Technical Docs + ____

Date of call: 9/18 Comment taker: Eric Myers

Subject of comments: land ~~management~~ management on habitat protection parcels

Comments:

Question - who is going to manage the land? The USFS is too stringent - who can enjoy it? "You have to be a New York lawyer" to use the Sound... interested in using the land (as a commercial operator)... the State is far more flexible — the State requires less / USFS "has 26 page form"

Ellamar land owner; has 5 acres... tried to work with USFS ... very frustrated.

Will send letter to Molly McCammon.

KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH
144 N. BINKLEY • SOLDOTNA, ALASKA • 99669-7599
BUSINESS (907) 262-4441 FAX (907) 262-1892

DON GILMAN
MAYOR

September 27, 1996

Ms. Molly McCammon, Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Board of Trustees
645 "G" Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Ms. McCammon:

I am sorry I missed you the other day when you were here looking at some of the sites which have been proposed for purchase from Exxon Valdez settlement funds. I don't know exactly which properties you looked at, but there is one property which, in my opinion, should be acquired because of its strategic location and importance for the future community development next to the Kenai River. That parcel is down river from the current Visitor Center and is owned by Louis Schilling.

In my view there the needs to be a permanent Kenai River Center established which will serve three public purposes: Education, regulation, and information. The Schilling site is located away from the Sterling Highway, along Kalifornsky Beach Road and can be developed so that enough off-road parking can be provided. It is located between the bridge and Centennial Park, which will be connected by the "fish-walk". No where in Alaska will there be such a concentration of education and information about fish conservation and habitat. In one place we will be able to develop a legacy for the Exxon Valdez that can really illustrate the need to protect these resources.

If you haven't already considered this property, I urge you to place it on your priority list. If you have considered this property, I urge you to give it high recommendations for its purchase.

Sincerely yours,

Bonnie L. Golden

for Don Gilman
Kenai Peninsula Borough Mayor

cc: Mayor Ken Lancaster, City of Soldotna

September 10, 1996

Molly McCammon
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska, 99501

Re: Concerned regarding the furthering weakening and dissolution of Native treaties with the United States government.

Dear Molly:

Thank you for your response to my e-mail to you and Governor Knowles. I would like to address the points in your response at a later date.

Since the timing is critical, I feel I must contact you again regarding one issue you avoided via rhetoric in your response to me. That is in regards to fee simple title acquisition of Native lands in the name of preservation and restoration. I think it is wrong to such a degree that I am ashamed to be a part of this as an American citizen. The clear way of achieving the restoration objective of protecting coastal habitat (which is and should be the priority of restoration) is simply to acquire conservation easements from the Native corporations, thus allowing the Native people to retain title to their land, exclusive subsistence rights, and retain and restore the cultural identity and integrity that this would allow. Title transfer of Native land is unnecessary, and I strongly believe, wrong.

Considering that the negotiations are in process which involves the Eyak Corporation at this time, I feel it is a mandate on my part to make not only my feelings known to you, but to try to gain access to this issue in the public media. The American public needs to know about this harmful further destruction of Native culture and disolution of Native treaties (ANCSA). Are we still proponents of manifest destiny?

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Carol Hoover

148 Oak Springs Drive • San Anselmo, California 94960 • 415/454-2436 • 415/455-0748 fax

September 10, 1996

Molly McCammon
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska, 99501

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

Carol Hoover

I have also read the above letter and fully concur with its contents. I urgently and strongly urge your most careful consideration. Thank you.

Karen Sass, PO Box 336, Fairfax, CA 94978

September 10, 1996

Molly McCammon
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska, 99501

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

Donna Downer

I have read the above letter and fully concur with its contents. I urgently and strongly urge your most careful consideration. Thank you.

2530 43rd Avenue...San Francisco, Ca 94116...Phone:(415) 564-1314...Fax:(415) 564-1904

Sandra Schubert

From: 'MLTasker@aol.com'
To: Sandra Schubert
Subject: Comments on Fiscal Year 1997 Draft work
Date: Tuesday, September 03, 1996 6:08PM

Original Subject:
Comments on Fiscal Year 1997 Draft work plan

Your work plan only just arrived here; I am not sure what the delay has been. I wanted to congratulate you on an excellent compilation, and on the openess with which you are taking decisions: please pass this on to all concerned.

I guess I am a little late in getting responses in, as I guess most funding decisions have been taken already. I got the chance to see both projects 97159-CLO and 97163 this summer, and was impressed by both. I was a little surprised by the harshness of the chief scientist's draft comments on 97159-CLO; this is an exemplary example of how to monitor actual waterbird/mammal usage of an area. I cannot think of a better example worldwide. The trustee council might be wise to avoid the risk of losing good staff from this project during "out-years", and should commit to future monitoring. I contrast the comments/funding level here with project 97144 (which I did not see, but I am sure is being done ably); monitoring nesting numbers makes a number of assumptions that are not present in monitoring actual site usage (Project 97159-CLO).

I council against overloading project 97163 and suggest not adding too much to what is already a valuable project. Several draft recommendations suggest adding to the project.

You may be interested to know that a full sand lance (sandeel in British) literature review was done in Aberdeen in the early 1990s. I have passed the name of the relevant contact to the sandlance researcher working on project 97163. It would be comparitively easy to update this review - thus I support the comments on 97235.

I recommend that the researchers on project 97142 be requested to work with those of 97159-CLO; the latter have much useful information on Kittlitz's murrelet.

These are brief comments in the areas which I know best. Please let me know if I can help further.

Sincerely

Mark Tasker
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Scientists Gauge Odds For Rebound

By Doug Carroll

Almost four years after the collapse of Prince William Sound's herring fishery, the prospect of a rebound fuels a simmering speculative trade among permit buyers; but does the foreseeable future in the Sound really hold much opportunity for herring fishermen? Funded by money reserved to repair damage from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill—which many blame for triggering the collapse—biologists have been studying Prince William Sound's herring stocks intensively for several years. They are cautiously optimistic about the odds that fishing could open again one day in a region that once ranked among the top herring producers on the coast.

Most herring fishermen know that there hasn't been a herring fishery in Prince William Sound since 1993, or a sac-roe seine fishery there since 1992. Over the last three years, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG) and the Prince William Sound Science Center (PWSSC) have been involved in a project funded by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustees council to tell us a little more about the herring in the Sound.

The project is using several kinds of analysis to cast light on the condition of the herring stocks, including taking samples to determine the age, weight, length and sex ratio (AWL) of the fish, studying disease in the stocks, and assessing biomass.

The AWL samples are the same kind used to forecast runs throughout Alaska. They reveal the age structure of the herring population and give ADFG an idea of the overall health of certain age groups within the total population.

How The Research Works

The herring disease study was started in the spring of 1993 after the herring population crashed from an estimated 120,000 tons in 1992 to an alarmingly low 22,000 tons in 1993. The purpose of the study was to find out what diseases or other factors could have caused the population to crash, and what factors, if any, could be limiting the ability of the population to recover.

The study revealed that the herring were infected with a virus called Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia, more commonly known to the fishing community as lesions. Very high percentages of herring were infected with VHS in 1992 and 1993, and it is generally thought that it was the major factor in the drastic reduction of the herring population. Sometimes considered a "stress-related" condition, VHS is common in herring populations, but it has not been fingered as a major cause in any population crash until now. In what could be an encouraging sign for Prince William Sound stocks, biologists say the disease has all but disappeared from herring stocks here. The virus turned up in only 5% of all herring sampled in 1994. By 1995 it was present only in pre-spawn samples, of which 5% were infected. Spawned fish samples were completely free of the virus.

The other factor that was discovered through the disease study is a fungus called ichthyophonus, first described by scientists back in 1898. The fungus is a well-known problem within herring populations, sometimes causing population collapses in Atlantic stocks.

"Ichthyophonus causes die-off by attacking multiple organs," said Gary Marty, who is a doctor of veterinary medicine and holds a Ph.D. in fisheries biology from the University of California-Davis. When ichthyophonus strikes, "herring die-offs happen slowly as opposed to a virus where the collapse happens fast," he said. "For instance, if the heart is attacked, it won't function properly and can lead to fatigue and an inability to keep up with the school or avoid predation."

In Prince William Sound, ichthyophonus is supposed to have taken over where VHS left off. In 1993 less than 10% of herring sampled were infected with ichthyophonus, but by 1994 that number had jumped to 30%, where it remained in the spring of 1995. But according to Marty, "Ichthyophonus prevalence was significantly lower in 1995 fall samples than in the '94 samples and the '95 spring samples. It seemed to drop over the summer, and preliminary examinations seem to suggest similar levels in the '96 spring fish." He said that the levels of ichthyophonus have dropped to less than 20%, which is good news for Prince William Sound herring fishermen.

Ichthyophonus is not limited to Prince William Sound, however. In fact, its presence in Sitka Sound herring is virtually identical to its presence in the herring of Prince William Sound. In both places, older fish had a much higher rate of infection in 1995, and the same seems to be true for 1996. This could possibly suggest that when the older fish die off, the percentage of fish with the ichthyophonus fungus drops back down to a level which no longer threatens the herring.

Interestingly enough, Ichthyophonus may have actually had a positive effect on the Sitka Sound herring population over the past year. It has been theorized that the population was helped by a die-off among older fish, which left more food available and helped cause an unusually high survival and growth rate among the younger fish. This ultimately led to the doubling of the 1996 quota.

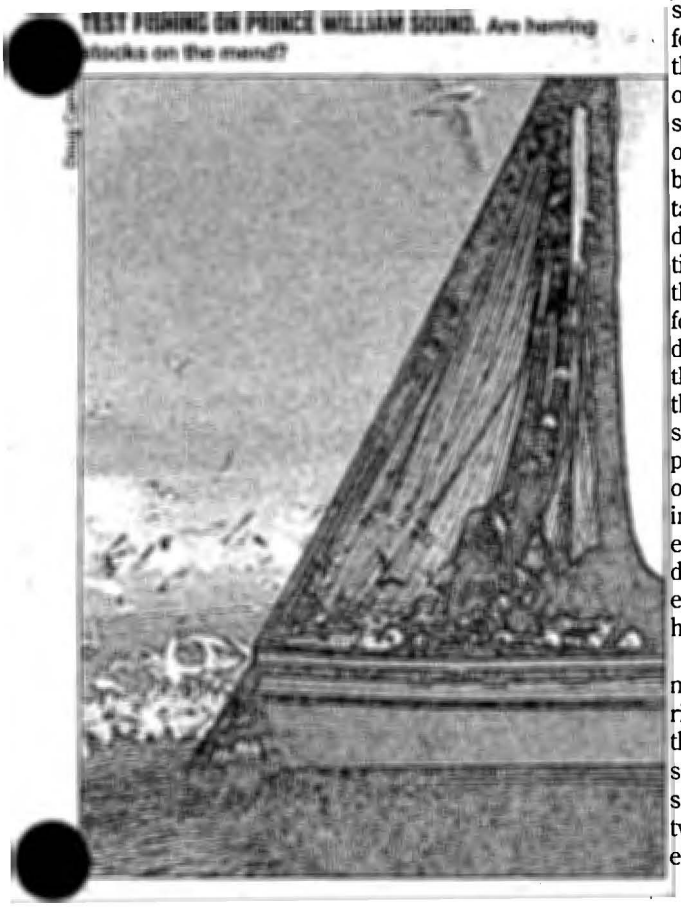
Concerning the overall health of the herring in the Sound, Marty said, "The Prince William Sound fish appear to be somewhat healthier than last year, but still sicker than fish in Sitka Sound. However, disease no longer seems to be causing significant die-offs that would limit growth of the herring populations in Prince William Sound."

Another component of the research involves biomass estimates, which are prepared each spring and fall. These estimates are derived from three kinds of surveys which are combined to form a single point estimate of the herring populations. Aerial survey results and spawn deposition surveys are both done by ADFG. Hydroacoustic surveys using high-tech sonar and sampling with a purse seiner (to determine the average size of the herring) are conducted by the PWSSC and ADFG.

Done mostly in the spring when the herring are ready to spawn, the aerial surveys are probably the least accurate of all the different methods of biomass estimates. Because fish swim at different depths and the water isn't always clear, the spotters sometimes miss herring schools because they are too deep or hidden under the surface. Nonetheless, despite a few discrepancies in the aerial surveys, they still offer the best and most widely used method of evaluating the herring populations for openings during the sac-roe season.

Before 1984, aerial surveys were the only way to determine biomass. In that year, the first spawn deposition surveys were done. "One of the advantages to the spawn deposition surveys," said Prince William Sound herring biologist John Wilcock, "is that while you can't find 100% of the fish that spawn using aerial surveys or hydroacoustic surveys, you can find 100% of the spawn that occurs throughout the spawning season. That is the strongest argument for doing the spawn deposition surveys."

Spawn deposition is a complicated method of estimating herring populations; and with a variance of plus or minus 25%, it's not all that reliable as a sole source of information on abundance.



TEST FISHING ON PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND. Are herring stocks on the mend?

To conduct a spawn deposition survey, ADFG waits for the herring to spawn, then sends divers to mark off several zones where spawning on kelp has occurred. Biologists on board a research vessel take samples to try to determine spawning densities in the area. From there, they use a complex formula to translate the density of the spawn on the kelp into an estimate of the amount of fish that spawned in the area. This process is then repeated in other areas where spawning has occurred. The estimates are combined to determine a total biomass estimate for spawning herring in the Sound.

The third and newest method of estimating herring biomass is arguably the most accurate. These surveys, which were started in 1992, are done twice a year in a joint effort by ADFG and PWSSC. One survey occurs in the fall when the herring are in large, deep schools, and the other takes place in the spring when the fish come in shallower to get ready to spawn. The ADFG research vessel *Montague* is equipped with a large, three-dimensional, hydroacoustic sonar which determines both depth and density of the school as the vessel passes over it. Then a contracted purse seiner takes some of the fish for AWL samples, which gives them an accurate, representative fish size within the school. This data, combined with the density of herring in the school, gives a relatively accurate assessment of gross tonnage. The main problem with these studies is finding the fish during the fall studies, and finding schools big enough to assess during the spring.

These three methods of estimating biomass include fish four years and older. Individually, they are not as accurate as ADFG would like; but when combined to form one estimate, "They are probably significantly more accurate," according to Wilcock.

Fishery's Outlook

So what does the short- and long-term future look like for herring fisheries in Prince William Sound? With VHS all but nonexistent in the stocks and ichthyophonus back to normal historic levels, there is reason to believe that the herring will rebound to past levels once again.

As for the short term, the biomass estimates for this year are not yet available. However, according to Wilcock, "It appears that the estimate will be close to our pre-season forecast of 24,200 tons." When asked whether or not he thought that there would be a herring season in 1997, Wilcock said, "I definitely would not rule out the possibility, but it is still too early to tell. First we have to get the 1996 biomass estimate, then there are a number of other factors that we have to evaluate like age composition of the population, and our fall biomass study if we have one."

In the meantime, Prince William Sound herring fishermen will just have to cross their fingers and hope for the best. At the very least, after the long wait is over and the nets are back in the water, maybe we will have a better understanding of the herring population. PF

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August 26, 1996

EXXON Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501
ATTN: Draft Fiscal Year 1997 Work Plan

Dear Trustees,

On behalf of the Cordova School District, I am writing to urge your support of the Youth Area Watch project application submitted by the Chugach School District.

This program currently involves Chugach School District high school students in ecosystem research being conducted by principal investigators working on the Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA) study. I am eager to see Cordova high school students participate in such a valuable program. Observing science in action -- using scientific instruments, recording data, and analyzing and graphing the results -- will demonstrate that science has practical applications in their surrounding environment. This will, I believe, motivate students to pursue science-oriented studies and career paths.

The Youth Area Watch program is a powerful method for educating students on the value of the Sound's natural resources and of applying scientific research to establishing a baseline understanding of the ecosystem.

Thank you for your consideration of this important project.

Sincerely,

Dr. LeRoy F Key
Superintendent

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan

Update on Injured Resources and Services
September 1996

Prepared by:

***Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council**

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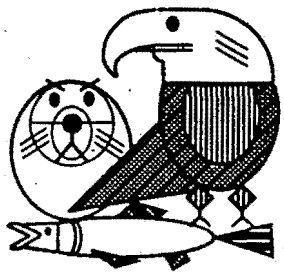

September 1996

Dear Reader:

The Trustee Council adopted the *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan* in November 1994 with the intent that the plan would be updated as needed to incorporate new scientific information.

The enclosed documents update two parts of the *Restoration Plan*: the List of Injured Resources and Services in Chapter 4 and the summaries of Injury and Recovery and the Recovery Objectives in Chapter 5.

List of Injured Resources and Services
Chapter 4 of the *Restoration Plan* indicates that the List of Injured Resources and Services (p. 32, Table 2) will be reviewed as new information is obtained. The approved revisions include changes to the recovery status of some resources (for example, moving Bald Eagles from the "recovering" category to "recovered") and additions to the list itself. In August 1995, the Council added Kittlitz's murrelets and common loons to the injured species list. In addition, the Council has now added three species of cormorants (red-faced, pelagic, and double-crested).

Chapter 5: Goals, Objectives & Strategies
Chapter 5 of the *Restoration Plan* (pp. 33-56) discusses general goals and strategies for restoring injured resources and services and also provides specific information on the status, recovery objectives, and restoration strategies for individual resources and services. In the attached document, the Council now provides updated information on the status of injured resources and services, as well as revisions to the Recovery Objectives for injured resources and services. Readers are referred to annual work plans and invitations to submit proposals (e.g., *Invitation to Submit Proposals for Federal Fiscal Year 1997*) for the most current information on the restoration strategies chosen by the Council to achieve its recovery objectives.

Thank you for your interest in restoration following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

enclosure

[Note to Readers: This document updates information on Injury and Recovery status and Recovery Objectives in Chapter 5 (pp. 33-56) and the List of Injured Resources and Services (p. 32) in the *Restoration Plan*.]

RESOURCES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Injury and Recovery

The oil-spill area is believed to contain more than 3,000 sites of archaeological and historical significance. Twenty-four archaeological sites on public lands are known to have been adversely affected by cleanup activities or looting and vandalism linked to the oil spill. Additional sites on both public and private lands were probably injured, but damage assessment studies were limited to public land and not designed to identify all such sites.

Documented injuries include theft of surface artifacts, masking of subtle clues used to identify and classify sites, violation of ancient burial sites, and destruction of evidence in layered sediments. In addition, vegetation has been disturbed, which has exposed sites to accelerated erosion. The effect of oil on soil chemistry and organic remains may reduce or eliminate the utility of radiocarbon dating in some sites.

Assessments of 14 sites in 1993 suggest that most of the archaeological vandalism that can be linked to the spill occurred early 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. Once these problems were recognized, protective measures were implemented that successfully limited additional injury. In 1993, only two of the 14 sites visited showed signs of continued vandalism, but it is difficult to prove that this recent vandalism was related to the spill. Oil was visible in the intertidal zones of two of the 14 sites monitored in 1993, and hydrocarbon analysis has shown that the oil at one of the sites was from the *Exxon Valdez* spill. Hydrocarbon levels at the second site were not sufficient to permit identification of the source or sources of the oil.

Monitoring of archaeological sites in 1994 and 1995 found no evidence of new damage from vandalism. The presence of oil is being determined in sediment samples taken from four sites in 1995.

None of the archaeological artifacts collected during the spill response, damage assessment, or restoration programs is stored within the spill area. These artifacts are stored in the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks and in the Federal Building in Juneau. Native communities in the spill area have expressed a strong interest in having them returned to the spill area for storage and display.

The Alutiiq Archaeological Repository in Kodiak, whose construction costs were partly funded by the Trustee Council, is the only physically appropriate artifact storage facility in the spill area. In 1995 the Trustee Council approved funds for development of a comprehensive community plan for restoring archaeological resources in Prince William Sound and lower Cook Inlet, including strategies for storing and displaying artifacts at appropriate facilities within the spill area.

Recovery Objective

Archaeological resources are nonrenewable: they cannot recover in the same sense as biological

resources. Archaeological resources will be considered to have recovered when spill-related injury ends, looting and vandalism are at or below prespill levels, and the artifacts and scientific data remaining in vandalized sites are preserved (e.g., through excavation, site stabilization, or other forms of documentation).

BALD EAGLES

Injury and Recovery

The bald eagle is an abundant resident of coast lines throughout the oil-spill area. Following the spill a total of 151 eagle carcasses was recovered from the oil-spill area. Prince William Sound provides year-round and seasonal habitat for about 5,000 bald eagles, and within the Sound it is estimated that about 250 bald eagles died as a result of the spill. There were no estimates of mortality outside the Sound, but there were deaths throughout the oil-spill area.

In addition to direct mortalities, productivity was reduced in oiled areas of Prince William Sound in 1989. Productivity was back to normal in 1990 and 1991, and an aerial survey of adults in 1995 indicated that the population has returned to or exceeded its prespill level in Prince William Sound.

Recovery Objective

Bald eagles will have recovered when their population and productivity have returned to prespill levels. Based on the results of studies in Prince William Sound, this objective has been met.

BLACK OYSTERCATCHERS

Injury and Recovery

Black oystercatchers spend their entire lives in or near intertidal habitats and are highly vulnerable to oil pollution. Currently, it is estimated that 1,500-2,000 oystercatchers breed in south-central Alaska. Only nine carcasses of adult oystercatchers were recovered following the spill, but the actual number of mortalities may have been considerably higher.

In addition to direct mortalities, breeding activities were disrupted by the oil and clean-up activities. In comparison with black oystercatchers on the largely unoiled Montague Island, oystercatchers at heavily oiled Green Island had reduced hatching success in 1989 and their chicks gained weight more slowly during 1991-93. Interpretation of these data on reproductive performance, however, are confounded by lack of prespill data. Productivity and survival of black oystercatchers in Prince William Sound have not been monitored since 1993, and the recovery status of this species is not known.

Recovery Objective

Black oystercatchers will have recovered when the population returns to prespill levels and reproduction is within normal bounds. An increasing population trend and comparable hatching success and growth rates of chicks in oiled and unoiled areas, after taking into account geographic differences, will indicate that recovery is underway.

CLAMS

Injury and Recovery

The magnitude of impacts on clam populations varies with the species of clam, degree of oiling, and location. However, data from the lower intertidal zone on sheltered beaches suggest that little-neck clams and, to a lesser extent, butter clams were killed and suffered slower growth rates as a result of the oil spill and clean-up activities. In communities on the Kenai Peninsula, Kodiak, and the Alaska Peninsula and in Prince William Sound concern about the effects of the oil spill on clams and subsistence uses of clams remains high (see Subsistence).

Recovery Objective

Clams will have recovered when populations and productivity have returned to levels that would have prevailed in the absence of the oil spill, based on prespill data or comparisons of oiled and unoiled sites.

COMMON LOONS

Injury and Recovery

Carcasses of 395 loons of four species were recovered following the spill, including at least 216 common loons. Current population sizes are not known for any of these species, but, in general, loons are long-lived, slow-reproducing, and have small populations. Common loons in the oil-spill area may number only a few thousand, including only hundreds in Prince William Sound. Common loons injured by the spill probably included a mixture of resident and migrant birds, and their recovery status is not known.

Recovery Objective

No realistic recovery objective can be identified without more information on injury to and the recovery status of common loons.

COMMON MURRES

Injury and Recovery

About 30,000 carcasses of oiled birds were picked up following the oil spill, and 74 percent of them were common and thick-billed murres (mostly common murres). Many more murres probably died than actually were recovered. Based on surveys of index colonies at such locations as Resurrection Bay, the Chiswell, Barren, and Triplet islands, and Puale Bay, the spill-area population may have declined by about 40 percent following the spill. In addition to direct losses of murres, there is evidence that the timing of reproduction was disrupted and productivity reduced. Interpretation of the effects of the spill, however, is complicated by incomplete prespill data and by indications that populations at some colonies were in decline before the oil spill.

Postspill monitoring of productivity at the colonies in the Barren Islands indicates that reproductive timing and success were again within normal bounds by 1993. Numbers of adult murres were last surveyed at those same colonies in 1994. At that time, the local population had not returned to prespill levels.

The Alaska Predator Ecosystem Experiment (APEX project), funded by the Trustee Council, is investigating the linkages among murre populations and changes in the abundance of forage fish, such as Pacific herring, sand lance, and capelin.

Recovery Objective
Common murres will have recovered when populations at index colonies have returned to prespill levels and when productivity is sustained within normal bounds. Increasing population trends at index colonies will be a further indication that recovery is underway.

CORMORANTS

Injury and Recovery
Cormorants are large fish-eating birds that spend much of their time on the water or perched on rocks near the water. Three species typically are found within the oil-spill area.

Carcasses of 838 cormorants were recovered following the oil spill, including 418 pelagic, 161 red-faced, 38 double-crested, and 221 unidentified cormorants. Many more cormorants probably died as a result of the spill, but their carcasses were not found.

No regional population estimates are available for any of the cormorant species found in the oil-spill area. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Alaska Seabird Colony Catalog, however, currently lists counts of 7,161 pelagic cormorants, 8,967 red-faced cormorants, and 1,558 double-crested cormorants in the oil-spill area. These are direct counts at colonies, not overall population estimates, but they suggest that population sizes are small. In this context, it appears that injury to all three cormorant species may have been significant.

Counts on the outer Kenai Peninsula coast suggested that the direct mortality of cormorants due to oil resulted in fewer birds in this area in 1989 compared to 1986. In addition, there were statistically-significant declines in the estimated numbers of cormorants (all three species combined) in Prince William Sound based on pre- and postspill July boat surveys (1972-73 v 1989-91), and there were fewer cormorants in oiled than in unoiled parts of the Sound. More recent surveys (1993-94) did not show an increasing population trend since the oil spill. With support from the Trustee Council, these boat surveys will be repeated in 1996.

Recovery Objective
Pelagic, red-faced, and double-crested cormorants will have recovered when their populations return to prespill levels in the oil-spill area. An increasing population trend in Prince William Sound will indicate that recovery is underway.

Cutthroat Trout

Injury and Recovery

Prince William Sound is at the northwestern limit of the range of cutthroat trout, and few stocks are known to exist within the Sound. Local cutthroat trout populations rarely number more than 1,000 each, and the fish have small home ranges and are geographically isolated. Cutthroat trout, therefore, are highly vulnerable to exploitation, habitat alteration, or pollution.

Following the oil spill, cutthroat trout in a small number of oiled index streams grew more slowly than in unoiled streams, possibly as a result of reduced food supplies or exposure to oil, and there is concern that reduced growth rates may have led to reduced survival. The difference in growth rates persisted through 1991. No studies have been conducted since then, and the recovery status of this species is not known.

Recovery Objective

Cutthroat trout will have recovered when growth rates within oiled areas are similar to those for unoiled areas, after taking into account geographic differences.

Designated Wilderness Areas

Injury and Recovery

The oil spill delivered oil in varying quantities to the waters adjoining the seven areas designated as wilderness areas and wilderness study areas by Congress. Oil also was deposited above the mean high-tide line at these locations. During the intense clean-up seasons of 1989 and 1990, thousands of workers and hundreds of pieces of equipment were at work in the spill zone. This activity was an unprecedented imposition of people, noise, and activity on the area's undeveloped and normally sparsely occupied landscape. Although activity levels on these wilderness shores have probably returned to normal, at some locations there is still residual oil.

Recovery Objective

Designated wilderness areas will have recovered when oil is no longer encountered in them and the public perceives them to be recovered from the spill.

Dolly Varden

Injury and Recovery

Like the cutthroat trout, there is evidence that Dolly Varden grew more slowly in oiled streams than in unoiled streams, and there is concern that reduced growth rates may have led to reduced survival. However, no data have been gathered since 1991. The recovery status of this species is not known.

Recovery Objective
Dolly Varden will have recovered when growth rates within oiled streams are comparable to those in unoiled streams, after taking into account geographic differences.

HARBOR SEALS

Injury and Recovery

Harbor seal numbers were declining in the Gulf of Alaska, including in Prince William Sound, before the oil spill. *Exxon Valdez* oil affected harbor seal habitats, including key haul-out areas and adjacent waters, in Prince William Sound and as far away as Tugidak Island, near Kodiak. Estimated mortality as a direct result of the oil spill was about 300 seals in oiled parts of Prince William Sound. Based on surveys conducted before (1988) and after (1989) the oil spill, seals in oiled areas had declined by 43 percent, compared to 11 percent in unoiled areas.

In a declining population deaths exceed births, and harbor seals in both oiled and unoiled parts of Prince William Sound have continued to decline since the spill. For the period 1989-1994, the average estimated annual rate of decline was about 6 percent. Changes in the amount or quality of food may have been an initial cause of this long-term decline. Although there is no evidence that such factors as predation by killer whales, subsistence hunting, and interactions with commerical fisheries caused the decline in the harbor seal population, these are among the on-going sources of mortality.

Harbor seals have long been a key subsistence resource in the oil-spill area. Subsistence hunting is affected by the declining seal population, and lack of opportunities to hunt seals has changed the diets of subsistence users who traditionally had relied heavily on these marine mammals.

Recovery Objective
Harbor seals will have recovered from the effects of the oil spill when their population is stable or increasing.

HARLEQUIN DUCKS

Injury and Recovery
Harlequin ducks feed in intertidal and shallow subtidal habitats where most of the spilled oil was initially stranded. More than 200 harlequin ducks were found dead in 1989, mostly in Prince William Sound. Many more than that number probably died throughout the spill area. Since the oil spill occurred in early spring, before wintering harlequins had left the oil-spill area, the impacts of the oil spill may have extended beyond the immediate spill area. The geographic extent of these impacts is not known.

Bile samples from harlequin ducks (combined with samples from Barrow's and common goldeneye) collected in eastern and western Prince William Sound and in the western Kodiak Archipelago in 1989-90 had higher concentrations of hydrocarbon metabolites than a small number of samples from harlequins and goldeneye collected at Juneau. Prespill data on harlequin populations and productivity are poor and complicated by possible geographic

differences in habitat quality. However, the summer population in Prince William Sound is small, only a few thousand birds. There continues to be concern about poor reproduction and a possible decline in numbers of molting birds in western versus eastern parts of the Sound.

Recovery Objective

Harlequin ducks will have recovered when breeding and postbreeding season densities and production of young return to prespill levels. A normal population age- and sex-structure and reproductive success, taking into account geographic differences, will indicate that recovery is underway.

INTERTIDAL COMMUNITIES

Injury and Recovery

Portions of 1,500 miles of coastline were oiled by the spill in Prince William Sound, on the Kenai and Alaska peninsulas, and in the Kodiak Archipelago. Both the oil and intensive clean-up activities had significant impacts on the flora and fauna of the intertidal zone, the area of beach between low and high tides. Intertidal resources are important to subsistence users, sea and river otters, and to a variety of birds, including black oystercatchers, harlequin ducks, surf scoters, and pigeon guillemots.

Impacts to intertidal organisms occurred at all tidal levels in all types of habitats throughout the oil-spill area. Many species of algae and invertebrates were less abundant at oiled sites compared to unoiled reference sites. Other opportunistic species, including a small species of barnacle, oligochaete worms, and filamentous brown algae, colonized shores where dominant species were removed by the oil spill and clean-up activities. The abundance and reproductive potential of the common seaweed, *Fucus gardneri* (known as rockweed or popweed), was also reduced following the spill.

On the sheltered, bedrock shores that are common in Prince William Sound, full recovery of *Fucus* is crucial for the recovery of intertidal communities at these sites, since many invertebrate organisms depend on the cover provided by this seaweed. *Fucus* has not yet fully recovered in the upper intertidal zone on shores subjected to direct sunlight, but in many locations, recovery of intertidal communities has made substantial progress. In other habitat types, such as estuaries and cobble beaches, many species did not show signs of recovery when they were last surveyed in 1991.

Recovery Objective

Intertidal communities will have recovered when community composition on oiled shorelines is similar to that which would have prevailed in the absence of the spill. Indications of recovery are the reestablishment of important species, such as *Fucus* at sheltered rocky sites, the convergence in community composition on oiled and unoiled shorelines, and the provision of adequate, uncontaminated food supplies for top predators in intertidal and nearshore habitats.

KILLER WHALES

Injury and Recovery

More than 80 killer whales in six "resident" pods regularly use Prince William Sound within their ranges. Other whales in "transient" groups are observed in the Sound less frequently. There has been particular concern in Prince William Sound about the resident AB pod, which numbered 36 animals prior to the spill. Fourteen whales disappeared from this pod in 1989 and 1990, during which time no young were recruited into the population. Although four calves were added to the AB pod during 1992-94, surveys in 1994 and 1995 indicate the loss of five more adult whales. The link between these losses and the oil spill is only circumstantial, but the likely mortality of killer whales in the AB pod in Prince William Sound following the spill far exceeds rates observed for other pods in British Columbia and Puget Sound over the last 20 years. In addition to the effects of the oil spill, there has been concern about the possible shooting of killer whales, perhaps due to conflicts with long-line fisheries.

The AB pod may never regain its former size, but overall numbers within the major resident killer whale pods in Prince William Sound are at or exceed prespill levels. There is concern, however, that a decline in resightings of individuals within the AT group of transient killer whales has accelerated following the oil spill.

Recovery Objective

Killer whales in the AB pod will have recovered when the number of individuals in the pod is stable or increasing relative to the trends of other major resident pods in Prince William Sound.

KITTLITZ'S MURRELETS

Injury and Recovery

The Kittlitz's murrelet is found only in Alaska and portions of the Russian Far East, and a large fraction of the world population, which may number only a few tens of thousands, breeds in Prince William Sound. The Kenai Peninsula coast and Kachemak Bay are also important concentration areas for this species. Very little is known about Kittlitz's murrelets. However, they associate closely with tidewater glaciers and nest on scree slopes and similar sites on the ground.

Seventy-two Kittlitz's murrelets were positively identified among the bird carcasses recovered after the oil spill. Nearly 450 more *Brachyramphus* murrelets were not identified to the species level, and it is reasonable to assume that some of these were Kittlitz's. In addition, many more murrelets probably were killed by the oil than were actually recovered. One published estimate places direct mortality of Kittlitz's murrelets from the oil spill at 1,000-2,000 individuals, which would represent a substantial fraction of the world population.

Because of the highly patchy distribution of Kittlitz's murrelet, the difficulty of identifying them in the field, and the fact that so little is known about this species, the recovery status of the Kittlitz's murrelet is not known. The Trustee Council has funded an exploratory study on the ecology and distribution of this murrelet starting in 1996.

Recovery Objective

No recovery objective can be identified for Kittlitz's murrelet at this time.

MARBLED MURRELETS

Injury and Recovery

The northern Gulf of Alaska, including Prince William Sound, is a key area of concentration in the distribution of marbled murrelets. The marbled murrelet is federally listed as a threatened species in Washington, Oregon, and California; it is also listed as threatened in British Columbia.

The marbled murrelet population in Prince William Sound had declined before the oil spill. The causes of the prespill decline are unknown, but may be related to changing food supplies. It is not known whether the murrelet population was still declining at the time of the oil spill, but the spill caused additional losses of murrelets. Carcasses of nearly 1,100 *Brachyramphus* murrelets were found after the spill, and about 90 percent of the murrelets that could be identified to the species level were marbled murrelets. Many more murrelets probably were killed by the oil than were found, and it is estimated that as much as 7 percent of the marbled murrelet population in the oil-spill area was killed by the spill.

Population estimates for murrelets are highly variable. Postspill boat surveys do not yet indicate any statistically significant increase in numbers of marbled murrelets in Prince William Sound, nor is there evidence of any further decline.

Recovery Objective

Marbled murrelets will have recovered when its population is stable or increasing. Stable or increasing productivity will be an indication that recovery is underway.

MUSSELS

Injury and Recovery

Mussels are an important prey species in the nearshore ecosystem throughout the oil-spill area, and beds of mussels provide physical stability and habitat for other organisms in the intertidal zone. For these reasons, mussel beds were purposely left alone during *Exxon Valdez* clean-up operations.

In 1991, high concentrations of relatively unweathered oil were found in the mussels and underlying byssal mats and sediments in certain dense mussel beds. The biological significance of oiled mussel beds is not known, but they are potential pathways of oil contamination for local populations of harlequin ducks, black oystercatchers, river otters, and juvenile sea otters, all of which feed to some extent on mussels and show some signs of continuing injury.

About 30 mussel beds in Prince William Sound are known still to have oil residue, and 12 of them were cleaned on an experimental basis in 1994. By August 1995, these beds showed a 98 percent reduction in oil in the replacement sediments, compared to what had been there before. Mussel beds along the outer Kenai Peninsula coast, the Alaska Peninsula, and Kodiak

Archipelago were surveyed for the presence of oil in 1992, 1993, and 1995. Hydrocarbon concentrations in mussels and sediments at these Gulf of Alaska sites is generally lower than for sites in the Sound, but at some sites substantial concentrations persist.

Subsistence users continue to be concerned about contamination from oiled mussel beds. The Nearshore Vertebrate Predator project is focusing on mussels as a key prey species and component of the nearshore ecosystem.

Recovery Objective
Mussels will have recovered when concentrations of oil in the mussels and in the sediments below mussel beds reach background levels, do not contaminate their predators, and do not affect subsistence uses.

PACIFIC HERRING

Injury and Recovery
Pacific herring spawned in intertidal and subtidal habitats in Prince William Sound shortly after the oil spill. A significant portion of these spawning habitats as well as herring staging areas in the Sound were contaminated by oil. Field studies conducted in 1989 and 1990 documented increased rates of egg mortality and larval deformities in oiled versus unoiled areas. Subsequent laboratory studies confirm that these effects can be caused by exposure to *Exxon Valdez* oil, but the significance of these injuries at a population level is not known.

The 1988 prespill year-class of Pacific herring was very strong in Prince William Sound, and, as a result, the estimated peak biomass of spawning adults in 1992 was at a record level. In 1993, however, there was an unprecedented crash of the adult herring population. A viral disease and fungus were the probable agents of mortality, and the connection between the oil spill and the disease outbreak is under investigation. Numbers of spawning herring in Prince William Sound remained depressed through the 1995 season. Preliminary results from the Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA) Project indicate the possible significance of walleye pollock as both competitors with and predators on herring, which may indicate that there is a connection between the lack of recruitment of strong year classes of herring and the presence of large numbers of pollock in Prince William Sound.

Pacific herring are extremely important ecologically and commercially and for subsistence users. Reduced herring populations could have significant implications for both their predators and their prey, and the closure of the herring fishery from 1993 through 1996 has had serious economic impact on people and communities in Prince William Sound.

Recovery Objective
Pacific herring will have recovered when the next highly successful year class is recruited into the fishery and when other indicators of population health are sustained within normal bounds in Prince William Sound.

PIGEON GUILLEMOTS

Injury and Recovery

Although the pigeon guillemot is widely distributed in the north Pacific region, nowhere does it occur in large numbers or concentrations. Because guillemots feed in shallow, nearshore waters, the guillemots and the fish on which they prey are vulnerable to oil pollution.

Like the marbled murrelet, there is evidence that the pigeon guillemot population in Prince William Sound had declined before the spill. The causes of the prespill decline are unknown. It is estimated that 10-15 percent of the spill-area population may have died following the spill. Guillemot nesting on the Naked Islands was well-studied in 1978-81. Postspill surveys using the same methods indicated a decline of about 40 percent in guillemots in the Naked Islands. Based on boat surveys, the overall guillemot population in the Sound declined as well.

Numbers of guillemots recorded on boat surveys are highly variable, and there is not yet any statistically significant evidence of a postspill population increase. The factors responsible for the guillemot's prespill decline may negate or mask recovery from the effects of the oil spill.

The Alaska Predator Ecosystem Experiment (APEX) project is investigating the possible link between pigeon guillemot declines to the availability and abundance of forage fish, such as Pacific herring, sand lance, and capelin. The Nearshore Vertebrate Predator (NVP) project also addresses the possibility that exposure to oil continues to limit the guillemot's recovery. Both projects are supported by the Trustee Council.

Recovery Objective

Pigeon guillemots will have recovered when their population is stable or increasing. Sustained productivity within normal bounds will be an indication that recovery is underway.

PINK SALMON

Injury and Recovery

About 75 percent of wild pink salmon in Prince William Sound spawn in the intertidal portions of streams and were highly vulnerable to the effects of the oil spill. Hatchery salmon and wild salmon from both intertidal and upstream spawning habitats swam through oiled waters and ingested oil particles and oiled prey as they foraged in the Sound and emigrated to the sea. As a result, three types of early life-stage injuries were identified: First, growth rates in juvenile pink salmon from oiled parts of Prince William Sound were reduced. Second, there was increased egg mortality in oiled versus unoiled streams. A possible third effect, genetic damage, is under investigation.

In the years preceding the spill, returns of wild pink salmon in Prince William Sound varied from a maximum of 21.0 million fish in 1984 to a minimum of 1.8 million in 1988. Since the spill, returns of wild pinks have varied from a high of about 14.4 million fish in 1990 to a low of about 2.2 million in 1992. There is a particular concern about the Sound's southwest management district, where returns of both hatchery and wild stocks have been generally weak since the oil spill. Because of the tremendous natural variation in adult returns, however, it is difficult to

attribute poor returns in a given year to injuries caused by *Exxon Valdez* oil. For pink salmon, mortalities of eggs and juveniles remain the best indicators of injury and recovery.

Evidence of reduced juvenile growth rates was limited to the 1989 season, but increased egg mortality persisted in oiled compared to unoiled streams through 1993. The 1994 and 1995 seasons were the first since 1989 in which there were no statistically significant differences in egg mortalities in oiled and unoiled streams. These data indicate that recovery from oil-spill effects is underway.

The Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA) Project is exploring oceanographic and ecological factors that influence production of pink salmon and Pacific herring. These natural factors are likely to have the greatest influence over year-to-year returns in both wild and hatchery stocks of pink salmon.

Recovery Objective
Pink salmon will have recovered when population indicators, such as growth and survival, are within normal bounds and there are no statistically significant differences in egg mortalities in oiled and unoiled streams for two years each of odd- and even-year runs in Prince William Sound.

River Otters

Injury and Recovery
River otters have a low population density and an unknown population size in Prince William Sound, and, therefore, it is hard to assess oil-spill effects. Twelve river otter carcasses were found following the spill, but the actual mortality is not known. Studies conducted during 1989-91 identified several differences between river otters in oiled and unoiled areas in Prince William Sound, including biochemical evidence of exposure to hydrocarbons or other sources of stress, reduced diversity in prey species, reduced body size (length-weight), and increased territory size. Since there were no prespill data and sample sizes were small, it is not clear that these differences are the result of the oil spill.

The Nearshore Vertebrate Predator project, now underway, will shed new light on the status of the river otter. In 1995 the Alaska Board of Game used its emergency authority to restrict trapping of river otters in western Prince William Sound to ensure that the results of this study are not compromised by the removal of animals from study areas on Jackpot and Knight islands.

Recovery Objective
The river otter will have recovered when biochemical indices of hydrocarbon exposure or other stresses and indices of habitat use are similar between oiled and unoiled areas of Prince William Sound, after taking into account any geographic differences.

ROCKFISH

Injury and Recovery

Very little is known about rockfish populations in the northern Gulf of Alaska. A small number of dead adult rockfish was recovered following the oil spill, and autopsies of five specimens indicated that oil ingestion was the cause of death. Analysis of other rockfish showed exposure to hydrocarbons and probable sublethal effects. In addition, closures to salmon fisheries apparently increased fishing pressures on rockfish, which may have adversely affected the rockfish population. However, the original extent of injury and the current recovery status of this species are unknown.

Recovery Objective

No recovery objective can be identified.

SEA OTTERS

Injury and Recovery

By the late 1800s, sea otters had been eliminated from most of their historical range in Alaska due to excessive fur harvesting by Russian and American fleets. Surveys of sea otters in the 1970s and 1980s, however, indicated a healthy and expanding population, including in Prince William Sound, prior to the oil spill. Sea otters are today an important subsistence resource for their furs.

About 1,000 sea otter carcasses were recovered following the spill, although additional animals probably died but were not recovered. In 1990 and 1991, higher-than-expected proportions of prime-age adult sea otters were found dead in western Prince William Sound, and there was evidence of higher mortality of recently weaned juveniles in oiled areas. By 1992-93, overwintering mortality rates for juveniles had decreased, but were still higher in oiled than in unoiled parts of the Sound.

Based on boat surveys conducted in Prince William Sound, there is not yet statistically significant evidence of an overall population increase following the oil spill (1990-94). This lack of a significant positive trend, however, may result from low statistical power in the survey, which will be repeated in 1996.

Based on observations by local residents, it is evident that the sea otter is abundant in much of Prince William Sound. There is no evidence that recovery has occurred, however, in heavily oiled parts of western Prince William Sound, such as around northern Knight Island. The Nearshore Vertebrate Predator project, which was started in 1995, should help clarify the recovery status of the sea otter in the western Sound.

Recovery Objective
Sea otters will have recovered when the population in oiled areas returns to its prespill abundance and distribution. An increasing population trend and normal reproduction and age structure in western Prince William Sound will indicate that recovery is underway.

SEDIMENTS

Injury and Recovery
Exxon Valdez oil penetrated deeply into cobble and boulder beaches that are common on shorelines throughout the spill area, especially in sheltered habitats. Cleaning and natural degradation removed much of the oil from the intertidal zone, but visually identifiable surface and subsurface oil persists at many locations.

The last comprehensive survey of shorelines in Prince William Sound, conducted in 1993, included 45 areas of shoreline known to have had the most significant oiling. Based on that survey, it was estimated that heavy subsurface oil had decreased by 65 percent since 1991 and that surface oil had decreased by 50 percent over the same time period. Surveys also have indicated that remaining shoreline oil in the Sound is relatively stable and, by this time, is likely to decrease only slowly. Oil also persists under armored rock settings on the Kenai and Alaska peninsulas, and this oil has undergone little chemical change since 1989.

In 1995, a shoreline survey team visited 30 sites in the Kodiak Archipelago that had measurable or reported oiling in 1990 and 1991. The survey team found no oil or only trace amounts at these sites. The oiling in the Kodiak area is not persisting as it is at sites in Prince William Sound due to the higher energy settings in the Kodiak area, the state of the oil when it came ashore, and the smaller concentrations of initial oiling relative to the Sound.

Following the oil spill, chemical analyses of oil in subtidal sediments were conducted at a small number of index sites in Prince William Sound. At these sites, oil in subtidal sediments reached its greatest concentrations at water depths of 20 meters below mean low tide, although elevated levels of hydrocarbon-degrading bacteria (associated with elevated hydrocarbons) were detected at depths of 40 and 100 meters in 1990 in Prince William Sound. By 1993, however, there was little evidence of *Exxon Valdez* oil and related microbial activity at most index sites in Prince William Sound, except at those associated with sheltered beaches that were heavily oiled in 1989. These index sites--at Herring, Northwest, and Sleepy bays--are among the few sites at which subtidal oiling is still known to occur.

Recovery Objective
Sediments will have recovered when there are no longer residues of *Exxon Valdez* oil on shorelines (both tidal and subtidal) in the oil-spill area. Declining oil residues and diminishing toxicity are indications that recovery is underway.

SOCKEYE SALMON

Injury and Recovery

Commercial salmon fishing was closed in Prince William Sound and in portions of Cook Inlet and near Kodiak in 1989 to avoid any possibility of contaminated salmon being sent to market. As a result, there were higher-than-desirable numbers (i.e., overescapement) of spawning sockeye salmon entering the Kenai River, Red and Akalura lakes on Kodiak Island, and other lakes on Afognak Island and the Alaska Peninsula. Initially these high escapements may have produced an overabundance of juvenile sockeye that overgrazed the zooplankton, thus altering planktonic food webs in the nursery lakes. Although the exact mechanism is unclear, the result was lost sockeye production as shown by declines in the returns of adults per spawning sockeye.

The effects of the 1989 overescapement of sockeye salmon have persisted in the Kenai River system through 1995. Although the overall escapement goal for that system was met in 1995, there is concern that the initial overescapement will continue to affect post-spill year-classes.

Production of zooplankton in both Red and Akalura lakes on Kodiak Island has rebounded from the effects of the overescapement at the time of the oil spill. There continues to be some problem in the rate of production of sockeye fry in Red and Akalura lakes. This problem may or may not be linked to the overescapement, and possible additional factors include low egg-to-fry survival, competition from other freshwater fishes, and the interception of adults in the mixed-stock fishery harvest offshore.

Recovery Objective

Sockeye salmon in the Kenai River system and Red and Akalura lakes will have recovered when adult returns-per-spawner are within normal bounds.

SUBTIDAL COMMUNITIES

Injury and Recovery

Oil that was transported down to subtidal habitats apparently caused changes in the abundance and species composition of plant and animal populations below lower tides. Different habitats, including eelgrass beds, kelp beds, and adjacent nearshore waters (depths less than 20 meters), were compared at oiled and unoiled sites. Biologically, the greatest differences were detected at oiled sites with sandy sea bottoms in the vicinity of eelgrass beds, at which there were reduced abundances of eelgrass shoots and flowers and helmet crabs. The abundance and diversity of worms, clams, snails, and oil-sensitive amphipods (sand fleas) also were reduced. Organisms living in sediment at depths of 3-20 meters were especially affected. Some opportunistic (i.e., stress-tolerant) invertebrates within the substrate, mussels and worms on the eelgrass, and juvenile cod, were greater in numbers at oiled sites.

By 1993, oil concentrations in sediments had dropped considerably, so that there was little difference between oiled and unoiled sites. The eelgrass habitat, the only habitat examined in 1993, revealed fewer differences in abundances of plants and animals. As was true in 1990, however, some opportunistic species still were more abundant at oiled sites. These included the opportunistic worms and snails, mussels and worms on the eelgrass, and juvenile cod.

Preliminary results from eelgrass habitats visited in 1995 revealed that natural recovery had occurred. No difference was detected in abundance of eelgrass shoots and flowers, mussels on eelgrass, amphipods, helmet crabs, and dominant sea stars between oiled and unoiled sites. The abundance of small green sea urchins, however, was more than 10 times greater at oiled sites. The possibility that urchins increased due to a reduction in numbers of sea otters, which prey on urchins, is being examined in the Nearshore Vertebrate Predator Project. Analyses of the recent oil concentrations in sediments and organisms that live within the substrate are not yet complete.

Recovery Objective
Subtidal communities will have recovered when community composition in oiled areas, especially in association with eelgrass beds, is similar to that in unoiled areas. Indications of recovery are the return of oil-sensitive species, such as amphipods, and the reduction of opportunistic species at oiled sites.

SERVICES

COMMERCIAL FISHING

Injury and Recovery
Commercial fishing is a service that was reduced through injury to commercial fish species (see individual resources) and also through fishing closures. In 1989, closures affected fisheries in Prince William Sound, lower Cook Inlet, upper Cook Inlet, the outer Kenai coast, Kodiak, and Chignik. Most of these fisheries opened again in 1990. Since then, there have been no spill-related district-wide closures, except for the Prince William Sound herring fishery, which was closed in 1993 and has remained closed since then due to the collapse of the herring population and poor fishery recruitment since 1989. These closures, including the on-going closure of the herring fishery in Prince William Sound, harmed the livelihoods of persons who fish for a living and the communities in which they live. To the extent that the oil spill continues to be a factor that reduces opportunities to catch fish, there is on-going injury to commercial fishing as a service.

On this basis, the Trustee Council continues to make major investments in projects to understand and restore commercially important fish species that were injured by the oil spill. These projects include: supplementation work, such as fertilizing Coghill Lake to enhance its sockeye salmon run and construction of a barrier bypass at Little Waterfall Creek; development of tools that have almost immediate benefit for fisheries management, such as otolith mass marking of pink salmon in Prince William Sound and in-season genetic stock identification for sockeye salmon in Cook Inlet; and research such as the SEA Project and genetic mapping which will enhance the ability to predict and manage fisheries over the long-term.

Recovery Objective
Commercial fishing will have recovered when the commercially important fish species have recovered and opportunities to catch these species are not lost or reduced because of the effects of the oil spill.

PASSIVE USE

Injury and Recovery

Passive use of resources includes the appreciation of the aesthetic and intrinsic values of undisturbed areas, the value derived from simply knowing that a resource exists, and other nonuse values. Injuries to passive uses are tied to public perceptions of injured resources. Contingent valuation studies conducted by the State of Alaska for the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill litigation measured substantial losses of passive use values resulting from the oil spill.

Recovery Objective

Passive uses will have recovered when people perceive that aesthetic and intrinsic values associated with the spill area are no longer diminished by the oil spill.

RECREATION AND TOURISM

Injury and Recovery

The spill disrupted use of the spill area for recreation and tourism. Resources important for wildlife viewing and which still are injured by the spill include killer whale, sea otter, harbor seal, and various seabirds. Residual oil exists on some beaches with high value for recreation, and its presence may decrease the quality of recreational experiences and discourage recreational use of these beaches.

Closures of sport hunting and fishing also affected use of the spill area for recreation and tourism. Sport fishing resources include salmon, rockfish, Dolly Varden, and cutthroat trout. Since 1992, the Alaska Board of Fisheries has imposed special restrictions on sport fishing in parts of Prince William Sound to protect cutthroat trout populations. Harlequin ducks are hunted in the spill area. The Alaska Board of Game restricted sport harvest of harlequin ducks in Prince William Sound in 1991, and those restrictions remain in place.

Recreation was also affected by changes in human use in response to the spill. For example, displacement of use from oiled areas to unoiled areas increased management problems and facility use in unoiled areas. Some facilities, such as the Green Island cabin and the Fleming Spit camp area, were injured by clean-up workers.

In the years since the oil spill, there has been a general, marked increase in visitation to the spill area. However, there are still locations within the oil-spill area which are avoided by recreational users because of the presence of residual oil.

Recovery Objective

Recreation and tourism will have recovered, in large part, when the fish and wildlife resources on which they depend have recovered, recreation use of oiled beaches is no longer impaired, and facilities and management capabilities can accommodate changes in human use.

Injury and Recovery

Fifteen predominantly Alaskan Native communities (numbering about 2,200 people) in the oil-spill area rely heavily on harvests of subsistence resources, such as fish, shellfish, seals, deer, ducks, and geese. Many families in other communities, both in and beyond the oil-spill area, also rely on the subsistence resources of the spill area.

Subsistence harvests of fish and wildlife in most of these villages declined substantially following the oil spill. The reasons for the declines include reduced availability of fish and wildlife to harvest, concern about possible health effects of eating contaminated or injured fish and wildlife, and disruption of lifestyles due to clean-up and other activities.

Subsistence foods were tested for evidence of hydrocarbon contamination from 1989-94. No or very low concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons were found in most subsistence foods. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration determined that eating foods with such low levels of hydrocarbons posed no significant additional risk to human health. Because shellfish can continue to accumulate hydrocarbons, however, the Oil Spill Health Task Force advised subsistence users not to eat shellfish from beaches where oil can be seen or smelled on the surface or subsurface. Residual oil exists on some beaches near subsistence communities. In general, subsistence users remain concerned and uncertain about the safety of fish and other wildlife resources.

The estimated size of the subsistence harvest in pounds per person now appears to have returned to prespill levels in some communities, according to subsistence users through household interviews conducted by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. These interviews also indicated that the total subsistence harvest began to rebound first in the communities of the Alaska Peninsula, Kodiak Island, and the lower Kenai Peninsula, but that the harvest has lagged behind a year or more in the Prince William Sound villages. The interviews also showed that the relative contributions of certain important subsistence resources remains unusually low. The scarcity of seals, for example, has caused people in Chenega Bay to harvest fewer seals and more salmon than has been customary. Herring have been very scarce throughout Prince William Sound since 1993. Different types of resources have varied cultural and nutritional importance, and the changes in diet composition remain a serious concern to subsistence users. Subsistence users also report that they have to travel farther and expend more time and effort to harvest the same amount as they did before the spill, especially in Prince William Sound.

Subsistence users also point out that the value of subsistence cannot be measured in pounds alone. This conventional measure does not include the cultural value of traditional and customary use of natural resources. Subsistence users say that maintaining their subsistence culture depends on uninterrupted use of fish and wildlife resources. The more time users spend away from subsistence activities, the less likely that they will return to these practices. Continuing injury to natural resources used for subsistence may affect ways of life of entire communities. There is particular concern that the oil spill disrupted opportunities for young people to learn subsistence culture, and that this knowledge may be lost to them in the future.

Recovery Objective

Subsistence will have recovered when injured resources used for subsistence are healthy and productive and exist at prespill levels. In addition, there is recognition that people must be confident that the resources are safe to eat and that the cultural values provided by gathering, preparing, and sharing food need to be reintegrated into community life.

[*Note: This table is modified from p. 32 of the* Restoration Plan.]

Table 2. Resources and Services Injured by the Spill

INJURED RESOURCES				LOST or REDUCED SERVICES
Recovered	**Recovering**	**Not Recovered**	**Recovery Unknown**	Commercial fishing
Bald eagle	Archaeological resources*	Cormorants (3 species)	Black oystercatcher	Passive uses
	Common murres	Harbor seal	Clams	Recreation and Tourism including sport fishing, sport hunting, and other recreation uses
	Intertidal communities**	Harlequin duck	Common loon	
	Mussels	Killer whale (AB pod)	Cutthroat trout	
	Pink salmon	Marbled murrelet	Designated Wilderness areas	Subsistence
	Sediments	Pacific herring	Dolly Varden	
	Sockeye salmon	Pigeon guillemot	Kittlitz's murrelet	
	Subtidal communities	Sea otter (in oiled west. PWS)	River otter	
			Rockfish	

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*Archaeological resources are not renewable in the same way that biological resources are, but there has been significant progress toward the recovery objective.

**Status of intertidal communities based largely on monitoring in sheltered rocky habitats in Prince William Sound; status of other intertidal habitats is less certain or unknown, though some recovery can be anticipated.

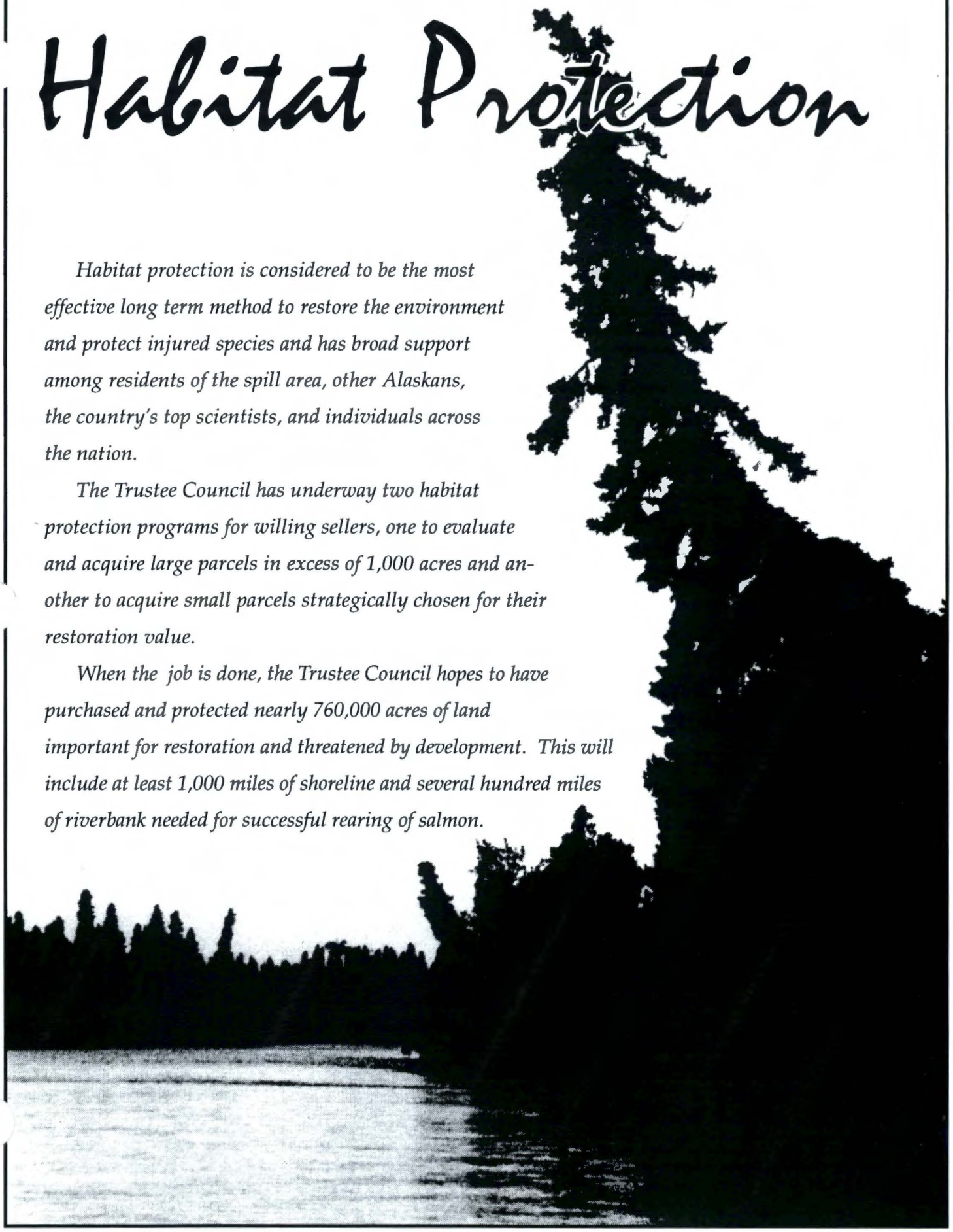
Amending the List of Injured Resources and Services. The list of injured resources and services will be reviewed as new information is obtained through research, monitoring, and other studies sponsored by the Trustee Council. In addition, information may be submitted to add to or otherwise change this list. This information can include research results, assessment of population trends, ethnographic and historical data, and supportive rationale. Information that has been through an appropriate scientific review process is preferable. If data have not been peer reviewed, they should be presented in a format that permits and facilitates peer review. Information to change the list will be reviewed through the Trustee Council's scientific review process.

Habitat Protection

Habitat protection is considered to be the most effective long term method to restore the environment and protect injured species and has broad support among residents of the spill area, other Alaskans, the country's top scientists, and individuals across the nation.

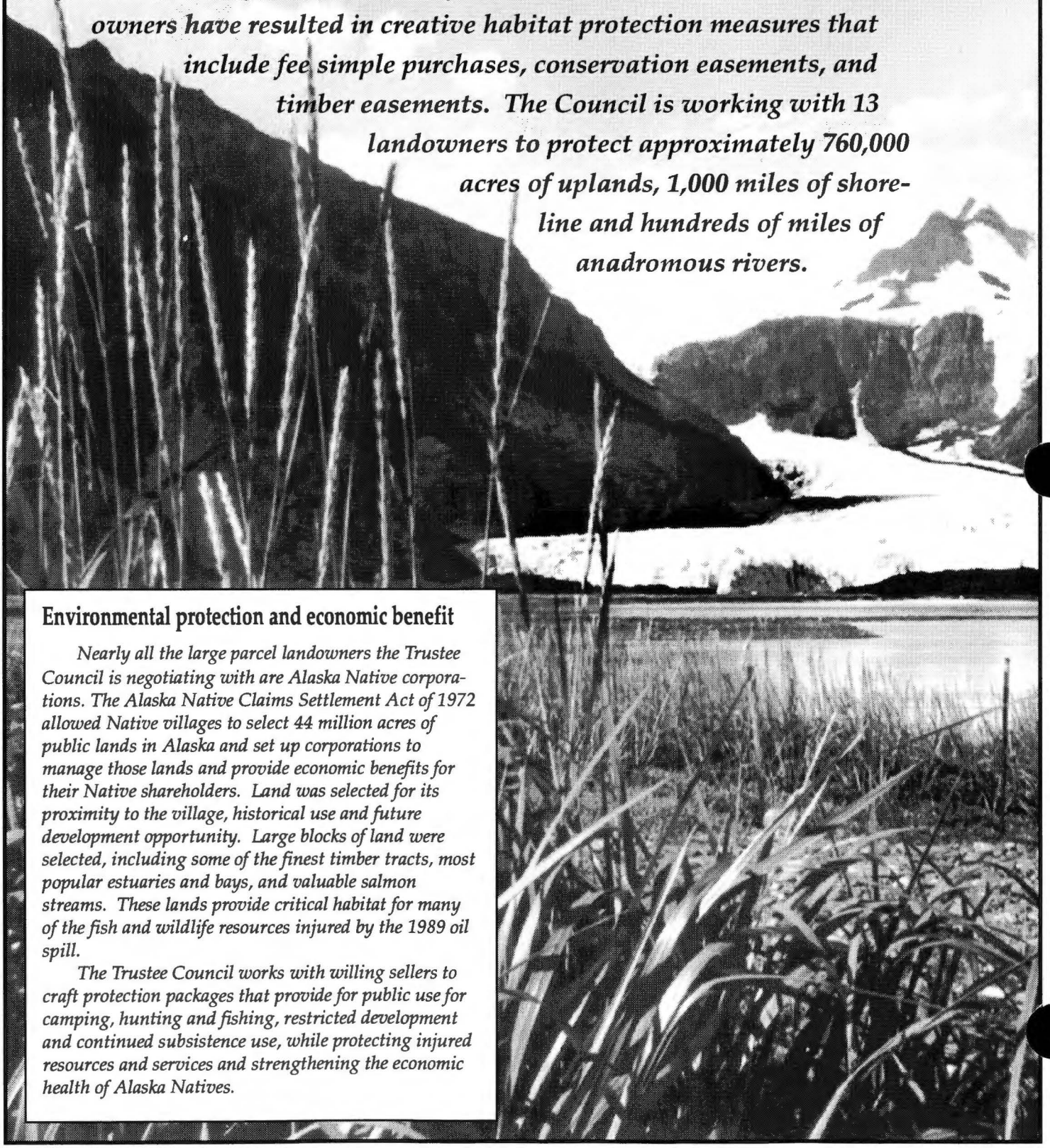
The Trustee Council has underway two habitat protection programs for willing sellers, one to evaluate and acquire large parcels in excess of 1,000 acres and another to acquire small parcels strategically chosen for their restoration value.

When the job is done, the Trustee Council hopes to have purchased and protected nearly 760,000 acres of land important for restoration and threatened by development. This will include at least 1,000 miles of shoreline and several hundred miles of riverbank needed for successful rearing of salmon.



Large Parcel Program

The Large Parcel Program works with willing sellers to protect blocks of land in excess of 1,000 acres. Negotiations with landowners have resulted in creative habitat protection measures that include fee simple purchases, conservation easements, and timber easements. The Council is working with 13 landowners to protect approximately 760,000 acres of uplands, 1,000 miles of shoreline and hundreds of miles of anadromous rivers.



Environmental protection and economic benefit

Nearly all the large parcel landowners the Trustee Council is negotiating with are Alaska Native corporations. The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972 allowed Native villages to select 44 million acres of public lands in Alaska and set up corporations to manage those lands and provide economic benefits for their Native shareholders. Land was selected for its proximity to the village, historical use and future development opportunity. Large blocks of land were selected, including some of the finest timber tracts, most popular estuaries and bays, and valuable salmon streams. These lands provide critical habitat for many of the fish and wildlife resources injured by the 1989 oil spill.

The Trustee Council works with willing sellers to craft protection packages that provide for public use for camping, hunting and fishing, restricted development and continued subsistence use, while protecting injured resources and services and strengthening the economic health of Alaska Natives.

Large Parcel Program

(Status as of October 1, 1996)

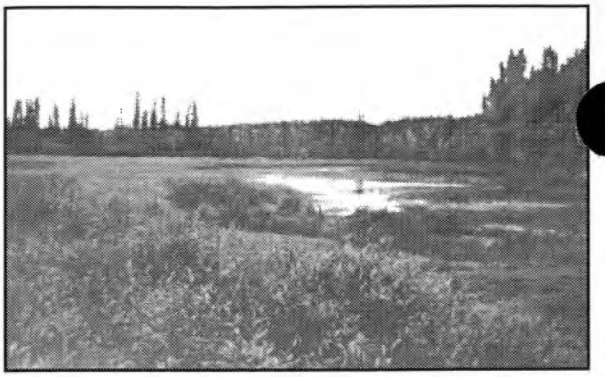
Parcel Description	Acreage	Total Price	Trust Fund	Other Sources
Acquisitions Complete				
Kachemak Bay State Park inholdings	23,800	$22,000,000	$7,500,000	$14,500,000 [2]
Seal Bay/Tonki Cape	41,549	$39,447,600	$39,447,600	$0
Orca Narrows (timber rights)	2,052	$3,650,000	$3,650,000	$0
Akhiok-Kaguyak	118,674	$46,000,000	$36,000,000	$10,000,000 [3]
Old Harbor [1]	31,609	$14,500,000	$11,250,000	$3,250,000 [3]
Koniag (fee title)	59,689	$26,500,000	$19,500,000	$7,000,000 [3]
Koniag (limited easement)	57,082	$2,000,000	$2,000,000	$0
Shuyuk Island	26,665	$42,000,000	$42,000,000	$0
Subtotal:	361,120	$196,097,600	$161,347,600	$34,750,000
Offers Pending				
Chenega	60,997	$34,000,000	$24,000,000	$10,000,000 [3]
Tatitlek	66,443	$33,000,000	$23,000,000	$10,000,000 [3]
Subtotal:	127,440	$67,000,000	$47,000,000	$20,000,000
TOTAL:	**488,560**	**$263,097,600**	**$208,347,600**	**$54,750,000**
Negotiations Continuing				
Afognak Joint Venture	112,827	<$70,000,000	<70,000,000	$0
English Bay	33,350			
Eyak	72,000			
Koniag (fee title)[4]				
Port Graham	46,170			
Subtotal:	264,347			
Total Acreage to be Protected:	**752,907**			

1. As part of the protection package, the Old Harbor Native Corporation agreed to protect an additional 65,000 acres of land on Sitkalidak Island as a private wildlife refuge.
2. State of Alaska contribution using $7 million from the Exxon plea agreement and $7.5 million from the civil settlement with Alyeska Pipeline Service Company.
3. Federal contribution from the Exxon plea agreement.
4. Negotiations with Koniag concern fee title to the 57,082 acres that are currently protected under a limited conservation easement.

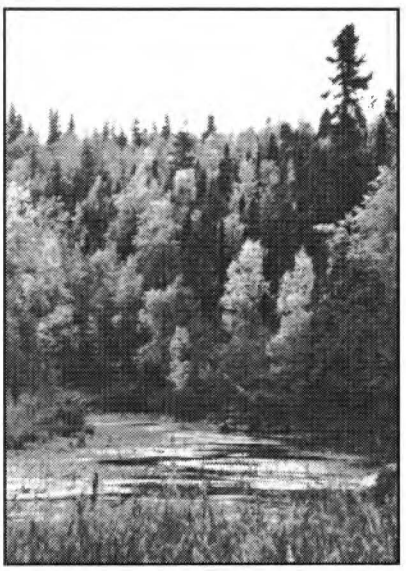
Prince William Sound Clearcut

Private lands within state and national parks, refuges, and forests are being slated for logging. Landowners, in need of economic opportunities, are willing to sell the land or timber rights rather than carry through with logging plans, in order to promote the restoration effort.

Small Parcel Program



A small tract of land can play a powerful role in an overall ecosystem. For instance, a 1,000-acre parcel on the popular Kenai River, with more than two miles of river frontage, provides a rare opportunity to protect valuable habitat for rearing king and red salmon. Placing this land under the protection of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge will help maintain the health of the river and the subsistence, sport and commercial fishing economies that depend on the river for survival.



In recognition of the unique habitat qualities and strategic value of smaller tracts of land (less than 1,000 acres), the Council initiated the Small Parcel Program in 1994. The public has nominated 299 parcels for consideration in this program. Each parcel is evaluated, scored and ranked based on resource value, recreational value and either the threat of or the potential for development. The Council is currently considering about 50 parcels.

The Kenai River property cited above received a high score based on its value for salmon (an injured resource) and will be protected as habitat. Another parcel, 66 acres of road accessible lakefront property, received a high ranking because it is ideally suited for recreation (an injured service) and it has been added to the Chugach National Forest for use as a campground and recreation site.

Highlights of the small parcels to be protected

Kenai National Wildlife Refuge

The Department of Interior is working with two landowners to pick up 4,600 acres on the popular Kenai River and its drainage area. These tracts include about five miles of Kenai River-front habitat essential for successful rearing of salmon. The Kenai River is world renowned for its fishery resources.

Chugach National Forest

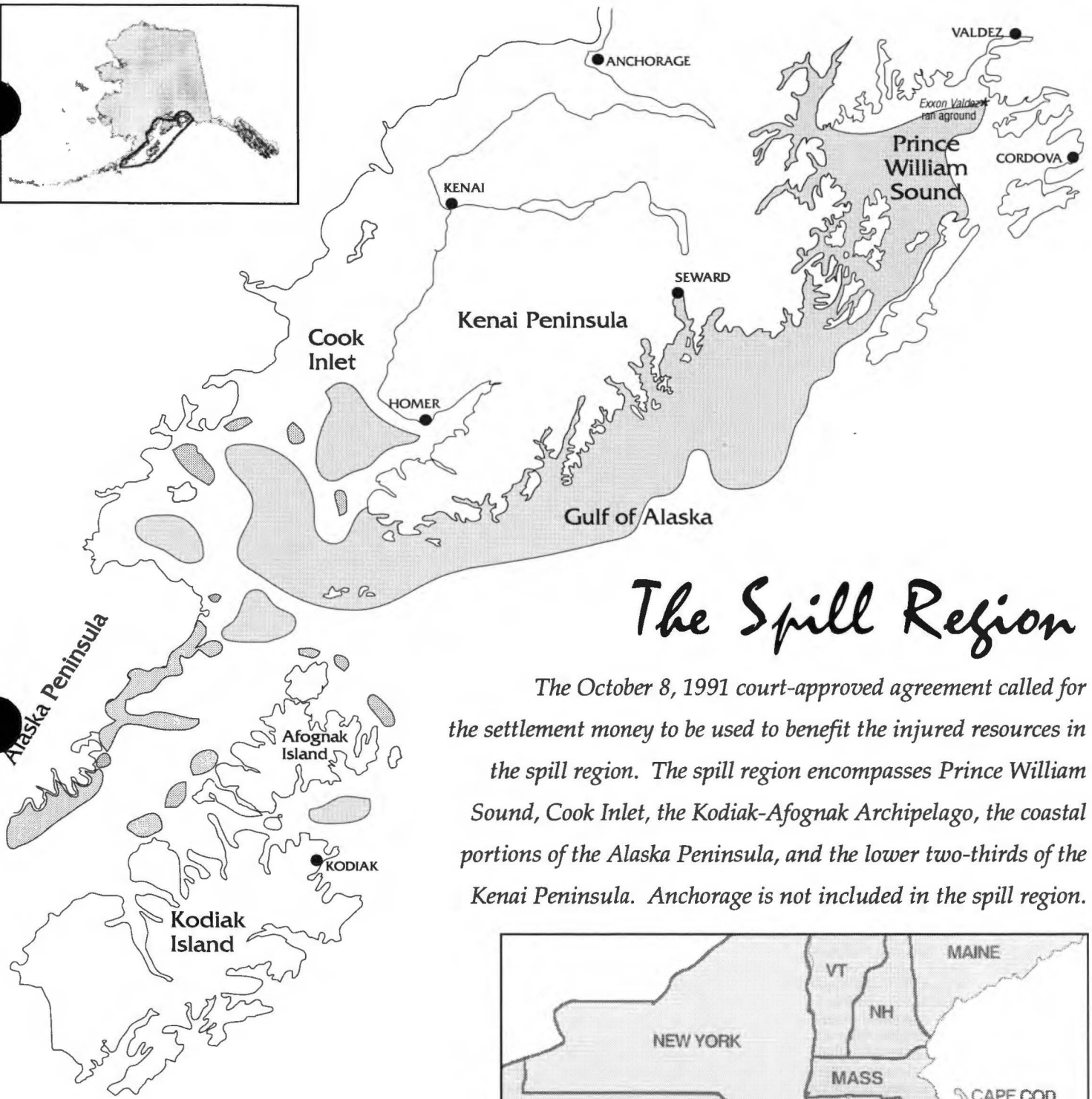
The U.S. Forest Service is negotiating for 1,000 acres of prime recreational land in Prince William Sound. One site near Valdez could be used for a visitor center and public education program in a prime habitat area that is road accessible. The Forest Service has completed acquisition of a 66 acre lakefront site along the road system to Seward. This property is considered valuable for its fish resources and its potential as a campground and recreation site.

Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge

Twelve parcels that provide critical habitat for salmon and the Kodiak brown bears that feed on them are currently being considered for acquisition. These sites total 1,125 acres and many are located at the mouths of rivers with access by boat or float plane only. In addition, the Kodiak Island Borough has offered 150 parcels of approximately 10 acres each, which are currently being appraised and evaluated.

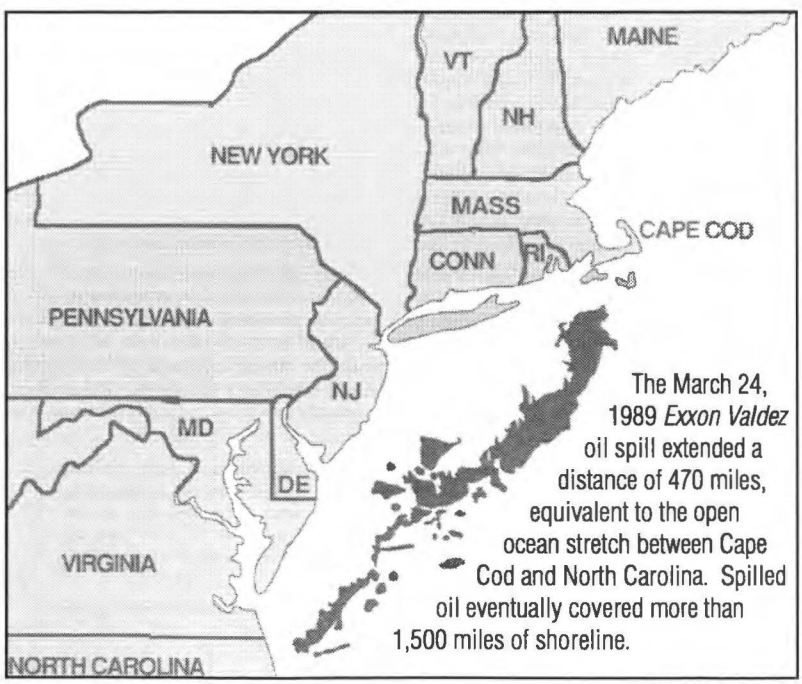
Alaska Parks and Critical Habitat Areas

The State of Alaska has acquired or is evaluating 23 sites totaling 2,400 acres throughout the spill area, to be preserved as critical habitat areas, added to the park system or developed into recreation sites. This includes 514 acres of Kenai River front, providing large critical stretches of undisturbed habitat for salmon and other fish and wildlife resources.



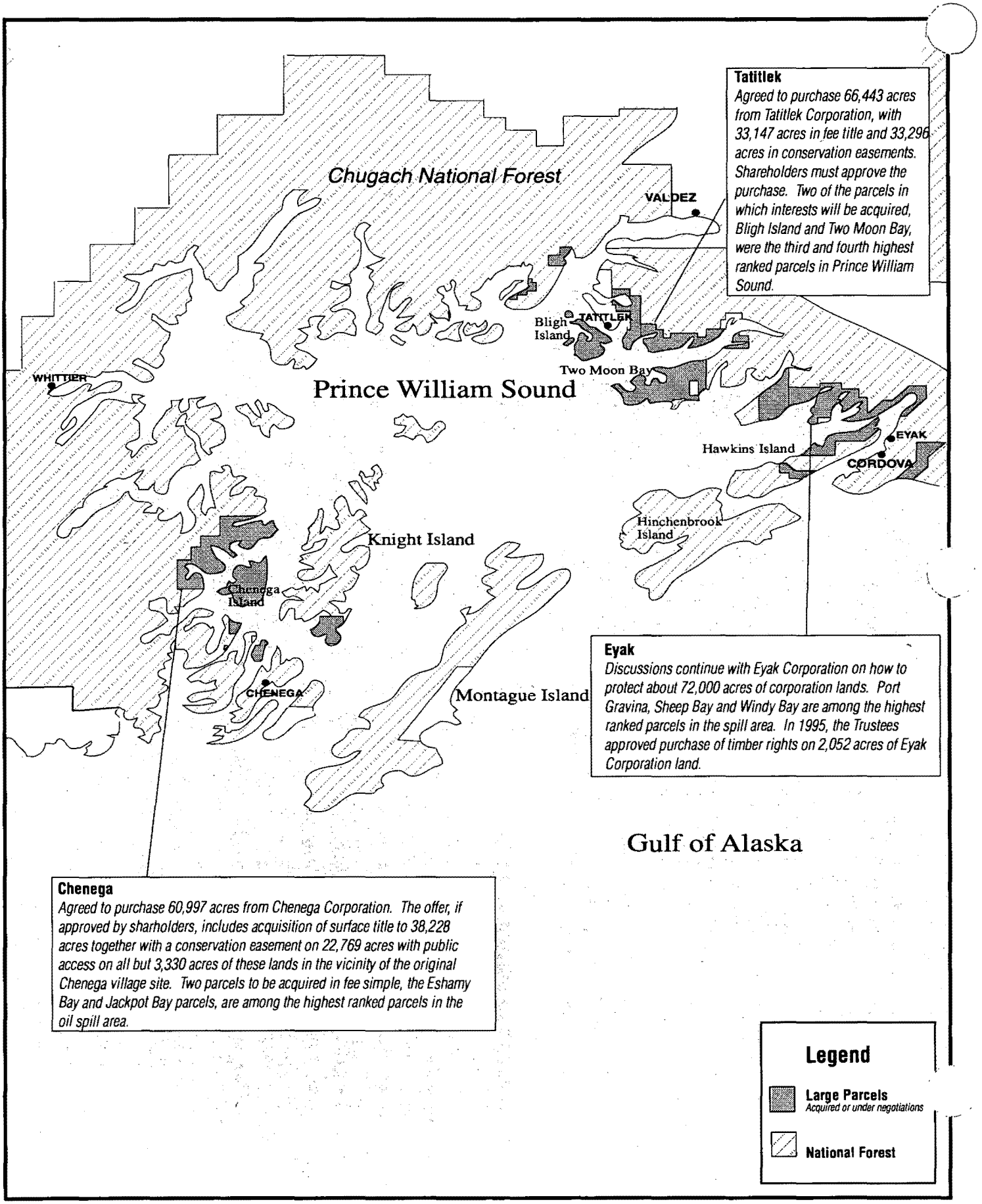
The Spill Region

The October 8, 1991 court-approved agreement called for the settlement money to be used to benefit the injured resources in the spill region. The spill region encompasses Prince William Sound, Cook Inlet, the Kodiak-Afognak Archipelago, the coastal portions of the Alaska Peninsula, and the lower two-thirds of the Kenai Peninsula. Anchorage is not included in the spill region.



The March 24, 1989 *Exxon Valdez* oil spill extended a distance of 470 miles, equivalent to the open ocean stretch between Cape Cod and North Carolina. Spilled oil eventually covered more than 1,500 miles of shoreline.

Prince William Sound



Tatitlek
Agreed to purchase 66,443 acres from Tatitlek Corporation, with 33,147 acres in fee title and 33,296 acres in conservation easements. Shareholders must approve the purchase. Two of the parcels in which interests will be acquired, Bligh Island and Two Moon Bay, were the third and fourth highest ranked parcels in Prince William Sound.

Eyak
Discussions continue with Eyak Corporation on how to protect about 72,000 acres of corporation lands. Port Gravina, Sheep Bay and Windy Bay are among the highest ranked parcels in the spill area. In 1995, the Trustees approved purchase of timber rights on 2,052 acres of Eyak Corporation land.

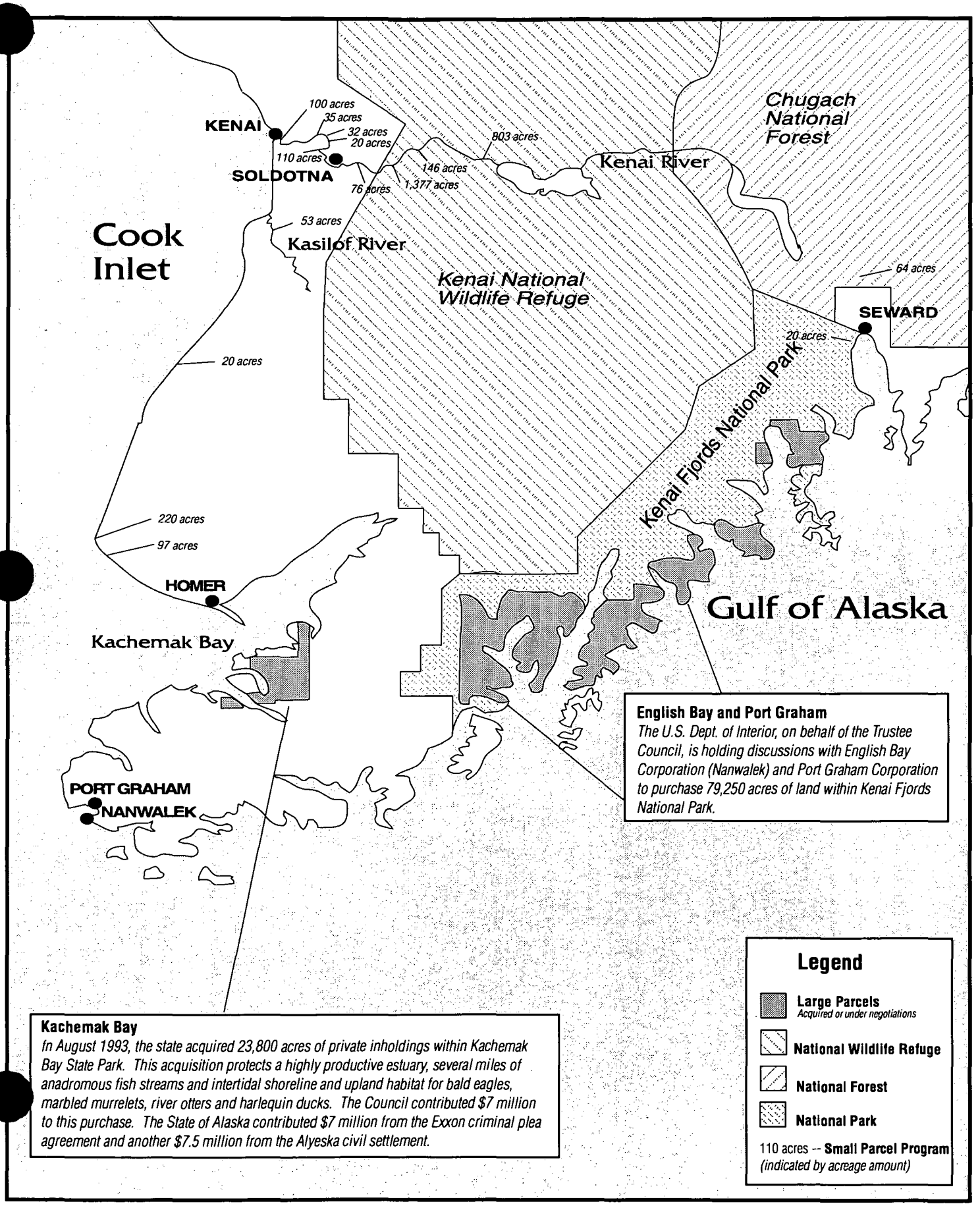
Chenega
Agreed to purchase 60,997 acres from Chenega Corporation. The offer, if approved by sharholders, includes acquisition of surface title to 38,228 acres together with a conservation easement on 22,769 acres with public access on all but 3,330 acres of these lands in the vicinity of the original Chenega village site. Two parcels to be acquired in fee simple, the Eshamy Bay and Jackpot Bay parcels, are among the highest ranked parcels in the oil spill area.

Legend

Large Parcels
Acquired or under negotiations

National Forest

Kenai Peninsula



English Bay and Port Graham
The U.S. Dept. of Interior, on behalf of the Trustee Council, is holding discussions with English Bay Corporation (Nanwalek) and Port Graham Corporation to purchase 79,250 acres of land within Kenai Fjords National Park.

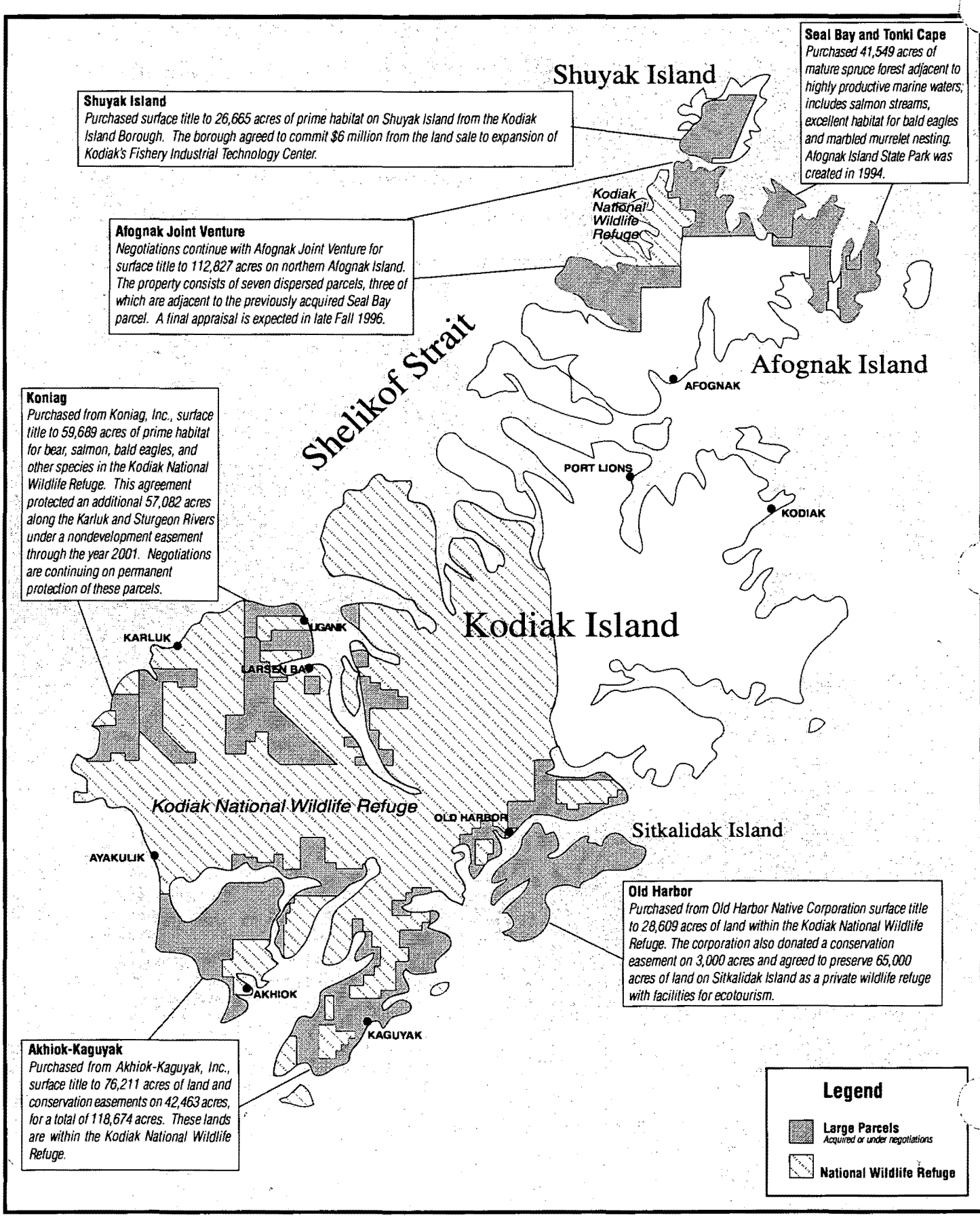
Kachemak Bay
In August 1993, the state acquired 23,800 acres of private inholdings within Kachemak Bay State Park. This acquisition protects a highly productive estuary, several miles of anadromous fish streams and intertidal shoreline and upland habitat for bald eagles, marbled murrelets, river otters and harlequin ducks. The Council contributed $7 million to this purchase. The State of Alaska contributed $7 million from the Exxon criminal plea agreement and another $7.5 million from the Alyeska civil settlement.

Legend

- **Large Parcels** *Acquired or under negotiations*
- **National Wildlife Refuge**
- **National Forest**
- **National Park**

110 acres -- **Small Parcel Program** *(indicated by acreage amount)*

Kodiak-Afognak Archipelago



Shuyak Island
Purchased surface title to 26,665 acres of prime habitat on Shuyak Island from the Kodiak Island Borough. The borough agreed to commit $6 million from the land sale to expansion of Kodiak's Fishery Industrial Technology Center.

Seal Bay and Tonki Cape
Purchased 41,549 acres of mature spruce forest adjacent to highly productive marine waters; includes salmon streams, excellent habitat for bald eagles and marbled murrelet nesting. Afognak Island State Park was created in 1994.

Afognak Joint Venture
Negotiations continue with Afognak Joint Venture for surface title to 112,827 acres on northern Afognak Island. The property consists of seven dispersed parcels, three of which are adjacent to the previously acquired Seal Bay parcel. A final appraisal is expected in late Fall 1996.

Koniag
Purchased from Koniag, Inc., surface title to 59,689 acres of prime habitat for bear, salmon, bald eagles, and other species in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. This agreement protected an additional 57,082 acres along the Karluk and Sturgeon Rivers under a nondevelopment easement through the year 2001. Negotiations are continuing on permanent protection of these parcels.

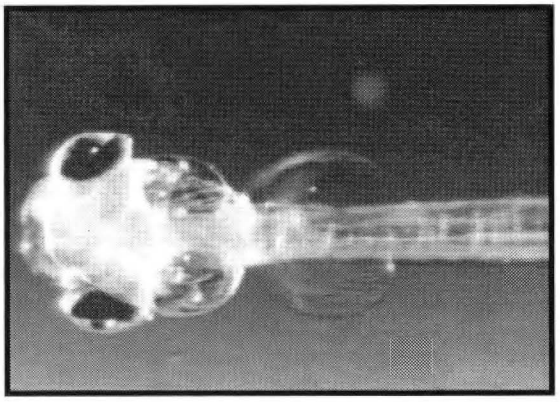
Old Harbor
Purchased from Old Harbor Native Corporation surface title to 28,609 acres of land within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. The corporation also donated a conservation easement on 3,000 acres and agreed to preserve 65,000 acres of land on Sitkalidak Island as a private wildlife refuge with facilities for ecotourism.

Akhiok-Kaguyak
Purchased from Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc., surface title to 76,211 acres of land and conservation easements on 42,463 acres, for a total of 118,674 acres. These lands are within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Restoration

Research, Monitoring & Management

The North Pacific is a vast cold-water environment, rich in marine life and poorly understood. The lack of good scientific data became a severe handicap in understanding the true impacts of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. With funding from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, scientists are taking a giant leap forward in their understanding of the intricate North Pacific ecosystem.

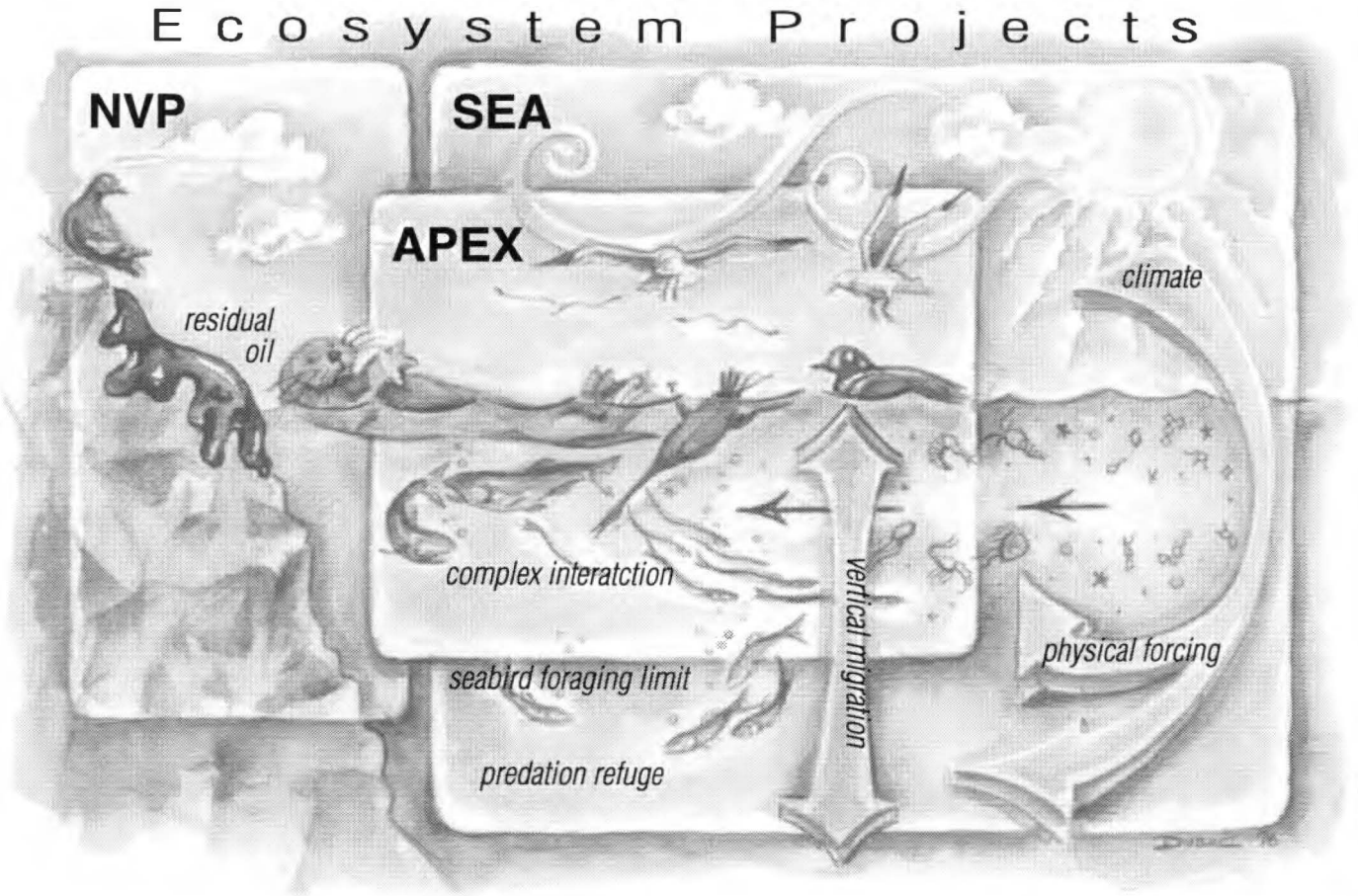


The Council has funded hundreds of scientific studies throughout the spill region with the expectation that increased knowledge will help protect our marine life, provide for better fisheries management and allow for sustained use of our ocean resources for generations to come.

It's been said many times that if one can find a silver lining in the oil spill, this is it. The action of the Trustee Council translates into vital habitat protection, more recreational access to lands, better fishing success, sustained subsistence harvests, and a world of scientific knowledge once thought unachievable due to funding constraints.

Photo: Herring larva, about 3/8" long and less than one week old.

Research & Monitoring



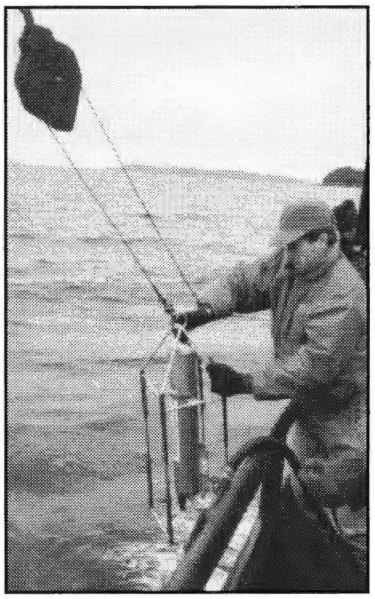
The challenge to scientists is to look at the spill region as a single ecosystem, taking into account the complex interrelationships among species as well as the oceanic physical factors.

The Trustee Council is providing long term funding for three projects that explore the natural dynamics of the North Pacific. They are known by their acronyms: NVP, SEA, and APEX.

The ***Nearshore Vertebrate Predator*** *project began in 1995, using four indicator species to study recovery factors in shallow waters along the shore. This project focuses on two fish eaters -- river otters*

Vladimir Burkanov, Russia, and Lloyd Lowry, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, weigh a harbor seal in Prince William Sound. Burkanov was assisting the restoration project as part of a cooperative exchange program on marine mammals.

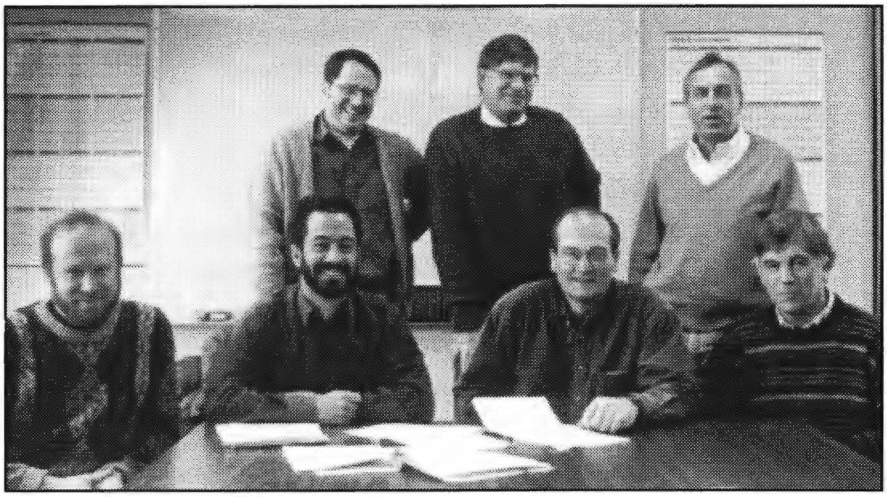
and pigeon guillemots -- and two species which feed on shellfish -- harlequin ducks and sea otters.



*The **Sound Ecosystem Assessment** project was initiated in 1994 to understand the dynamics influencing pink salmon and Pacific herring productivity in Prince William Sound. Local populations of both species are highly variable and herring crashed in 1993. This study considers currents, water mixing, and ocean temperatures as well as plantlife, prey and predators in the food chain.*

*The **Apex Predator Experiment** concentrates on recovery of seabirds based on the availability of forage fish as a food source. Three species -- pigeon guillemots, common murres and black-legged kittiwakes -- are being studied as key indicators of a healthy ecosystem.*

As part of the APEX project, veterinarians surgically implanted very small satellite-linked radio transmitters into common murres and tufted puffins (top left) in the Barren Islands. Jim Murphy (top right) retrieves a recorder during a SEA research cruise. Dave Tessler (above) measures the wing of a pigeon guillemot chick while Lindsey Hayes weighs another chick as part of the APEX project.



A science team (left) reviews each project prior to Council approval and provides peer review of the results. Standing left to right, Science Coordinator Stan Senner; Pete Peterson, marine biologist; Chief Scientist Robert Spies. Sitting are Chris Haney, wildlife ecologist; Andy Gunther, marine biologist; Phil Mundy, fisheries biologist; George Rose, fisheries biologist.

Injured Species

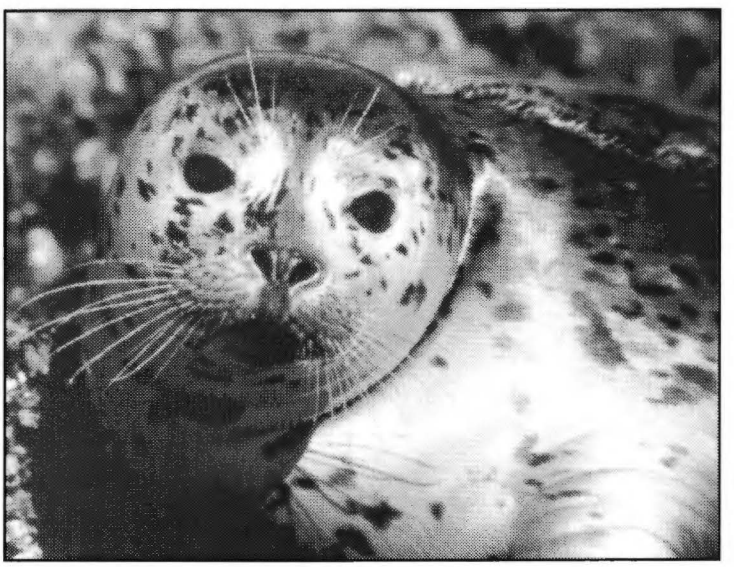
To date, 28 species or resources have been classified as injured by the oil spill. Only one, the ***bald eagle****, is considered to be healthy and has been officially declared as "recovered" by the Trustee Council.*

Marine Mammals

Sea otters*, which became the symbol of oil's destruction during the early days of the spill, are recovering well, although their numbers in the hard-hit portions of western Prince William Sound remain low.*

The well-known and intensively studied AB pod of ***killer whales****—a group of 36 animals inhabiting the Gulf of Alaska—lost 14 of its members and produced no young in the two years following the spill. The pod still has more losses than births, and its complex social structure is deteriorating.*

Harbor seals *in the Gulf of Alaska were known to be in decline before the oil spill, with populations down 80 percent over the last 20 years. An estimated 300 harbor seals died during the spill and rates of decline continue to be higher in oiled areas than in non-oiled areas. Natural changes in food supplies (especially "bait" fishes) may account for the long-term decline.*

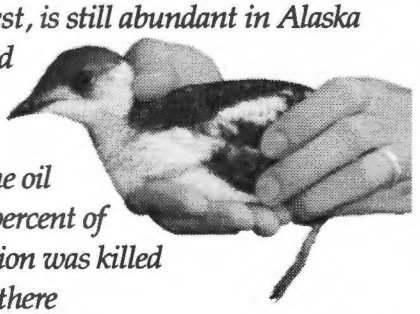


Harbor Seal

Seabirds

Pigeon guillemots *nesting on Prince William Sound's Naked Island have declined by 40 percent since 1981. It's estimated that the oil spill claimed 10-15 percent of the pigeon guillemots in the region. There is no evidence of a post-spill recovery, and, as is the case for harbor seals, natural changes in food supplies may play a role.*

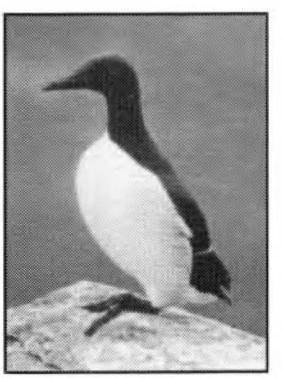
Marbled murrelets*, a species listed as threatened in the Pacific Northwest, is still abundant in Alaska waters. The marbled murrelet, however, is another species that had declined before the oil spill. As much as 7 percent of the spill-area population was killed during the spill, and there is no evidence yet of recovery.*



Marbled Murrelet

Common murres *took the brunt of the oil, accounting for about 74 percent of the 30,000 oiled bird carcasses recovered. Actual deaths may have been about 185,000 murres. Productivity at key colonies was within normal bounds by 1993.*

Most of the oil was initially stranded in shallow subtidal areas where ***harlequin ducks*** *feed. The spring spill hit over-wintering birds, so its impacts may extend far beyond the Gulf of Alaska coast. There continues to be concern about poor reproduction and a possible decline in numbers of molting birds in western versus eastern portions of Prince William Sound.*



Common Murre

Intertidal, Subtidal and Sediments

Detailed coastline surveys found varying degrees of oiling on 1,500 miles of coastline. Impacts to ***intertidal and subtidal flora and fauna*** *occurred at all tidal levels and to depths of up to 20 meters. Many species of algae and invertebrates were less abundant at oiled than at unoiled sites. In some cases, oil-tolerant species increased greatly, changing the composition of the biological communities. Intertidal and subtidal communities are recovering from the spill and the cleanup activities that followed, but some effects linger.*

Exxon Valdez oil penetrated deeply into cobble and boulder beaches and the underlying ***sediments*** *that are common on shorelines throughout the spill area. Some of that oil remains, especially in sheltered habitats and underneath rocks. The oil that remains is relatively stable. In 1995, a shoreline survey team visited previously oiled sites in the Kodiak Archipelago and found no oil or only trace amounts.*

Though the residual oil is not considered an environmental risk, the Trustees approved a $1.9 million cleanup plan in the Chenega area in an effort to boost confidence in subsistence and recreational use of the tidelands.

A 1993 shoreline survey of Prince William Sound identified 225 locations with residual surface oiling, asphalt or mousse. The Chenega-area cleanup, to take place in the summer of 1997, will target surface oil found at eight key sites on Latouche, Evans and Elrington Islands. These sites are on beaches where residents go to gather food from the rich tidelands.

Resources and Services Injured by the Spill

Injured Resources		Lost or Reduced Services
Recovered	**Not Recovering**	Commercial fishing
Bald eagle	Cormorants (3 species)	Passive uses
Recovering	Harbor seal	Recreation and Tourism including sport fishing, sport hunting, and other recreation uses
Archaeological resources	Harlequin duck	Subsistence
Common murres	Killer whale (AB pod)	
Intertidal communities[1]	Marbled murrelet	
Mussels	Pacific herring	
Pink salmon	Pigeon guillemot	
Sediments	Sea otter (western PWS)	
Sockeye salmon	**Recovery Unknown**	
Subtidal communities	Black oystercatcher	
	Clams	
	Common loon	
	Cutthroat trout	
	Designated wilderness areas	
	Dolly Varden	
	Kittlitz's murrelet	
	River otter	
	Rockfish	

1. Status of intertidal communities based largely on monitoring in sheltered rocky habitats in Prince William Sound; status of other intertidal habitats is less certain or unknown, though some recovery can be anticipated.

Common murre colony at Barren Islands

Fisheries

Many commercial fisheries were closed in 1989 due to concern about oil contaminating fish bound for human consumption. By 1990, most of those fisheries had reopened, but oil's impact on the fish themselves lingered.

Both wild and hatchery-reared ***pink salmon*** *swam through oiled waters in 1989 as they foraged in Prince William Sound and emigrated to the sea. The result was reduced growth rates in young salmon and increased egg mortality in oiled streams. By 1994, differences in egg mortalty between oiled and unoiled streams had disappeared. Wide swings in returns of pink salmon may largely be a function of natural conditions in the Sound and in the Gulf of Alaska.*

Spawning Sockeye Salmon

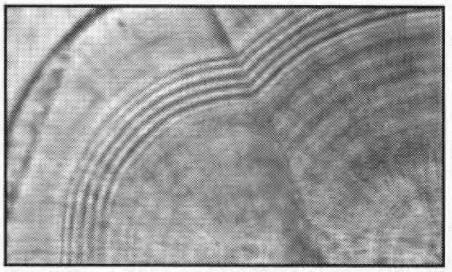
The oil spill caused a different problem for ***sockeye salmon.*** *Because commerical fisheries were closed, more sockeye reached the Kenai River (and other rivers) to spawn. As a result, a super abundance of juveniles "overgrazed" their food supply. The effect of a large overescapement can ripple through a system for years. Although the returns per spawning adult have been lower than normal, productivity is now acceptable.*

In 1993, there was an unprecedented crash of adult ***Pacific herring*** *in Prince William Sound and the commercial fishery has been closed ever since. A viral disease and fungus were the probable agents of mortality, and stress is a possible connection between the oil spill and the disease outbreak.*

Prince William Sound is at the northwestern lim of the range of the ***cutthroat trout****, a prized sport fish. There are few local stocks and numbers are small. Following the oil spill, cutthroat trout grew more slowly in oiled than in unoiled streams, possibly as a result of reduced food supplies or exposure to oil.*

Scientific and Resource Management Highlights

- In-stream improvements are increasing the quality and quantity of spawning and rearing habitat for pink and Coho salmon and cutthroat trout to benefit subsistence, commercial, and sport users.
- Development of a 48-hour technique to genetically identify the origins of sockeye salmon in Cook Inlet enables fisheries managers to adjust harvests to ensure adequate returns of injured stocks.
- Studies underway to describe the genetic make-up of Pacific herring and pink salmon in Prince William Sound will enable fisheries managers to better protect and sustain individual stocks, thus conserving genetic diversity.
- Harvest of harlequin ducks in Prince William Sound has been restricted since 1991. Studies now underway seek to identify why reproduction in western Prince William Sound is so low and to indicate when it is appropriate to lift sport hunting restrictions.
- Disease (a virus and a fungus) has been identified as the cause of the collapse in the Pacific herring population in Prince William Sound in 1993. Studies now underway on the nature and incidence of the disease already have alerted fisheries managers to the possibility that some types of commercial herring fisheries may promote the spread of disease through overcrowding and stressing the herring.
- A pilot project to train and coordinate volunteers to monitor archaeological sites vandalized in the aftermath of the spill should lead to long-term protection of these sites by local communities.
- Studies now underway on the status and health of still-declining harbor seals actively involve Alaskan Native subsistence hunters with a direct stake in the sustained management of a resource which has been so valuable to them for many generations.



Otolith marks accurately identify pink stocks

- Installation of thermal equipment to mark the otoliths (ear bones) of every hatchery-reared pink salmon in Prince William Sound enables fisheries managers to regulate harvests to better protect injured wild stocks.
- Several species of marine birds and marine mammals had declined before the oil spill, and the effects of the spill itself added to these declines. Studies now in progress will yield insights on the causes underlying the declines and help resource managers develop an effective long-term approach to restoration needs.

Archaeology

It's estimated that there are more than 3,000 significant archaeological sites in the oil spill region. During the early days of the cleanup, with thousands of people working at remote beaches, many archaeological sites were discovered and 24 sites on public land were looted or vandalized. Artifacts were stolen, burial sites were violated and valuable historical evidence of North America's earliest human inhabitants was destroyed.

The Trustee Council has funded a monitoring program using local residents to check on known sites and report any suspicious activities. In 1993, only two of 14 sites visited showed continued signs of vandalism and no new damage has been reported since then.

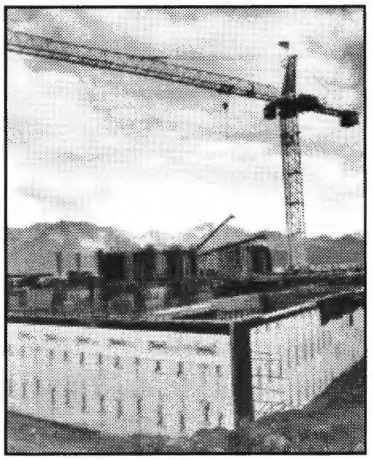
This archaeological site on Kodiak Island was identified as a result of oil spill cleanup surveys. Restoration projects enabled excavation and stabilization of the site. Above, the well-preserved stone ulu was excavated at an archaeological site in Prince William Sound by Linda Yarborough of the U.S. Forest Service.

Native communities in the spill area have expressed a strong desire to have artifacts collected during the spill returned to them for storage and display. The Alutiiq Archaeological Repository in Kodiak, whose construction costs were partly funded by the Trustee Council, is the only artifact storage facility in the spill area. In 1995, the Council approved funds for development of a comprehensive community plan for restoring archaeological resources in Prince William Sound and lower Cook Inlet, including strategies for storing and displaying artifacts at appropriate facilities.

Alaska SeaLife Center

The Alaska SeaLife Center in Seward will provide much needed marine research facilities to support restoration work in the spill region. The Trustee Council contributed $25 million toward construction of the facility, which is scheduled to open in spring of 1998.

The center will include public education components, marine life interpretive programs and full research laboratories. The scientific program will be guided by the University of Alaska School of Fisheries and Ocean Science and will provide technologically advanced facilities previously unavailable for research on marine mammals, fish and seabirds.



The Alaska SeaLife Center in Seward is scheduled to open in spring 1998.

Subsistence and Community Involvement

Fifteen predominantly Alaskan Native villages in the spill area rely heavily on harvests of subsistence resources such as fish, shellfish, seals and ducks. Subsistence harvests in most of these villages declined substantially following the spill. The harvest, as measured in pounds per person, appears to have returned to pre-spill levels in some communities, but some resources remain scarce and residents are still concerned about the food safety of fish and other wildlife resources. In addition, the spill's interruption of the subsistence lifestyle caused a cultural disruption which subsistence users report still continues.

The Trustee Council has made a special effort to listen to subsistence users and closely involve them in the restoration process. The Council funds a local facilitator in most spill-area villages to serve as a liaison between the village, the Council, and the scientists conducting restoration projects. Public hearings are held annually throughout the spill area and staff assist village representatives in developing restoration proposals. Each year, an increasing number of the proposals funded by the Council are initiated by the villages.

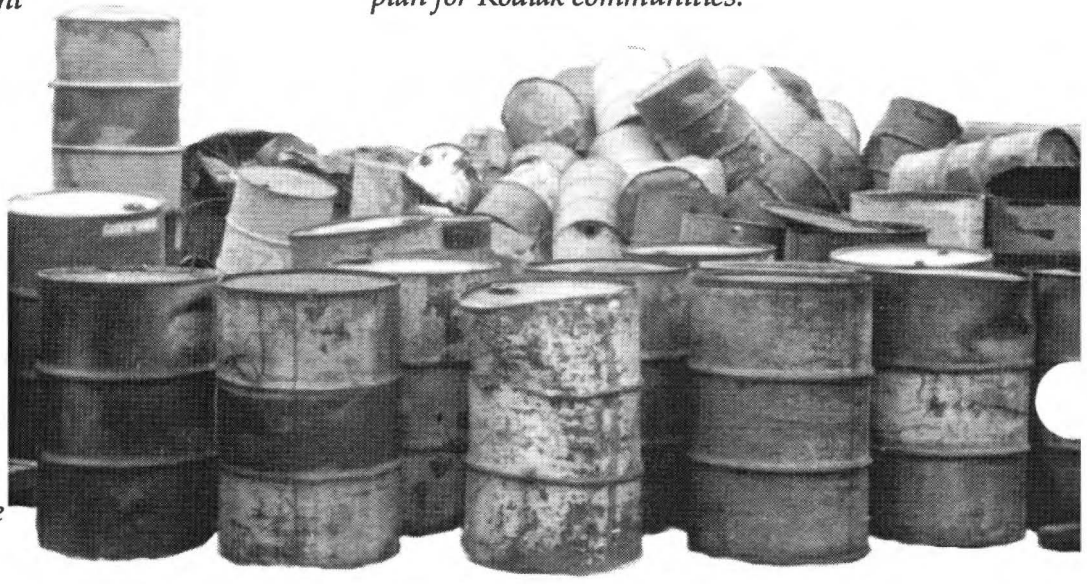
The Council funded routine testing of subsistence foods for evidence of hydrocarbon contamination through 1994. Since then, a process for testing abnormal resources found during the harvest has been in place. Efforts to use traditional knowledge of the area's ecosystem to benefit restoration are also underway.

Marine Pollution

In an effort to reduce pollutants entering Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska, the Trustees are funding two programs to stop marine pollution at its source.

Many villages in the spill region are not accessible by the road system. Sanitary landfills are often inadequate and hazardous waste facilities non-existent. The Sound Waste Management Program and its sibling, the Kodiak Waste Management Program, are designed to reduce chronic sources of marine pollution by providing facilities and services to properly dispose of used oil, household hazardous waste and scrap metals. These continuous waste streams are affecting fish, wildlife and human services injured by the spill, including disruption of important habitat.

The programs will use a regional approach, coordinating efforts among communities for temporary storage and then transferring waste for proper disposal at a central facility. The Prince William Sound program will receive $2.1 million this year to implement its plan. Another $267,000 will go toward creating a waste management plan for Kodiak communities.



The *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council

Background

On October 9, 1991, the U.S. District Court approved a plea agreement that resolved various criminal charges against Exxon as well as a civil settlement for recovery of natural resource damages resulting from the oil spill.

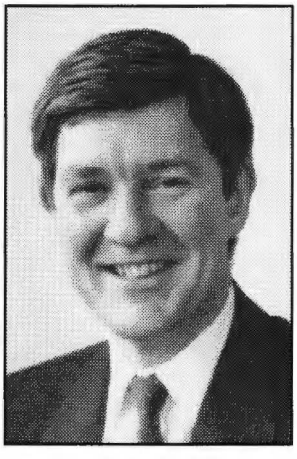
The Criminal Plea Agreement. *Exxon received a fine of $150 million -- the largest fine ever inposed for an environmental crime. The courts remitted $125 million in recognition of Exxon's cooperation in cleaning up the spill and paying private claims. Of the remaining $25 million, $12 million went to the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund and $13 million went to the Victims of Crime Fund. In addition, Exxon agreed to pay restitution of $50 million to the United States and $50 million to the State of Alaska.*

Civil Settlement and Restoration Fund. *Exxon agreed to pay $900 million with annual payments stretched over a 10-year period. The agreement requires that the funds be used first to reimburse the federal and state governments for the costs of cleanup, damage assessment and litigation. The remaining funds are to be used for restoration. The settlement also has a provision allowing the governments to claim up to an additional $100 million to restore resources that suffered a substantial loss, the scope of which could not have been anticipated from data available at the time of the settlement.*

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council was formed to oversee restoration and consists of three state and three federal trustees (or their designees).

Bruce Botelho
Attorney General
State of Alaska

Michele Brown
Commissioner
Alaska Dept. of
Environmental Conservation



George T. Frampton, Jr.
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US Dept. of Interior

Phil Janik
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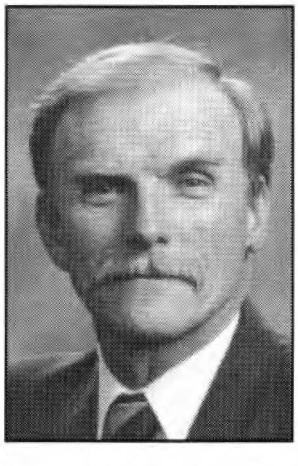
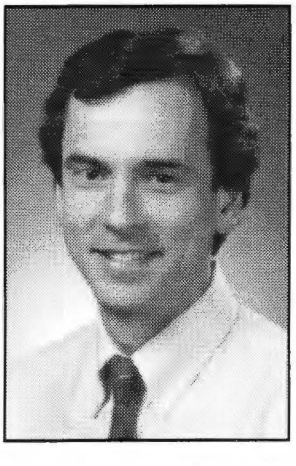
Alaska Region
US Dept. of Agriculture



Steve Pennoyer
Director, Alaska Region
National Marine
Fisheries Service



Frank Rue
Commissioner
Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game

Past and Estimated Future Uses of Civil Settlement

(in millions $)

Reimbursements for Damage and Response	**213.6**
Governments (includes litigation and cleanup)	173.7 (a)
Exxon (for cleanup after 1/1/92)	39.9
Research, Monitoring and General Restoration	**180.0**
Actual expenditures:	
• *FY 1992 Work Plan*	12.4
• *FY 1993 Work Plan*	8.8 (b)
• *FY 1994 Work Plan*	15.2
• *FY 1995 Work Plan*	17.1
• *FY 1996 Work Plan* (authorized)	18.2
• *FY 1997 Work Plan* (authorized)	15.4 (c)
FY 1998 - FY 2002 Work Plans (estimate)	66.2
Alaska SeaLife Center	25.5
Reduction of Marine Pollution	1.2
Habitat Protection	**381.5**
Large Parcel and Small Parcel habitat protection programs (past expenditures, outstanding offers, estimated future commitments and parcel evaluation costs)	
Restoration Reserve	**108.0**
• FY 1994 — FY 1997	48.0
• FY 1998 — FY 2002 (anticipated)	60.0
Public Information, Science Management & Administration	**30.9**
Actual expenditures:	
• *FY 1992 Work Plan*	4.3
• *FY 1993 Work Plan*	2.7 (b)
• *FY 1994 Work Plan*	4.1
• *FY 1995 Work Plan*	3.2
• *FY 1996 Work Plan* (authorized)	3.4
• *FY 1997 Work Plan* (authorized)	2.9
FY 1998 - FY 2002 Work Plans (estimate)	10.3
TOTAL	**914.0**
Exxon Payments	900.0
Interest on Court Registry Investment System (minus fees)	12.0
Interest on federal and state acounts	2.0

(a) Reimbursement to governments reduced by $2.7 million included in the FY 1992 Work Plan.

(b) 1993 Work Plan was funded for only 7 months during transition to the federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30).

(c) As of October 1, 1996. Additional $ 1.1 million in projects pending further review for FY 97 funding.

Payments by Exxon

September 1991	$ 90 million
September 1992	$150 million
September 1993	$100 million
September 1994	$ 70 million
September 1995	$ 70 million
September 1996	$ 70 million
September 1997	$ 70 million
September 1998	$ 70 million
September 1999	$ 70 million
September 2000	$ 70 million
September 2001	$ 70 million

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Facts:

Date and Time:
March 24, 1989
12:04 a.m.

Amount spilled:
10.8 million gallons
257,000 barrels

Tanker loaded with:
53.1 million gallons
1.2 million barrels

Oiled Shoreline:
1,547.8 miles total
189.8 miles heavy oiling
165.3 miles moderate oiling
392.1 miles light oiling
850.6 miles very light oiling

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Update

October 1996 / Vol. 3 No. 4

'Creative' Tatitlek package approved

After two years of negotiations, the Trustee Council recently agreed to purchase 66,000 acres of Tatitlek Corporation lands in a package praised by both sides for its creativity and its flexibility. Trustees agreed to spend $33 million to protect the valuable habitat in eastern Prince William Sound.

A variety of methods were used in the package, including fee simple purchase, conservation easements with and without public access, and timber easements. "This is the most creative package the Trustee Council has seen by far," Trustee Deborah Williams told the Tatitlek Board of Directors. "It represents, I think, your unique needs and the ecological management needs that we felt were important."

"What is particularly interesting about this transaction," she said, "is that it does provide Tatitlek not only the kind of environmental protection around your lands that will sustain your shareholders for generations, but will also allow economic development."

Carroll Kompkoff, president of Tatitlek Corporation, thanked the Council for persevering through long and difficult negotiations. "We believe the results will provide long-term benefits to the public and the Tatitlek shareholders, as well as to the resources injured by the spill," Kompkoff said.

Continued on Page 2

Work plan set for FY97

The work plan for FY97 will provide $15.4 million for research, monitoring and general restoration projects for the Kodiak Island, Kenai Peninsula and Prince William Sound regions. Additional projects will be considered at the Trustee Council's December meeting.

The FY97 Work Plan is the document that sets the Trustee Council budget and identifies community projects, scientific studies and administrative duties for the fiscal year beginning October 1.

In addition to the work plan, the Council approved several capital projects, including $545,600 to the Alaska SeaLife Center to

Continued on Page 3

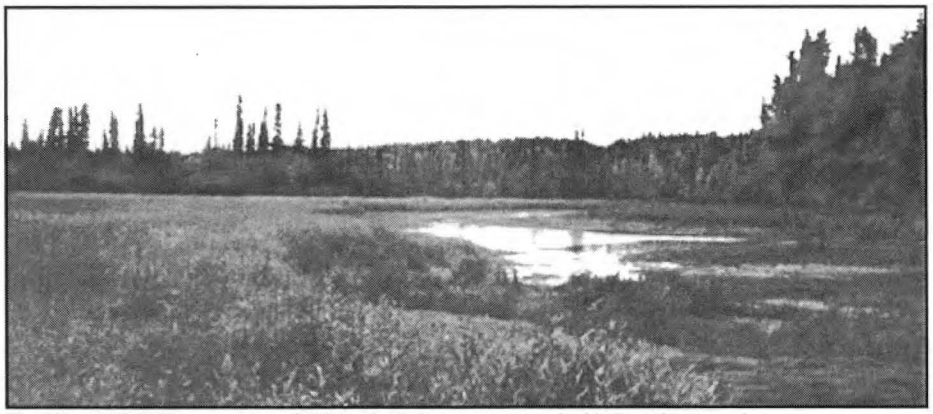
Kenai Peninsula

Exxon Valdez settlement funds benefit residents and visitors

Editor's Note: Restoring an injured ecosystem after a major oil spill is a task never before attempted on the scale now being done in Prince William Sound, lower Cook Inlet and the Kodiak Archipelago. Restoration efforts also include revitalizing human services such as subsistence, commercial fishing, and recreation.

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, funded by the $900 million civil settlement with Exxon, is bound by the courts and its trust responsibilities to restore both the environment and the human services injured by the spill. In addition, the federal and state governments are each investing $50 million from the Exxon criminal settlement into the spill region.

This is the first of a three-part series describing how that money is being spent in each region. This issue will focus on the Kenai Peninsula. Future issues will focus on Kodiak Island (including the Alaska Peninsula) and Prince William Sound.



The 20-acre Kobylarz parcel near Soldotna includes an estuary valuable for salmon rearing.

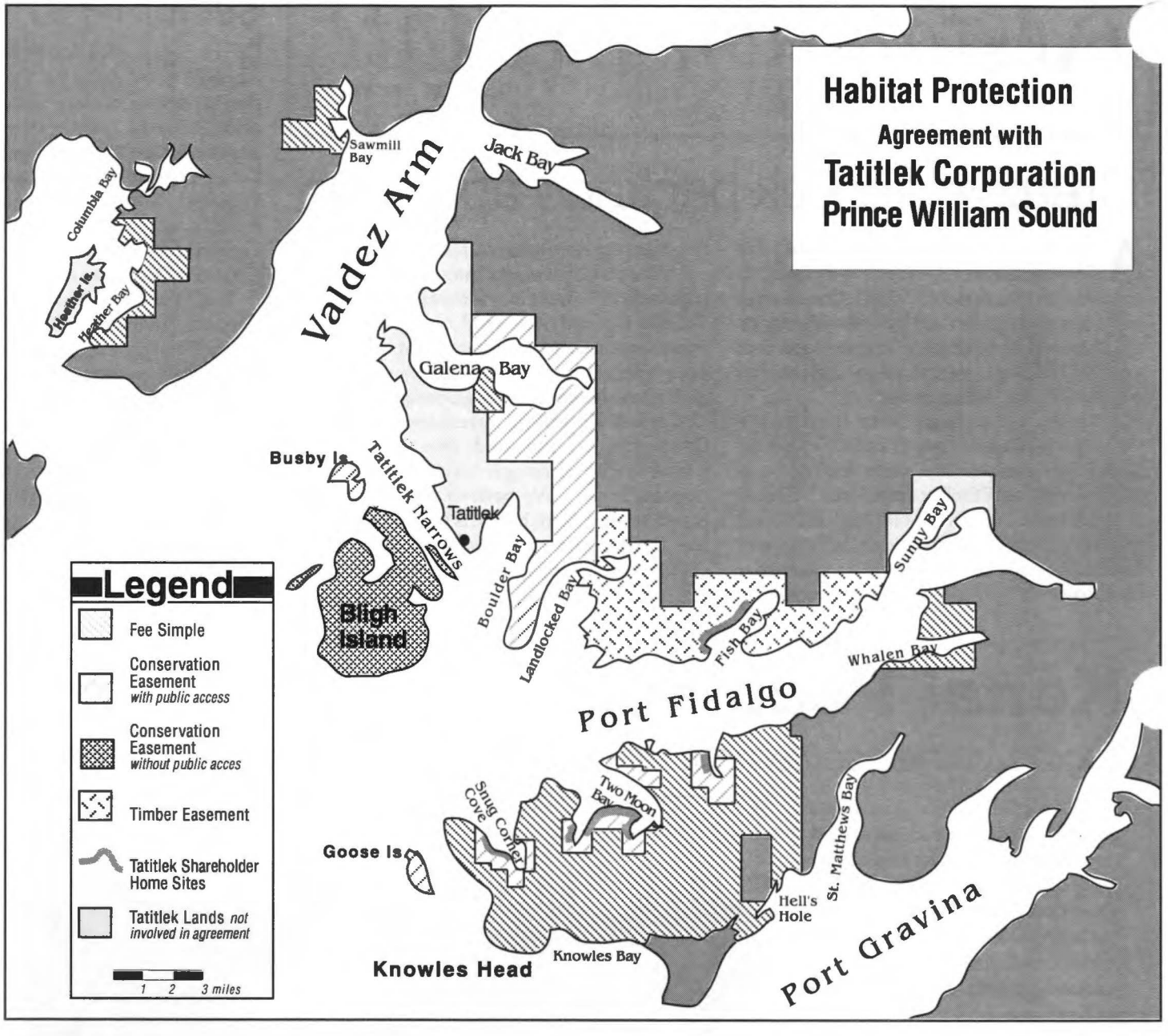
Alaskans who enjoy outdoor activities on the Kenai Peninsula are starting to see the benefits from dozens of projects funded by the *Exxon Valdez* criminal and civil settlements.

Kachemak Bay State Park has been unified through the purchase of 23,800 acres of park inholdings and fortified with new trails, public use cabins, campsites and mooring buoys.

Protection of the Kenai River has taken a big step forward, with progress on habitat protection, sockeye management, riverbank restoration and fisher education. The Council has purchased and protected several miles of Kenai River shoreline, financed important research into sockeye salmon genetics, sockeye over-escapement, and restoration of shoreline habitat destroyed by overuse.

The $55 million Alaska SeaLife

Continued on Page 3



Tatitlek

Continued from Page 1

The entire package must be approved by two-thirds of the Native cor-poration's shareholders.

The protection package includes a conservation easement covering Bligh Island, the closest point of land to the reef where the *Exxon Valdez* ran aground. Bligh Island is considered one of the most valuable parcels in Prince William Sound for its habitat and its importance as a subsistence harvest area.

A portion of the land would be administered as part of the Chugach National Forest. The remainder would be managed by the Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation.

Executive Director Molly McCammon said the protection package represented a cooperative effort in which each side worked hard to make the best agreement possible. Under the agreement, Tatitlek Corporation would retain lands for future development and their shareholder land program. "It's a win-win opportunity," McCammon said.

Numerous species injured by the oil spill use the area for nesting, feeding, molting and wintering. The area is important to harlequin ducks, bald eagles, black oystercatchers, marbled murrelets, pigeon guillemots, harbor seals, sea otters and river otters.

Bligh Island has the highest nesting concentrations of pigeon guillemots in eastern Prince William Sound. The Hell's Hole area is highly productive for salmon, cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden and sees significant sport fishing use. The entire region i- popular for recreational purposes a subsistence food gathering.

The Trustee Council will provide $23 million toward the purchase. The remaining $10 million will come from the federal portion of the *Exxon Valdez* criminal settlement.

Kenai Peninsula

Continued from Page 1

Center, now under construction in Seward, will improve our scientific understanding of the North Pacific, educate Alaskans and visitors about the marine environment and provide an economic boost to the community.

Residents of Port Graham and Nanwalek who subsist on local resources will see enhanced runs of pink and silver salmon to nearby streams. A pilot project is underway, working with the Qutekcak hatchery in Seward, to re-establish littleneck clams on some south peninsula beaches.

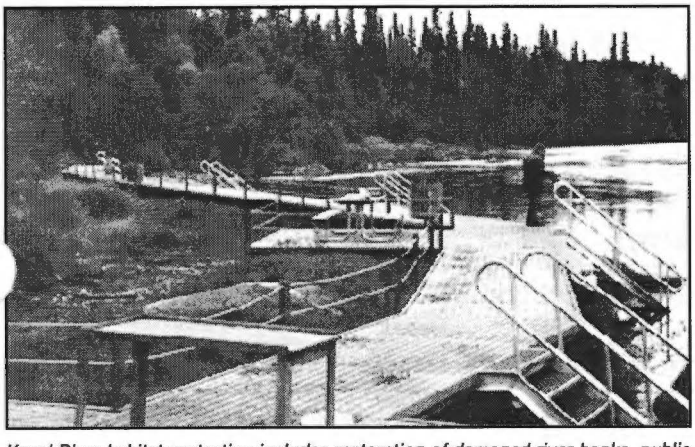
In addition to Kachemak Bay State Park improvements, recreational users will find better access to lands, a new 20-unit campground in the Anchor River area, and more cabins and trails along Resurrection Bay.

Many believe the real legacy of the Council's action will be our increased knowledge about our environment. The Council has funded hundreds of scientific studies throughout the spill region and has dedicated much of its funding for this purpose. The result will be better fisheries management and sustained use of our resources for generations to come.

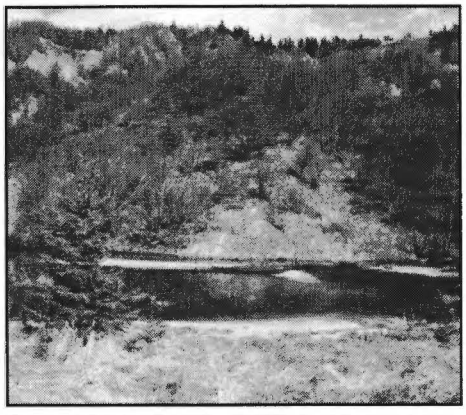
Genetic research now allows biologists to clearly identify where the salmon passing along Cook Inlet beaches are heading. This will allow fisheries managers to open and close fisheries to ensure optimum escapement to all rivers.

Another study has provided valuable information about how overescapement affects future salmon returns.

By design, funding for administration of the Council is dwindling each year. When the money runs out, the Council will cease to exist. But as part of its legacy, it will leave behind about $150 million (including interest) in a reserve fund to continue restoration efforts.



Kenai River habitat protection includes restoration of damaged river banks, public education and construction of fishing platforms, such as this one funded by the Kenai River Sportfishing Association,



Overlook Park, a 99-acre scenic overlook above Homer, includes upland ponds and rich tidal pools. This parcel is currently under consideration for protection.

In time, with the Alaska SeaLife Center, the Near Island Research Center in Kodiak, the Prince William Sound Science Center in Cordova, and the Auke Bay Laboratory in Juneau, some think Alaska will become a mecca for cold-water marine science. This wealth of knowledge will help maintain our rich fisheries and our rich marine ecosystems and buoy our two leading industries, fishing and tourism.

It's been said many times that if one can find a silver lining in the oil spill, this is it. The action of the Trustee Council translates into vital habitat protection, more recreational access to lands, better fishing success, improved subsistence harvests, and a world of scientific knowledge once thought unachievable due to funding constraints.

Work Plan

Continued from Page 1

design and build a fish pass, allowing salmon to enter the center for educational and scientific purposes. The Council provided $1.17 million to support a waste management program for Cordova, Valdez, Whittier, Chenega and Tatitlek in an effort to reduce chronic sources of marine pollution. Kodiak Island Borough recieved $267,500 to support planning for a similar waste management program for island communities.

As part of the work plan, chinook salmon fry reared at the Wally Noerenberg Hatchery will continue to be released into Crab Bay near Chenega Bay to establish a subsistence fishery for that community.

Research into overescapement of sockeye salmon into Skilak and Akalura lakes has been ongoing for three years. The Council authorized $214,000 to finish the project during 1997 and produce a final report. The Council also approved a third year of funding for an attempt to establish subsistence clamming near Port Graham, Nanwalek, and Tatitlek. This project will receive $365,000 in 1997 to seed juvenile littleneck clams on lower Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound beaches.

For the third consecutive year, the Council has authorized $248,400 to fund a community involvement program which hires local residents in 10 spill-area communities to serve as liaisons between the Trustee Council, researchers, and communities.

The Council approved an additional $12 million to go into a restoration reserve account and $2.86 million for administration, science management and public information efforts.

The Restoration Update is published six times each year by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council. Its purpose is to update interested members of the public about actions, policies and plans of the Trustee Council to restore resources and services injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.

For more information, mailing address correction or to request future articles on specific subjects, contact:

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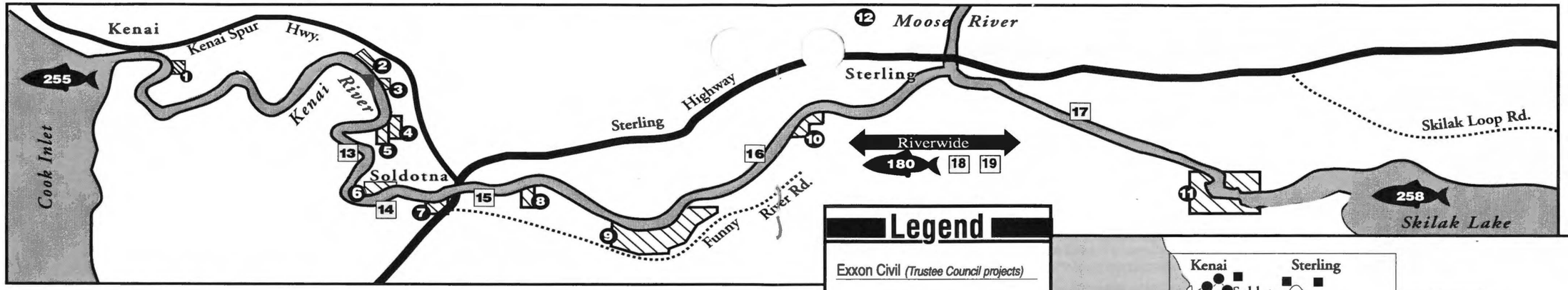


Habitat protection, recreation and scientific research

Exxon civil, criminal penalties to provide long-term benefits for Kenai Peninsula

The following projects are in various stages of completion. Many acquisition projects depend on successful negotiations with the private land owners. Trustee Council projects (civil settlement) are in black. Projects using state or federal criminal settlement funds are shaded in gray.

Civil Settlement

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, funded by the $900 million civil settlement with Exxon, was created to help restore natural resources injured by the spill through habitat protection and scientific studies. This fund is limited to restoration activities in the oil spill region.

Criminal Settlement

The State of Alaska received half of the $100 million criminal restitution resulting from the spill. This money has been designated for many uses in the spill region, including recreational facilities, interpretive programs and habitat improvements on the Kenai River. Federal agencies are also using some of their $50 million criminal fund on Kenai Peninsula projects.

1 Cone Parcel — $600,000
100 acres near the mouth of the river along the Kenai River flats. Acquistion complete.

2 Oberts Parcel (The Pillars)
30-35 acres with 1400 feet of undisturbed shoreline in vital habitat area. Appraisal under review.

3 Oberts Parcel (Honeymoon Cove)
4.22 acres of undisturbed shoreline in high-impact recreational area. Appraisal under review.

4 Oberts Parcel (Big Eddy)
31.7 acres with about 1,200 feet of riverbank adjacent to the Kobylarz Parcel. Appraisal under review.

5 Kobylarz Parcel — $320,000
20 acres with 1100 feet of riverbank frontage located on the Kenai River at Big Eddy. Offer accepted.

6 Girves Parcel — $1,835,000
110 acres in a high use area of Soldotna. Acquisition complete.

7 Schilling Parcel
5.9 acres at confluence of the Kenai River and the Sterling Highway. Offer from landowner under consideration.

8 Patson Parcel — $375,000
76 acres on the Kenai River by the Soldotna Airport with 1/4-mile of river frontage. Offer under consideration.

9 Salamatof Parcel — $2,540,000
1,377 acres on the Kenai River with approximately 2 miles of riverbank frontage. Offer accepted.

10 River Ranch Parcel — $1,650,000
146 acres with more than one mile of Kenai River Frontage. Offer under consideration.

11 Stephanka Parcel
803 acres with 2-3 miles of Kenai River frontage. Part of the KNA package below.

12 Kenai Native Association — $4,000,000
To partially fund acquisition of 15,091 acres in the Kenai River/Moose River drainage area north of the Sterling Highway. Currently under consideration by Congress.

13 Slikok Creek Access — $265,000
Ladders and boardwalks to and along river for fishing access, interpretive displays. (ADNR)

14 Habitat Restoration — $50,000
Contribution toward project to restore and protect severely damaged riparian habitat at Riverbend Campground. (ADF&G)

15 Soldotna Creek Park — $300,000
Restoration of heavily damaged park at Soldotna Creek. Includes elevated grate walk, vegetated biogrid, rootwad installation, bank revegetation. (ADF&G)

16 Morgan's Landing Access — $50,0
Ladders and boardwalks to and along river for fishing access, interpretive displays. (ADNR)

17 Bing's Landing Access — $200,000
Ladders and boardwalks to and along river for fishing access, interpretive displays. (ADNR)

18 Private Waterfront Projects — $60,000
Small-scale demonstration projects, restoration and protection of riparian habitat on Kenai River frontage parcels using elevated walks, bio-engineering, revegetation, with monitoring. (ADF&G)

19 Public Lands Protection — $250,000
Restoration of public riverbank damaged by use: Endicott sonar site, Kenai Keys site, Slikok Park, Centennial Park, the Sportsman's Lodge site, Ciechanski, and various campsites. (ADF&G)

20 Coal Creek Moorage — $260,000
53 acres located at the confluence of Coal Creek and Kasilof River. Offer accepted.

21 Cooper Parcel — $ 48,000
The Ninilchik River flows through this 20 acre parcel two miles upstream from mouth. Offer under consideration.

22 Tulin Parcel — $1,200,000
220 acres with 3/4 mile of shoreline and 1/4 mile along Diamond Creek. Acquisition complete.

23 Overlook Park — $244,0
97 acres just below scenic overlook, with 3/4 mile o. shoreline near tidal pools. Offer under consideration.

24 Kachemak Bay State Park — $7,500,000
Provided partial funding of $22 million package to acquire 23,800 acres of park inholdings. Acquisition complete. Criminal fund provided another $7 million and state's settlement with Alyeska provided $7.5 million.

Legend

Exxon Civil *(Trustee Council projects)*

28 *habitat protection*

149 *community/subsistence*

Salmon, seabird, harbor seal and clam research projects

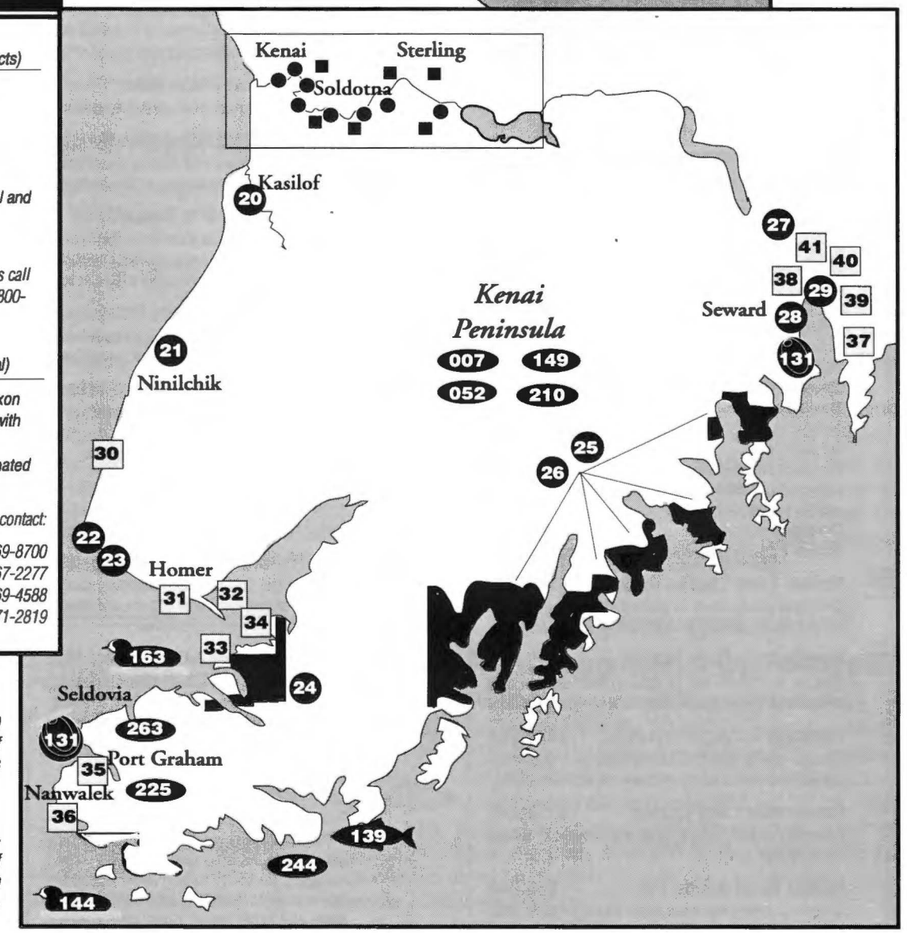
For more information on these projects call the Restoration Office at 278-8012 or 800-478-7745.

Exxon Criminal *(State and Federal)*

6 *Each project funded by the Exxon criminal settlement is marked with gray shaded squares. The agency responsible for each project is designated at the end of the project description.*

For more information on these projects contact:

ADNR (Division of Parks)	269-8700
ADF&G (Habitat Division)	267-2277
DCRA	269-4588
USFS	271-2819



25 English Bay
Possible purchase of 33,000 acres along the south shore of the Kenai Peninsula. Discussions ongoing.

26 Port Graham
Possible conservation easements and purchase of 46,170 acres along the south shore of the Kenai Peninsula. Discussions ongoing.

27 Grouse Lake — $211,000
64 acre recreational site along western shore of Grouse Lake. Acquistion complete.

28 Lowell Point — $531,000
19.4 acres includes 700 feet of shoreline popular for hiking, kayaking, beachcombing and fishing. Offer under review.

29 Alaska SeaLife Center — $24,900,00
Partial funding of this $50.5 million center in Seward, due to open in 1998. Also $12.5 million from state criminal funds.

30 Halibut Campground — $300,000
New 20-unit campground in the Anchor River area. (ADNR)

31 Beluga Slough Trail — $300,000
Trail construction for wildlife viewing, interpretation, benches in Homer slough. (ADNR)

32 *Mud Bay Boardwalk* — *$150,600*
Construct boardwalk and viewing decks on Mud Bay at base of Homer Spit. (ADNR)

Continued on Page 6

Trampling of the river banks due to fishing pressure results in erosion and loss of habitat.

Habitat Protection and Recreation Projects, continued

33 Kachemak Bay State Park Improvements *(ADNR)*

Campsites ***$60,000***
21 new campsites throughout the park with tent platforms, food caches, fire rings and toilets.

Public Use Cabins ***$200,000***
5 new public use cabins for Halibut Cove, Leisure Lake, Moose Valley, Sadie Cove.

Trail System ***$310,000***
Construct hiking trails in Kachemak Bay State Park.

Mooring Buoys ***$20,000***
New buoys in Tutka, China Poot, Mallard Bays and Halibut Cove areas.

Grewingk Creek Bridge ***$100,000***
Suspension bridge to link popular areas of the park and the trail system.

Cabin Acquisitions ***$350,000***
Acquire 5 private cabins suitable for public use.

34 Halibut Cove Lagoon Dock $190,000
Construct public dock in Halibut Cove for access to Kachemak Bay State Park. (ADNR)

35 Port Graham Coho Project $438,800
Restore the natural run of coho in Port Graham area stream to improve subsistence harvest. (DCRA)

36 Nanwalek Sockeye Project $424,000
Sockeye salmon project on English Bay River provides a subsistence resource and restores a natural run. (DCRA)

37 Resurrection Bay Cabins $159,000
Construct cabins, buoys, trails and latrines in Thumb Cove. (ADNR)

38 Caines Head Alpine Trail $50,000
Construct hiking trail from North Beach to alpine area. (ADNR)

39 Resurrection Bay Trail $200,000
Develop day use parking, beach trailhead and interpretive exhibits. Requires acquistion of 20 acres and is subject to negotiation with landowners. (ADNR)

40 Interpretive Displays $40,000
Construct interpretive exhibits at Kenai Fjords Visitor Center and at SeaLife Center. (ADNR)

41 Darling Parcel $35,000
99 acre parcel along the Snow River in the Chugach National Forest. Acquisition complete. (USFS)

Science, Subsistence and Archaeology

The following symbols represent science, subsistence and archaeology projects funded by the Trustee Council from Exxon civil funds. The numbers are the actual file numbers for each of the projects.

007 Archaeological Site Monitoring
Monitoring of archaeological sites on public land injured by vandalism and oiling.

052 Community Involvement/Traditional Ecological Knowledge
Community facilitators in Port Graham, Nanwalek, Seldovia, Seward and six other communities in spill region serve as liaisons between the Trustee Council, researchers, and communities.

131 Clam Restoration
Pilot project to establish subsistence clam populations near Native villages in the oil spill region. The Qutekcak hatchery in Seward is rearing littleneck clams to be seeded near Nanwalek and Port Graham. Success could lead to similar clam seeding near other communities.

139 Port Dick Creek Restoration
Port Dick Creek restoration will increase spawning habitat to strengthen native salmon stocks.

144 Common Murre Population Monitoring
Common murres were hit hard by the oil spill. This project provides information about their recovery by counting murres at Barren Islands.

149 Archaeological Site Stewardship
Provides training and coordination for volunteers in Port Graham and Nanwalek to monitor vandalized sites in the oil spill area. Vandalism was a serious problem after the spill. Long term protection and restoration will be most successful if undertaken by local people.

163 APEX - Alaska Predator Ecosystem Experiment
This project compares reproductive abilities and diets of seabirds in Prince William Sound with similar data from Cook Inlet, considered a more suitable food environment.

180 Kenai Habitat Restoration/ Recreation Enhancement
Approximately 19 miles of the Kenai River's 166 miles of shoreline have serious habi loss. Public lands have 5.4 miles of degraded shoreline. This 3-year project restores and protect ssalmon habitat on public lands.

210 Youth Area Watch
Involves local youth with ongoing restoration projects, giving them the skill and knowledge to participate in restoration activities now and in the future.

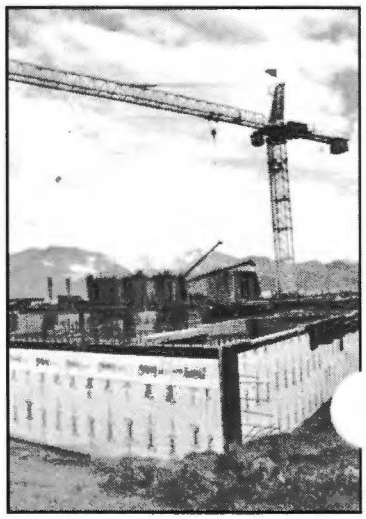
225 Port Graham Pink Salmon Subsistence Project
Enhances the Port Graham hatchery's ability to produce pink salmon for subsistence purposes. Because local runs of coho and sockeye salmon are at low levels, subsistence users are relying more on pink salmon.

244 Community Based Harbor Seal Management
Biological sampling of harbor seals is being done in Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet. Village technicians in Port Graham, Seldovia, Nanwalek and six other communities are trained by the Harbor Seal Commission to collect samples for analysis.

255 Kenai River Sockeye Genetics
Five-year project identified genetic differences in Cook Inlet sockeye salmon. Information provided by this project is being used by fisheries managers to modify fishing areas and openings in order to improve management of Kenai River and other Upper Cook Inlet sockeye salmon stocks.

258 Sockeye Salmon Overescapement
Four-year project has produced scientific evidence to help evaluate the effects of overescapement.

263 Assessment, Protection, Enhancement of Salmon Streams
Provides inventory and assessment of four major salmon streams in Lower Cook Inlet with intent to improve habitat for better spawning success.



Construction of the Alaska SeaLife Center in Seward got underway this summer with opening scheduled for May 1998.

Researchers save eight in rescues at sea

Science came to the rescue twice this summer when U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service researchers on Trustee-funded APEX projects responded to mayday calls, saving eight people from disaster at sea.

On June 17, John Maniscalco and Bill Ostrand were collecting data from a USFWS vessel in Fish Bay off Port Fidalgo in Prince William Sound. They monitored a mayday from the *Wind Song* which was on fire near Goose Island, about 15 nautical miles away.

Maniscalco and Ostrand were the first to reach the scene and could see smoke coming from the engine room of the 40-foot wooden boat. Four people were on board with two survival suits. All four transferred to the rescue boat.

"About a minute after we moved away, we saw flames beginning to shoot out of the engine room and the entire boat engulfed in smoke," they said in a written report on the incident. "The *Wind Song* sank about an hour later."

The *Tiglax*, another USFWS vessel, was doing hydroacoustic studies July 25 near Chisik Island in Cook Inlet when researchers heard a mayday from a 20-foot Bayliner taking on water nearby. The caller reported his position as five miles north of Chisik Island before transmissions abruptly stopped, said John Piatt, lead researcher aboard the *Tiglax*.

The ADF&G vessel *Pendalus* was north of Chisik and did not see the vessel. On a hunch, *Tiglax* skipper Kevin Bell turned south toward Homer instead of north. The crew eventually spotted the capsized vessel bobbing in the waves about three miles away.

"When we got there, we found two adults and two children, wet and trying desperately to stay on the hull," Piatt said. "They're just darn lucky we happened to be in the area and then searched in the right direction." They had lifejackets but no survival suits.

The crew launched a Zodiak from the deck of the 125-foot *Tiglax* and quickly rescued all four. Piatt credited the crew for spotting the boat from so far away. A Coast Guard C-130 flew between the capsized boat and the *Tiglax* without spotting the vessel, he said.

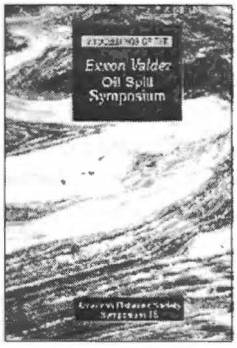
Comprehensive book on spill injuries published

A new book documenting the injuries caused by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill has just been released providing the most comprehensive collection of Trustee-funded scientific papers published to date on the spill.

The *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Symposium Proceedings contains 61 scientific papers originally presented at a 1993 symposium organized by the Trustee Council. The volume is 996 pages and was edited by Bob Spies, Bruce Wright, Stanley (Jeep) Rice, and Doug Wolfe.

More than 150 authors contributed to the book and another 100 peer reviewers evaluated the sci-entific papers, making it a significant record of effort to determine the extent of the inuries caused by the spill.

Publication costs were partially underwritten by the Trustee Council to allow a lower sale price for this volume.



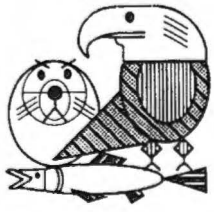
This book can be purchased by contacting the American Fisheries Society, Publication Fulfillment, P.O. Box 1020, Sewickley, PA 15143, phone: (412) 741-5700, fax: (414)741-0609. The cost is $35 for the book plus $4 for shipping inside the U.S. or $6 for shipping outside of the U.S.

Join the PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP

The *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council is seeking nominations for members of the PAG

The term for all 17 members of the Public Advisory Group will end soon. Nominations for membership will be accepted until the close of business on Monday, October 14, 1996. The PAG consists of 5 members selected from the public at large and 1 member representing each of the following user groups. Nominations are being sought for all categories.

- aquaculture
- commercial fishing
- commercial tourism
- environmental
- conservation
- forest products
- local government
- native landowners
- recreation users
- sport hunting/fishing
- subsistence
- science/academic



For more information, contact the Trustee Council Restoration Office at 907-278-8012 or 800-478-7745.

Kodiak taxpayers get relief through refuge land purchase

Taxpayers in the Kodiak Island Borough received an unexpected bonus from the sale of Native corporation land to the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. The Trustee-funded habitat protection program returned 109,000 acres of Native-owned land to the refuge in 1995.

In July, Refuge Manager Jay Bellinger presented the borough with a check for $240,000 in lieu of taxes on the newly acquired land, even though the land was not taxed under Native ownership.

Federal law requires the payment in lieu of taxes when the federal government acquires land from private sources. The borough will receive similar checks each year from now on, Bellinger said.

"And the amount is only going to increase as more land is added to the refuge," he said. "This is a real boon to the borough out here and will take the pressure off the taxpayers."

This year's payment was calculated using three-fourths of one percent of the fair market value for the land.

Borough Mayor Jerome Selby said the check was a pleasant surprise that proves the land sales were a win-win situation for everyone.

Advisory group hosts town meetings on lower peninsula

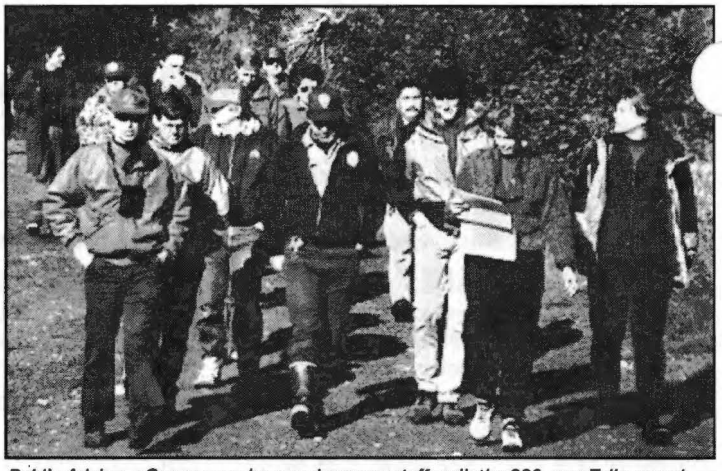
Residents of Seldovia told members of the Public Advisory Group (PAG) to continue long-term funding of science in the spill area to provide a foundation for better management of all species in the North Pacific.

In Homer, city planners asked for advice on how to apply for Council funding to re-establish tidal flushing on the mud flats near Mariner Park at the base of Homer Spit.

Residents of Port Graham hosted a potlatch luncheon, complete with young dancers, and asked questions about the habitat protection program and the process for funding restoration projects.

PAG members visited the lower Cook Inlet region September 18-19 to hear directly from those residents most affected by the oil spill. Last year, the group traveled to Prince William Sound and hosted meetings in Valdez and Chenega Bay.

A better understanding of the marine environment will help protect fisheries and wildlife and help maintain Alaska's commerical fishing and tourism industries, Seldovia residents said. One former commercial fisherman asked that the Council consider establishing a permanent fund to continue the scientific studies indefinitely



Public Advisory Group members and agency staff walk the 220-acre Tulin parcel near Homer. The bluff property was recently acquired by the Trustee Council.

Executive Director Molly McCammon reminded residents that Trustees are creating areserve of approximately $150 million (including interest) and continuous financial support for science is one possible use for that fund.

Natural flushing of the mud flats on the east side of the Homer Spit has been non-existent since a 1994 storm closed a vital channel. City Council member Jack Cushing told the PAG that without the flushing, the area will become stagnant and the natural intertidal habitat will suffer.

Trustee Council Meeting
Tuesday, October 15
2 p.m.

The EVOS Trustee Council will meet for approximately two hours via teleconference, primarily to discuss the Small Parcel habitat protection program.

The public is invited to participate in Anchorage at 645 G Street, 4th Floor Conference Rm or in Juneau at the US Forest Service Conference Room, Federal Building, Room 541A. For information on how to participate from other locations contact Rebecca or Cherri at 278-8012.

Restoration Office
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