

**Public Comment on
Work Plan**



PUBLIC COMMENT RECEIVED FY 97 DRAFT WORK PLAN

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE:

97115 Sound Waste Management Plan

97166 Herring Natal Habitats

97188 Otolith Thermal Mass Marking

97210 Youth Area Watch

97223 Publication of Sea Otter Data

97244 Community-Based Harbor Seal Sampling

97245 Community-Based Harbor Seal Research

97254 Delight/Desire Lakes Restoration

97259 Coghill Lake Restoration

97276 Chignik Lake Access Road

Various Subsistence projects

97115 Sound Waste Management Plan

97229 Cordova Solid Waste Disposal

97230 Valdez Duck Flats Restoration

97275 Rural Development Applied Research

97281 Habitat Improvement/Forestry Workshops

Various Subsistence projects

SUBMITTED WRITTEN COMMENTS:

City of Valdez

Chenega Bay IRA Council

Cordova District Fishermen United

Cordova District Fishermen United

Frances Evanson, Cordova

Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission

Robert Hoffman, Marine Mammal Commission, Washington, DC

Donald Siniff, University of Minnesota

Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission (proposer)

Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission (proposer)

Nathan and Virginia Wise, Homer

John Wise (no address)

Thomas M. Buchanan, Seward

Perry Buchanan, Seward

Cordova District Fishermen United

Chignik Lake Village Council (proposer)

Native Village of Eyak Tribal Council

Copper River/PWS Native Fishermen's Association

Tatitlek Village IRA Council

TESTIFIED AT PUBLIC HEARING:

James Winchester, PWS Econ. Development Council (proposer)

George Keeney, Public Works Director, Cordova

George Keeney, Public Works Director, Cordova

James Winchester, PWS Econ. Development Council (proposer)

Karen Goodberlet, Valdez

Gordon Pullar, University of Alaska Fairbanks (proposer)

Riki Ott, Cordova (proposer)

Native Village of Eyak Tribal Council

NATURE OF COMMENTS:

Support (resolution and letter)

Support

Support, including hydroacoustics

Support

Support

Support

Support

Support

Support

Support

Support

Support

Support

Support

Support continue, not closeout

Support

Support

Support

Support

Support

Support

Support

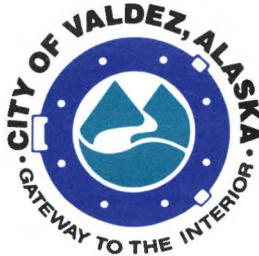
Support

Concerned about pollution there

Support

Support

Support



*Sandra
Comm*

RECEIVED
AUG 12 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

August 6, 1996

Ms. Molly McHammond
Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Ms. McHammond:

The City of Valdez would like to reiterate its support for the full funding of the EnVironmental Operation Station and the Used Oil management system included in the Sound Waste Management Plan (SWMP) proposal. This project will reduce the chronic pollution in Prince William Sound and make the communities of Prince William Sound better places to live. This project fits the goals of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council and the City of Valdez.

If you have any further questions or comments, please do not hesitate to contact William L. Wilcox, Director of Public Works.

Sincerely,

John Harris
City of Valdez Mayor

H:\ENG\DATA\96-08\SWMP.801

CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA

RESOLUTION NO. 96-26

97115
RECEIVED
FEB 23 1996
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA, TO ENCOURAGE THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL TO FUND THE ENVIRONMENTAL OPERATION STATION THROUGH THE SOUND WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (SWMP)

WHEREAS, the City of Valdez has worked cooperatively with the Cities of Cordova and Whittier, Village of Chenega, Village of Tatitlek and the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council on the Sound Waste Management Program (SWMP); and

WHEREAS, the Sound Waste Management Program was funded by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) trustees in 1995; and

WHEREAS, these communities have problems identified in the Sound Waste Management Plan such as municipal solid waste, used oil, oily waste, and household hazardous waste; and

WHEREAS, all communities participating in the Sound Waste Management Plan could use additional equipment and space to centralize the collection of waste oil, oily waste, household hazardous waste, and recyclable material; and

WHEREAS, the City of Valdez would like to consolidate all waste handling at the Baler Facility with other collection stations around town to allow ease of participation by the citizens; and

WHEREAS, the Sound Waste Management Plan members have developed a proposal to construct a Environmental Operations Station in each of the communities; and

WHEREAS, members of the Sound Waste Management Plan committee have worked with the EVOS staff to submit a proposal to the EVOS trustees for funding of the Environmental Operation Stations; and

WHEREAS, EVOS has asked for a resolution of support for the proposal and a commitment to operate the Environmental Operations Station after it is completed.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA, that:

SECTION 1. The Valdez City Council of the City of Valdez encourages EVOS to fund the Environmental Operation Station to help improve the waste management

practices throughout Prince William Sound.

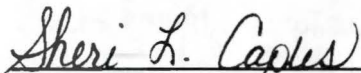
SECTION 2. The City of Valdez will own and operate the Environmental Operation Station located in Valdez.

PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA, this 20th day of February, 1996.

CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA


John L. Harris, Mayor

ATTEST:


Sheri L. Caples, CMC, City Clerk

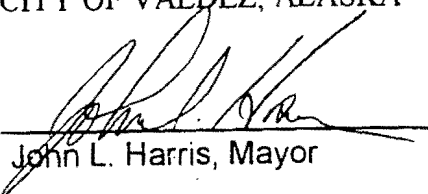


practices throughout Prince William Sound.

SECTION 2. The City of Valdez will own and operate the Environmental Operation Station located in Valdez.

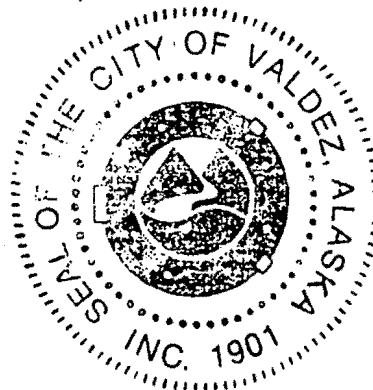
PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA, this 20th day of February, 1996.

CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA


John L. Harris, Mayor

ATTEST:


Sheri L. Caples, CMC, City Clerk



CHENEGA BAY IRA COUNCIL

P.O. Box 8079 Chenega Bay, Alaska 99574-8079 Phone (907) 573-5132 Fax (907) 573-5120

July 29, 1996

Molly McCammon
Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Molly,

This letter is in reference to recent correspondence from James Winchester, Executive Director ; Prince William Sound Economic Development Council dated 7/25/96.

As you know, this western part of Prince William Sound surrounding the Community of Chenega is one of the richest in the sound.

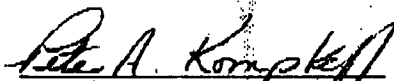
Due to the amount of commercial fishing and charter services coming to this area, we of the Chenega Bay IRA Council support the SOUND WASTE MANAGEMENT PROJECT (SWMP) Submitted by the PWSEDC.

Through this SWMP proposal bilge water vacuuming service will be added to a service to all the marine traffic entering Chenega thus eliminating oil, gas and diesel pollutants from entering the water near our oyster farm.


We thank you for considering funding for the SWMP Proposal.

Sincerely,
CHENEGA BAY IRA COUNCIL

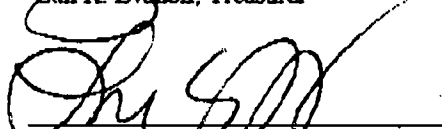
Donald P. Kompkoff, Sr. President


Pete A. Kompkoff, Jr. Vice-President


Carol Ann Kompkoff, Secretary


Mike Eleshansky, member


Gail K. Evanoff, Treasurer


Larry Evanoff, Tribal Administrator

cc:file



Cordova District Fishermen United

97166
P.O. Box 939
Cordova, Alaska 99574
(907) 424-3447 FAX (907) 424-3430

July 15, 1996

Molly McGammon, Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 G Street, Ste. 401
Anchorage, AK 99501

RECEIVED
JUL 19 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Reference: Please Fund Project 97166

Dear Ms. McGammon:

After the collapse of the Prince William Sound (PWS) herring population in 1993, the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council funded the herring natal habitats project (97166). The goals of this project have been to monitor recovery of PWS herring which was injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill and to aid in its restoration through improved management of human usage. The herring natal habitats project has accomplished this by providing accurate and precise estimates of the biomass of herring spawning within PWS. In addition, this project funds development of hydroacoustic assessment techniques that may provide a similar level of accuracy and precision at a lower cost.

In 1994, the Alaska Board of Fisheries established a threshold of 22,000 tons below which a commercial herring harvest would not occur in PWS. Eliminating harvest below the threshold is expected to reduce the risk of population collapse and increase the long-term productivity of the resource. The success of threshold management strategies is highly dependent on the accuracy of population estimates. Without project 97166, ADFG's only other established measure of spawning population biomass is from aerial surveys. Peak biomass estimated from aerial surveys may represent a fraction of total biomass because migrations to and from the spawning grounds are spread over time and because poor weather often reduces visibility during surveys. Clearly, management precision will be reduced if the greater level of accuracy and precision provided by the spawn deposition biomass estimates is not available. A reduction in management precision when the population is near the threshold may lead to inappropriate harvest levels causing, in turn, a delay in resource recovery. Management of human use is the most direct action that can be taken to effect recovery of a depressed resource.

CDFU provided funding for the purchase of hydroacoustic equipment for use by ADFG and the PWS Science Center in assessing herring biomass in PWS. Project 97166 provides funding needed to transition from spawn deposition to acoustic biomass assessments. Several years of overlap in the use of acoustic and spawn deposition assessments is needed to adequately compare the two techniques and develop a link between the two biomass time series. At present, we have acoustic biomass estimates for herring spawning in the northern Montague Island area during 1995 and 1996. The 1995 acoustic estimate corresponded fairly well with the spawn deposition estimate for the same area. The data from the 1996 surveys is not yet available, however, it is likely that there will not be good correspondence between the two estimates. This is because many of the fish had already moved into shallow water to spawn at the time the acoustic survey was conducted. Several years of experience is needed to develop an adequate understanding of the variations in weather conditions and fish behavior that affect the practicality of acoustic assessments on pre-spawning fish.

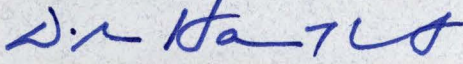
Molly McGammon
July 15, 1996
page 2 of 2

The herring disease project (97162) relies on age-specific abundance estimates provided by herring natal habitats to track changes in mortality associated with ichthyophonus and viral hemorrhagic septicemia. Dr. Gary Marty is presently working on a proposal to the National Science Foundation to continue tracking disease related mortality. These results will be used to derive variable natural mortality estimates and ultimately refine our biomass forecasts. Little will be gained from this effort if the precision and accuracy of our biomass estimates is reduced to the point that we cannot detect interannual changes in age-specific natural mortality.

In summary, we feel that project 97166 is needed to adequately monitor recovery of a resource damaged by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. This is particularly true now because the resource is near the minimum threshold for commercial harvest. Project 97166 will also provide for development of acoustic biomass assessment techniques applied to pre-spawning herring in PWS. An orderly transition from spawn deposition to acoustic assessments is needed to adequately monitor resource recovery.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at 907-424-3447. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,
CORDOVA DISTRICT FISHERMEN UNITED


Dorne Hawxhurst, Executive Director



Cordova District Fishermen United

971 88

P.O. Box 939

Cordova, Alaska 99574

(907) 424-3447 FAX (907) 424-3430

July 16, 1996

Molly McGammon, Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 G Street, Ste. 401
Anchorage, AK 99501

RECEIVED
JUL 19 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Reference: Please Fully Fund the Otolith Recovery Project

Dear Ms. McGammon:

Cordova District Fishermen United wishes to voice its support for establishing an otolith reading laboratory in Cordova. This project was designed to replace the coded wire tag project by using a non-intrusive mark that cannot be shed. It will not affect the ability of a fish to return to its release site and can be applied to 100% of the fish released at a hatchery. The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council spent over \$500,000 to have equipment purchased and installed at all of the Prince William Sound pink salmon hatcheries in order to apply otolith marks. We understand that the marks were applied and that readers in Juneau were able to easily distinguish between hatchery marked fish and wild fish in blind tests done this spring. Otoliths examined in Cordova will do two things: provide timely information to fishery managers and provide employment in a fisheries related industry in Cordova which was severely impacted by the oil spill.

As you know, coded wire tagged fish carry a visible external mark as an adipose clip. These marked fish are scanned with a magnetic tag detector for the presence of a tag and the resulting mark to tag ratio is used for preliminary stock composition in the commercial fishery. Otolith marked fish carry no such visible mark, thus the only way to make a determination as to the fish's origin is to dissect and examine the otolith. The current procedure requires the otoliths to be sent to Juneau to be examined creating several problems. Sending otoliths to Juneau would mean several days after a fishery closure before the results will be available to fishery managers in Cordova. Managers often must make decisions regarding opening commercial common property fisheries within hours after a previous fishery.

Otolith reading in Juneau will not be timely enough to help those managers. Added weather complications that often occur in Juneau (preventing jet aircraft from landing) could further delay this fishery information. In order to manage the rapid pace of the mixed stock pink fisheries in Prince William Sound, otoliths must be read in Cordova.

Reading otoliths in Cordova not only makes sense from a fisheries management point of view, but also from an economic point of view. The otolith recovery project will initially employ eight people on a seasonal basis in Cordova. If otoliths are sent to Juneau for examination, the employment figure in Cordova will be reduced to four. Otoliths examined in Cordova would also save the shipping costs. Cordova was impacted at a much higher degree than Juneau from the oil spill and needs all the economic stimulus available.

Apparently, in the initial planning process for the otolith project, some of the equipment needed to process and read otoliths was inadvertently left out of the budgets. Last year's annual budget only included one

Molly McGammon
July 16, 1996
page 2 of 2

compound microscope. One complete otolith reading station requires a grinder, a dissecting microscope, a compound microscope and computer equipment.

Initially, two stations will be required to read otoliths in Cordova. We at CDFU request that you fund the purchase of the needed equipment to establish an otolith laboratory in Cordova. It seems that after spending such a large sum of money on equipment to apply the marks, spending \$20,000 now to insure that the marks can be read and utilized for management in a timely fashion makes good sense.

It is our understanding that your preliminary recommendations to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council does not include a budget that will allow the otolith project to purchase the necessary microscopes and grinders to prepare and read otoliths in Cordova. We acknowledge the many demands being made on the Trustee Council to fund the various EVOS projects, but we at CDFU feel that the otolith project is very important and a one time expense for equipment purchase is well justified.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at 907-424-3447. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,
CORDOVA DISTRICT FISHERMEN UNITED


Dorne Hawxhurst, Executive Director

96/97210 1215

P. O. Box BSW
Cordova, AK 99574
April 18, 1996

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

RECEIVED
APR 26 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Ms. McCammon:

Our family continues to enjoy reading the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Newsletters and Reports.

I am writing on behalf of our family to thank the Council for supporting the Youth Area Watch.

Our son, a ninth grader with the Chugach School District, participated in this program this school year. He gained practical hands-on science experience with many aspects of the PWS ecosystem including the pristane mussel study, seal necropsy, ocean water chemistry, salmon marking, herring studies, meteorology and more. We were astounded by the in depth studies, Mr. Mel Henning, Chugach District Youth Area Watch Co-ordinator had arranged for the students.

Our son, Even, has collected mussels for two years prior to YAW but this year he can knowledgeably explain the pristane study with many of its ramifications on the health status of the PWS.

Besides the actual science, the students learned of career options in science, the interrelationship of man and the PWS and the fellowship of students working together to accomplish specific tasks, as well as, learning to respect each individual's unique skills and knowledge.
Thank you!

Sincerely,

Frances A. Evanson

Mrs. Frances Evanson

97223

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION
1825 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W. #512
WASHINGTON, DC 20009

16 May 1996

RECEIVED
MAY 20 1996

Ms. Molly McCammon
Anchorage Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Ms. McCammon:

Dr. Charles Monnett sent me a copy of a proposal (#97223) that he and Dr. Lisa Rotterman have submitted to your office for funding consideration. The proposal seeks funds to complete and publish the results of analyses of data on sea otter distribution, abundance, movements, survival, and reproduction collected before, during, and after the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.

The proposal indicates that the investigators began intensive studies of sea otters in Prince William Sound in May 1984 and that, following the grounding of the *Exxon Valdez* in March 1989, they were funded as part of the damage assessment program to collect data needed to assess the immediate and long-term effects of the oil spill on the Prince William Sound sea otter population. It indicates that funding for the EVOS-related field studies was terminated in November 1991 and that no funding was provided to complete the data analyses and publish the study results.

It is evident from the proposal that more detailed assessment and comparison of data collected by the investigators before, during, and after the oil spill likely would provide a much better picture than currently is available of how the Prince William Sound sea otter population was affected by and is recovering from the spill. It also would provide additional information and insight into the effectiveness of efforts to capture, clean, rehabilitate, and release oiled sea otters. From the descriptions of the unpublished data described in the proposal, it would appear that the data analyses and publications proposed would lead to better understanding and documentation of both the immediate and long-term effects of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill on sea otters and their habitat in Prince William Sound. For those reasons, I think it would be highly desirable to have the data analyses and publications done as proposed.

The copy of the proposal sent to me did not include a budget justification. Therefore, I cannot comment on whether the requested funding may be high, low, or about right to do what is proposed. Also, it is not clear whether Drs. Monnett and Rotterman plan to submit manuscripts to you or others for review and comment before they are submitted to peer-reviewed journals for publication. In my view, the value of the publications might

be enhanced by ensuring that they are reviewed, before publication, by other individuals with first-hand knowledge and expertise regarding sea otter population dynamics and the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Reviewers selected by journals may or may not have the required expertise. Therefore, if the funding request is judged reasonable, you may want to consider requiring that Drs. Monnett and Rotterman identify and provide the manuscripts to relevant experts for peer review before they are submitted to journals for publication.

I hope that these comments are helpful. If you have questions about any of them, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,



Robert J. Hofman, Ph.D.
Scientific Program Director

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Twin Cities Campus

Department of Ecology, Evolution
and Behavior

College of Biological Sciences

100 Ecology Building
1987 Upper Buford Circle
St. Paul, MN 55108

612-625-5700
Fax: 612-624-6777

97223
RECEIVED
MAY 20 1996

15 May 1996

Ms. Molly McCammon
Anchorage Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

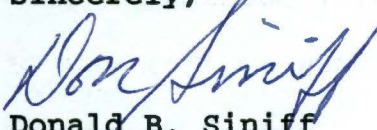
Dear Ms. McCammon:

This letter is in response to a proposal submitted by Lisa Rotterman and Chuck Monnett to the Anchorage Restoration Office under the BAA No. 52ANF600073, entitled Integration and Publication of Pre- and Post-spill Data on the Sea Otter Reproduction, Survival, Development, and Health. For your information, I was involved with the Exxon Valdez event as a scientific advisor, to both the federal and state governments for several years after the spill but since then have been inactive in the restoration process. Further, I conducted research in Prince William Sound prior to the spill.

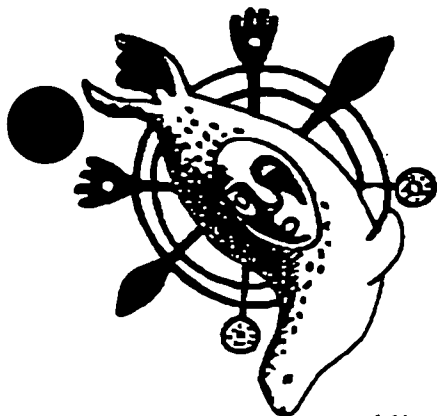
The proposal referenced above will go a long way in pulling together data that are available, and would be extremely important should another oil spill occur. The publications that Drs. Rotterman and Monnett are proposing to produce from the funds requested I feel are extremely important to our understanding of the effects of the spill on the sea otter population, to answer questions that may arise about the recovery process, as well as to help with future questions should another oil spill event occur. The funds they are requesting are very modest compared to the benefits that will be coming from this work. As I have interpreted some of the recent focus that the Trustee Council has recommended, publication of past research endeavors is a high priority and clearly this proposal falls within that category. At this point, it would seem immaterial to suggest that these data should have been published under previous funding as obviously this did not occur; these data and these publications are much needed as we consider future decisions that will be made and future events that may occur.

I would be happy to provide a further input if you or the trustees feel that it would be appropriate. I can be contacted by e-mail at siniff@ecology.umn.edu. Thanks for considering this important proposal. I hope the Trustee Council is able to fund this work.

Sincerely,



Donald B. Siniff
Professor
Ecology, Evolution and Behavior Dept.



ALASKA NATIVE HARBOR SEAL COMMISSION

Public Advisory Group
EVOS Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 G Street Suite 401
Anchorage, Ak 99501-3451

June 5, 1996

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Cook Inlet Region
Flore Lekanof
Aleutian/Pribilof
Mitch Simeonoff
Kodiak Region

Dear PAG members,

I am writing in behalf of the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission in regards to Project # 97244: Community Based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling.

Over the course of the past few years the Trustee Council has funded several workshops to bring Community Representatives together to discuss how Native Hunters can help the Restoration efforts for the Harbor Seal, one of the most commonly used subsistence resources.

One way the hunters have been directly involved, is by supplying the scientist with fresh samples from subsistence harvested harbor seals.

This has worked very well, even though it is still a pilot program. We have been able to have an opportunity to discuss the various levels of harbor seal research and results face to face with the scientists involved. 11 hunters have been trained to collect samples and two videos have been produced both of which have been broadcast by ARCS to the outlying villages in Alaska. Through this program the villages have been linked with the best marine mammal biologists in the State and the hunters are getting scientific technical training in what they already do well.

I wish to express my gratitude in behalf of the ANHSC to the Trustee Council for funding this program and I look forward to expanding this program to the other spill impacted villages which have been out of the State-wide biosampling loop. With funding at the proposed level more hunters will be trained and the rest of the impacted villages will be served.

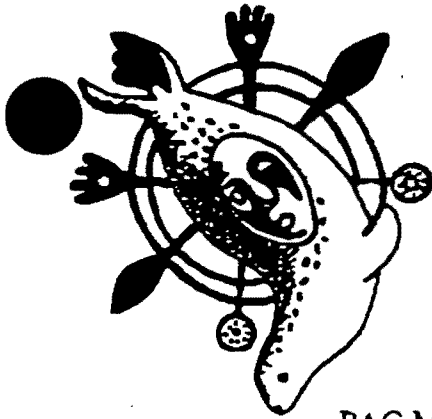
Sincerely,

Monica Riedel

Monica Riedel, Chair, ANHSC
Project Co-Leader, # 97244

P.O. Box 2229 • Cordova, Alaska 99574 • (907) 424-5882 • Fax (907) 424-5883

Conserving and sustaining the harbor seal for our cultural well-being



ALASKA NATIVE HARBOR SEAL COMMISSION

PAG Members
Trustee Council
EVOS Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

June 5, 1996

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Aleutian/Pribilof
Mitch Simeonoff
Kodiak Region

Dear PAG Members and Trustee Council,

I am writing in behalf of Projects #97245-BAA and #97210 Youth Area Watch Project # 97245-BAA Community -Based Harbor Seal Research:

This project idea came directly from a Prince William Sound Seal Hunter. After being involved in previous workshops regarding Harbor Seals, and much discussion on how to blend local traditional knowledge with western science, this project proposal was developed. This project will hire 6 local boats, 2 native hunters per boat, 5 community based data managers and a project leader for a **total of 18 local people**. With a reputable marine mammal biologist to train and further develop the program, this will be a source of fundamental data sets to fully evaluate the winter, spring and fall distribution of harbor seals. It falls within the realm of what the hunters are already doing in the winter months, which is observing the area and looking for seals. The hunters can collect the data sets needed for the restoration efforts for the harbor seal and subsistence.

With the trained data base technicians in the villages the traditional knowledge of the local people can be well documented for local residents by local residents. This will truly leave a legacy in terms of directly involving Native Residents in the restoration process. This will also allow for the development of stewardship values for the future generation in the villages.

I cannot say enough about how great Project #97210 helped transfer subsistence knowledge from elders to the youth. Due to the lack of hunting success because of the declining seal population, through coordinating this program, it directly involved youth with hunters in a planned technical training session. Not only did it allow the training of collecting seal tissue for research, it doubled as a setting for the **transfer of valuable traditional knowledge to the youth from the expert hunters** from their respective areas. I would like to encourage you to expanded this program to the other villages which if funded, will be expanded through the Harbor seal biosampling program.

Sincerely, Monica Riedel, Chair ANHSC

Monica Riedel

P.O. Box 2229 • Cordova, Alaska 99574 • (907) 424-5882 • Fax (907) 424-5883

Conserving and sustaining the harbor seal for our cultural well-being

97254

RECEIVED
JUN 12 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

May 26, 1996

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

Re: Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration Project # 97254

Dear Ms. McCammon:

I am a Lower Cook Inlet seine fisherman who urges your support for Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration Project # 97254. As graphically displayed by the map on the cover of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration 1993 Draft Work Plan, Lower Cook Inlet--especially the outer coast of the Kenai Peninsula--was second only to Prince William Sound in environmental damage suffered as a result of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.

Since the oil spill in 1989, the Lower Cook Inlet has experienced run failures across almost all species of salmon and throughout most of the geographic area--most notably the outer coast of the Kenai Peninsula. Prior to this time, the Lower Cook Inlet supported healthy salmon fisheries that provided economic benefits for the entire region. It is time to bring the area back to its prior health. Fertilization of Delight and Desire Lakes will provide significant movement in that direction by helping to rehabilitate wild stocks of sockeye salmon in Delight and Desire Lakes as well as restore the commercial catch of East Nuka Bay to former levels.

In summary, I urge your support of Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration Project--# 97254. The Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration Project addresses restoration needs in the outer coast of the Kenai Peninsula, which was radically affected by the 1989 spill and, so is clearly within the Trustee Council's mandate. It is a reasonable and viable proposal that is based on sound biology and makes good economic sense.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Nathan A. Wise

LCI Seiner

Nathan & Virginia Wise
1930 East Road, Apt. B
Homer, AK 99603-7305

8
97254

May 26, 1996

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

Re: Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration Project # 97254

Dear Ms. McCammon:

I am a Lower Cook Inlet seine fisherman who urges your support for Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration Project # 97254. As graphically displayed by the map on the cover of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration 1993 Draft Work Plan, Lower Cook Inlet--especially the outer coast of the Kenai Peninsula--was second only to Prince William Sound in environmental damage suffered as a result of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.

Since the oil spill in 1989, the Lower Cook Inlet has experienced run failures across almost all species of salmon and throughout most of the geographic area--most notably the outer coast of the Kenai Peninsula. Prior to this time, the Lower Cook Inlet supported healthy salmon fisheries that provided economic benefits for the entire region. It is time to bring the area back to its prior health. Fertilization of Delight and Desire Lakes will provide significant movement in that direction by helping to rehabilitate wild stocks of sockeye salmon in Delight and Desire Lakes as well as restore the commercial catch of East Nuka Bay to former levels.

In summary, I urge your support of Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration Project--# 97254. The Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration Project addresses restoration needs in the outer coast of the Kenai Peninsula, which was radically affected by the 1989 spill and, so is clearly within the Trustee Council's mandate. It is a reasonable and viable proposal that is based on sound biology and makes good economic sense.

Thank you. John G. Wise

Sincerely,

LCI Seiner



RECEIVED
JUN 6 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

May 26, 1996

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

97254
RECEIVED
JUN 5 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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Thank you.

Sincerely, *Thomas M. Buchanan*

Thomas M. Buchanan

LCI Seiner

T. BUCHANAN
Box 925
SEWARD AK 99664

97254

May 26, 1996

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

Re: Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration Project # 97254

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

Perry D. Buchanan

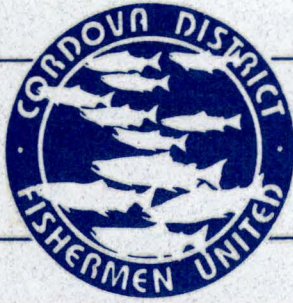
LCI Seiner

P O Box 1306

SEWARD, AK. 99664

RECEIVED
JUN 4 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



Cordova District Fishermen United

97259
P.O. Box 939
Cordova, Alaska 99574
(907) 424-3447 FAX (907) 424-3430

June 24, 1996

Molly McGammon, Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Office
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

RECEIVED
JUN 25 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Reference: Nutrient Enrichment for Coghill Lake

Dear Ms. McGammon:

In 1993, the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill (EVOS) Trustee Council approved the restoration plan (nutrient enrichment) for Coghill Lake to supplant fishery resources damaged by the EVOS. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game, in cooperation with the United States Forest Service, initiated a 5-year nutrient enrichment project. The project plan also called for two years of post-fertilization monitoring to assess lake productivity after the termination of the five-year lake fertilization project.

According to the latest annual report on this project, during the first three years of fertilization, nutrient concentrations and phytoplankton significantly increased, producing a greater biomass of zooplankton. The increase in zooplankton biomass contributed to increased smolt production in 1994 and 1995, an average of 1.4 million, compared to the average of 275,000 before fertilization.

While productivity of Coghill Lake has increased during fertilization, restoring the run is contingent upon obtaining adequate fry recruitment and continued improvement of the zooplankton food base. The plan to restore Coghill Lake sockeye salmon relies on lake fertilization to increase productivity, and attaining adequate numbers of rearing fry. Specifically, the restoration plan is to expand the food base (zooplankton biomass) for sockeye fry and to attain adequate fry recruitment (commensurate with the food base) by achieving the escapement goal of 25,000 through changes in management of the commercial fisheries or by hatchery stocking if the escapement goal is not reached for two consecutive years. Nutrient enrichment is a proven technique to increase a lake's capacity to produce zooplankton for rearing sockeye salmon, which results in greater smolt biomass and higher adult returns.


This summer, the fry from the 30,000 escapement in 1995 (which was the highest since 1989) will be rearing in the lake when the lake is being fertilized. In 1996, Coghill Lake is expected to also receive an escapement of this level, and the fry will be rearing in the lake in 1997 when no fertilization (or post-fertilization monitoring) would occur if the project is terminated. Thus, only one year of lake rearing data at the optimum escapement will be available; this does not provide much confidence that the lake can sustain this level of production and that the lake has been restored according to your project recommendations for continued funding. **We feel that another year of lake fertilization or, at the very least, one year of post-fertilization monitoring is needed to determine if this stock is indeed restored and that the lake can support fry from the optimum escapements of about 25,000 to 30,000 sockeye.**

page 2 of 2

The effects of nutrient enrichment in Coghill Lake to date have been positive, but achieving restoration depends on the system's capability to sustain fry production from adequate escapements. We feel that one year of positive effects on all trophic levels does not constitute complete or satisfactory restoration of this stock. **We request the project be done as planned for five years of fertilization and at least one year of post-fertilization monitoring.**

If you have any questions or need additional information concerning CDFU's interest in the ongoing viability of this project, please do not hesitate to contact us any time. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,
CORDOVA DISTRICT FISHERMEN UNITED


Dorne Hawxhurst, Executive Director

cc: Cordova ADFG

97276

Chignik Lake Village Council
P.O. Box 33
Chignik Lake, Ak. 99548
(907)845-2212 PHONE
(907)845-2217 FAX

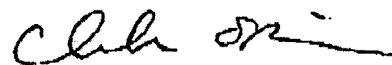
June 4, 1996

Molly McCammon, Exxon Valdez Oilspill Trustee Council,
Martha Vlasoff, Community Involvement Coordinator,

The Chignik Lake Village Council and residents of Chignik Lake give full support to the proposal on the road project to Portage at Dorner Bay.

The residents at Chignik Lake rely on subsistence. It would help our lively hood a great deal to get this road for easier access to the subsistence clamming grounds.

Sincerely,



Charles O'Domin,
Vice-President



Nana Kalmakoff,
Secretary/Treasurer

The Native Village of Eyak Tribal Council

P.O. Box 1388

Cordova, Alaska 99574-1388

(907) 424-7738 • Fax (907) 424-7739

June 2, 1996

Molly McCammon
Executive Director
Exxon Valez Oil Spill Council
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Molly

The Native Village of Eyak would like to express their support for the projects that were submitted by the oil spill impacted communities. These projects are very important, because they have been proposed by the communities and will have direct impact on the restoration of subsistence resources.

- 97052 Community Involvement/Traditional Ecological Knowledge
- 97127 Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release
- 97131 Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration
- 97210 Youth Area Watch
- 97214 Documentary on Subsistence Harbor Seal Hunting in PWS
- 97220 Eastern PWS Wildstock Salmon Habitat Restoration
- 97222 Chenega Bay Habitat Enhancement (Stream 667 Fish Pass)
- 97225 Port Graham Pink Salmon Subsistence Project
- 97244 Community-Based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling
- 97245 BAA Community-Based Harbor Seal Research
- 97247 Kametlook River Coho Salmon Subsistence Project
- 97256 Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Columbia Lake
- 97256 Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Solf Lake
- 97260 Reduction and Cleanup of Marine Pollution in Port Graham
- 97261 Port Graham Landowners Resource Ethic and Stewardship Subsistence
- 97262 Shoreline Inventory, and Protection and Enhancement of Shorelines on Port Graham Corporation Lands
- 97263 Assessment, Protection and Enhancement of Salmon Streams on Port Graham Corporation Lands
- 97264 Inventory, Assessment, Protection & Enhancement of Wetlands & Riparian Areas on Port Graham Corporation Lands
- 97265 Subsistence Enhancement on Port Graham Corporation Unplands Planting Willows for Moose Browse
- 97267 Port Graham Floating Skiff Dock for Subsistence Harvesters
- 97268 Funding for Educational Harvest Trips, Port Graham
- 97272 Chenega Chinook Release Program
- 97277 Archaeological Repository and Cultural Facility in Chenega Bay
- 97281 Habitat Improvement Through Redesigned Forest Workshops
- 97282 Sea Otter Population Monitoring
- 97283 Native Village of Eyak: Cordova Beach Cleanup and Restoration
- 97284 Restoration of PWS Pink Salmon through test fishery
- 97286 Elders/Youth Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill

97286 Elders/Youth Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill

These projects are important to our subsistence way of life.
We urge you to support these projects.

Sincerely yours

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bob Henrichs", written over the typed name.

Bob Henrichs
President, Traditional Council
Native Village of Eyak

COPPER RIVER/PWS NATIVE FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 1388-CORDOVA, ALASKA 9957

TEL 907-424-7738-FAX 907-4247739

June 2, 1996

Molly McCammon
Executive Director
Exxon Valez Oil Spill Council
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Molly

The Copper River/Prince William Sound Native Fishermen's Association supports the projects that were submitted by the oil spill impacted communities. These projects are very important, because they have been proposed by the communities and will have direct impact on the restoration of subsistence resources.

- 97052 Community Involvement/Traditional Ecological Knowledge
- 97127 Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release
- 97131 Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration
- 97210 Youth Area Watch
- 97214 Documentary on Subsistence Harbor Seal Hunting in PWS
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97284 Restoration of PWS Pink Salmon through test fishery
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97286 Elders/Youth Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill

These projects are important to our subsistence way of life.
We urge you to support these projects.

Sincerely yours,



Bob Henrichs
President
Copper River/PWS
Native Fishermen's Association

TATITLEK VILLAGE IRA COUNCIL

P.O. Box 171
Tatitlek, AK 99677

Ph. (907) 325-2311
FAX (907) 325-2298

May 22, 1996

Ms. Molly McCammon, Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK. 99501

RE: FY 97 EVOS Restoration Project Proposals

Dear Molly,

Greetings from "God's Country". I hope that this letter finds you in good health and spirits.

I am writing today to voice our comments regarding restoration proposals for FY '97. I will briefly address each of the projects that we support and why they are important to the Native of Tatitlek.

Project Number 97220 - "Eastern FWS Wildstock Salmon Habitat Restoration"

Many of the subsistence resources that were adversely affected by the EVOS are still in various stages of recovery, many of the resources have not gained much ground since 1989. Many of the salmon returns have been created through enhancement efforts, not necessarily in traditional harvesting areas. This project will replace lost subsistence resources and will assist in restoring natural salmon returns. This project is also important to us because it will allow village residents to work directly on the project, providing their own input and experience.

Project Number 97210 - "Youth Area Watch"

This project is in it's second year. Conversations with Tatitlek youth that have participated in the project have shown that they are very excited about the project. With the villages becoming more involved in the management of some of the resources that are so important to our lifestyles, it is vital that we strive for as much youth involvement as possible - this project is perfect for this.

Project Number 97220 - "Documentary on Subsistence Harbor Seal Hunting in Prince William Sound"

I had a great deal of involvement in this project, really enjoyed working with the production firm that was selected to produce the documentary. I think that the final product will be very beneficial to everyone, especially those unfamiliar with the importance of subsistence to Native villages. Contract costs were little more than expected for the production.

Project Number 97052 - "Community Knowledge/Traditional Ecological Knowledge"

In it's third year, this project is just realizing it's potential. I think that we all know the potential that it has and how beneficial it can be to both residents and scientists.

Project Number 976127 - "Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release"

This project has been extremely successful. a good working relationship has been established with the Valdez Fisheries Development Corp. and residents are much more involved in ensuring the success of this project. We hope that the Trustee Council will continue to support the project.

Project Number 97131 - "Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration"

Restoration of one of the most popular subsistence resources while utilizing local residents and knowledge has made this one the most popular projects in Tatitlek. The project also has created a more closer working relationship between the Chugach communities and residents.

Project Number 97244 - "Community-based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling"

We have received much community support for this project, both from hunters and youth. There are several people in the village that are trained to take samples. This provides the opportunity for our people to be directly involved in research efforts and also to learn more about the impacts that the oil spill has had on the seal populations. The ANHSC has done an excellent job in facilitating the project-Monica should be commended for her good work.

Project Number 97245-BAA - "Community-Based Harbor Seal Research"

This project will allow for an even greater degree of involvement by the people most affected by any declines or adverse impacts of the oil spill on it's population. We strongly urge support of it.

Project 97256A - "Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Colombia Lake"

As always, we support any efforts to restore or replace subsistence resources damages or destroyed by the oil spill. This project will introduce red salmon in an area that is perfectly suited for it and will do much to enhance subsistence harvests of a salmon species that is becoming more and more difficult to find in northern PWS. The residents of Tatitlek wholeheartedly support this proposal and urge the Trustees to fund it.

Project Number 97115 - "Implementation of the Sound Waste Management Plan: Environmental Operations and Used Oil Management System"

It makes no sense to fund projects that will restore damaged resources or environments if efforts will not be made to prevent marine pollution that may adversely affect their success. This project, which we have participated in for the past three years has come a long way and will soon realize its goals and objectives with more funding. The two recommendations contained in the overall plan that are to be addressed are construction of Environmental Operation Stations that will improve the overall

management of solid and oily wastes and creation of used oil management systems in each community.

Again, these are just brief narratives of our opinions of the projects listed, all of which we strongly support and urge the support of the Trustee Council of them. I hope that you will call me if you have any questions regarding these statements.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment, take care.

Sincerely,


Gary P. Kohnpoff, President
Tatitlek Village IRA Council

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEARING/TELECONFERENCE RE: FY' 97 WORK PLAN

Tuesday, August 6, 1996
7:14 o'clock p.m.

Fourth Floor Conference Room
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska

TRUSTEE COUNCIL STAFF/PAG MEMBERS PRESENT:

MS. MOLLY McCAMMON	Executive Director EVOS Trustee Council
MR. ERIC MYERS	Director of Operations EVOS Trustee Council
MS. REBECCA WILLIAMS	Executive Secretary EVOS Trustee Council
MR. STAN SENNER:	Science Coordinator EVOS Trustee Council
MS. SANDRA SCHUBERT	EVOS Trustee Council Staff
MR. VERN McCORKLE	Chairman, Public Advisory Group
MS. BRENDA SCHWANTES	Public Advisory Group, Kodiak
MR. DAVE COBB:	Public Advisory Group, Valdez
MR. JIM KING	Public Advisory Group, Juneau
MR. JIM DIEHL	Public Advisory Group, Girdwood
MS. SHERI BURETTA	Public Advisory Group, Anchorage
MS. PAM BRODIE	Public Advisory Group, Homer

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TRUSTEE COUNCIL STAFF PRESENT (Continued):

MR. RAY THOMPSON	U.S. Forest Service
DAVE GIBBONS	U.S. Forest Service
JOE SULLIVAN	State of Alaska Department of Fish and Game

PUBLIC TESTIMONY

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MS. KAREN GOODBERLET	27

Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording. Transcript produced by transcription service.

1 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA - TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1996

2
3 (Tape No. 1 of 1)

4 (On record at 7:14 p.m.)

5 MS. McCAMMON: We're going to get -- go ahead and get
6 started on this teleconference. My name is Molly McCammon, and
7 I'm Executive Director of the Oil Spill Trustee Council. And
8 with me here tonight is Vern McCorkle, who is Chairman of the
9 Public Advisory Group, and we're kind of doing this as a two-
10 way public hearing.

11 As part of the process for development of the 1997
12 work plan, the Trustee Council is sponsoring a public hearing,
13 and the PAG is also using this as a chance to also hear from
14 the public about various proposals before us for Trustee
15 Council action.

16 And I think, Vern, with your indulgence here, I'd
17 like to just recap a little bit of the process of the work plan
18 and highlight where we are now in that process.

19 The work plan actually starts with a workshop in
20 January here in Anchorage where we have all of the
21 investigators on all of the various projects come into town and
22 share the results of their prior work. This gets reviewed by a
23 number of core peer reviewers and others, and based on the
24 input from that workshop, we start to develop an invitation for
25 project proposals.

1 That invitation went out to the public in mid-
2 February; there was a 60-day period to submit proposals. On
3 the basis of that invitation for FY '97, the Trustee Council
4 received 126 proposals, totaling a request of more than \$38
5 million. And of these projects, 120 of the proposals are for
6 research, monitoring, and general restoration projects, which
7 are the subject of the draft work plan. The remaining six
8 projects are things that are outside of the annual work cycle.
9 These are things that we consider more like capital projects or
10 major construction projects.

11 For this year, the Trustee Council has targeted
12 approximately \$16 million for research, monitoring, and general
13 restoration projects in FY '97. In mid-June, on the basis of
14 the review, the technical review, that was done by our
15 Scientific Advisory Group and the Chief Scientist, based on
16 agency review, based on input from the Public Advisory Group
17 and others, I developed a draft recommendation for potential
18 Trustee Council action. That draft recommendation was printed
19 and circulated to the entire mailing list, and we're going
20 through now a public comment period.

21 Now I should emphasize that even though we like to
22 get public comment as early as possible in the process, we do
23 take public comment up until the time that the Council actually
24 votes. So even if we get public comment two minutes before the
25 vote, we make every effort possible to get that comment to the

1 Trustee Council. Even if it's a simple phone call, we usually
2 take notes or summarize the phone call, and we make sure that
3 all the Council members get that input.

4 I should emphasize the Council takes these comments
5 very seriously. They do read all of them; they do listen to
6 people. So I want to emphasize that whatever anyone says does
7 get heard, and this is basically an opportunity tonight for the
8 public to share their thoughts, concerns, comments,
9 observations, whatever, about the proposals that will be acted
10 on on August 29th. And I guess in the draft work plan we had a
11 tentative date for the Council meeting on the 28th, and I
12 should say that it is scheduled now for August 29th.

13 And Vern, would you like to say anything?

14 MR. McCORKLE: No. I guess we should proceed.

15 MS. McCAMMON: Okay.

16 MR. McCORKLE: Welcome to everybody along the net.
17 We have a network tonight of Cordova and Valdez and a large
18 group of people here in Anchorage. I understand there will be
19 others joining us as we go along. Is that right, Molly?

20 MS. McCAMMON: That's correct. And we should
21 introduce the other Public Advisory Group members here.

22 MR. McCORKLE: I thought I would do that. In fact, I
23 thought what we might do is just start to your right and go
24 around the table, includes those who are here at the table,
25 then we'll catch those who are in the rest of the room. And

1 then we will have our first testimony here from James
2 Winchester and one or two others perhaps from Anchorage, and
3 then we'll go to Cordova, and then we will go from Cordova back
4 to Anchorage, then from Anchorage to Valdez, and then we'll
5 sort of follow that process as we go through.

6 So Molly, you have spoken, and next.....

7 MS. SCHWANTES: Hi. My name.....

8 MS. McCAMMON: You have to make it turn green. You
9 have to press the button.

10 (Indiscernible - Simultaneous speech)

11 MS. SCHWANTES: Green means go. Hi. My name's
12 Brenda Schwantes, and I'm on the Public Advisory Group, and I'm
13 from Kodiak.

14 MR. McCORKLE: Just.....

15 MS. McCAMMON: Ray?

16 MR. McCORKLE:each person who's at the table.

17 MR. THOMPSON: Ray Thompson, Chugach National Forest.

18 MS. SCHUBERT: Sandra Schubert. I'm on the Trustee
19 Council staff.

20 MR. SENNER: Stan Senner, the Science Coordinator on
21 the Trustee Council staff.

22 MR. COBB: Dave Cobb, Public Advisory Group for
23 Valdez.

24 MR. KING: Jim King, Public Advisory Group from
25 Juneau.

1 MR. DIEHL: Jim Diehl, Public Advisory Group
2 representing recreational users of Girdwood.

3 MS. BURETTA: Sheri Burette, Public Advisory Group
4 from Anchorage.

5 MS. BRODIE: Pam Brodie, representing environmental
6 organizations on Public Advisory Group; I'm from Homer.

7 MR. McCORKLE: Thank you very much. It's delightful
8 to see so many members of the Public Advisory Group here this
9 evening. There are others on staff and in the public who are
10 at the edge of the room, and as you speak, we'd ask you to come
11 forward and give us your name and address. And now I'd like to
12 have some verification that we have anybody on line from
13 Cordova. Cordova, are you there?

14 CORDOVA MODERATOR: Yes. We have one observer and
15 three to testify.

16 MR. McCORKLE: Thank you very much. Valdez, are you
17 there?

18 VALDEZ MODERATOR: Yes, we're here.

19 MR. McCORKLE: And do you have people to testify from
20 Valdez?

21 VALDEZ MODERATOR: I'm the only one listening in
22 tonight, and yes, I have a short testifying (sic).

23 MR. McCORKLE: Okay. Thank you. We'll be back to
24 you in a few minutes. Now I'd like to -- is there anybody else
25 along the line that did not get identified? Cordova and

1 Valdez?

2 (No audible response)

3 MR. McCORKLE: If not, then we're going to return to
4 Anchorage and we'll ask James Winchester, of the Prince William
5 Sound Economic Development Council, to come forward to our
6 little chair right here and address us. If you'd give us your
7 name, and spell the name, and your address, please, would be
8 very helpful.

9 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. JAMES WINCHESTER

10 Good evening. My name is James Winchester. I'm from
11 Valdez, Alaska. I'm the Executive Director of the Prince
12 William Sound Economic Development Council, and my address is
13 Post Office Box 2353, Valdez, 99686. And the Economic
14 Development Council is a regional economic development
15 organization. It's an order recognized by the state as one of
16 the 13 regions of Alaska organized as such.

17 We have two projects up for review, hopefully for
18 approval, with the Trustees this year. The first is a
19 continuation of an ongoing project work, the Sound Waste
20 Management Plan. And the last couple of years have really
21 shown some excellent planning, good community work. We're
22 finally down to the -- to the business end of the Sound Waste
23 Management Plan, and this is to restrict the amount of marine
24 pollution going into the water in the communities and to
25 thereby restore the general environmental health of Prince

1 William Sound.

2 I believe this to be an important project, a
3 significant project, even a ground-breaking project, and I look
4 for support from the Public Advisory Group for the Sound West
5 (sic) -- Waste Management Plan. I guess the project number, I
6 should probably have said, is 97115. And specifically, the
7 Sound Waste Management Plan would have two portions: the
8 construction of environmental operation stations to improve the
9 overall management of solid and oily waste, and secondly, the
10 creation of a comprehensive used oil management system in each
11 community.

12 What this would do -- and the fact that communities
13 of Prince William Sound really don't have anything this
14 comprehensive or this specific. They all do something; some do
15 it better than others. This would put all of the -- the -- of
16 the hazar- -- household hazardous waste, the -- the solid waste
17 eggs in one basket and make it very easier (sic) -- much easier
18 to deal with them. Right now a lot of stuff is going in the
19 water.

20 I was walking down the street in Cordova by the
21 harbor the other day; somebody just tossed a battery out on the
22 riprap. That kind of thing goes on all the time, and one of
23 the reasons is it's just -- there's no good way to get rid of
24 the stuff. This is a good way. This is an excellent project,
25 and I look for your support in putting it forward.

1 Anybody have any questions about the -- this year's
2 edition of the Sound Waste Management Plan? Yes?

3 MS. SCHWANTES: I just have one question. How is the
4 material going to be picked up? Is it going to be picked up
5 once a year or twice a year, and by who, from the.....

6 MR. WINCHESTER: The -- it's interesting. There's
7 some -- we're working with some -- the communities in the Sound
8 to get some cooperative agreements between the towns who have
9 facilities to manage this -- this sort of material and the
10 towns that don't. This fall we're going to be doing a
11 household hazardous waste project; it's actually part of the
12 scope of work of the first Sound Was- -- Sound Waste Management
13 Plan, and Chenega and Tatitlek will be sending their waste
14 either to Valdez or to Cordova for processing. And it looks
15 like perhaps we can look down the road and see something like
16 that happening.

17 Actually, how often it will be picked up will depend,
18 I think, on how much there is and what it is, and how much of
19 it can be disposed of locally by -- by burning or whatever.

20 MS. SCHWANTES: Okay. Thanks.

21 MS. BRODIE: I'm very supportive.....

22 MR. McCORKLE: Could we have your name?

23 MS. BRODIE: Pamela Brodie. I'm very supportive of
24 this project. I think it's one of the really good things
25 that's come out of the EVOS process. But I'm also concerned

1 about the communities becoming self-sufficient with this, and
2 they're not getting to the point where -- where you don't need
3 EVOS funding, and I.....

4 MR. WINCHESTER: Right.

5 MS. BRODIE:was wondering when you expect that
6 to happen for Valdez.

7 MR. WINCHESTER: I think Valdez is there.

8 MS. BRODIE: Oh, yeah.

9 MR. WINCHESTER: I think Cor- -- Cordova is probably
10 there. This -- these will -- this will be for the construction
11 of the facilities and some training in their use. I don't
12 expect that the Trustees will be responsible for ongoing
13 funding and maintenance of the facilities.

14 MS. BRODIE: Thanks.

15 MR. McCORKLE: Further questions for Mr. Winchester?

16 (No audible response)

17 MR. McCORKLE: If not, you wanted to talk about
18 another project?

19 BY MR. JAMES WINCHESTER (Resuming):

20 Yes. We have a second project, a much smaller one,
21 but no less important in my mind. It's -- it specifically
22 concerns Valdez and the Valdez duck flats, Project 97230. The
23 Valdez duck flats are -- are an important intertidal resource
24 in Valdez, and they are under increasing pressure from
25 development, material pollution, human invasion. There's a lot

1 going on down there.

2 If -- if you've been to Valdez you know what I'm
3 talking about. They're right in town; it's a significant area,
4 and that's where the tourism development that -- is going.
5 It's moving down into that area. There's a camper park being
6 developed basically in the flats. The Forest Service has an
7 interpretive center there, and more and more people are using
8 them. There already is environmental damage, and they are
9 significant habitat for oil-spill-impacted species.

10 What this project would do would be to get sufficient
11 funds for the first year to do an environmental work-up of the
12 duck flats, to take a look at where the damage is, what the
13 damage is, what species are there, and then come up with a
14 preliminary conceptual plan to address the difficulties. It
15 isn't simply that there are difficulties now; there are. It's
16 that -- it's also that on down the road the pressure's going to
17 increase, more people are coming. There are more people going
18 down there chasing the birds around and poking the fish, and
19 all the rest of the stuff that goes on, than there ever has
20 been before.

21 So what this would do would allow us to take a look
22 at what's there, where the damage is, and then what can be done
23 to -- to mitigate the damage to the environment and prevent it
24 from -- from escalating. And this -- the bottom line for this
25 project is much, much smaller than a swamp, but -- but this --

1 this is also an important and significant project, not just for
2 Valdez but for the -- the whole Prince William Sound. It's --
3 it's a rich est- -- estuary, and there are many impacted
4 species resident there.

5 MR. McCORKLE: Any questions for Mr. Winchester on
6 this project?

7 (No audible response)

8 MR. McCORKLE: Thank you. If not, we appreciate you
9 coming to see us. Thank you.....

10 MR. WINCHESTER: Thank you.

11 MR. McCORKLE:very much for.....

12 MR. WINCHESTER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.....

13 MR. McCORKLE:being here.

14 MR. WINCHESTER:Molly.

15 MR. McCORKLE: Are there any other people in
16 Anchorage who would like to talk at this time before we go to
17 Cordova?

18 (No audible response)

19 MR. McCORKLE: You'll have a chance again, so you can
20 be thinking of your comments. Right now, good evening,
21 Cordova. We'd like to entertain your first bit of testimony,
22 and if the person who will speak from Cordova would give us
23 their name, and spell the name, if you would, please, and your
24 address. Thank you. Hello Cordova?

25 MR. KEENEY: This is Cordova.

PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. GEORGE KEENEY

This is George Keeney. I'm the Public Works Director and Planner for the City of Cordova.

MR. McCORKLE: George, would you spell your last name for us, please?

MR. GEORGE KEENEY: Yes. It's K-e-e-n-e-y, and my mailing address is P.O. Box 151, here in Cordova, zip code 99574.

MR. McCORKLE: Please continue.

BY MR. KEENEY (Resuming):

The -- the first project that I'd like to comment on is your Project 97229. It's with the City of Cordova for the solid waste disposal site. And in our proposal to the EVOS Trustees, we had asked for a sum of money to help start out this project, and in looking at some of the questions that the EVOS Trustees Council did have was the concern of the distance from the airport. The tank that we have located is approximately 17 miles from the city, and it's 4 miles actually from the airstrip itself.

The (indiscernible) that control landfill sites, we'll have to end up compacting and covering each day's refuse as it goes into the pit or the area that's being filled. This will create hardly any impact on gathering of birds or anything in the area. We know that was a concern.

Also, as far as the water control, or water in the

1 area, yes, this whole area is a -- more or a less a glacier
2 chill area, and the soils in specific areas is actually gravel
3 to a depth of over 30 feet. The new landfill site we've
4 already looked at is most likely going to have to be a line
5 landfill site. It will have most likely a leachate collection
6 system.

7 We've gathered up the information on this whole
8 project, also in the SWAMP group, which was the Solid Waste
9 Management Plan that you actually helped finance. We gathered
10 the information up on this -- this project itself. This is one
11 that was split with the SWAMP ground as far as our end result
12 of that project so far.

13 I would answer any questions that you have for me.
14 The -- the one thing I'll tell you, the Manager and our City
15 Mayor were tied up tonight with a delegation from Taiwan, so
16 they are busy with them, and they would have been glad to be
17 here, but at this time, if you have any questions on this one
18 project, I'd sure like to answer them.

19 MR. McCORKLE: Thank you. You've done very well, Mr.
20 Keeney. Molly McCammon, any questions you'd like to address?

21 MS. McCAMMON: (No audible response.)

22 MR. McCORKLE: Any members of the Public Advisory
23 Group? A question for Mr. Keeney?

24 (No audible response)

25 MR. McCORKLE: I think we have no questions from this

1 end, Mr. Keeney. Is there further testimony you'd like to
2 give?

3 BY MR. KEENEY (Resuming):

4 Yes. Yes, I will. Also on the one that James
5 Winchester also gave, which was the SWAMP land, the 97115, that
6 project, I think it's still, as the Public Works Director and
7 part of the group that got together on that plan, it's probably
8 some of the best money I've seen the EVOS Trustees spend. It
9 actually helped us identify all those loose -- through a lot of
10 the problems in the Prince William Sound, and I highly respect
11 everybody there as far as their ideas on this plan.

12 I think it's going to be fantastic. I hope you do
13 fund this. It will mean that it will take the construction
14 cost and help us get these established. It also should set up
15 a precedence all over the world as far as how you take care of
16 these pollution forces. I've heard from quite a few people now
17 that we've got this plan started out, and all over Alaska and
18 in the Lower 48, as far as the harbor areas, are really asking
19 questions on how we intend to work these facilities.

20 These facilities, as they are constructed, they are
21 going to be the sole more or less operation and maintenance of
22 each community as they are built. So truthfully, once they're
23 constructed, we as a -- as a group, as a SWAMP group, were
24 planning on having each community take over the maintenance and
25 upkeep of those facilities. So we shouldn't really be coming

1 back to you, the EVOS Trustees, other than to thank you a
2 million for -- for helping funding it.

3 If you do have questions on that, I can sure answer
4 about any question you can toss my way as far as the SWAMP
5 group.

6 MR. McCORKLE: Mr. Winchester is grinning and
7 nodding, saying yes, he knows that you can. Any other
8 questions from the Anchorage end?

9 (No audible response)

10 MR. McCORKLE: If not, we'll thank you very much for
11 your testimony, Mr. Keeney, and coming out this evening.
12 Please give our fondest regards to the Mayor and the
13 delegation, and we hope you have very much success in that. Is
14 there anybody else to testify from Cordova?

15 MR. KEENEY: Let me give you to Riki Ott.

16 MR. McCORKLE: Riki Ott?

17 MS. OTT: All right.

18 MR. McCORKLE: Good evening, Mr. Ott. Would you give
19 us your name, and spell your name, and address.....

20 MS. OTT: It's Riki Ott, and it's.....

21 MR. McCORKLE:Ms. Ott?

22 MS. OTT: Actually, it's doctor, but we'll let that
23 slide. It's R-i-k-i O-t-t.

24 MR. McCORKLE: Can I have your address, please?

25 MS. OTT: Box 1430, Cordova, 99574.

1 MS. OTT: Okay.

2 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. RIKI OTT

3 I'm here to testify -- or to give input on Project
4 No. 97281, which is habitat improvement through redesigned
5 forest workshops. And I'm just going to give an overview of
6 where -- how -- how they arrived at this project, and then I'm
7 going to turn it over to Bob Henrichs, who is with the Eyak
8 Tribal Council and could speak to the Native participation in
9 this grant.

10 Basically, after the oil spill, there was -- it
11 really became obvious in Cordova that there was a tremendous
12 need to diversify their regional economy. And the second thing
13 that happened after the oil spill, that there was an
14 opportunity to use funds from the EVOS settlement to buy back
15 timbers placed for clearcutting. And not all the Native groups
16 saw this as an opportunity. And specifically, in this area,
17 Eyak Corporation, and until recently, Tatitlek and Chenega
18 also, resisted efforts to -- to buy back their land.

19 The EVOS Trustee Council had, and still has, no
20 backup plan for unwilling sellers to promote land stewardship
21 and alternate options for forest management other than simply
22 buying the land or leaving the land with the corporations and
23 the corporations clearcutting. There was a citizen effort to
24 fill this void, which became -- which is the Copper River Delta
25 Project. And this is a project for a sustainable development

1 in this region. It was initially led by the Alaska Clean Water
2 Alliance.

3 There was a series of meetings held this spring in
4 Cordova concerning sustainable development and potential
5 sustainable forestry. This led to a very loose formation of a
6 Copper River watershed forum, which has all the major
7 stakeholders in the area at the table. And that in turn, this
8 process, this ability for us all to talk together, led to
9 several local groups wanting to get involved -- more involved
10 in the project. And this is where Eyak Tribal Council stepped
11 in to sponsor one of the two major undertakings this year.

12 The one undertaking is this -- these workshops, these
13 two workshops through this Project 97281, the EVOS workshops,
14 to basically have a -- a -- a facilitated process to bring
15 Natives and non-Natives together to vision a future. And
16 then -- and then this is where we mesh with the second major
17 undertaking, which is an EPA sustainable res- -- sustainable
18 development challenge grant.

19 This project has also just been submitted. But these
20 two projects mesh because the EPA one is the research component
21 the EVOS one is the public process that will set the framework
22 for the research component. The idea is to have a visioning
23 conference this fall, possibly as early as October, and six
24 months later -- well, conduct the research during the
25 intervening six months, and then in the spring have another

1 workshop to prioritize the options for forestry use, fishery,
2 tourism. I mean, this is a -- a -- a comprehensive plan for
3 this area.

4 Let's see. Those elements, the workshops, the EVOS
5 workshops, and the research are critical to the overall success
6 of this project. But Native participation is also critical to
7 the success of both. And to meet that end, I've been having
8 meetings with Chugach Alaska Corporation, the Land Use
9 Committee, and also Eyak Corporation. And both of these
10 corporations, at this point, are very seriously considering
11 contributing to both of these projects at this time, but
12 because of the summer schedule, it's been really hard to get
13 people together and they're still in the process of discussion.

14 There's no longer any discussion that either of
15 these -- that these projects don't have merit. The -- the
16 question now is how much and where are we going to get the
17 money from. And it's my understanding that Chugach Corporation
18 and Eyak Corporation will be trying to get boards together to
19 make decisions sometime in the next two to three weeks.

20 So in summary, I hope that the EVOS Trustee Council
21 does not limit itself only to land acquisition projects, but
22 would also consider funding projects such as this to promote
23 forest stewardship by facilitating, providing a -- a process to
24 get resident Natives and non-Natives to work together to
25 identify options for forest management.

1 identify options for forest management.

2 And if anybody has any questions, I'd be happy to
3 answer them.

4 MR. McCORKLE: Are there questions for Dr. Ott?

5 (No audible response)

6 MR. McCORKLE: Molly, anything from you?

7 MS. McCAMMON: (No audible response.)

8 MR. McCORKLE: How about the Public Advisory Group?
9 Yes, Brenda?

10 MS. SCHWANTES: Hi. My name's Brenda, from Kodiak.
11 I have a question about ongoing meetings between this -- the
12 group that you're trying to -- to form and discuss options
13 with. Are you planning on having meetings in the future after
14 the initial two meetings?

15 MS. OTT: I have currently another separate grant, a
16 \$10,000 grant, both -- well, actually nine, from EPA and Alaska
17 Conservation Foundation, to do public scoping and help set
18 the -- the framework for this -- for this workshop, and that
19 would help get people to this workshop. Then I would basically
20 cut the consultants loose, and each team of consultants in
21 forestry, fisheries, and tourism, and science would be meeting
22 with the stakeholders that would be affected by their research.

23 So there would be like in-house meetings during the
24 research phase and then again another public meeting in the
25 spring. So I -- I guess I see this as -- it's -- I mean,

1 public participation is like a critical component to both the
2 workshops and the research phase.

3 MR. McCORKLE: Jim?

4 MS. SCHWANTES: Okay. Thank you.

5 MR. DIEHL: This is Jim Diehl, representing
6 recreational users. You said that is -- is this one project,
7 or are there two project numbers to this? Or it's just one?

8 MS. OTT: There's one project from the Exxon -- from
9 EVOS Trustee Council, and that is through the Eyak Tribal
10 Council. The second undertaking, the research phase, is
11 through EPA, and that is -- would be to the Alaska Clean Water
12 Alliance. So these groups are working together.

13 MR. DIEHL: I see. Thank you.

14 MR. McCORKLE: Thank you, Doctor Ott. I understand
15 that Mr. Henrichs is there and would like to testify next.

16 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. BOB HENRICHS

17 Yeah, okay. My name is Bob Henrichs, P.O. Box 1000,
18 Cordova, Alaska, 99574. I'm President of the Native Village of
19 Eyak Traditional Council. I'm also a Chairman of the Board
20 of -- a Chairman of the Lands Board, or a Chairman of the Lands
21 Committee for Chugach Alaska. And on this forest workshop
22 proposal that we submitted, we felt that it was time to get
23 everybody to sit down and talk about this stuff instead of
24 being at each other's throats.

25 It looks like a real good use of some of this

1 I know that Chugach, we had a Lands Committee two weeks ago --
2 meeting two weeks ago, and the three members that were there
3 agreed that something like this should take place, but they
4 wanted more time to digest the information. And we're trying
5 to get another Lands Committee meeting together, but people are
6 scattered all over the country at this time, and it is the
7 middle of summer, but we will get one.

8 One of the thoughts that were -- was brought up at
9 the meeting was that it was felt that EVOS should fund the
10 whole workshop because of -- it looked like a pretty good deal
11 for them to reach some of the names that they wanted, and that
12 the -- the corporations would be putting a lot of time and
13 effort into it. And if they can get away without having to
14 cough money up, because money's kind of short. You have to
15 realize that while the state and the federal government has
16 settled their claim against Exxon many years ago, all of these
17 corporations are still in litigation with Exxon, and that
18 money's kind of short. But they will -- we -- we will hash it
19 out.

20 It -- I believe -- personally believe this is
21 something that should take place. We should get everybody
22 together and start hashing all this stuff out. It would be a
23 good -- good way to spend some of this money. And while I'm
24 adding here, I'll -- I'll quickly go down this list of projects
25 that I support:

1 97284, a test fishery project; 97001, harbor seal
2 condition and health status; 97064, monitoring habitat
3 (indiscernible) of harbor seals; 97052, community involvement;
4 97210, youth area watch; 97214, a harbor seal documentary;
5 97220; eastern Prince William Sound habitat restoration; 97244,
6 community-based harbor seal management sampling; 97245,
7 community-based harbor seal research; and, of course, 97281,
8 forest workshops; 97282, sea otter population monitoring;
9 97286, elders youth conference; 97295, decim- -- decimation of
10 traditional (indiscernible), 97283, Eyak beach cleanup.

11 And I'll end my testimony on -- I know that the
12 Public Advisory Group has a mind of its own and they don't feel
13 like they're bound by the Chief Scientist's or the Executive
14 Director's recommendations.

15 MS. McCAMMON: I should say neither is the Trustee
16 Council. Thanks, Bob.

17 MR. McCORKLE: Anybody else there to testify before
18 we come back to Anchorage?

19 MS. OTT: No.

20 MR. McCORKLE: Okay. Well, now don't go off the air
21 because we will be returning again one more time before we
22 close out. Now I'd like to return to Anchorage and invite
23 members of the Public Advisory Council or the public or other
24 staff persons to talk to us if they would like to do that.

25 Yes? If you'd come forward and have a chair by the

1 microphone. Give us and spell your name, and also let us have
2 your address, if we may, please. Thank you.

3 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MR. GORDON PULLAR

4 Thank you. My name is Gordon Pullar. That's spelled
5 P-u-l-l-a-r, and I'm the Director of the Department of Alaska
6 Native and Rural Development, which is a component of the
7 College of Rural Alaska at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks.
8 Our office address is 2221 East Northern Lights Boulevard,
9 Suite 213, Anchorage, 99508. I'd just like to briefly talk
10 about a -- a project that we have proposed. It's applied field
11 base project and rural development for individuals who may wish
12 to complete a degree in rural development but still live in
13 rural communities.

14 We would like to be able to expand this project in
15 a -- at a small level as a kind of a pilot effort into the oil
16 spill area to reach communities that may have people that would
17 be interested and qualified for this project. And we've had a
18 number of inquiries, so we believe that those people are there.
19 It would be related to the restoration effort in that one of
20 the requirements of the project -- or two of the requirements.
21 One of them is an internship and the other is a research
22 project, in that the students would be able to work with some
23 of the projects that will be funded or that are funded.

24 We have spoken to a few of the principal
25 investigators of existing projects. They all seem receptive to

1 the idea of having students work with them. The result would
2 be that not only the -- the students would be able to complete
3 their degree, but they would be able to do work that is
4 directly related to the restoration project. The other part of
5 the program involves a course of individual study, a -- a -- a
6 credit for prior learning. And it's -- it's a -- a fast -- a
7 fast-track degree program for mid-career people. I'd be glad
8 to answer any questions if.....

9 MR. McCORKLE: Molly, have you any response you care
10 to make?

11 MS. McCAMMON: No.

12 MR. McCORKLE: Other members from the Public Advisory
13 Group for Mr. Pullar, or others in the room? Yes?

14 UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: What's the project
15 number?

16 MS. McCAMMON: 275.

17 UNIDENTIFIED MALE SPEAKER: 275?

18 MS. McCAMMON: Yeah. It's under public information
19 and education.

20 MR. PULLAR: Thank you again.

21 MR. McCORKLE: Thank you, Mr. Pullar. We appreciate
22 you coming down to be with us this evening and to discuss your
23 project and let us know of its important points. Anybody else
24 here in Anchorage who would like to be next?

25 (No audible response)

1 MR. McCORKLE: If not, then we'll go back along the
2 network and see -- we are going to Valdez -- to Cordova next,
3 returning to Cordova. Anybody in Cordova who would like to
4 speak to us just now?

5 MS. OTT: No. That's it for Cordova.

6 MR. McCORKLE: Well, really? We were hoping for one
7 or two more comments from Cordova, but thank you for.....

8 MS. OTT: Be careful, Ricky's still here. You might
9 get him.

10 MR. McCORKLE: Well, we'll be here a while longer. I
11 guess we'll maybe skip Anchorage and go back to Valdez and see
12 if there's anyone who's come in that would like to talk to us
13 from there. We'd be very much interested in hearing from you.

14 PUBLIC TESTIMONY OF MS. KAREN GOODBERLET

15 Yes. My name is Karen Goodberlet. That's spelled
16 G-o-o-d-b-e-r-l-e-t, Box 2923 here in Valdez. And I'd like to
17 make one comment on the duck flats in Valdez here, and I see
18 reference to plastic pollution.

19 In the last month I've talked to a friend of mine who
20 three years ago went in and did a private study with a -- a
21 colleague of hers, and they came out with finding oil there.
22 And I was hoping that that project was an extending look toward
23 pollution as far as oil went in the duck flats.

24 MR. McCORKLE: Thank you very much. Are there any
25 questions for Karen Goodberlet?

1 (No audible response)

2 MR. McCORKLE: Well, then let me say thank you very
3 much for coming out to be with us this evening and to give us
4 your testimony. We really appreciate that. And it looks like
5 I'll give one final call for Cordova. Anybody there from
6 Cordova?

7 (No audible response)

8 MR. McCORKLE: And then a final call for Anchorage.
9 Anybody here in Anchorage who would like to address us?

10 (No audible response)

11 MR. McCORKLE: Any comments from the Executive
12 Director?

13 MS. McCAMMON: No, Mr. Chairman, other than just to
14 say that all of -- that the testimony tonight has been recorded
15 and will be transcribed and given to the Trustee Council
16 verbatim. So I did want you to know that, and it will be
17 summarized for the rest of the Public Advisory Group members
18 who were not able to attend tonight.

19 MR. McCORKLE: Thank you very much. Any member of
20 the Public Advisory Group who would like to have a final word
21 this evening?

22 (No audible response)

23 MR. McCORKLE: And anybody else?

24 (No audible response)

25 MR. McCORKLE: If not, then we declare the public

1 hearings are over, with great thanks to everybody who did come
2 to participate, and we always are glad to have your opinion.
3 Remember, they do not need to end this evening; they can be
4 taken up to the last moment before the Trustee Council votes,
5 which I understand will be August 29th.

6 MS. McCAMMON: 29th.

7 MR. McCORKLE: So thank you very much, and good night
8 Cordova and Valdez and Anchorage.

9
10 (Whereupon, the proceedings in the above matter were
11 adjourned at 7:45 p.m.)
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C E R T I F I C A T I O N

STATE OF ALASKA)
) ss.
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT)
_____)

I, CINDY S. CARL, do hereby certify:

(1) That the foregoing pages contain a full, true, and correct transcript of proceedings in the above-entitled matter, transcribed by me, or at my direction and supervision, to the best of my knowledge and ability.

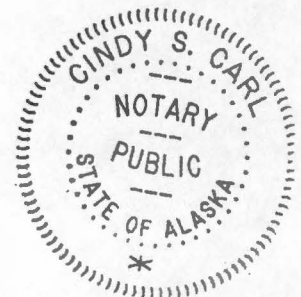
(2) That I have been certified for transcript services by the United States Courts.

(3) That I was certified for transcript services by the Alaska Court System prior to January 1, 1993.

SIGNED AND CERTIFIED:

BY: Cindy S. Carl
Cindy S. Carl
Certified Court Reporter

DATE: 8/14/96



Administration, Science Management and Public Information

Project Number: 97100

Restoration Category: Administration, Public Information and Scientific Management

Proposer: Restoration Office

Lead Trustee Agency: All Trustee Agencies

Alaska SeaLife Center: n/a

Duration: Ongoing

Cost FY 96: \$3,439,600

Cost FY 97: \$2,857,100

Cost FY 98: \$2,800,000

Cost FY 99: \$2,500,00

Cost FY 00: \$1,700,000

Cost FY 01: \$1,500,000

Cost FY 02: \$1,500,000

Geographic Area: Oil spill area

Injured Resource/Service: Multiple resources and services

ABSTRACT

Project 97100 provides overall support for administration and implementation of the restoration program through the Restoration Office. This includes funding support for the Trustee Council's core staff working at the direction of the Executive Director, management of the scientific peer review process, public involvement efforts including the active participation of the 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG), and support for Trustee agency participation in the restoration program process as part of the Restoration Work Force.

8/16/96

INTRODUCTION

The Trustee Council, established under the terms of a court approved civil settlement, is comprised of the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Conservation, the Commissioner of the Department of Fish and Game; the Attorney General of the State of Alaska; the Secretary of the Department of the Interior; the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture; and the Director of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. In order to manage the Settlement as directed by the Trustee Council, the Administration, Public Information and Science Management project (97100) provides for overall implementation of the restoration program through the Restoration Office and the Trustee agencies.

Project 97100 supports administration, the scientific peer review process management, and public communications for the Trustee Council's restoration program. This project makes extensive use of existing Trustee Council agency structures to keep administrative costs to a minimum. The proposed Project 97100 budget continues the effort to make reductions in administrative and management costs in parallel with reductions in the overall work plan as directed by the Trustee Council. Two full time staff positions in the Restoration Office have been eliminated in this budget and funding for restoration work force liaison funding has also been reduced to six months for each liaison agency.

Specific components of the 97100 Administration, Public Information & Science Management project include:

Oil Spill Public Information Center — The Oil Spill Information Center (OSPIC) currently serves as the central access point for information generated through the Trustee Council process and as a public repository for reports and other materials generated as a result of the cleanup, damage assessment and restoration efforts following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. The Trustee Council's Public Record is also maintained by OSPIC. Staff librarians respond to inquiries from local, state, national, and international users, including but not limited to students (preschool to graduate level), educators, scientists, government agency personnel, state and federal legislators, conservationists, commercial and sport fishing interests, recreationists, spill area community residents, the business community, the media, the legal profession, and other libraries and information providers. OSPIC also maintains the Council's Internet homepage connection which has significantly increased use of OSPIC services (<http://www.alaska.net/~ospic>).

This project reflects a continuation level of funding for OSPIC in FY 97. The long-term future of OSPIC is under active review as part of an ongoing federal, state, university and local government effort to establish a combined Resources Coalition Library. In concept, the Coalition Library would merge collections of various resource libraries in the Anchorage area. OSPIC would join this Coalition Library with funding support from the Trustee Council for maintenance of oil spill and restoration program materials as part of the larger collection. Whether the Coalition Library concept will be implemented has not yet been determined although prospects for a merger appear strong.

Synthesis and Dissemination (Information Management) — This component, initiated in FY 95, further augments the information management system that began with establishment of the Oil Spill Public Information Center (OSPIC) in September 1990. When fully developed, this project will make information pertaining to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill restoration program readily available for use by managers, scientists, and the public in a user-friendly electronic format. This will include access (via the Internet) to a database/geo-bibliography of Trustee Council reports and other information concerning restoration activities. This project will allow for on-line searches regarding various restoration issues or topics (e.g., a listing of all final reports that address a particular injured resource). This on-line database/geo-bibliography will provide better public access to restoration information as well as help support restoration planning, resource management, scientific research and coordination. It is intended to be largely completed in FY 96 with maintenance, updating and refinement expected in FY 97.

Chief Scientist and Peer Review Process — The Trustee Council and the Trustee Council-supported principal investigators need access to the best possible scientific knowledge and understanding concerning injured resources and services. This information has been provided continuously by the Chief Scientist and expert peer reviewers since the injury assessment process started in 1989. The Chief Scientist is independently contracted to assist the Executive Director and the Trustee Council in order to provide unbiased scientific expertise on an upon-request basis. The Chief Scientist also uses a variety of other individuals with expertise in specific fields who provide their individual reviews of project proposals and assist in the peer review and approval of final reports. The Science Coordinator, who works in the Restoration Office and reports directly to the Executive Director, works closely with the Chief Scientist in facilitating the scientific review and evaluation process.

Operations — The budget for Operations includes funding for the Executive Director and the core Restoration Office staff that provide the basic planning, coordination, communications and overall restoration program management functions of the Trustee Council. These core staff members work on behalf of all six Trustees collectively rather than for any one particular agency. This budget also includes funding for an annual external audit, public meetings and workshops including the Annual Restoration Workshop; Trustee Council meetings and transcription services; travel expenses to support participation in various meetings; teleconferences; Public Notice advertising expenses; publication of the restoration program's *Annual Report*, preparation of annual work plan documents (i.e., annual *Invitation*, Draft Work Plan, final Work Plan); the *Restoration Update* newsletters; community bulletins and other publications; and postage for mailings. The Operations budget also provides funding to support and maintain the Trustee Council's financial records including the preparation of quarterly and annual financial status reports. This budget includes funding for the lease and operating costs for offices in Anchorage (645 G Street) and a small Juneau office (in the Federal Office Building). In FY 97, in response to guidance from the PAG, the Operations budget includes funding for an enhanced public information effort including topical radio broadcasts on restoration projects. Also included is funding to support initial planning in anticipation of the *Exxon Valdez* 10th anniversary in 1999. In keeping with guidance from the Trustee Council to reduce overall administrative costs, in FY 97 this budget component reflects the elimination of two full-time positions.

Public Advisory Group — The Public Advisory Group (PAG) consists of 17 members, plus two *ex-officio* members from the Alaska State Legislature. The membership of the PAG includes

representatives of 12 principal interest groups (e.g., tourism/recreation, commercial fishing, Native land owners) and five members from the public-at-large. The role of the PAG is to help provide for meaningful public involvement including guidance and input to the Trustee Council on such items as the annual work plans, budgets, and overall implementation of the *Restoration Plan*. The budget reflects the administrative support expenses for the PAG, including travel expenses to participate in various meetings. The FY 97 budget proposed for the PAG reflects a continuation-level of funding with some minor reductions.

Restoration Work Force — The FY 97 budget for the Restoration Work Force reflects support for the six Trustee agency liaisons and travel funding for Trustee members to attend Council meetings. This funding will be used to support staff designated by the Trustees (liaisons) who assist in the development of the annual work plan and generally represent the Trustee Council members in matters related to implementation of the restoration program. In FY 97 this component of the budget has been reduced in parallel with reductions to the overall work plan budget and the Operations component.

NEED FOR THE PROJECT

The project will provide the essential management and administration necessary to efficiently implement the restoration program developed by the Trustee Council.

A. Statement of the Problem

Implementation of the restoration program as directed by the Trustee Council and guided by the *Restoration Plan* requires overall administration, meaningful involvement of the public, and management of the scientific peer review process.

B. Rationale/Link to Restoration

Project 97100 provides essential support to implement the restoration program as directed by the Trustee Council and guided by the *Restoration Plan*.

C. Location

Project 97100 will be implemented throughout the spill area. The Trustee Council maintains a small office in Juneau (709 West 9th Street, Juneau, Alaska, 99801) and the Restoration Office in Anchorage (645 G Street, Anchorage, 99501).

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Project 97100 provides support for various aspects of community involvement. This includes public information efforts that will assist the general public and spill community residents to learn about and more effectively participate in the restoration program process. The Spill Area-Wide Coordinator for the Community Involvement Project (Project /025) shares office space with the Trustee Council staff in the

Anchorage Restoration Office in order to ensure close coordination of community involvement efforts.

PROJECT DESIGN

A. Objectives

The fundamental objective of the Administration, Public Information and Science Management project is implementation and management of the Trustee Council's direction to pursue a comprehensive, balanced approach to restoration.

Specific objectives for FY 97 include:

1. Implement the approved FY 97 Work Plan.
2. Provide access to local, state, national, and international users of restoration program information through the Oil Spill Public Information Center (OSPIC).
3. Continue implementation of the strategies and tools necessary to compile, manage, synthesize, and disseminate currently available information about the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill and the Trustee Council (including results and findings from damage assessment and restoration projects) in a manner which can be easily used and understood.
4. Continue oversight and management of the Trustee Council science program, including the peer review and project evaluation process, under the direction of the Chief Scientist.
5. Sponsor the Annual Restoration Workshop that brings together scientists, agency staff, Trustee Council staff, academia, and members of the general public to review the status of injured resources and services in order to refine restoration strategies through the adaptive management process.
6. Further refine recovery objectives for injured resources as warranted on the basis of restoration project results and findings.
7. Complete habitat evaluations, appraisals and negotiations with willing sellers under both the Large Parcel and Small Parcel Habitat Protection Programs.
8. Conduct regular meetings and continue frequent interaction with the Public Advisory Group (PAG) as a means of gathering public input into the Trustee Council process.
9. Work closely with the Community Involvement Coordinator and Community Facilitators.
10. Begin planning for the Tenth Anniversary Symposium (1999) and related events.

11. Produce the restoration program's *Annual Report*.
12. Publish the *Restoration Update* newsletter 6 times/year regarding restoration program activities.
13. Develop the FY 98 Work Plan, including the initial *Invitation* for project proposals, while providing for meaningful public involvement in the development and review of the work plan.
14. Continue oversight and management of the Trustee Council's on-going FY 92-97 Work Plan projects and expenditures, including the production of quarterly reports that track the status of Trustee Council authorized projects.
15. Complete a second independent audit.
16. Continue to improve management and inventory of equipment purchased with Trustee Council funds.

B. Methods

All Trustee Council operations are governed by the state and federal laws and regulations that apply to the respective agencies that comprise the Trustee Council.

C. Cooperating Agencies, Contracts and Other Agencies

Multiple agencies are involved in the implementation of Project 97100. All Trustee agencies receive funding for liaison support. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game is the administering agency for most of the Operations functions, although the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration receives funding to pay for lease costs for the Juneau office. The Alaska Department of Natural Resources administers the contract for the Chief Scientist/peer review process and also receives funding for the Information Management project. The U.S. Department of the Interior receives a small amount of funding for work in support of the Public Advisory Group as well as funding for participation of a federal budget officer.

A variety of contracts will be administered under Project 97100, including the Chief Scientist/peer review contract. A number of small contracts will be administered under 97100 for services associated with equipment maintenance and publication of documents (see detailed budget form for additional information).

SCHEDULE

The Trustee Council operates on the federal fiscal year (October 1 - September 30).

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

Measurable project tasks include successful development of the FY 98 Work Plan including publication of the initial *Invitation*, followed by a *Draft Work Plan* for public comment and then a final Work Plan following Trustee Council action. Other measurable project tasks include holding meetings of the Trustee Council and the Public Advisory Group, regular meetings of the Restoration Work Force, preparation of quarterly financial reports, quarterly project status reports, habitat program status reports, completion of a second independent audit, publication of the *Restoration Update* newsletter and the restoration program *Annual Report*.

B. Milestones and Endpoints

Project milestones and endpoints for Project 97100 include:

Annual Restoration Workshop	mid-January
Publish annual <i>Invitation</i>	mid-February
Receipt of FY 98 Project Proposals	mid-April
Scientific/Technical/Policy/Legal Review of Proposals	mid-April (through mid-August)
Publish <i>Draft Work Plan</i>	mid-June
Trustee Council action on FY 98 Work Plan	mid-August

C. Completion Date

Project 97100 will be complete at the end of federal fiscal year 1997.

PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS

See above (Measurable Project Tasks).

PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCES

The Project 97100 budget reflects funding support for Restoration Office representatives to attend four national conferences to present information regarding the status of the restoration program. This includes funding for the Science Coordinator to attend the annual meeting of the Pacific Seabird Group in order to meet with a wide range of experts in seabird ecology and restoration; for Restoration Office staff to attend the annual meetings of the Outdoor Writers Association of America and the annual conference of the Society for Environmental Journalists in order to provide information concerning the restoration program, and for the Executive Director to attend a national oil spill restoration conference. It is anticipated that in each case a presentation will be made concerning the restoration program.

NORMAL AGENCY MANAGEMENT

Funding for the Project 97100 budget supports the core administrative, science management and public information functions that are required to implement the *Restoration Plan*. The Restoration Office and the functions included within the Project 97100 budget are budgeted for the sole purpose of supporting restoration program activities and may not be used for other agency purposes.

COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION OF RESTORATION EFFORT

At the direction of the Trustee Council, the Executive Director implements Project 97100 to provide for the overall coordination and integration of the restoration program. As part of an adaptive management process, the Trustee Council sponsors the annual restoration workshop that brings together scientists, agency staff, Trustee Council staff and members of the general public to review the status of injured resources and services and refine current and proposed restoration strategies. In addition, all project proposals are peer reviewed in regard to their coordination and integration aspects.

EXPLANATION OF CHANGES IN CONTINUING PROJECTS

The most significant changes between FY 96-Project 96100 and FY 97-Project 97100 concern the reduction in funding for staff support to administer and manage the restoration program in parallel with reductions in funding for the overall work plan. In the Operations component, two full-time positions have been eliminated. Funding for Restoration Work Force liaison functions has also been reduced with each agency now receiving the equivalent of 0.5 FTE (six months) support, plus expenses associated with that position.

PROPOSED PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Not applicable to this project.

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997	PROPOSED FFY 1997 TRUSTEE AGENCIES TOTALS					
			ADEC	ADF&G	ADNR	USFS	DOI	NOAA
			\$59.2	\$1,916.2	\$631.9	\$68.8	\$97.2	\$83.8
Personnel	\$1,702.4	\$1,289.5						
Travel	\$190.0	\$167.8						
Contractual	\$1,158.2	\$1,092.0						
Commodities	\$50.8	\$38.3						
Equipment	\$17.1	\$19.0						
			LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
Subtotal	\$3,118.5	\$2,606.6	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
General Administration	\$321.1	\$250.5						
Project Total	\$3,439.6	\$2,857.1	\$2,800.0	\$2,500.0	\$1,700.0	\$1,500.0	\$1,500.0	
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	21.9	16.6						
			Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.					
Other Resources								
Comments:								

1997

PREPARED: 8/14/96

1 of 69

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management
 Agency: Multiple

DRAFT

**FORM 2A
 MULTI-TRUSTEE
 AGENCY
 SUMMARY**

8/16/96

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$163.4	\$169.2						
Travel	\$1.3	\$0.0						
Contractual	\$90.1	\$101.6						
Commodities	\$13.0	\$10.0						
Equipment	\$1.5	\$4.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
Subtotal	\$269.3	\$284.8	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
General Administration	\$30.8	\$32.5						
Project Total	\$300.1	\$317.3						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	3.0	3.0	Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.					
Other Resources								
Comments:								
Note: Budget includes an estimate of one-time moving/transition costs related to the merger with the Coalition Library.								

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Oil Spill Public Information Center
 Agency: AK Dept. of Fish and Game

FORM 3A
 TRUSTEE
 AGENCY
 SUMMARY

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

Personnel Costs:		GS/Range/ Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed FFY 1997
Name	Position Description					
						0.0
Holba	Librarian III	19D	12.0	5.6		67.2
Hayes	Librarian II	17D	12.0	4.9		58.8
Lawrence	Microcomputer Technician I	13B	12.0	3.6		43.2
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
Subtotal			36.0	14.1	0.0	
Personnel Total						\$169.2

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

1997

Project Number: 97100
Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
Management - Oil Spill Public Information Center
Agency: AK Dept. of Fish and Game

FORM 3B
Personnel
& Travel
DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1997
Building Lease/Parking (includes 5% increase per lease terms)		42.6
Telephone		6.6
Equipment Maintenance and repair (copier, postage meter/scale, reader/printer, fax)		12.5
Postage		6.0
Western Library Network		2.4
LaserCat		2.6
Dialog Database		1.2
Subscriptions		8.0
Document Reproduction (including copyright fees)		0.6
Freight and cartage of materials		0.6
Training		3.5
One time moving costs associated with Coalition Library merger relocation		15.0
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
Contractual Total		\$101.6
Commodities Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1997
Office and postal supplies		5.0
Data Processing Supplies		1.0
Library Acquisitions		4.0
Commodities Total		\$10.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Oil Spill Public Information Center
 Agency: AK Dept. of Fish and Game

FORM 3B
Contractual &
Commodities
DETAIL

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

New Equipment Purchases:		Number of Units	Unit Price	Proposed FFY 1997
Description				
	Web server equipment	1	4.0	0.0
				4.0
				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		\$4.0
Existing Equipment Usage:			Number of Units	Inventory Agency
Description				

1997

Project Number: 97100
Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
Management - Oil Spill Public Information Center
Agency: AK Dept. of Fish and Game

FORM 3B
Equipment
DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$14.0	\$6.0						
Travel	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Contractual	\$175.0	\$48.0						
Commodities	\$3.0	\$1.3						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$192.0	\$55.3	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$14.4	\$4.3	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$206.4	\$59.6						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	0.2	0.2						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources								
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Synthesis and Dissemination (Information
 Management)
 Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

FORM 3A
 TRUSTEE
 AGENCY
 SUMMARY

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

[illegible]

1997

Project Number: 97100
Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
Management - Synthesis and Dissemination (Information
Management)
Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

FORM 3B
Personnel
& Travel
DETAIL

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

Contractual Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1997
Production costs for update of CD-Rom, 200 copies		10.0
Database management support, update of geobibliography, integration with GIS		30.0
Software licensing agreements		2.0
Hardware maintenance agreement		2.0
Equipment repairs		1.5
Telecommunications		1.0
Training		1.5
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
Contractual Total		\$48.0
Commodities Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1997
Supplies including plotter paper, data cartridges, recordable CDs		0.5
Software upgrades		0.8
Commodities Total		\$1.3

1997

Project Number: 97100
Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
Management - Synthesis and Dissemination (Information
Management)
Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

**FORM 3B
Contractual &
Commodities
DETAIL**

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

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

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Synthesis and Dissemination (Information
 Management)
 Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

**FORM 3B
 Equipment
 DETAIL**

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$7.0	\$0.0						
Travel	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Contractual	\$400.0	\$380.0						
Commodities	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$407.0	\$380.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$21.6	\$20.1	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$428.6	\$400.1						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	0.1	0.0						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources								
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Chief Scientist and Peer Reviewers
 Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

FORM 3A
 TRUSTEE
 AGENCY
 SUMMARY

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Personnel Costs:		GS/Range/Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed FFY 1997
Name	Position Description					
Subtotal			0.0	0.0	0.0	
Personnel Total						\$0.0
Travel Costs:		Ticket Price	Round Trips	Total Days	Daily Per Diem	Proposed FFY 1997
Description						
Travel Total						\$0.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific Management - Chief Scientist and Peer Reviewers
Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

FORM 3B
Personnel
& Travel
DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1997
<p>Contract to provide scientific support to the Trustee Council, including the services of the Chief Scientist and for Peer Reviews. A contract is currently in place with annual options for renewal. The contractor is paid monthly based upon services rendered monthly, throughout the entire fiscal year.</p>		380.0
<p>When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.</p>		
Contractual Total		\$380.0
Commodities Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1997
Commodities Total		\$0.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific Management - Chief Scientist and Peer Reviewers
 Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

FORM 3B
 Contractual &
 Commodities
 DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

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

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Chief Scientist and Peer Reviewers
 Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

**FORM 3B
 Equipment
 DETAIL**

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997	PROPOSED FFY 1997 TRUSTEE AGENCIES TOTALS					
			ADEC	ADF&G	ADNR	USFS	DOI	NOAA
			\$0.0	\$1,428.1	\$118.0		\$40.0	\$17.1
Personnel	\$935.4	\$800.4						
Travel	\$82.0	\$77.8						
Contractual	\$455.5	\$546.7						
Commodities	\$27.0	\$18.0						
Equipment	\$15.0	\$15.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
Subtotal	\$1,514.9	\$1,457.9	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
General Administration	\$164.4	\$145.3						
Project Total	\$1,679.3	\$1,603.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	11.3	9.3						
			Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.					
Other Resources								
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Operations
 Agency: Multiple

SUMMARY

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	FFY 1996	FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$749.5	\$681.6						
Travel	\$82.0	\$77.8						
Contractual	\$408.0	\$510.7						
Commodities	\$27.0	\$18.0						
Equipment	\$15.0	\$15.0						
Subtotal	\$1,281.5	\$1,303.1	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$133.1	\$125.0	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$1,414.6	\$1,428.1						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	9.0	8.0						
Other Resources			Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.					
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Operations
 Agency: AK. Dept. of Fish and Game

FORM 3A
 TRUSTEE
 AGENCY
 SUMMARY

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Personnel Costs:		GS/Range/ Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed FFY 1997
Name	Position Description					
McCammon	Executive Director		12.0	10.2		122.4
Cramer	Director of Administration	24F	12.0	8.1		97.2
Senner	Science Coordinator	24F	12.0	8.1		97.2
Myers	Director of Operations	26C	12.0	8.1		97.2
Schubert	Project Coordinator	23C	12.0	6.9		82.8
Hunt	Communications Coordinator	20A	12.0	5.7		68.4
Williams	Executive Secretary	16J	12.0	5.1		61.2
Yockey	Administrative Assistant II	14D	12.0	4.1		49.2
Unanticipated overtime					6.0	6.0
Subtotal			96.0	56.3	6.0	
Personnel Total						\$681.6
Travel Costs:		Ticket Price	Round Trips	Total Days	Daily Per Diem	Proposed FFY 1997
Description						
In-State Travel						
Anchorage to Juneau (4 staff to attend 3 TC meetings)		0.3	12	36	0.2	10.8
Anchorage to Juneau (administrative travel)		0.3	12	45	0.2	12.6
Anchorage to Kodiak (4 staff to attend TC meeting)		0.3	4	12	0.2	3.6
Anchorage to PWS Community (4 staff to attend TC meeting)		0.2	4	12	0.2	3.2
Community Meetings		0.5	10	22	0.2	9.4
PAG Field Trip (restoration office staff participation)		0.5	4	18	0.2	5.6
Other Community Involvement/Meetings		0.3	10	23	0.2	7.6
Car rental (daily rate of \$40.00)				20		0.8
Out-of-State Travel						
Anchorage to Washington D.C.		1.6	5	15	0.2	11.0
National conferences (includes OWAA, SEJ annual meetings @ 2 ea.)		1.4	6	20	0.2	12.4
Car Rental (daily rate of \$40.00)				20		0.8
Travel Total						\$77.8

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Operations
 Agency: AK. Dept. of Fish and Game

FORM 3B
 Personnel
 & Travel
 , DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:	
Description	Proposed FFY 1997
1997 Audit Engagement	60.0
Phone and fax	38.0
Postage	10.0
Courier service	5.0
Building Lease/Parking	101.9
Off-site storage space (@ \$120/month)	1.4
Annual Restoration Status Report	21.7
Newsletter (6 issues)	12.0
Annual Invitation	6.0
Final Work Plan	4.0
Draft Work Plan	9.8
Community/user group oriented bulletins/brochures	8.1
Miscellaneous Printing	4.0
Equipment Maintenance Agreements (copiers)	19.5
Local Area Network maintenance contract (out source)	25.0
Public Notice Announcements (TC meetings 7.6, annual Invitation 2.0, annual restoration workshop 1.5)	11.1
ADA Compliance (special access to meetings)	2.5
Transcription Services	10.0
Teleconferencing	12.0
Staff training	7.5
Aircraft Charters within the Spill Area	18.0
Annual Restoration Workshop	16.0
Other technical review sessions/workshops	10.0
Bulk Mail postage	8.0
Meeting space rental (out of building)	10.0
56KB Line/DIS-WAN Access (12 months)	3.6
Topical radio broadcasts/news column contract	55.0
Notebook series	3.6
Tabloid map/public info project	7.0
10 Year Anniversary Planning Project	10.0
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.	
Contractual Total	\$510.7

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

Commodities Costs:	Proposed
Description	FFY 1997
Office Supplies	10.0
Computer Software and Upgrades	5.0
Data Processing Supplies	3.0
Commodities Total	\$18.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Operations
 Agency: AK. Dept. of Fish and Game

FORM 3B
Contractual &
Commodities
DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

New Equipment Purchases:		Number of Units	Unit Price	Proposed FFY 1997
Description				
	LAN Replacement/Repair including tape back-up replacement	5	3.0	0.0
				15.0
				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		\$15.0
Existing Equipment Usage:			Number of Units	Inventory Agency
Description				

1997

Project Number: 97100
Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
Management - Operations
Agency: AK. Dept. of Fish and Game

FORM 3B
Equipment
DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$87.9	\$0.0						
Travel	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Contractual	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Commodities	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$87.9	\$0.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$13.2	\$0.0	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$101.1	\$0.0						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	1.0	0.0						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources								
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Operations
 Agency: AK Dept. of Environmental Conservation

FORM 3A
 TRUSTEE
 AGENCY
 SUMMARY

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1997

Project Number: 97100
Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific Management - Operations
Agency: AK Dept. of Environmental Conservation

FORM 3B
Personnel
& Travel
, DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:		Proposed FFY 1997
Description		
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		Contractual Total
		\$0.0
Commodities Costs:		Proposed FFY 1997
Description		
		Commodities Total
		\$0.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Operations
 Agency: AK Dept. of Environmental Conservation

**FORM 3B
 Contractual &
 Commodities
 , DETAIL**

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1997

Project Number: 97100
Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific Management - Operations
Agency: AK Dept. of Environmental Conservation

FORM 3B
Equipment
DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997							
Personnel	\$63.0	\$84.0							
Travel	\$0.0	\$0.0							
Contractual	\$25.0	\$20.0							
Commodities	\$0.0	\$0.0							
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0							
Subtotal	\$88.0	\$104.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS						
General Administration	\$11.2	\$14.0	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002		
Project Total	\$99.2	\$118.0							
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	0.8	1.0							
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.									
Other Resources									
Comments:									

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Operations
 Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

FORM 3A
 TRUSTEE
 AGENCY
 SUMMARY

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Personnel Costs:		GS/Range/ Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed FFY 1997
Name	Position Description					
Christman	Natural Resource Manager II	23C	12.0	7.0		0.0 84.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Subtotal			12.0	7.0	0.0	
Personnel Total						\$84.0
Travel Costs:		Ticket Price	Round Trips	Total Days	Daily Per Diem	Proposed FFY 1997
Description						
Travel Total						\$0.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Operations
 Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

FORM 3B
 Personnel
 & Travel
 DETAIL

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1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1997
Mapping products		20.0
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
Contractual Total		\$20.0
Commodities Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1997
Commodities Total		\$0.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Operations
 Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

FORM 3B
 Contractual &
 Commodities
 DETAIL

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6/96

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

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

Existing Equipment Usage:		Number of Units	Inventory Agency
Description			

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Operations
 Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

**FORM 3B
 Equipment
 DETAIL**

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$35.0	\$34.8						
Travel	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Contractual	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Commodities	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$35.0	\$34.8	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$5.3	\$5.2	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$40.3	\$40.0						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	0.5	0.3						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources								
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Operations
 Agency: Dept. of the Interior

FORM 3A
 TRUSTEE
 AGENCY
 SUMMARY

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

Personnel Costs:		GS/Range/ Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed FFY 1997
Name	Position Description					
Baldauf	Federal Budget Officer		4.0	8.7		0.0
						34.8
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
Subtotal			4.0	8.7	0.0	
Personnel Total						\$34.8
Travel Costs:		Ticket Price	Round Trips	Total Days	Daily Per Diem	Proposed FFY 1997
Description						
Travel Total						\$0.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
Management - Operations
Agency: Dept. of the Interior

**FORM 3B
Personnel
& Travel
DETAIL**

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

Contractual Costs:		Proposed FFY 1997
Description		
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		Contractual Total
		\$0.0
Commodities Costs:		Proposed FFY 1997
Description		
		Commodities Total
		\$0.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Operations
 Agency: Dept. of the Interior

FORM 3B
Contractual &
Commodities
DETAIL

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

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

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Operations
 Agency: Dept. of the Interior

**FORM 3B
 Equipment
 DETAIL**

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Travel	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Contractual	\$22.5	\$16.0						
Commodities	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$22.5	\$16.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$1.6	\$1.1	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$24.1	\$17.1						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	0.0	0.0						
Other Resources			Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.					
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Operations
 Agency: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration

FORM 3A
 TRUSTEE
 AGENCY
 SUMMARY

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

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1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1997
Juneau Federal Building - lease (estimate)		16.0
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
Contractual Total		\$16.0
Commodities Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1997
Commodities Total		\$0.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Operations
 Agency: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration

FORM 3B
 Contractual &
 Commodities
 DETAIL

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October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1997

Project Number: 97100
Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific Management - Operations
Agency: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration

FORM 3B
Equipment
DETAIL

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1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997	PROPOSED FFY 1997 TRUSTEE AGENCIES TOTALS					
			ADEC	ADF&G	ADNR	USFS	DOI	NOAA
				\$115.8			\$6.9	
Personnel	\$55.2	\$56.4						
Travel	\$40.0	\$41.0						
Contractual	\$23.5	\$15.7						
Commodities	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
Subtotal	\$118.7	\$113.1	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
General Administration	\$9.9	\$9.6						
Project Total	\$128.6	\$122.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	1.1	1.1						
			Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.					
Other Resources								
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Public Advisory Group
 Agency: Multiple

SUMMARY

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1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$49.2	\$50.4						
Travel	\$40.0	\$41.0						
Contractual	\$23.5	\$15.7						
Commodities	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
Subtotal	\$112.7	\$107.1	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
General Administration	\$9.0	\$8.7						
Project Total	\$121.7	\$115.8						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	1.0	1.0	Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.					
Other Resources								
<p>Comments:</p> <p>As proposed, expenses associated with phone costs, printing and copying are included in the Operations budget.</p> <p>The budget was developed based on 5 meetings of the Public Advisory Group.</p>								

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Public Advisory Group
 Agency: AK Dept. of Fish and Game

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FORM 3A
 TRUSTEE
 AGENCY
 SUMMARY

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Personnel Costs:		GS/Range/ Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed FFY 1997
Name	Position Description					
Womac	Administrative Assistant II	14E	12.0	4.2		0.0 50.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Subtotal			12.0	4.2	0.0	
Personnel Total						\$50.4
Travel Costs:		Ticket Price	Round Trips	Total Days	Daily Per Diem	Proposed FFY 1997
Description						
Member travel from various locations						0.0
Regular Meetings (4 one day meetings/1 two day meeting)						0.0
Special Meetings/Reviews						21.0
Field Trip						4.0
						16.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
Note: Assumptions for "regular meeting" costs include travel for 7						0.0
PAG members @ \$500 (travel \$300, per diem \$200). Other member						0.0
per diem estimated at \$500 (ie., 10 members at \$50 per member).						0.0
For a 2 day meeting, add \$1,000 in per diem costs.						0.0
Travel Total						\$41.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Public Advisory Group
 Agency: AK Dept. of Fish and Game

FORM 3B
 Personnel
 & Travel
 DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1997
Postage and Courier		4.0
Teleconferencing		4.0
Public Notice/Announcements		4.7
ADA Compliance		1.0
Other meeting costs		2.0
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
Contractual Total		\$15.7
Commodities Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1997
Commodities Total		\$0.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Public Advisory Group
 Agency: AK Dept. of Fish and Game

FORM 3B
Contractual &
Commodities
DETAIL

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

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

Existing Equipment Usage:		Number of Units	Inventory Agency
Description			

1997

Project Number: 97100
Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
Management - Public Advisory Group
Agency: AK Dept. of Fish and Game

**FORM 3B
Equipment
DETAIL**

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$6.0	\$6.0						
Travel	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Contractual	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Commodities	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$6.0	\$6.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$0.9	\$0.9	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$6.9	\$6.9						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	0.1	0.1						
Other Resources								
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Public Advisory Group
 Agency: Dept. of the Interior

FORM 3A
 TRUSTEE
 AGENCY
 SUMMARY

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Personnel Costs:		GS/Range/ Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed FFY 1997
Name	Position Description					
Mutter	Regional Environmental Assistant		1.0	6.0		0.0
						6.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
Subtotal			1.0	6.0	0.0	
Personnel Total						\$6.0
Travel Costs:		Ticket Price	Round Trips	Total Days	Daily Per Diem	Proposed FFY 1997
Description						
Travel Total						\$0.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Public Advisory Group
 Agency: Dept. of the Interior

FORM 3B
 Personnel
 & Travel
 DETAIL

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

Contractual Costs:		Proposed FFY 1997
Description		
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
Contractual Total		\$0.0
Commodities Costs:		Proposed FFY 1997
Description		
Commodities Total		\$0.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Public Advisory Group
 Agency: Dept. of the Interior

**FORM 3B
 Contractual &
 Commodities
 DETAIL**

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

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

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Public Advisory Group
 Agency: Dept. of the Interior

**FORM 3B
 Equipment
 DETAIL**

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997	PROPOSED FFY 1997 TRUSTEE AGENCIES TOTALS					
			ADEC	ADF&G	ADNR	USFS	DOI	NOAA
			\$59.2	\$55.0	\$54.2	\$68.8	\$50.3	\$66.7
Personnel	\$527.4	\$257.5						
Travel	\$66.7	\$49.0						
Contractual	\$14.1	\$0.0						
Commodities	\$7.8	\$9.0						
Equipment	\$0.6	\$0.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
Subtotal	\$616.6	\$315.5	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
General Administration	\$80.0	\$38.7						
Project Total	\$696.6	\$354.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	6.2	3.0						
			Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.					
Other Resources								
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97100
Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
Management - Restoration Work Force

SUMMARY

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$85.4	\$43.2						
Travel	\$5.0	\$8.0						
Contractual	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Commodities	\$0.0	\$1.5						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$90.4	\$52.7						
General Administration	\$12.8	\$6.5	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$103.2	\$59.2						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	1.0	0.5						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources								
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Restoration Work Force
 Agency: AK Dept. of Environmental Conservation

FORM 3A
 TRUSTEE
 AGENCY
 SUMMARY

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

Personnel Costs:		GS/Range/ Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed FFY 1997
Name	Position Description					
Piper	6 Month Liaison		6.0	7.2		0.0 43.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Subtotal			6.0	7.2	0.0	
Personnel Total						\$43.2
Travel Costs:		Ticket Price	Round Trips	Total Days	Daily Per Diem	Proposed FFY 1997
Description						
Trustee Travel						0.0 5.0 3.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Liaison travel						
Travel Total						\$8.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
Management - Restoration Work Force
Agency: AK Dept. of Environmental Conservation

**FORM 3B
Personnel
& Travel
DETAIL**

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

Contractual Costs:		Proposed FFY 1997
Description		
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		Contractual Total
		\$0.0
Commodities Costs:		Proposed FFY 1997
Description		
Office supplies/other liaison costs		1.5
Commodities Total		\$1.5

1997

Project Number: 97100
Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
Management - Restoration Work Force
Agency: AK Dept. of Environmental Conservation

**FORM 3B
Contractual &
Commodities
DETAIL**

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

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

1997

Project Number: 97100
Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
Management - Restoration Work Force
Agency: AK Dept. of Environmental Conservation

FORM 3B
Equipment
DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$93.0	\$39.6						
Travel	\$10.7	\$8.0						
Contractual	\$1.3	\$0.0						
Commodities	\$1.0	\$1.5						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$106.0	\$49.1	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$14.0	\$5.9	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$120.0	\$55.0						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	1.1	0.5						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources								
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Restoration Work Force
 Agency: AK Dept. of Fish and Game

FORM 3A
 TRUSTEE
 AGENCY
 SUMMARY

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

Personnel Costs:		GS/Range/ Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed FFY 1997
Name	Position Description					
Slater	Liaison		6.0	6.6		0.0 39.6 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Subtotal			6.0	6.6	0.0	
Personnel Total						\$39.6
Travel Costs:		Ticket Price	Round Trips	Total Days	Daily Per Diem	Proposed FFY 1997
Description						
Trustee Travel						0.0 5.0 3.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Liaison travel						
Travel Total						\$8.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
Management - Restoration Work Force
Agency: AK Dept. of Fish and Game

**FORM 3B
Personnel
& Travel
DETAIL**

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

Contractual Costs:		Proposed FFY 1997
Description		
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		Contractual Total
		\$0.0
Commodities Costs:		Proposed FFY 1997
Description		
Office supplies/other liaison costs		1.5
		Commodities Total
		\$1.5

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Restoration Work Force
 Agency: AK Dept. of Fish and Game

**FORM 3B
 Contractual &
 Commodities
 DETAIL**

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1997

Project Number: 97100
Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
Management - Restoration Work Force
Agency: AK Dept. of Fish and Game

FORM 3B
Equipment
DETAIL

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$84.0	\$43.2						
Travel	\$1.5	\$3.0						
Contractual	\$12.8	\$0.0						
Commodities	\$1.5	\$1.5						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
Subtotal	\$99.8	\$47.7	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
General Administration	\$13.5	\$6.5						
Project Total	\$113.3	\$54.2						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	1.0	0.5						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources								
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Restoration Work Force
 Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

FORM 3A
 TRUSTEE
 AGENCY
 SUMMARY

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

Personnel Costs:		GS/Range/ Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed FFY 1997
Name	Position Description					
Fries	6 Month Liaison		6.0	7.2		0.0 43.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Subtotal			6.0	7.2	0.0	
Personnel Total						\$43.2
Travel Costs:		Ticket Price	Round Trips	Total Days	Daily Per Diem	Proposed FFY 1997
Description						
Liaison travel						3.0
Travel Total						\$3.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Restoration Work Force
 Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

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**FORM 3B
 Personnel
 & Travel
 , DETAIL**

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1997
Contractual Total		\$0.0
Commodities Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1997
Office supplies/other liaison costs		1.5
Commodities Total		\$1.5

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Restoration Work Force
 Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

FORM 3B
 Contractual &
 Commodities
 DETAIL

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

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

Existing Equipment Usage:		Number of Units	Inventory Agency
Description			

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Restoration Work Force
 Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

**FORM 3B
 Equipment
 DETAIL**

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

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$93.6	\$49.8						
Travel	\$15.6	\$10.0						
Contractual	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Commodities	\$1.5	\$1.5						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$110.7	\$61.3	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$14.0	\$7.5	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$124.7	\$68.8						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	1.0	0.5						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources								
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Restoration Work Force
 Agency: Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service

**FORM 3A
 TRUSTEE
 AGENCY
 SUMMARY**

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Personnel Costs:		GS/Range/ Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed FFY 1997
Name	Position Description					
Gibbons	6 Month Liaison		6.0	8.3		0.0 49.8 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Subtotal			6.0	8.3	0.0	
Personnel Total						\$49.8
Travel Costs:		Ticket Price	Round Trips	Total Days	Daily Per Diem	Proposed FFY 1997
Description						
Trustee Travel						0.0 5.0 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Liaison travel						
Travel Total						\$10.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Restoration Work Force
 Agency: Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service

FORM 3B
 Personnel
 & Travel
 DETAIL

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

Contractual Costs:		Proposed FFY 1997
Description		
Contractual Total		\$0.0
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
Commodities Costs:		Proposed FFY 1997
Description		
Office supplies/other liaison costs		1.5
Commodities Total		\$1.5

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Restoration Work Force
 Agency: Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service

**FORM 3B
 Contractual &
 Commodities
 DETAIL**

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

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

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Restoration Work Force
 Agency: Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service

**FORM 3B
 Equipment
 DETAIL**

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$75.4	\$33.7						
Travel	\$28.9	\$10.0						
Contractual	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Commodities	\$3.8	\$1.5						
Equipment	\$0.6	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$108.7	\$45.2	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$11.3	\$5.1	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$120.0	\$50.3						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	1.1	0.5						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources								
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Restoration Work Force
 Agency: Dept. of the Interior

FORM 3A
 TRUSTEE
 AGENCY
 SUMMARY

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1997

Project Number: 97100
Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
Management - Restoration Work Force
Agency: Dept. of the Interior

FORM 3B
Personnel
& Travel
DETAIL

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8/16/96

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

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

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Restoration Work Force
 Agency: Dept. of the Interior

**FORM 3B
 Equipment
 DETAIL**

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

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$96.0	\$48.0						
Travel	\$5.0	\$10.0						
Contractual	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Commodities	\$0.0	\$1.5						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
Subtotal	\$101.0	\$59.5	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
General Administration	\$14.4	\$7.2						
Project Total	\$115.4	\$66.7						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	1.0	0.5						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources								
Comments:								

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Restoration Work Force
 Agency: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration

**FORM 3A
 TRUSTEE
 AGENCY
 SUMMARY**

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

Personnel Costs:		GS/Range/ Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed FFY 1997
Name	Position Description					
Morris	6 Month Liaison		6.0	8.0		0.0 48.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Subtotal			6.0	8.0	0.0	
Personnel Total						\$48.0
Travel Costs:		Ticket Price	Round Trips	Total Days	Daily Per Diem	Proposed FFY 1997
Description						
Trustee Travel						0.0 5.0 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Liaison travel						
Travel Total						\$10.0

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Restoration Work Force
 Agency: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration

**FORM 3B
 Personnel
 & Travel
 DETAIL**

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1997

Project Number: 97100
Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
Management - Restoration Work Force
Agency: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration

FORM 3B
Contractual &
Commodities
DETAIL

6/96

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

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

1997

Project Number: 97100
 Project Title: Administration, Public Information and Scientific
 Management - Restoration Work Force
 Agency: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration

**FORM 3B
 Equipment
 DETAIL**

97250

Project Management

Project Number: 97250

Restoration Category: Research, Monitoring, and General Restoration

Proposer: All

Cost FY 97: \$641.6

Cost FY 98: \$560.0 (estimate)

Cost FY 99: \$480.0 (estimate)

Cost FY 00: \$400.0 (estimate)

Cost FY 01: \$320.0 (estimate)

Cost FY 02: \$240.0 (estimate)

ABSTRACT

Project management is an important element of the Trustee Council's restoration activities. Project Managers perform tasks which include coordinating the activities between the Principal Investigators and the Restoration Office, reviewing project expenditure activity, assisting in the development of project budgets, tracking of project reporting, and ensuring that each project is implemented consistent with applicable legal and regulatory requirements and the Council's operating procedures.

INTRODUCTION

FY 97 is the first year that Project Management is reflected in a single budget. In prior years, project management funding was contained in individual restoration project budgets as approved by the Trustee Council. The recently completed external audit recommended that the Council define the Project Management function and develop a budget to be approved separately from the restoration projects.

NEED FOR THE PROJECT

The Project Manager provides an essential link between the Restoration Office and the Principal Investigators. Under supervision of the agency Liaison, the Project Manager:

- coordinates and tracks the progress of restoration projects;
- ensures that projects meet their stated goals, objectives, and schedules;
- monitors project expenditures to ensure that funds are expended consistent with project authorization;
- obtains information from and/or facilitates the exchange of information between the Restoration Office, the public, cooperating agencies, and project investigators;
- attends meetings relating to planning and progress reviews;
- ensures that all reports, documents, and contract deliverables are acceptable;
- facilitates the printing and distribution of project reports to Oil Spill Public Information Center;
- helps to track the inventory of equipment purchased with Joint Settlement funds;
- assists in the preparation and review of project proposals and budgets; and
- ensures National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Project Managers for each project are available to the public to answer questions and provide information on the restoration projects that they manage. Project Managers also work with the Community Involvement Coordinator and Community Facilitators as appropriate to ensure that community involvement objectives are met.

PROJECT DESIGN

A. Objectives

Project Managers ensure that studies funded by the Trustee Council are accomplished on time and consistent with the legal and regulatory requirements governing each project as well as Trustee Council procedures including any applicable conditions or requirements at the time of authorization.

B. Methods

Project Managers track project expenditures and status information and provide progress updates to their respective Liaisons and the Restoration Office.

C. Cooperating Agencies, Contracts, and Other Agency Assistance

The organizational structures and administrative structures vary by agency. Certain projects have multiple agencies involved; others don't. Some projects involve contracts; others do not. Individual project DPDs should be reviewed for project-specific information.

SCHEDULE

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

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| October 31: | Submit prior year fourth quarter expenditure and project status reports to the Restoration Office |
| December 31: | Submit updated inventory of equipment purchased with Joint Settlement funds to the Restoration Office |
| late January: | Attend Annual Restoration Workshop |
| January 31: | Submit first quarter expenditure and project status reports to the Restoration Office, submit the final expenditure report for the prior year to the Restoration Office |
| April 15: | Submit Detailed Project Descriptions and detailed budgets for FY 1998 proposals to the Restoration Office, submit annual and/or final reports consistent with the report writing procedures |
| April 30: | Submit second quarter expenditure and project status reports to the Restoration Office |
| July 31: | Submit third quarter expenditure and project status reports to the Restoration Office |

B. Project Milestones and Endpoints

Funding for Project Management will be necessary in each year in which restoration projects are funded.

C. Completion Date

Funding for Project Management will be necessary in each year in which restoration projects are funded.

PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS

The Project Managers ensure timely completion of annual and/or final reports and do not prepare reports themselves.

PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCES

All Project Managers are required to attend the Annual Restoration Workshop.

NORMAL AGENCY MANAGEMENT

The Project Managers perform tasks specific to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill restoration program that are not part of normal agency management.

COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION OF RESTORATION EFFORT

Project Managers facilitate communications between projects as well as between the researchers and the Restoration Office.

EXPLANATION OF CHANGES IN CONTINUING PROJECTS

FY 97 is the first year that Project Management are being shown in a single budget. In prior years, the funding was contained in the various individual work plan budgets approved by the Trustee Council.

PROPOSED PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, IF KNOWN

Not applicable for this project.

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997	PROPOSED FFY 1997 TRUSTEE AGENCIES TOTALS					
			ADEC	ADF&G	ADNR	USFS	DOI	NOAA
			\$0.0	\$304.9	\$41.9	\$51.5	\$89.9	\$153.4
Personnel	\$0.0	\$557.9						
Travel	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Contractual	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Commodities	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal		\$557.9	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$0.0	\$83.7	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$0.0	\$641.6	\$560.0	\$480.0	\$400.0	\$320.0	\$240.0	
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)		7.3						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0

Comments:

In FFY 96, project management costs were budgeted within individual restoration project budgets. In order to further strengthen accountability for project management costs, the 97250/Project Management budget was created in FFY 97.

Of the total funding reflected for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, \$85.4 in personnel and \$12.8 in general administration will be allocated to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to support the Interagency Personnel Act agreement that assigns the Project Manager to NOAA. The balance of \$50.0 in personnel and \$7.5 in general administration will be retained by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Long Range Funding Requirements reflect estimated Project Management costs scaled in proportion to overall projected workplan funding.

1997

Project Number: 97250
Project Title: Project Management
Lead Agency: Various Agencies

**FORM 2A
MULTI-TRUSTEE
AGENCY
SUMMARY**

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$0.0	\$265.1						
Travel	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Contractual	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Commodities	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
Subtotal	\$0.0	\$265.1	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
General Administration	\$0.0	\$39.8						
Project Total	\$0.0	\$304.9						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)		3.5						
Other Resources			Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.					
Personnel Costs:			GS/Range/ Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed FFY 1997	
Name	Position Title							
W. Hauser	FB IV	20L	12.0	7.166		86.0		
D. Moore	FB III	18K	12.0	6.123		73.5		
Vacant	FB III	18K	12.0	6.123		73.5		
Celia Rozen	LIB II	17F	6.0	5.352		32.1		
Subtotal			42.0	24.8	0.0	265.1		

1997

Project Number: 97250
Project Title: Project Management
Agency: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

PROJECT
MANAGEMENT
FORM 3A

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$0.0	\$36.4						
Travel	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Contractual	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Commodities	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$0.0	\$36.4						
General Administration	\$0.0	\$5.5	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$0.0	\$41.9						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)		0.4						
Other Resources								
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Personnel Costs:			GS/Range/ Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed FFY 1997	
Name	Position Title							
C. Fries	Project Manager		20	3.0	7.200		21.6	
J. Bittner	Chief, History & Archaeology		21	2.0	7.400		14.8	
Subtotal				5.0		0.0	36.4	

1997

Project Number: 97250
Project Title: Project Management
Agency: Alaska Department of Natural Resources

PROJECT
MANAGEMENT
FORM 3A

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$0.0	\$44.8						
Travel	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Contractual	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Commodities	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
Subtotal	\$0.0	\$44.8	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
General Administration	\$0.0	\$6.7						
Project Total	\$0.0	\$51.5						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)		0.6						
Other Resources			Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.					
Personnel Costs:			GS/Range/ Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed FFY 1997	
Name	Position Title							
TBD	Project Manager		13	7.0	6.400		44.8	
Subtotal				7.0		0.0	44.8	

1997

Project Number: 97250
Project Title: Project Management
Agency: Forest Service

PROJECT
MANAGEMENT
FORM 3A

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$0.0	\$78.2						
Travel	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Contractual	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Commodities	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
Subtotal	\$0.0	\$78.2	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
General Administration	\$0.0	\$11.7						
Project Total	\$0.0	\$89.9						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)		1.3						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources								

Personnel Costs:		GS/Range/ Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed FFY 1997
Name	Position Title					
D. Irons	Project Manager - FWS/MBM	GS-12	5.0	6.300		31.5
L. Thomas	Project Manager - NBS	GS-9	6.0	4.000		24.0
C. Berg	Project Manager - FWS/NRDAR	GS-12	3	5.700		17.1
B. Rice	Project Manager - NPS	GS-12	1.0	5.600		5.6
Subtotal			15.0		0.0	78.2

1997

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Prepared: 8/8/96 rev

Project Number: 97250
Project Title: Project Management
Agency: Department of the Interior

PROJECT
MANAGEMENT
FORM 3A

8/16/96

1997 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1996	Proposed FFY 1997						
Personnel	\$0.0	\$133.4						
Travel	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Contractual	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Commodities	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$0.0	\$133.4	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
General Administration	\$0.0	\$20.0						
Project Total	\$0.0	\$153.4						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)		1.5						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources								

Personnel Costs:		GS/Range/ Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed FFY 1997
Name	Position Title					
B. Wright	Project Manager	23D	12.0	7.117		85.4
B. Morris	Project Manager		6.0	8.000		48.0
Subtotal			18.0		0.0	133.4

1997

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Printed: 8/8/96 rev

Project Number: 97250
 Project Title: Project Management
 Agency: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
 (ADF&G)

PROJECT
 MANAGEMENT
 FORM 3A

1996

97126

Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support

Project Number: 97126

Restoration Category: Habitat Protection

Proposer: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

Lead Trustee Agency: ADNR, USFS

Cooperating Agencies: ADF&G, USFS, DOI

Duration: FFY 1997 - TBD

Cost FY 97: \$ 1,282.6

Cost FY 98: \$ To be determined

Cost FY 99: \$ To be determined

Cost FY 00: \$ To be determined

Geographic Area: Prince William Sound, Kenai Peninsula, Alaska Peninsula
Kodiak Archipelago

Injured Resource/Service: Multiple Resources

ABSTRACT

Project 97126 provides negotiation support to the Trustee Council in order to reach closure on habitat protection priorities. This support includes those services such as title reports, appraisals, on site inspections, hazardous materials surveys, surveys, timber cruises and reviews, and other services necessary for the successful completion of habitat protection negotiations.

INTRODUCTION

This project is designed to support habitat protection activities of the Trustee Council and is a continuation of the Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process. These activities include evaluations by the Habitat Work Group, appraisals, title searches, hazardous materials surveys and other efforts necessary for the Trustee Council to achieve habitat protection objectives. In 1993, the Restoration Team, Habitat Protection Work Group conducted a survey and assessment of selected large parcels of private land (>1000 acres) within the oil spill zone. The lands were mapped, scored and ranked to determine the restoration value of these areas to injured resources and services and the benefits that could be achieved through habitat protection. Successful negotiations were conducted with owners of lands within Kachemak Bay State Park and on northern Afognak Island resulting in the purchase of the park inholdings and in the establishment of the Afognak Island State Park. In addition, negotiations were recently completed with Akhiok Kaguyak and Old Harbor Native Corporation for the purchase of habitat protection rights on lands located within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, with Eyak Corporation for timber rights in the Orca Narrows viewshed and with the Kodiak Island Borough for lands on Shuyak Island. Negotiations are nearing completion with Chenega Corporation for habitat protection rights in western Prince William Sound.

In 1995, Volume III of the Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process, *Small Parcel Process, Evaluation and Ranking* was completed. Responses to the solicitation for nominations of small parcels were processed and evaluated. A second round of small parcel nominations were received and evaluated. The Trustee Council is currently moving forward with acquisition of a suite of small parcel nominations that best meet the restoration goals and objectives identified by the Trustee Council.

Negotiations continue with several large parcel landowners as well as with numerous small parcel landowners. Reaching closure on these agreements requires substantial technical support. It is expected that Trustee Council efforts in this area while reaching closure on many fronts will continue in the near term.

NEED FOR THE PROJECT

The objective of habitat protection is to identify and protect essential wildlife and fisheries habitats and associated services and to prevent further environmental damage to resources injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. Nineteen resources and services injured by the spill are linked to protection of upland and nearshore habitats (See Section D). Protection of lands containing these habitats prevents additional injury to resources and services and natural support systems while recovery is taking place. Active negotiations with landowners for packages of ranked parcels are currently taking place and anticipated to continue into the Fall. Evaluations, starting with field surveys, of large and small parcels submitted this Spring will also continue into the Fall. This project provides support for HWG to provide technical support to the negotiators and the Executive Director and to conduct these additional evaluations.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The public has reviewed and commented favorably on all habitat protection efforts and has been highly supportive of habitat protection as a major restoration strategy into the future. All reports published as part of the Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process have been reviewed by the public. Input from natural resource and services specialists in the public sector was collected in a workshop conducted by The Nature Conservancy.

Members of local communities have previously had the opportunity to review habitat protection evaluation and ranking results and Trustee Council priorities. The Trustee Council continues to be receptive and responsive to public comment pertinent to habitat protection priorities and acquisitions. This project is the completion of the habitat protection effort and no further community involvement is expected at this time. The Trustee Council is always willing to entertain comment from interested individuals.

PROJECT DESIGN

A. Objectives

Habitat protection and acquisition is designed to protect lands linked to resources and services that were injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Protection of these lands prevents additional injury to living resources and habitats, services and natural support systems while recovery is taking place. Habitat protection addresses cases where existing regulations affecting private land use are inadequate to protect essential habitats of recovering resources and services. In situations where natural recovery is slow to occur or where direct restoration is neither technically feasible or cost effective, other measures need to be considered to mitigate injury. These may include replacement of injured resources and services with those that are equivalent (Replacement or acquisition of the equivalent means compensation for an injured, lost or destroyed resource by substituting another resource that provides the same or substantially similar services as the injured resource-(56 Federal Register 8899 [March 1, 1991]).

The affected injured resources and associated services are listed below. Habitat protection objectives and benefits for each of these resources and services would differ depending on the particular parcel and the options acquired, however, general objectives and benefits are outlined below.

Pink salmon, sockeye salmon, cutthroat trout, Dolly varden, herring: ensure maintenance of adequate water quality, riparian habitat and intertidal habitat for spawning and rearing.

Bald eagle: ensure maintenance of adequate nesting habitat and reduce disturbance in feeding and roosting areas.

Black oystercatcher: reduce disturbance to feeding and nesting sites.

Common murre: reduce disturbance in nearshore feeding areas and near nesting colonies.

Harbor seal and sea otters: reduce disturbance at haul-out sites, pupping sites, and in nearshore feeding areas.

Harlequin duck: ensure maintenance of adequate riparian habitat for nesting and brood rearing, and reduce disturbance to nearshore feeding, molting, and brood-rearing habitats.

Intertidal/subtidal biota: maintain water quality along shoreline and reduce disturbance in nearshore areas.

Marbled murrelet: ensure maintenance of adequate nesting habitat and reduce disturbance to nearshore feeding and broodrearing habitats.

River otter: ensure maintenance of adequate riparian and shoreline habitats for feeding and denning.

Recreation: Maintain or enhance public access for recreational opportunities, reduce disturbances that would create visual impacts.

Wilderness: Maintain wilderness qualities, reduce impacts to wilderness qualities.

Cultural resources: Maintain or reduce disturbance to cultural resource sites.

Subsistence: Ensure subsistence opportunities in known harvest areas.

B. Methods:

The *Habitat Protection and Acquisition Process* is the method for acquiring lands or partial interests in lands that contain habitats linked to resources and/or services injured by the oil spill. Protection tools that will be considered for use by the Trustee Council include: fee acquisition, conservation easements, acquisition of partial interests, cooperative management agreements, and others. Following purchase, acquired parcels will be managed by the appropriate resource agency in a manner that is consistent with the restoration of the affected resources and/or services. The Trustee Council will decide which agency will manage the land or may create a new management authority.

Funds from this project will be used to acquire full title or partial interests in lands, subject to approval by the Trustee Council, that contain habitats/sites linked to resources and services that were injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Acquisition of lands or interests in lands will be accomplished according to accepted realty principles and practices. All acquisitions will require title evidence, appraisals of fair market value, litigation reports, hazardous substances surveys, legal review of title, and negotiations. Some acquisitions may require land surveys and additional ecological surveys.

C. Contracts and Other Agency Assistance

Various components of this project will be contracted out to the private sector. Contracting is managed by the agency responsible for acquisition of habitat protection rights and future management. Various agencies handle various realty requirements differently depending upon agency requirements and in house expertise.

SCHEDULE

This project is a continuation of 93064, 94126, 95126, 96126, and does not lend itself to a specific timetable. Activities associated with this project are subject to influence from landowners, negotiators and various contractors.

COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION OF RESTORATION EFFORT

All habitat protection efforts including this project are dependent upon the results of on-going research and monitoring projects. For example, the Large Parcel Element used information from the anadromous fish stream catalog, colonial seabird catalog, bald eagle nesting maps, and data from Trustee Council funded studies on black oystercatchers, marbled murrelets and pigeon guillemots.

EXPLANATION OF CHANGES IN CONTINUING PROJECTS

There is no substantive change anticipated for FY 97. It is anticipated that the approach to habitat protection acquisitions pursued by the Trustee Council will remain essentially the same. Negotiations are ongoing with both large and small parcel landowners.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

Previous acquisitions have received a categorical exclusions. The appropriate federal agencies, US Dept. of the Interior or US Forest Service will comply with NEPA where appropriate.

PERSONNEL

Project Leaders

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1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1995	Proposed FFY 1996	PROPOSED FFY 1996 TRUSTEE AGENCIES TOTALS					
			ADEC	ADF&G	ADNR	USFS	NPS	FWS
				\$18.3	\$396.4	\$413.9	\$24.7	\$429.3
Personnel	\$468.4	\$488.6						
Travel	\$34.8	\$74.6						
Contractual	\$1,668.9	\$600.0						
Commodities	\$5.5	\$8.2						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
Subtotal	\$2,177.6	\$1,171.4	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
General Administration	\$133.3	\$111.2						
Project Total	\$2,310.9	\$1,282.6	\$770.0	\$565.0	\$215.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	10.0	7.7						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0

NOTE: This project is a continuation of Project 96126.

This budget is based upon the current status of ongoing negotiations as of August 2, 1996. It is expected that negotiations will continue throughout the summer causing further revisions of this budget as the status of these negotiations change. This budget is based upon the assumption that negotiations with Afognak Joint Venture, Chugach Alaska Corporation, Eyak, Koniag, Port Graham, Tatitlek, and several small parcels will require additional work, and that Chenega, if approved by shareholders, is closed in this fiscal year.

Note: If survey, posting and boundary marking are required for acquired lands additional funding will be requested.

Note: Mineral appraisals will be needed for all subsurface. Costs will be determined by the August Trustee Council meeting.

1996

Project Number: 97126
Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
Lead Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

FORM 2A
PROJECT
DETAIL

Prepared:

1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1995	Proposed FFY 1996						
Personnel	\$20.4	\$35.4						
Travel	\$3.5	\$4.5						
Contractual	\$674.9	\$331.6						
Commodities	\$1.0	\$0.5						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$699.8	\$372.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$29.1	\$24.4	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$728.9	\$396.4	\$300.0	\$200.0	\$100.0			
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	2.0	0.4						
Other Resources			Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.					

1996

Project Number: 97126
Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

FORM 3A
AGENCY
PROJECT
DETAIL

Prepared:

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1996

Project Number: 97126
Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

FORM 3B
Personnel
& Travel
DETAIL

1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST. COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1996
Printing and Map Production, maps and data analysis for negotiators, appraisers, land status verification		20.0
Aircraft charters to uplands to further refine parcel boundaries (24 hours @ \$400.00/hour)		9.6
Services necessary for the Trustee Council to reach closure on purchase agreement for parcels under negotiation. This may include, title reports, litigation reports, appraisal reviews, timber reviews, hazardous materials assessments.		146.0
Advertising		1.0
Document production and printing costs.		5.0
Small Parcel Title Insurance		30.0
Small Parcel Appraisals		50.0
Closing and recordation of final title documents, surveys, purchase agreements. This will involve travel to local recording districts.		35.0
Hazardous Materials Review - AJV, Small Parcels		35.0
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
Contractual Total		\$331.6
Commodities Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1996
Office and field supplies (toner cartridges, data cassettes, waterproof notebooks)		0.5
Commodities Total		\$0.5

1996

Project Number: 97126
 Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
 Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

FORM 3B
Contractual &
Commodities
DETAIL

1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST, COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997.

[illegible]

1996

Project Number: 97126
Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
Agency: AK Dept. of Natural Resources

FORM 3B
Equipment
DETAIL

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

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1995	Proposed FFY 1996						
Personnel	\$13.0	\$13.0						
Travel	\$3.5	\$2.8						
Contractual	\$1.0	\$0.3						
Commodities	\$0.5	\$0.2						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$18.0	\$16.3	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$2.0	\$2.0	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$20.0	\$18.3	\$20.0	\$15.0	\$15.0			
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	0.2	0.2						
Other Resources			Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.					
Comments:								

1996

Project Number: 97126
 Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
 Agency: AK Dept. of Fish & Game

**FORM 3A
 AGENCY
 PROJECT
 DETAIL**

Prepared:

1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Personnel Costs:			GS/Range/	Months	Monthly		Proposed
PM	Name	Position Description	Step	Budgeted	Costs	Overtime	FFY 1996
	TBD	Habitat Biologist III	18	2.0	6,500		13.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
Subtotal				2.0	6,500	0	
Those costs associated with program management should be indicated by placement of an *.							Personnel Total
							\$13.0
Travel Costs:			Ticket	Round	Total	Daily	Proposed
PM	Description		Price	Trips	Days	Per Diem	FFY 1996
	Travel to PWS and Gulf of Alaska to facilitate closure of small parcel acquisitions.		350	2	6	150	0.0
							1.6
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
	Travel to Juneau to attend Trustee Council briefings re small parcel acquisitions.		444	2	2	150	1.2
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
Subtotal							
Those costs associated with program management should be indicated by placement of an *.							Travel Total
							\$2.8

1996

Project Number: 97126
 Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
 Agency: AK Dept. of Fish & Game

**FORM 3B
 Personnel
 & Travel
 DETAIL**

1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST. COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:		Proposed FFY 1996
Description		
Document reproduction.		0.3
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		Contractual Total \$0.3
Commodities Costs:		Proposed FFY 1996
Description		
Office supplies, paper, toner cartridges.		0.2
		Commodities Total \$0.2

1996

Project Number: 97126
 Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
 Agency: AK Dept. of Fish & Game

**FORM 3B
 Contractual &
 Commodities
 DETAIL**

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

[illegible]

1996

Project Number: 97126
Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
Agency: AK Dept. of Fish & Game

FORM 3B
Equipment
DETAIL

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

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1995	Proposed FFY 1996						
Personnel	\$11.8	\$11.8						
Travel	\$2.6	\$2.6						
Contractual	\$0.0	\$8.0						
Commodities	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$14.4	\$22.4	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$1.8	\$2.3	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$16.2	\$24.7						
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	0.2	0.2						
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.								
Other Resources								
Comments:								

1996

Project Number: 95126
 Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
 Agency: Dept. of Interior, National Park Service

**FORM 3A
 AGENCY
 PROJECT
 DETAIL**

Prepared:

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1996

Project Number: 95126
Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
Agency: Dept. of Interior, National Park Service

FORM 3B
Personnel
& Travel
DETAIL

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

Contractual Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1996
Title Insurance and Closing Costs		8.0
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
Contractual Total		\$8.0
Commodities Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1996
Commodities Total		\$0.0

1996

Project Number: 97126
Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
Agency: Dept. of Interior, National Park Service

FORM 3B
Contractual &
Commodities
DETAIL

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

[illegible]

1996

Project Number: 97126
Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
Agency: Dept. of Interior, National Park Service

FORM 3B
Equipment
DETAIL

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

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1995	Proposed FFY 1996						
Personnel	\$290.1	\$255.2						
Travel	\$8.4	\$42.2						
Contractual	\$91.5	\$86.1						
Commodities	\$1.0	\$1.5						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$391.0	\$385.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$49.9	\$44.3	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	
Project Total	\$440.9	\$429.3	\$150.0	\$150.0				
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	5.6	4.8						
Other Resources			Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.					
Comments:								

1996

Project Number: 97126
 Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
 Agency: Dept. of Interior, Fish & Wildlife Service

**FORM 3A
 AGENCY
 PROJECT
 DETAIL**

Prepared:

1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Personnel Costs:			GS/Range/ Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed FFY 1996
PM	Name	Position Description					
		Appraiser	12/4	6.0	5,970		35.8
		Review Appraiser	13/7	4.0	5,133		20.5
		Realty Specialist	12/8	12.0	5,909		70.9
		Realty Specialist	9/2	12.0	3,769		45.2
		Realty Assistant	6/2	7.0	3,073		21.5
		Carto Tech	7/1	11.0	3,290		36.2
		Biologist	11/4	5.0	5,017		25.1
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
Subtotal				57.0	32,161	0	
Those costs associated with program management should be indicated by placement of an *							Personnel Total \$255.2
Travel Costs:			Ticket Price	Round Trips	Total Days	Daily Per Diem	Proposed FFY 1996
PM	Description						
	Kodiak - Includes 10 acre parcels, AKI Exchange, AKI 4th Closing, Koniag 3rd closing, Koniag, phase 2.		0.2	19	45	0.14	0.0
							0.0
	Kodiak - Charter air service to specific tracts		1	12	12	0.14	10.1
							0.0
	Kenai - KNA and Salamatof		0.1	5	7	0.14	13.7
							0.0
	Kenai - Charter air service		0.8	2	2	0.14	1.5
							0.0
	Travel from Washington D.C. to Anchorage and or Juneau		2.0	6	20	0.15	1.9
							0.0
							15.0
							0.0
Those costs associated with program management should be indicated by placement of an *							Travel Total \$42.2

1996

Project Number: 97126
Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
Agency: Dept. of Interior, Fish & Wildlife Service

FORM 3B
Personnel
& Travel
DETAIL

1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST. JUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET
 October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1996
Title Insurance and related fees.		66.1
Survey of 14 (C) sites - Kodiak (about 10 sites for exclusion from AKI - 4th closing and exchange)		20.0
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
Contractual Total		\$86.1
Commodities Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1996
Office Supplies		1.5
Commodities Total		\$1.5

1996

Project Number: 97126
 Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
 Agency: Dept. of Interior, Fish & Wildlife Service

FORM 3B
Contractual &
Commodities
DETAIL

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

1996

Project Number: 97126
Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
Agency: Dept. of Interior, Fish & Wildlife Service

FORM 3B
Equipment
DETAIL

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

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1995	Proposed FFY 1996						
Personnel	\$133.1	\$173.2						
Travel	\$16.8	\$22.5						
Contractual	\$901.5	\$174.0						
Commodities	\$3.0	\$6.0						
Equipment	\$0.0	\$0.0						
Subtotal	\$1,054.4	\$375.7	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS					
General Administration	\$50.5	\$38.2	Estimated FFY 1998	Estimated FFY 1999	Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2001	
Project Total	\$1,104.9	\$413.9	\$300.0	\$200.0	\$100.0			
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	2.0	2.1						
Other Resources			Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.					
<p>Comments: This project is a continuation of project 96126. This is an estimated budget prepared for the April 15 submittal. The budget is based upon negotiations continuing with Eyak Corp. and Chugach Alaska Corp. and one small parcel. This budget will be refined before the August Trustee Council meeting, based upon progress in Habitat Protection activities.</p> <p>NOTE: If posting and marking are required for acquired Chenega and Tatitlek lands additional funding will be requested.</p> <p>Note: Mineral appraisals will be needed for all subsurface. Costs will be determined by the August TC meeting.</p>								

1996

Project Number: 97126
 Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
 Agency: Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service

**FORM 3A
 AGENCY
 PROJECT
 DETAIL**

Prepared:

1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Personnel Costs:			GS/Range/ Step	Months Budgeted	Monthly Costs	Overtime	Proposed FFY 1996
PM	Name	Position Description					
	J. Harmening	Negotiator	13.0	2.0	7500.0		15.0
	Harmening replacement	Realty Specialist	13.0	4.0	7500.0		30.0
	J. Wolf	Negotiator	15.0	2.0	8700.0		17.4
	R. Goosens	Appraiser	13.0	2.0	6100.0		12.2
	Jim Pierce	Timber appraiser/reviewer	13.0	1.0	6100.0		6.1
	L. Keeler	Lands Specialist	12.0	3.0	5400.0		16.2
	Kennedy	Realty/Land parcel specialist	12.0	5.0	5300.0		26.5
	D. Gibbons	Natural Resource Manager	14.0	6.0	8300.0		49.8
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
Subtotal				25.0	54,900	0	
Those costs associated with program management should be indicated by placement of an *.							Personnel Total \$173.2
Travel Costs:			Ticket Price	Round Trips	Total Days	Daily Per Diem	Proposed FFY 1996
PM	Description						
	RT Juneau to Anchorage to meet with review appraisers, contract appraisers and negotiators.		444.00	15	41	230.00	0.0
	RT Juneau to Washington DC		2500.00	2	6	225.00	16.1
							0.0
							6.4
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
							0.0
Those costs associated with program management should be indicated by placement of an *.							Travel Total \$22.5

1996

Project Number: 97126
Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
Agency: Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service

FORM 3B
Personnel
& Travel
DETAIL

1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST. JUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET
 October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

Contractual Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1996
Title documents, title reports, purchase agreements, hazmat surveys.		46.0
Air Charters (20 hours @ \$400/hour)		8.0
Title Insurance and closing costs for Eyak, Chugach Alaska Corp. and small parcels..		20.0
Appraisals (timber, land, minerals)		100.0
When a non-trustee organization is used, the form 4A is required.		
Contractual Total		\$174.0
Commodities Costs:		Proposed
Description		FFY 1996
Office Supplies including paper, toner cartridges, software upgrades, binders, etc.		2.0
Duplication		2.0
Maps		2.0
Commodities Total		\$6.0

1996

Project Number: 97126
 Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
 Agency: Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service

FORM 3B
Contractual &
Commodities
DETAIL

1996 EXXON VALDEZ TRUST, COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1996 - September 30, 1997

[illegible]

1996

Project Number: 97126
Project Title: Habitat Protection & Acquisition Support
Agency: Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service

FORM 3B
Equipment
DETAIL

Correspondence

Buy Afognak!

Matt White

Kodiak, AK



USA 19

Exxon

J. Forbes

418 MILL BAY

Kodiak AK 99615

Buy Afognak!

Matt White

Kodiak, AK



USA 19

Exxon

*Forbes

418 MILL BAY

Kodiak AK 99615

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Subject: Re: Save the Sound!
Author: Office of the Governor at Gov_Juneau_Capitol
Date: 8/15/96 9:27 AM

Thank you for writing to Governor Knowles. I have routed your message to the appropriate person in the Office of the Governor who is most knowledgeable about this issue. Your ideas, concerns, and recommendations are valuable to us, and we appreciate that you have taken the time to write. Again, thank you.

Reply Separator

Subject: Save the Sound!
Author: CarolHoover@microweb.com at CC2MHS1
Date: 8/14/96 6:31 PM

Dear Governor Knowles:
Please acknowledge this message and let the Trustee Council know there are folks out there who feel the Native lands should remain Native lands- and that habitat PROTECTION means just that. Thank you

This petition states how I feel concerning the billion dollar restoration fund that was created to restore, preserve and protect the areas affected by the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill. I strongly urge you to lend your support on the issues facing the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council in the following manner:

- * Establish as their HIGHEST PRIORITY the full protection of ALL threatened habitat in the spill zone in perpetuity,
- * Purchase timber rights or conservation easements only - NOT fee simple title (which transfers title from Native to government ownership),
- * Close the Restoration Reserve Account (Trustee Council science endowment) and immediately use the money to protect the real "restoration reserve" which is the intact living coastal rainforest in the spill zone.
- * Limit science expenditures to no more than \$5 million per year for the remainder of the payment period (until 2,001),
- * Commission the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a thorough, independent review of all government and Exxon sponsored research on the oil spill,
- * Aggressively pursue the "reopener" in the settlement that would allow the government Trustees to collect another \$100 million from Exxon in 2002 for "unforeseen damages", and allocate ALL of this toward habitat protection,
- * Immediately terminate funding for the \$47 million aquarium (whale jail!) being constructed in Seward, AK with monies intended for restoration.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Carol Hoover

Cordova, AK USA - Wednesday, August 14, 1996 at 18:31:24 (PDT)

Eric Myers

From: Eric Myers
To: Carol Hoover
Subject: Exxon Valdez Restoration
Date: Tuesday, August 27, 1996 2:41PM
Priority: High

August 26, 1996

Carol Hoover
carolhoover@microweb.com
Cordova, Alaska 99574

Dear Ms. Hoover:

Governor Knowles has asked me to respond to your electronic mail message regarding the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council restoration program.

As you may be aware, the Trustee Council formally adopted a Restoration Plan in November 1994. This plan was the result of an extensive public involvement effort and included the preparation of a full Environmental Impact Statement. Thousands of Alaskans contributed to the making of the final Restoration Plan that the Trustee Council uses to guide its decisions regarding use of the Exxon Valdez settlement funds. Under the Restoration Plan, the Council has identified a comprehensive and balanced approach to restoration that includes a combination of habitat protection and research/monitoring to restore the biological resources and human services injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

From your e-mail, it is evident that you support the restoration program objective of protecting habitat. The Trustee Council has indeed made habitat protection one of its highest priorities. As of August 1996, the Trustee Council has committed \$185.3 million to protect 411,000 acres of land with individual habitat parcels ranging in size from 2,000 to 119,000 acres. This includes protection agreements on the Kenai Peninsula in Kachemak Bay State Park; on Afognak Island in the vicinity of Seal Bay/Tonki Cape; along Orca Narrows in eastern Prince William Sound; portions of southern Kodiak Island; and a large part of Shuyak Island at the northern end of the Kodiak archipelago. In May of 1996, the Council made an offer of \$34 million to the Chenega Corporation to purchase and protect 61,000 acres in western Prince William Sound. The Council is actively negotiating with Tatitlek Corporation and has had recent discussions with the Eyak Corporation as well regarding possible protection agreements for other lands in Prince William Sound.

With regard to the terms of these various large parcel protection efforts, the Trustee Council only works with willing sellers of land. In each case, the lead federal or state agency works with the landowner to develop a habitat protection proposal that is acceptable to the owner while also meeting restoration objectives. In many cases, this has resulted in a combination of conservation easements and fee simple purchases. The Council's ability to successfully negotiate seven large parcel purchases is perhaps the best evidence of being able to work cooperatively with landowners to reach agreements that are mutually agreeable. In most cases this has involved fee simple purchases in order to ensure that future management provides the maximum benefit for recovery and restoration. In other instances, conservation easements have been adequate to meet recovery objectives.

In addition to the habitat protection program, the Trustee Council sponsors a restoration research and monitoring program. Effective restoration efforts require an understanding of what is limiting the recovery of certain injured species. The Trustee Council's research and monitoring program provides important information to help guide restoration activities. This includes the status and condition of resources: whether they are recovering, whether restoration activities are successful, and what factors may be constraining further recovery. Inadequate information about the health and status of injured resources may also lead to inappropriate management actions that could inadvertently reduce productivity and health of a recovering resource (e.g., management decisions pertaining to commercial fisheries). One of the largest on-going research projects supported by the Trustee Council -- the Sound Ecosystem Assessment project -- was initiated and developed with the active involvement of Cordova area fishermen and community residents. A substantial part of this project is now being implemented by the Prince William Sound Science Center in cooperation with the University of Alaska. With respect to the Restoration Reserve, you should know that this savings account for the future can be used by the Council at any time for any purpose consistent with the court approved settlement.

Please know that your comments will be provided to each Council member at the next Trustee Council meeting on August 29, 1996. That meeting will be teleconferenced throughout the spill area via the Legislative Information

Offices and will be available in Cordova. The public comment period is now tentatively scheduled to begin at 10 a.m. (You should contact Lisa Marie Jacobs in Cordova at 424-5461 to indicate if you want to participate in the meeting.)

Thank you for sharing your views. If you have and further questions, please don't hesitate to contact me at (907) 278-8012.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

mollym@oilspill.state.ak.us

COMMUNICATION

E•S•S•E•N•T•I•A•L•S

August 12, 1996

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

RECEIVED
AUG 13 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Molly:

I wanted to take a few minutes to thank you for the opportunity to serve on the Public Advisory Group for the past two years, and also to explain my reasons for resigning my seat at the end of the current appointment.

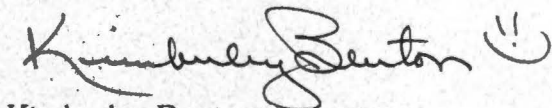
I have watched this process from my seat on the PAG over the past four years grow from an unprecedented course with no rule book to use a guide into a streamlined program with clear direction. This has been the result of enormous efforts of many, who have all earned a right to be proud of their accomplishments.

I believe the restoration information that has been developed to date has tremendous application to those managing lands located within the spill area. It is my hope that this information can somehow be communicated and used by those involved in developing their lands so as to ensure restoration not just on publicly owned oil spill lands, but on all lands within the oil spill region. And, it is my feeling that it will take another more directly involved with planning and management in the Forest Products seat to accomplish that goal.

One specific item that I would like to commend the Trustee Council and staff on is their commitment to appreciate the diversity of landowners and land managers in the oil spill region. Some owners were and are willing to sell their lands for the sake of restoration, others are not. Either way, the process has continued to be respectful of a variety of decisions and rationale.

Thanks once again for the opportunity to participate in this process and I look forward to seeing continued successes.

With warmest regards,



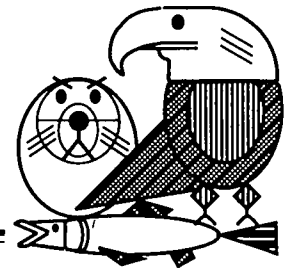
Kimberley Benton

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



July 26, 1996

Mr. Bob Henrichs, President
The Native Village of Eyak Tribal Council
P.O. Box 1388
Cordova AK 99574-1388

Dear Mr. Henrichs:

This is a response to your letter of July 17 which expressed concern about the ability of the Chugach Heritage Foundation to satisfactorily complete projects funded by the Trustee Council. The Chugach Heritage Foundation is conducting only one restoration project (#96154). On behalf of the Trustee Council, the U.S. Forest Service entered into a contract with the Chugach Heritage Foundation to develop, in consultation with an advisory board of community representatives, a comprehensive community plan for restoration of archaeological resources in those parts of the Chugach Region and the Cook Inlet Region that were affected by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.

The project is behind schedule and the contracting officer is negotiating a revised schedule. The Restoration Office has not yet audited the project and therefore cannot verify whether accurate accounts have been kept. Under the terms of the contract, the Chugach Heritage Foundation is to be reimbursed for expenses incurred and work performed. Documentation is required.

In May, the Chugach Heritage Foundation issued a preliminary draft report entitled *Comprehensive Community Plan for the Restoration of Archaeological Resources in Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet*. The Foundation sent two copies of this draft report to the Native Village of Eyak Tribal Council.

Thank you for your interest in this restoration project. If you have further questions or concerns about this or any other restoration project, please contact me again.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Molly McCammon".

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

cc: Dave Gibbons, U.S. Forest Service
Veronica Christman, ADNR

Trustee Agencies

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

The Native Village of Eyak Tribal Council

P.O. Box 1388

Cordova, Alaska 99574-1388

(907) 424-7738 • Fax (907) 424-7739

July 17, 1996

Molly McCammon
 Executive Director
 EVOS Trustees Council
 645 G. Street
 Suite 401
 Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Dear Molly

I am concerned about Chugach Heritage Foundation's ability to operate the way they have handled the finances for the programs they are attempting to carry out. In March I was made aware that CHF was into Chugachmiut for approximately \$180,000. Upon further investigation I found that this money was loaned to CHF from Chugachmiut, with no authorization from the CHF Trustees or the Chugachmiut Board of Directors. I know that CHF is carrying out some projects that are being funded by EVOS. How are they doing? Are they following the time frame that was in the proposal? Have they kept accurate accounts and made reports on the funds that they have been advanced?

As a former CHF Trustee and a current member of the boards of both Chugachmiut and Chugach Alaska, as well as being President of the NVE Traditional Council, I am very concerned about this matter.

I would like to hear the answers to the above questions and if there were any reports filed, I would like copies of those also.

Thanks for your help on this matter.

Sincerely yours

Bob Henrichson

Bob Henrichson
 President, Traditional Council
 Native Village of Eyak

Post-It brand fax transmittal memo 7871		# of pages = 1	
To: Martha Ullrich	From: Bob Henrichson		
cc: Please see	cc:		
cc: Molly gets	Phone:		
cc: [unclear]	Fax:		

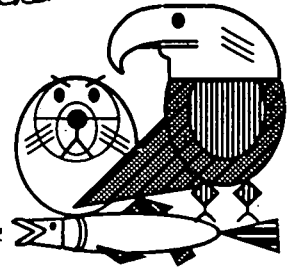
R-file
TC paper

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



July 26, 1996

Walter Meganack, Jr., Community Facilitator
Native Village of Port Graham
P.O. Box 5510
Port Graham, Alaska 99603

Dear Walter:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding the Trustee Council's habitat program. I appreciate the concerns you expressed in your letter, and will make sure each Trustee is given a copy. However, I would like to make two observations.

First, the Council's habitat program is designed to work with landowners to craft a mutually agreeable package that meets the Council's goals to ensure permanent protection of fish and wildlife habitat, as well as the landowners' desires to have some form of economic development compatible with that goal. We hope to present an "option" to the landowner. It is up to the landowner to decide if it is in their best interest to accept this option. In the case of Alaska Native corporations, this requires a vote of approval by two-thirds of the shareholders.

Second, the Council's commitment to its habitat program has not prevented any restoration project from being funded if that project is scientifically credible, well-designed, and has a strong link to restoration. I am not aware of any meaningful restoration projects that have been ignored or put on the back burner. The clam restoration project is undergoing the same review and oversight that any other science project goes through. Although it holds promise, it is still considered a "pilot" effort, and has a long way to go before any major expansion would be appropriate. In regard to the Community Involvement project, I am not recommending that funds for community facilitators be reduced. What appears to be most needed are additional travel funds, and these are recommended for an increase.

Port Graham submitted a number of projects for several million dollars with little detail about what would be accomplished, and that were unclear about how they would aid restoration of the resources injured by the oil spill. I indicated to you several areas that the reviewers thought showed promise for future work, and we are more than willing to work with you to develop these ideas or any others that hold promise.

Trustee Agencies

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

Page 2
Meganack
July 26, 1996

Thank you, Walter, for your interest and commitment to this process.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Molly McCammon". The signature is fluid and elegant, with a long horizontal flourish extending from the end of the name.

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

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

RECEIVED
JUL 10 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Ms. McCammon

This is in regards to the proposed land buybacks. Our fathers fought long and hard to get our land, lands that belonged to us in the first place. Because of the oil spill, fishing has been bad for a lots of native fishermen. And fishermen have boat payments to make and some are in danger of losing their boats and fishing permits. Our main source of income has been severely impacted. With EVOS money being waved around a lot of people are left with no choice. And, because of the EVOS trustee council is willing to over pay for whatever lands they propose to buy, it makes it difficult for other corporations not to consider selling their land.

There is also the fact that the courts, EVOS do not recognize the emotional damage the oil spill has done to the people who live in the impacted area. And now with buying back our lands you will be doing are far greater and longer lasting damage to the people than the actual oil spill did.


The end result of these buybacks will be that our cultural ties to the land and environment will be severed permanently. Because of our ties with the land, water and resources, once we lose that, our sense of belonging to and being who we are, a part of the land, will be lost. I have urged whoever is against the buybacks to speak out against them for these reasons and many others.

The high priority to buybacks that EVOS has made in terms of funding has hurt projects that have meaningful restoration values and caused these projects to be put on the back burner, or ignored entirely. Projects like the Clam Restoration program have given us hope that something is being done. This project has generated a great deal of interest throughout the entire oil spill area. What has happened now that funding is being cut back, Community Facilitators are being asked to do more with less money.

To my thinking, all this money is being saved for one purpose only, to fund your great land buybacks.

The biggest insult to the native community, is your calling these land buybacks Restoration. This is to say that we can't manage our land and resources so you will buy them back. Looking back, I say we did a pretty dam good job of managing our land and resources. It's the introduction of the western culture into our land resources that we have failed to manage.

Sincerely,


Walter Meganack, Jr.
Community Facilitator

July 8, 1996

Walter Meganack Jr.
Port Graham Village Council
P.O. Box 5510
Port Graham, Alaska 99603-5510

RECEIVED
JUL 10 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

Dear Ms. McCammon,

Thank you for your response on my letter or fax to you. Your response is exactly what I tried to clear up with you. As stake holder (agency) in competition for project money, they have the unfair advantage of being able to sit and comment about their own projects, and projects villages have put in. You are hearing comments from one side of the player and none from the others. Even if you allowed us to be involved, we would be at a disadvantage by the sheer number of agency people that are up there. Anyway, you look at it, we are playing against a stacked deck of cards.

Sincerely,

Walter Meganack Jr.
Community Facilitator

Government Katalla-Chilkat Tlingit

P.O. Box 142135
Anchorage, Alaska 99514-2135

11 June 1996

Tribal Elders:

January 1996 we sent to you and various governmental agencies a letter, a copy of the Govt. Katalla-Chilkat Tlingit Coastal Management Plan and a copy of the Northern Gulf Coast of Alaska Cooperative Agreement. We have heard from some of tribes but not everyone responded to this major issue that concerns empowering the indigenous holders of allodial title (free from church and state) to their right of self-determination and self-governance. We have not had one response back from the governmental agencies.

It is about time consensus by the indigenous people of Alaska to become the rule not the exception. We have not been getting consensus through any in-place structure that supposedly represents us here in Alaska to date. We find that any structure that is pushing for "our rights" are "state chartered corporations" (AI-TC included) and they are forced to comply with state of Alaska laws, regulations and statutes that only interfere with our jurisdictional rights. Any act, law, regulation, statute or treaty by any agency involved and without our consent is nothing more than conspiracy to create Genocide by way of deception and "CONSTRUCTIVE FRAUD" and can only be abrogated through a TRIBUNAL set up by our indigenous people.

The following is a short list of acts transferring our rights by way of deception and Constructive Fraud without tribal consent. They are nothing more then an attempt to quiet the quit claim deeds of those governmental, corporate and private entities that severed land and resource titles from the indigenous sovereign tribal account:

1. Mental Health Trust Lands-1956;
2. University of Alaska Trust Lands-1956;
3. Railroad Transfer Act-1982;
4. Manipulation of the probate of territory, state and federal archival commission records of the Indian Allotments through BIA, BLM and other agencies;
5. Statehood act P.L. 85-508;
6. ANCSA P.L. 92-203;
7. ANILCA P.L. 96-487.

ANILCA was an attempt to edify the sovereign authority of the village traditional tribal councils so that it could not be said that the indigenous allodial title holders were not properly appraised of the rights they were giving up when the 1976 Federal Land Policy Management Act (FLPMA) was implemented on October 21, 1986 after a ten year moratorium over the jurisdictional issue. Sept. 22, 1986 (one month before the deadline) Atmauthuak officially filed a resolution that should have stopped the implementation of FLPMA in Alaska which should have assured all tribes in Alaska FLPMA would not affect tribal jurisdiction.

The tribes should be apprised of all the facts (not partial truths) before any decisions are made that will affect them for life. It astounds us to have authorities telling the tribes that they do not have Indian Country or Tribal Status like "the Indians of the south forty eight on reservations" That is the truth, but, they should continue and say that we possess many more rights because we are not under the "treaties" or on reservations! By way of deception and constructive fraud (how you get around the law to commit fraud) the genocide is slowly preceding. The oversight by congress of all laws, acts, treaties, etc. will have to come into compliance with the Genocide Act and Genocide Treaty. This must become

our final stand based on our human right!

What we are asking the Tribal Elders and Traditional Tribal Councils of the Gulf Coast of Alaska to consider, then give consensus to the revised "Gulf Coast of Alaska Cooperative Association." This is a way to address our problems through solidarity. This procedure will secure our rights to Historic Title of our resources, lands, waters, fishing rights, hunting rights, and the subsistence issue.

We would like to make sure the Human Rights of all tribes are protected. In no way do we want any tribe to think the Govt. of the Katalla-Chilkat Tlingit is trying to take control with the Cooperative Agreement. We are only sharing with you our several years of administrative research. We are working at local, national and international levels. We think this is a positive approach toward setting "Policy" through this "North Gulf Coast of Alaska Cooperative Agreement" to reassert our right to self and local determination. We hope this will become a model for all the indigenous tribes of Alaska.

We are three and a half years away from the twenty-first century. It is time to remove the shackles of slavery and go into full self-governance through our right of self and local determination.

We must fully understand:

1. The state of Alaska does not have jurisdiction over us;
2. ANCSA is not a jurisdictional issue;
3. The United States V. State of Alaska (422 U.S. 184, 45) is a Supreme Court decision that clearly shows that the state of Alaska does not possess Historic Title.
4. Indigenous holders of allodial title of Alaska, Hawaii and Canada possess International Nation State status that is under and recognized by International Law. We possess Historical Title, not the state of Alaska or the united States of America.
5. Alaska was on the list of non-self governing territories (article 73e United Nations Charter. The indigenous people of Alaska were to be appraised of our rights and were not. We need to revisit this issue.

There are many issues of self and local determination that can be done through us by including "International Treaties" with the First Nation peoples of Canada by implementation of the "Gulf Coast of Alaska Cooperative Agreement". We are suggesting this way of doing things to avoid any International confrontations with the state of Alaska or the united States.

Questionable ethics and economics that need resolve:

1. The recent Alaska Inter Tribal Council (AI-TC) meeting here in Anchorage had Gov. Knowles asking the Tribes to endorse the state of Alaska to take over the subsistence issue and the Interior Dept. also asking to control the subsistence issue. We need neither of them controlling this issue. We as the First Nation People of Alaska should decide that issue based on the Genocide Treaty.
2. The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill was handled through the Clean Water Act by the state of Alaska without the Interior Dept. having invoked the SARA Amendments of that act which is the direct trust responsibility of the Interior Dept. The SARA Amendments are the International Agreement part of the Clean Water Act signed by the united States that is specific to the tribes" internationally recognized historical rights to waters, lands and resources. Our tribes would have made up the Exxon Trustee Council had this been done. This is a "trust" violation. We can address this major issue through the tribes via the Cooperative Agreement, the Interior Dept. and State Dept. The Exxon Trustee Council is now attempting to do a fraudulent buy-back of Indigenous Allodial Title that is in the hands of corporations owned by Chenega and English Bay that only further involves all concerned with "Constructive Fraud". What is this? Chugachmuit, Aleut, Athabascan, Eyak and Tlingit people's waters, lands and resources are what was damaged. Questionable violations of the SARA amendments of the Clean Water Act are apparent when reduction of indigenous title

through a government buy-back with our own money is allowed to occur, especially without replacement of those damaged lands.

3. The Pacific Salmon Treaty has collapsed. It does not appear that treaty is going to go anywhere. A few weeks ago we attended the five day talks that were held at the University of Alaska. The Pacific Salmon Treaty Council is made up of four board members. The state of Alaska has one seat, Canada one seat, Northwest Indian Tribes one seat and the United States one seat. We have no representation there. Tlingit Haida is who the state of Alaska claims to be working with. Tlingit Haida is not a tribe even though they were given Federal Recognition as a tribe. That is very dangerous. They will sell our rights out in a second. We told the Pacific Salmon Treaty Council that Tlingit Haida does not represent us in anyway or form.
4. The united States assumed a "scared trust responsibility" to us through Article 73e of the United Nations Charter. Questionable ethical violations of that Trust occurred.
5. The Genocide Act and Genocide Treaty PL 100-606, was Signed into law Nov. 1988. Any oversight by congress of any act, now in place, must now conform to the parameters of this treaty.

ISSUE ONE:

All the "red flags" are up. It is time to assert our right to self and local determination in our own behalf. The Pacific Salmon Treaty Council is mismanaging the resources of the sea. The red salmon are getting smaller, the Frazier River Run which is the Bristol Bay of Canada, for the second year in a row is not open to commercial fishing. (A) Herring runs are being depleted. (B) By-catch by Trawlers is out of hand (C) The fishery cannot be managed because the fleet is of such technology and size today and has moved to the outside waters. (D) This leaves Canada, the state of Alaska and the united States without the resources to capitalize efficient management capacity. Not too many years ago the fishery was inside where it was manageable. The fish had a chance to get to their designated spawning streams in those days. Today a whole run of fish can be stopped by the outside fishing fleet in twenty minutes that was designated for a specific spawning stream. That is an ever present danger that is quiet apparent even in Prince William Sound streams that once were producers.

ISSUE TWO:

The Pacific Salmon Treaty is allowing over-harvest of herring and by-catch by trawlers that is depleting the food supply for our fishery that is necessary to nurture healthy runs of salmon as well as all sea life.

ISSUE THREE:

We have had an Oil Spill in the sound and we are compounding the damage by making our tribal waters dirty by clear cut timber policies of foreign corporate interest as well as our own domestic corporate interest. We have the only rain forest in this part of the continent which foreign and domestic corporations are committing ecocide to. Ecocide and Genocide can be considered one and the same. We must stop this practice. Healthy rain forests are necessary for clean water which is necessary for healthy food supply for fish and all living things, us included. How many more years will it take before our region is like that of Washington and Oregon state?

ISSUE FOUR:

We researched what the North Slope people did to secure their water, air, and lands rights through: a) International Whaling Treaty, b) International Migratory Bird Treaty and most recently c) International Polar Bear Treaty. We came to the conclusion we can do the same. The North Slope people have secured a position with the United Nations as a result of what they have done that assures protection of their rights, however they do not represent the rest of us. They collect over \$460 million a year in

oil revenue with no 7(i) sharing. The Gulf Coast of Alaska Cooperative Agreement in motion can do the same thing. This can not be accomplished through any state chartered corporate structure, it has to be done through the right to self and local determination at the traditional tribal council level, with solidarity of the tribal people. Lets do it!

ISSUE FIVE:

We have just revised Agreement. It is now called the "Gulf Coast of Alaska Cooperative Agreement". Take it to your elders and traditional councils, look it over, if there are changes you want, then lets work it out. We then need to get a consensus to endorse the "North Gulf Coast of Alaska Agreement". Let us enter into the twenty-first century through "International Treaty Agreements" recognized at the International Level.

ISSUE SIX:

In order to accomplish this task and reclaim our Historic Title, we must: (A) continue genealogy research which can be based on the 1900 census which can be the basis to bring the genealogy up to date. (B) research and log all of our original PLACE names to our Indigenous Historical Waters, Bays and Lands. This will secure our "Historic Title". The Govt. Katalla-Chilkat Tlingit has most of the census already and can get you copy of 1900 census if you do not posses them.

RESOLVE:

We can counter the constructive fraud that is interfering with our right to self and local determination through "International Treaty". This will help both Canada and us in our efforts to secure historic title issues at the International level. Let us enter into the twenty-first century in a secure position.

The "Gulf Coast of Alaska Cooperative Association Agreement" can be the answer to resolve our problems such as hunting, fishing, subsistence and economic development that supports the tribe through self and local determination. Interference into our human right to self and local determination by apartheid governmental regimes, foreign and domestic cooperate interest by constructive fraud must cease and desist. This can be accomplished non-confrontational through:

1. re-establishment our own exclusive economic zone;
2. re-establishment of our own coastal management plan;
3. work out "International Treaties" with the First Nation People of Canada and others to protect our "Historic Title and Human Rights";

We would be more than happy to come before your tribal council to discuss this further.

Respectfully,
Gary C. Patton
Administrative Agent

cc:

1. Office of the President
2. Office of President of Inter -Governmental Affairs
3. State Dept.
4. United Nations
5. Organization of American States (OAS)
6. Office of the Secretary of Interior
7. BLM
8. Dept. Natural Resources
9. state of Alaska Governmental Coordination

June 14, 1996

Trustees Council

Hello

I am unable to attend the meeting Saturday, June 15, 1996.

I support the purchase of the parcel known as "Termination Point." It provides road access to a wilderness environment. Many people in Kodiak can not afford to travel by air to Shuyak State Park. The purchase of Termination Point would also preserve the forest habitat. The Chiniak area has suffered significant ecological disruption with the clear cutting on native corporation land.

Thank you for your service,

Raeja Blaschka

P.O. Box 649
KODIAK, AK
99615

Linda Himelbloom
P.O. Box 1866
Kodiak, AK 99615-1866
June 14, 1996

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

Dear Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council members:

I urge you to aid in protecting an extraordinary wildlife and fish habitat area around Paul's and Laura Lakes and along the coast of Shuyak Strait. Please consider purchasing these lands and safeguarding north Afognak Island.

Sincerely,



Linda Himelbloom

Hans U. Tschersich, M.D.

1423 Baranof Street

Kodiak, Alaska 99615

Phone 907-486 5648; Fax 486 3582

E-mail dshut@cwolf.alaska.edu

The Exxon Valdez Trustee Council

Kodiak, 6-14-96


**Re.: Land Acquisition on Afognak Island and
Termination Point near Kodiak, AK**

I strongly support the purchase of land on northern Afognak Island in the Laura and Pauls Lakes area as an addition to the existing State Park. I have visited this area and was impressed by the wild beauty of the old growth forest and undisturbed lakes. The whole drainage is an important spawning area for sockeye salmon and a haven for many species of wildlife, like elk, deer and many species dependent on an intact coastal marine environment. The threatened logging would do irreparable damage to this eco system.

The purchase of land near Kodiak at Termination Point has very wide local support. These 1000 acres of old growth coastal forest with an undisturbed coast line is of special importance to a growing population near by. In addition to the importance it has for terrestrial and aquatic wildlife it has great value for the people as an easily accessible primitive recreation area. Again, logging threatens this unique natural asset. Therefore I urge the Trustee Council to make the purchase and protection of this land its highest priority.

Sincerely,

Hans U. Tschersich



June 10, 1996

Mary Forbes
418 Mill Bay Road
Kodiak, AK 99615

Dear Ms. Forbes:

RE: Protection of north Afognak Island

We would like to add our voices to those who feel it is vital to protect north Afognak Island. With more and more people (foreign tourists included) visiting state and national parks throughout the country, it is becoming even more critical to retain more lands for people to recreate in.

Forests that have been chainsawed simply do not create the same feeling and revitalization for visitors that the natural areas do. We were in Great Britain last year and visited their "national parks"--all of which had been forested and replanted in rows. It made us appreciate the parks and wild-lands of North America even more.

Viewing clear-cut land from a distance is not aesthetically pleasing and the area surrounding north Afognak is a prime recreational area for boaters and others desiring to experience the abundance of marine life, wildlife, and natural beauty. Not only do we need to save the area for our generation, but for our children and their grandchildren.

Southeast Alaska is a prime example of how clear-cut logging ruins the landscape not only for viewing but for wildlife depending on old-growth forests. It is a very dubious short-term dollar gain for long-term national treasures.

Sincerely,

James R. Mahaffey

James R. Mahaffey

Dianne D. Mahaffey

Dianne D. Mahaffey
9601 Midden Way
Anchorage, AK 99507

June 7/96

Exxon Trustee Council
via Mary Forbes,
418 Mill Bay Road,
Kodiak Alaska 99615

Gentlemen,

Just heard about your Kodiak meeting. We can't make it but, by golly, you need to buy all that north Afognak land that you can get. Don't want to see the stump patch getting up that far. Please do it as quickly as possible.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Dean", is written above the typed name.

Dean & Tina Whisler,
819-A Lake Louise Court,
Kodiak AK 99615

Kodiak Island

RIVER CAMPS



Daniel Busch
June 5, 1996

P.O. Box 1162 Kodiak, Alaska 99615

(907) 486-5310

Exxon Valdez Settlement Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Council Members,

Unfortunately, I have to be away from Kodiak next week and will not be able to attend the public meeting regarding North Afognak Island, but once again we would like to voice our concern over the further development of this area.

We are owners and operators of Kodiak Island River Camps. Since the summer of 1989, with the permission and cooperation of Afognak Native Corporation, we have had a remote fly fishing camp on an island in Pauls Lake on Afognak Island. We have spent time both on our own and with clients in this area. Our guests only fly fish and are primarily interested in catch and release fishing. They come from all over the United States and are generally there in August and September. These people love their visit and think that it is one of the most beautiful places they have ever been. They desire an experience that does not harm the ecology of the area, appreciate the opportunity to be there, and are grateful that a relatively untouched and pristine environment such as Pauls Lake and its environs exist. We feel confident that each one of our guests, if they were able to attend the public meeting, would support the acquisition of this land by the Trustee Council.

Because of the amount of time we have spent around Pauls and Laura Lakes, we feel we are in a unique position to appreciate the special qualities of the area. There are a large variety of wild flowers and plants on the island, on the shore of the lakes and the ocean, and along the rivers of this system. We understand that some of these plants and flowers are unique only to Afognak Island. Eagles, loons, and an abundance of ducks and other birds inhabit the area. It is a nesting area for thousands of birds. We have seen elk, deer, bear, fox, land otter, beaver, pine marten and other wildlife. Aside from many resident species of fish, weir counts show that there are a great many salmon that return to the Pauls, Laura and Gretchen Lakes system. We are still there after the weir has been pulled in the fall, and know that salmon continue to enter the system past the time for which there are records. In addition, there are also obvious archeological sites in the area.

We urge you to do everything you can to guarantee that these areas on the north end of Afognak remain unlogged, protecting plants and wildlife and providing people with the chance to experience this unique habitat.

Sincerely,

Two handwritten signatures in cursive script. The first signature is 'Daniel Busch' and the second is 'Randy Busch'. They are written in dark ink.

Daniel and Randy Busch

06/05/96 07:39 AM

Sam Barber / Coastal Adventures of Alaska
211 W Harvard Ave
Anchorage Alaska 99501
(907) 258-1124

Mary Forbes
418 Mill Bay Road
Kodiak Alaska 99615

Dear Ms. Rutherford

I'm writing to you in support of the property buy back program, specifically the northwest corner of Afognak Island which I understand is slated to be logged. If the State is truly supporting tourism this would be a prudent location to protect. It is counter productive not to protect the icons of tourism while spending time, energy and money on promoting this blossoming industry.

I have been a guide most of my adult life both in and out of state. With the possible exception of the Grand Canyon no other place have I found that lures people with its own mystic, captivating total strangers who are normally indifferent to wilderness issues. To allow the stark reality of a struggling economy to visually dispel the magic of our state is no way to protect our hard earned investment. Perhaps this could create a sense of urgency to our visitors (come see it while you can) but I think not.

Please keep in mind that you can sell the trees once but I can sell the view thousands of times. My personal benefit is not only at stake but like a sourdough starter the satisfied guests I send home will secure future tourist dollars elsewhere in the state.

A few years ago I finally put all my eggs in one basket and purchased a parcel of land on Shuyak Island at Shuyak Harbor, a place that to me most represents the intrigue of Alaska. The predominant view from Shuyak Harbor is the northwest corner of Afognak Island between Redfox and Bluefox bays. To my back is Shuyak Island State Park a worthy investment towards Kodak's interest in tourism (in a less then perfectly diversified economy) is yet another holding to consider protecting.

Not often do we have the opportunity to collect dividends for such benign neglect lets not spoil the chance.

Sincerely yours

Sam Barber

P.S. For those of us who can't be at all these meetings, Thank you for your representation of us.

5 June, 1996

EVOS Trustee Council
c/o Mary Forbes,
418 Mill Bay Road,
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

Sirs,

Glad you found out how good N. Afognak Island is and are trying to buy it. Here's our letter to add ammunition to your enthusiasm. Go for it. It is the best that this area has to offer, in every department. Don't slow down in your efforts to get it all.

Regards,

THE STEWARTS

Walt & Karen Stewart,
P.O.Box 112,
Kodiak AK 99615.

June 4th, 1996

E.V.O.S. Trustee's
c/o Mary Forbes,
418 Mill Bay Road,
Kodiak Alaska 99615

Dear Trustee Members,

This N. Afognak lands package has taken so long but it is still worth every effort you can put forth to secure it for the State Parks lands where it will not be logged. We know that the forests must have multiple uses, including logging, but there is already too much that is already logged. Please save as much of this virgin habitat as possible, and the faster the better.

Many thanks,

Marie & Dale Rice

Dale & Marie Rice and family.
10746 Bells Flats Road,
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

June 4th, 1996

E.V.O.S. Trustee's
c/o Mary Forbes,
418 Mill Bay Road,
Kodiak Alaska 99615

Dear Council Members,

We are all thankful, in this islands community, for the great work you have done in preserving large parcels of the lands that makes this place so extraordinarily special.

NORTH AFOGNAK IS THE MOST PRECIOUS OF ALL.
PLEASE DO NOT SPARE ANY EFFORT TO HAVE THE PUBLIC
BECOME THE NEW OWNERS, THROUGH THE PARK SYSTEM.

Respectfully,



Matt Quinar,
P O Box 190426,
Kodiak AK 99615

WAVETAMER KAYAKING

KAYAK KODIAK ADVENTURES

GUIDED ECO-TOURS * QUALITY KAYAKS & ACCESSORIES
POB 228, Kodiak, Alaska 99615 - PH & FAX: 907-486-2604

TO: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
FROM: Tom Watson
DATE: June 4, 1996
RE: Land Purchases on Afognak.

The opportunity to purchase land at Paul's Lake, Laura Lake and an area on the Afognak side of Shuyak Straits should be considered an invaluable investment that needfully compliments the commitment the Trustee Council has already taken to preserve these resources of Kodiak on Shuyak Island and at Seal Bay. I ask that such wisdom prevail once again for these areas.

The consumptive value of the timber resources on Afognak is short term and limitedly sustainable. The aesthetic, recreational and habitat value of this same area is immeasurable and beneficial to a far greater number of people. The Council has a unique opportunity to secure this area for many generations of users to benefit from while preserving habitat and providing multiple use options for all Alaskans.

Thank you for your past foresight; it needs to prevail again to preserve these areas.

Tom Watson, Kodiak.

Active Member:
TRADE ASSOCIATION OF SEA KAYAKING
ALASKA WILDERNESS RECREATION & TOURISM ASSOC.
KODIAK ISLAND CONVENTION & VISITORS BUREAU
ALASKA VISITORS ASSOCIATION
THE ECOTOURISM SOCIETY

Afognak Wilderness Lodge

SEAL BAY, ALASKA 99697

CATERING TO ADVENTUROUS VACATIONERS • PHOTOGRAPHERS • FISHERMEN • HUNTERS

Radio Phone Contact: (907) 486-6442
FAX: (907) 486-2217

ROY & SHANNON RANDALL
Founders & Operators

June 3rd, 1996

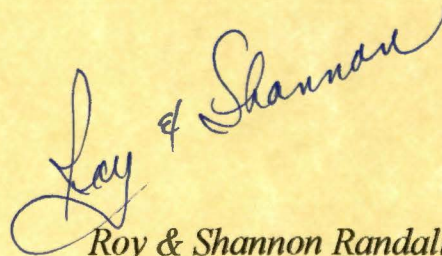
*Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council,
c/o Mary Forbes,
418 Mill Bay Road,
Kodiak AK 99615.*

Dear EVOS Trustee Council,

Please pursue the North Afognak lands purchase with vigor. We know better than anyone what a precious pristine remnant of wilderness this is. We have lived in the midst of it since 1964... 32 years... and have shared it with thousands from all over the world, who agree that it is one of the choicest pieces of God's handiwork.

Many thanks, in advance, for your speedy co-operation and all your past efforts in this matter.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Roy & Shannon", written in a cursive style.

*Roy & Shannon Randall,
Afognak Wilderness Lodge..*

*Exxon Council
c/o Mary Forbes
418 Mill Bay Road,
Kodiak AK 99615*

Gentlemen,

*Thank you for being interested in the Afognak Island area. Please obtain it
as quickly as possible before there's nothing left.*

Sincerely,

Ron
*Ron & Jan Schackelford,
P.O. Box 230027,
Anchorage AK 99523.*

May 30th, 1996.

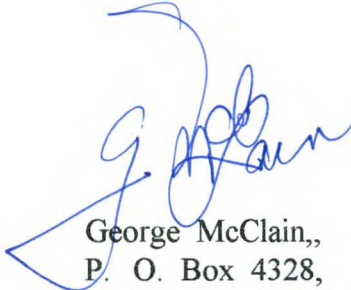
Exxon Trustee Council,
c/o Mary Forbes,
418 Mill Bay Road,
Kodiak AK 99615

Dear Exxon Trustee Council,

PLEASE BUY THE NORTH AFOGNAK AREA...ESPECIALLY
AROUND PAUL'S & LAURA LAKES. THIS IS THE CHOICEST OF LANDS
FOR US LOCAL PEOPLE AND WE MAKE GOOD USE OF IT.

Thank you again for all that you have already done for the Kodiak Islands
area. We appreciate this beyond words.

Yours truly,



George McClain,,
P. O. Box 4328,
Kodiak AK 99615.

Exxon Trustee Council
c/o Mary Forbes
418 Mill Bay Road
Kodiak Ak 99615

Dear Council Members,

We strongly support your purchase of northern
Afognak Island lands. Don't wait any longer.
Wrap it up this summer.

Ed & Renata Walton,
P.O. Box 3123,
Kodiak, AK 99615

Imoey

PHONE COMMENT LOG

Name	Affiliation	Phone	Address
Colleen Rankin		(907) 486-2848	Box 1822, Kodiak AK 99615

Add to mailing list? Yes ☒ No ☐ Newsletters only ☒ Technical Docs + ☐

Date of call: 4/10/96 Comment taker: Eric Myers

Subject of comments: Large Parcel Program - Northern Afognak

Comments:

Ms Rankin called with a question regarding the scoring of the ADJV 03/Lavra-Paul's Lake parcel. The parcel was scored at 78; the math was not clear to her.

Eric described the formula used by the Habitat Work Group + clarified how the scoring number was computed.

In general Ms. Rankin expressed her support for the protection of Northern Afognak/ADJV, expressed concern about the logging impacts on the area ("... I'm watching the area get shared...") and encouraged the Trustee Council to move forward with an ADJV protection agreement as soon as possible.

She asked to be added to the mailing list (Newsletters only). Eric had a copy of the Annual Report sent to her as well.

PHONE COMMENT LOG

Name	Affiliation	Phone	Address
JOE BRIDGEMAN		(907) 835-2576	
VALDEZ, ALASKA			

Add to mailing list? Yes ☒ No ☐ Newsletters only ☒ Technical Docs + ☐

Date of call: 6/28/96 Comment taker: Eric Myers

Subject of comments: Habitat program: 1) Valdez Duck Flats; and
2) Tatitlek lands / Port Fidalgo

Comments:

Mr. Bridgeman called to express his support for the protection of the Valdez Duck Flats. He indicated he was greatly disappointed by the decision of Chuck Dennis to proceed with development of his 4.3 acre parcel. Mr. Bridgeman expressed ~~strong~~ support for protection/purchase of the remaining Duck Flats land noting especially VSS 447 (PWS 06), the University lands adjacent to the Dennis parcel (PWS 1045).

Mr. Bridgeman also indicated his support for protection of Port Fidalgo, lands owned by Tatitlek Corp. and Cheryach Alaska Corporation. He indicated he was quite familiar with Port Fidalgo and wanted to see a protection agreement achieved with Tatitlek prior to additional logging in the area.

Mr. Bridgeman said he would write a letter of support for both the Valdez Duck Flats and protection of Port Fidalgo.

#

PHONE COMMENT LOG

Name	Affiliation	Phone	Address
Joe Bridgeman	PWSRCAC	835-2576	

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

Date of call: 6/18/96 Comment taker: J. Yockey

Subject of comments: Chuck Dennis & University parcels
(Valdez Duck Flats)

Comments: (asked to speak with Eric) asked about making comments in support of TC purchasing the Duck Flat parcels - I suggested he send a letter^{addressed to}. I told him that all 3 (2 University & Dennis) parcels had been nominated. He said Chuck Dennis is currently developing his property but the University parcels were still the same. Wants the area protected

SALMON PRODUCERS ALLIANCE

907-262-1903 PHONE

10819 SPUR HIGHWAY BOX 385 • KENAI, ALASKA 99611-7848

907-262-4089 FAX

*Project support letter
Kenai Sockeye*

*Limnology Study
Inlet Survey*

August 13, 1995

RECEIVED
AUG 24 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

Dear Molly:

The Salmon Producers Alliance is comprised of salmon processors and commercial fishermen in Cook Inlet. As individuals who depend upon this industry for our livelihoods and the employment of thousands seeking work, we take the issues surrounding habitat protection and the perpetuation of salmon populations seriously.

We have recently become alarmed over suggestions to curtail, and, in some instances, eliminate elements of the restoration program outlined last year for the Kenai River. As you know, the Alaska Department of Fish & Game possesses definitive data on the decreased production of sockeye salmon following the large escapements of 1988 and 1989.

The probability of having three consecutively low rates of return to the Kenai given the complete history of adult escapement and returns to this system is extremely low. Perhaps the most ominous indicator for the future is that these poor return rates result from a year with normal escapement. This suggests persistence in the effects of overescapement on Kenai River sockeye salmon production.

We cannot emphasize strongly enough our desire to see the restoration program as outlined last year fully funded. Each aspect -- from the full limnology study to the Inlet survey -- plays a vital role in successfully managing the Kenai River and in determining rehabilitation programs to ensure future returns of sockeye.

Molly McCammon

Page 2

August 13, 1995

Please feel free to contact our office. We would be glad to speak with you in more detail.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Paul Dale" followed by a diagonal slash and the letters "CBS".

Paul Dale
President

PD:cbs

cc: Phil Janik, U.S. Department of Agriculture
Steven Pennoyer, National Marine Fisheries Service
George T. Frampton, Jr., U.S. Department of Interior
Bruce M. Botelho, Attorney General, State of Alaska
Frank Rue, Alaska Department of Fish & Game
Gene Burden, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

6417 USH 11
Canton, N.Y. 13617
June 29, 1996

RECEIVED
JUL 5 1996

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Sir:

Thank you for sending me the report on activities on-going and proposed for the coming year.

One of the most important actions is the acquisition of additional lands in the area that will ensure protection of fish and wildlife habitat.

There is ample evidence that the damage inflicted by the oil spill is going to continue for many years into the future and the wealthy Exxon Company should be held responsible for the damage.

Sincerely,

Clarence Petty
Clarence Petty

*From Homer to
New Zealand.*

Nick C. Varney tells all

Page 6

Seining for Salmon



Page 10

HOMER NEWS

Homer, Alaska, Vol. 23, No. 31

• Thursday, August 1, 1996 •

Salmon returning to restored stream

by Michael R. Dudash
Staff Writer

Prior to 1989, the coastline encompassing Port Dick was teeming with wildlife.

Thousands of salmon annually headed up the many freshwater streams as black bears gathered to take their share, and commercial fishing in the area was strong.

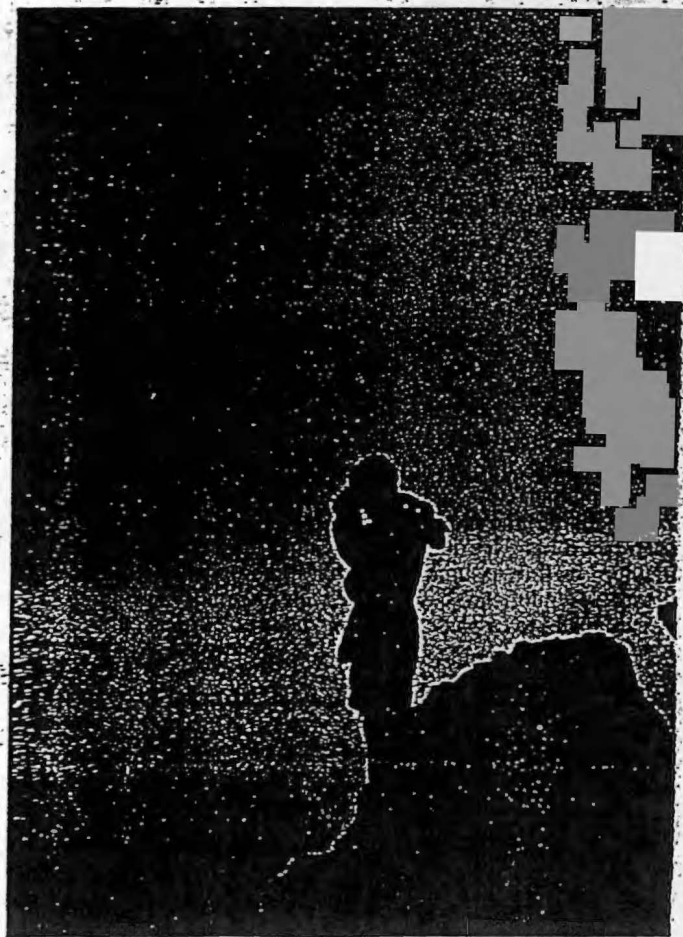
The funnel-like opening of the bay naturally protects it from the often severe conditions of neighboring Gulf of Alaska, particularly on its west side around Port Dick Creek, where a good deal of spawning occurred.

But what stemmed the tide of the open seas was no match for what happened in 1989, when oil from the spill in Prince William Sound crept its way into every corner of the bay, clogging the many arteries utilized by the fish.

Now, after seven years, salmon have returned.

"We've had the first good sign," said Mark Dickson, fisheries technician with the Department of Fish and Game and manager of the Port Dick project. "Chum have entered the creek and are moving upstream."

At the



Russell Baldon of San Diego, Calif., peers through a pair of the 2,600-foot summit of Poot Peak. The peak, known also as Kachemak Bay State Park.

... Restoration pays off as salmon return to stream

FROM PAGE ONE

project to excavate and revive two tributary streams along Port Dick Creek where salmon spawning can occur. The project, including pre-excavation monitoring, construction, data collection and future monitoring, has a total cost of about \$230,000, Dickson said.

Money for the project came out of a trust fund intended for use in projects to restore areas adversely affected by the spill. However, even though oil lined the shores and spawning activity practically ceased, funding was not easy to obtain, Dickson said.

"We had to argue for it and defend it all the way," he said.

Part of the reason Fish and Game had to fight for the project was because that although the department believes the spill

administered the final blow to the freshwater system, activity in the streams was already declining before the accident, Dickson said.

The creek, located in Kachemak Bay State Wilderness Park on the Kenai Peninsula's southernmost side, was damaged by the earthquake in 1964, which harmed several tributaries supplying water to it. Logging and clear-cutting on neighboring private land might have had a negative effect as well, Dickson said.

Also, there was a lack of scientific data about the area, so even though it appeared obvious to some that "heavily oiled" Port Dick was adversely affected by the spill, it was difficult to prove, he said.

"We didn't have the facts to show salmon were harmed," Dickson said.

Nevertheless, in 1991 the Homer office of the Department of Fish and Game,

led by Dickson, argued successfully that it could be restored. The Anchorage-based trustee council, which is in charge of distributing the money, made funds available for a restoration survey in 1991, Dickson said. Funding for the project was also approved the following year.

The winning contractor, D&L Construction Co., Inc., was given 15 days in June to complete the construction phase of the project at a cost of \$25,000, Dickson said. However, construction was complete in only four days.

Engineers tried to simulate the natural path of tributaries the best they could, Dickson said, and added "meandering turns" and varying depths to facilitate the "natural" flow of water.

"You can't just excavate a straight line," Dickson said. "We had to carefully design each tributary for a 20-year flood."


They also restored the banks by transplanting willows, native grass seed and other plants, he said.

Recently, biologists have seen the first indication that they may be correct in their assertions.

Dickson said that the department is required to continue monitoring for the next several years, but if all goes according to plan, fishing in the area may again be possible in about four years.

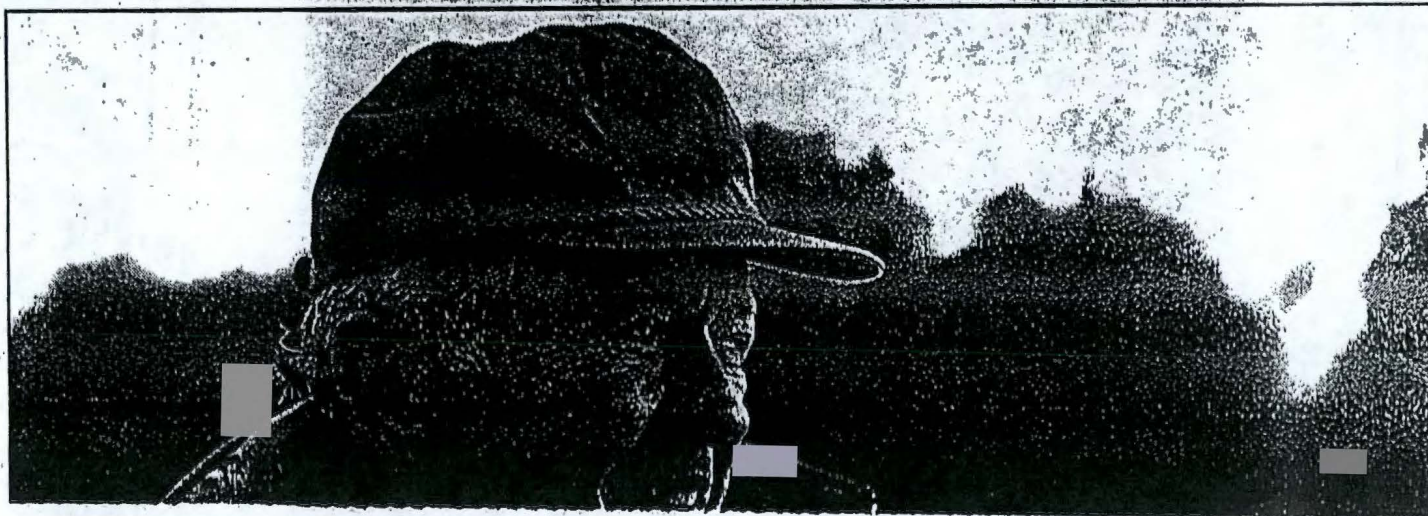
"The first chums went directly into the restored tributaries," Dickson said. "It's prime habitat. They invaded it first. We were prepared to plant them in there ourselves. We were going to make them, but we're pretty satisfied with what's happened so far."

Infant Learning Program



Do you have questions about your child's development in any of these areas?

- Speech/Language
- Movement Skill
- Social/Behavior
- Thinking/Reasoning



Seward Phoenix Log

August 8, 1996

Anglers concerned about reduced access for fishing

By Jim Vohs

Some of Seward's concerned sport fishermen have recently learned that the SeaLife Center intends to stop sport fishing from the shore in the whole area controlled by the SeaLife Center. This will include such locations as the old ferry dock that has historically been used by shore fishermen.

The reason given by Darryl Schaefermeyer, project administrator, when asked why, was for "safety" and "he did not want a lawsuit" and that "probably commercial" boats "would use the dock anyway." And, this "decision" can not be changed. Also, as was stressed to this writer by Administrator Schaefermeyer, "millions..." of dollars have already been spent on "this" and it would "cost too much" to change anything. Further, that I should have spoken up during the environmental impact phase.

Well, la-dee-da-da say I! Where were our fine politicians and commercial folks then? And come it's safe enough for commercial purposes but not safe for sport fishing? And no lawsuit would come if things are done correctly in the first place! And why can't this "decision" be changed?

Commentary

I herewithin publicly propose and request a change order be issued by the new SeaLife Center for the benefit and use of sport fishing as follows: 1. Older Alaskans' use of the shore and beach area. 2. Handicapped use of the shore and beach area. 3. Holding tanks be constructed and available for stocking sport fish. 4. Old ferry dock replaced with a fishing platform. The scope of this to include but not be limited to: 1. stocking of various salmon. 2. sport fishing along the entire length of shoreline under control of the Center. 3. The sea floor and/or beach be improved and made accessible and safe, as required.

The cost of something like this is less now than later and the cost will come back to Seward many, many times with improved sport fishing. The benefit would not be directed toward commercial docking or fishing but toward sport fishing and would ultimately fill many additional pockets than only commercial interests as now targeted.

If more docking space is needed in Seward, then why not take all the old junk cars in Seward (and the whole state) and compact

them and make a manmade lagoon or spit (like the Homer Spit) and build commercial buildings on it and enlarge the harbor and so on and so on. We pay for the removal of these cars now anyway! Why not use them for another purpose? Wheee, but wouldn't that put a lot of folks to work in Seward and raise the tax base for the administration to spend on stupid lawsuits of the administration's own making? Why not get insurance coverage to pay for the stupid mistakes?

Hey, politicians of Seward, watcha gonna say to we, the people of Seward, when the feds come marching into town and you have to pay out the big bucks and make the whole damn beach accessible to disabled folks? Which tourist is gonna pick up the phone and call Washington when he or she can't duck and run fast enough to get away from some lead-slinging snagger? Who will sue to get their medical bill paid by Seward the next time someone falls on the rocks of the harbor?

Without sport fishing, guess what's gonna happen to Seward if you don't do something?

My ideas are not the only ideas around, and certainly are not the best. There are enough of us around to get things done and we can work together on many things. Call, write and bug

the federal, state and local politicians. Let the merchants know you buy from them and get them involved.

The Air Force and the Army have a huge investment in Seward and should be involved in local sport fishing. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has some investment in Seward, too. Where do they hide out at high tide though?

I seek your concerned involvement in this issue and encourage your commitment to the future of sport fishing. Please get involved and please write to the editor of the Phoenix LOG and communicate your concern(s). Also, write to us about your sport-fishing concerns and join us and volunteer some time and effort.

A drop-off box for your written words, ideas, and to volunteer has generously been offered by the following Seward locations; please address to Concerned Sport Fishing and hand deliver to: Seward Tesoro, Seward Highway; Marina Restaurant, corner of Fourth and Harbor Street; Don's Kitchen, 405 Washington; or Seward Senior Center, 336 Third Avenue.

Thanks everyone. Let's not just do the talk, but let's also do the walk.

Jim Vohs is a resident of Seward.

Two disturbing issues

Dear Editor,

I am frustrated and disheartened by the way your paper has covered two current issues and their effects in Homer.

The first is the newly decreed critical habitat area around the airport. I oppose the formation of this area for two reasons: 1) This decree disallows the development of any of this land (which is not all wetland and is zoned General Commercial II) for any purpose including future parking areas or staging areas to alleviate congestion on the Spit; 2) and most importantly, the permanent exemption of this property from any possibility of tax generation resulting in direct maintenance cost to the taxpayers without the opportunity for the city residents to vote on the issue is wrong.

I have already paid a personal price for my stand on this issue. I have volunteered the past three years for helping with the elections at the precinct which votes at the Senior Citizen Center. This year the city clerk's office asked if I could help at city hall during the elections — I said that was fine with me. Last week I received a call from city hall that I had been cleared to work on the borough, state and federal elections, but not the city's. The reason? Susan Kerns and at least two others made it clear to the city staff that they would not accept the list of election workers with Ralph Clendenon and myself on the list because we supported using the traditional democratic method of deciding whether or not this section of property needs to be a critical habitat area. The result being that there will be separate check-in areas, one where I can go and one where I cannot, because of the possibility of either Ralph or I corrupting the count. However, the borough, state and federal officials trust Ralph and me enough to help during the election process.

The second issue which frustrated me was the NERR-NERDS editorial cartoon a few weeks ago. No matter what your opinion is of an estuary reserve, many critical facts were unknown at the time of the vote and may still be unknown. First, since NOAA states they can require the repayment of all monies plus interest if the management plan and Environmental Impact Statement are not met, what is the management plan and who is in control of the project? As a member of the Economic Development Committee with the city of Homer, I and another member of the committee were told by a sponsor of NERR that he did not know who or how the management of the NERR would be ... on the night after the city council meeting! It also does not help that a NERR in Hawaii wants to "undo" its designation as a NERR. If this designation is as harmless as we have been led to believe, why would a state want to "undo" it? On the surface the NERR looks like a great way to collect at least \$100,000 a year from the federal government, but first make the "details" public before asking for a vote of support.

I do support the conservation and managing of our resources wisely. However, a balance needs to be found in our city between land protectionism vs. land development, zoning regulations vs. private property rights, and tax-exempt property vs. taxable property. There are only 6,611.2 acres within the city limits (population 4,133) with which to pay for water (currently 1,069 customers on 36 miles of line providing 2 million gallons a day and is at 70 percent capacity) and sewage treatment (currently there are only 997 sewer utility customers on 41 miles of line at 55 percent capacity). 21.5 miles of road upkeep (of which the city has no replacement fund for poor-condition roads), a police force, a volunteer fire department, port and harbor maintenance, partial library funding, partial Chamber of

Commerce funding, parks and recreation funding, etc.

The fact is that in spite of the intentions of many, there is not a plan for managing the resources and for fiscally paying for the present and future conservation of the natural resources. Those of us who have chosen to make Homer home need to take the responsibility of putting in the infrastructure (water, sewer, natural gas, roads, erosion controls, etc.) in a planned, fiscally responsible and environmental way so as to protect the natural resources around us. Until a plan is made to expand the infrastructure to meet our current population we will continue to have raw sewage dumped on the ground and into Kachemak Bay, an increasing number of contaminated wells on both East and West Hill Roads, ever-increasing road problems, erosion problems, port and harbor problems, etc.

These problems are all solvable if they are given priority. However, from the actions taken by some city council members it appears that infrastructure planning is not a very high priority. Or if it is, they sure don't put their money where their mouth is.

Luke Welles

Homer News
Aug. 8, 1994

Kachemak Bay - NERRS Nomination

Kodiak Daily Mirror 8-1-96
front page



Nell Waage Parker photo

Kodiak National Refuge manager Jay Bellinger, left, hands a \$240,000 check to Borough Mayor Jerome Selby at the refuge headquarters on Buskin River Road.

Refuge land acquisitions put money in borough coffers

By NELL WAAGE PARKER
Mirror Writer

Kodiak Island Borough taxpayers are the latest beneficiaries of land purchases that are returning thousands of acres to the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Refuge manager Jay Bellinger presented a \$240,000 check to the borough Tuesday. The money represents payment by the federal government in lieu of taxes on some 109,000 acres acquired by the refuge during 1995 from three Native corporations.

The lands, which were part of the original refuge and later claimed by Native corporations under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), have never been on borough tax roles.

"This is a win-win situation," Bellinger said.

Borough Mayor Jerome Selby commented, "It doesn't get any better than this."

Bellinger, however, thinks it will. He says negotiations are under way for the refuge to re-acquire still more lands, including some 56,000 acres on the Karluk and Sturgeon rivers.

"If we are successful, we can continue to add back (all) the old refuge," he said.

Most of the funding for buying back the lands came from the \$900 million Exxon Valdez oil spill

settlement. The purchases have totalled almost \$63 million to date.

The Native corporations have used proceeds from the sales to establish permanent trust funds from which their members will receive benefits.

The 1.9 million-acre refuge was established in 1942 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to protect Kodiak's brown bear population. Since it encompassed much of the island, local Native corporations were forced to select refuge lands as part of their settlement under ANCSA. The question of how they would be permitted to develop those lands was never settled.

Conservation groups and others concerned with maintaining Kodiak's healthy bear population began the movement to re-acquire the lands. A portion of the buyback funds have been donated by some of these groups.

The payment-in-lieu-of-taxes on federally owned lands applies to lands that have been acquired from private sources, Bellinger said. If the newly re-acquired lands had never left federal ownership, there would be only a minor monetary benefit to the borough. The only benefit in lieu of taxes in that case would be 25 percent of refuge receipts.

The payment to the borough will go into the general fund.

Alaska for wel

ANCHORAGE (AP) — The federal welfare-reform bill will put Alaska in a position of training and finding jobs for the long-term unemployed. But the legislation will have widespread effects in Alaska, because the vast majority of recipients are on welfare for very long, state officials said.

President Clinton has said he will sign the measure, and it cleared the U.S. House of Representatives Wednesday.

In rural areas where jobs are the hardest to find, state officials said that public service jobs or other programs to provide work may have to be developed to maintain community stability. But most encouraged that this could break long-held patterns of dependency.

"I think it can make a positive change in people's lives," Gov. Tony Knowles said. He said welfare legislation, known as the Clinton welfare reform, he recently signed into law, paved the way for many changes the new federal law will require. He said the reform effort, while not solving problems, should lower spending on public assistance while improving the lives of many current recipients.

Under the legislation, recipients can receive welfare benefits longer than five years. After two years, the law requires most recipients be employed or be actively looking for work or be enrolled in a job-training program.

Jay Livey, deputy commissioner of the state Department of Health and Human Services, said most welfare recipients in Alaska are not on the rolls enough for the work requirement to be a concern.

Since 1983, Livey said, the average number of welfare

Researchers claim breakthrough in cod fish

ORONO, Maine (AP) — Researchers say a recent breakthrough in cod aquaculture could help replenish overfished stocks.

first time we've been able to raise enough to make an aquaculture operation possible," said Linda Kling, associate professor.

Norway has been successful in raising cod, but Kling said cod here does not respond to the same conditions and techniques.

Kodiak
Daily Mirror

August 8, 1994

Conservation groups coming to look over more land acquisitions

By NELL WAAGE PARKER
Mirror Writer

Several conservation heavyweights will spend next week on Kodiak and Afognak Islands.

Representatives of nationally and internationally known conservation groups will attend the Kodiak Archipelago Conservation Summit Aug. 12-17.

"They are coming to evaluate habitat conservation opportunities and to submit their recommenda-

tions to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, the U.S. Congress, President Bill Clinton and Alaska Gov. Tony Knowles," said Tim Richardson, executive director of the Kodiak Brown Bear Trust.

The Kodiak Brown Bear Trust is sponsoring the week-long visit, along with the Afognak Native Corporation and Koniag, Inc.

The sponsors hope the visitors will support acquiring additional Native lands for the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, as they have done in the past for previous acquisitions.

To be considered are 56,000 acres in the Karluk and Sturgeon river drainages and 140,000 acres along the northern and western coast of Afognak Island. These areas, Richardson said, have "enormously important resource values." Both parcels scored at the top of the Exxon Valdez priority list, he said.

Represented at the summit will be the Wildlife Management Institute, Safari Club International, the National Rifle Association, the Izaak Walton League of America, the Audubon Society, the Oregon Hunters Association, the N.Y. Sportsmen Conservation Council, the International Bear Research and Management Association and Wildlife Forever.

Also here will be John Rogers, acting director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, an aide to Sen. Frank Murkowski and an aide to Don Young, who will represent the House Resources Committee.

John Merrick of Koniag, Inc., Ole Olsen of the Afognak Native

Corporation, Jay Bellinger of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Vic Barnes of the National Biological Service, Larry Malloy of the Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association and Gary Muelenhardt of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Realty will also attend.

Richardson said the Kodiak Brown Bear Trust and its allies, including the groups attending the summit, have already been successful in re-acquisition for the refuge and state park system of 278,890 acres. The cost of \$169.7 million has largely come from the Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement.

The tour will begin Monday with the Afognak properties, move on to Shuyak Island and Karluk Lake and continue to Old Harbor for a tour of land already retained and protected, including small parcel acquisitions.

A business meeting will be held Saturday, during which a recommendation is to be adopted and formalized.

THE VALDEZ VANGUARD

Valdez, Alaska

Volume 21 Number 21

Wednesday, July 24, 1996

75 cents

Duck Flats for sale unless EVOS, state move quicker, says land owner

Vanguard Staff

Eight-and-a-half acres of Valdez Duck Flats off Loop Road, the only undeveloped wetlands in the area zoned commercial-residential, are up for sale to the highest bidder, despite the fact that the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council is under contract to buy the land under its wetlands-conservation project.

Local lot owner Philip Heyward said he put up the for sale sign Friday because he's become frustrated with the council's and state's lengthy paperwork and permit process, which he said is draining his bank account.

"I'd rather see EVOS protect the

land than see a gravel pit landscape there," said Heyward, a former Alaska Fish and Game wildlife biologist. "But I have limited income now and can't sit on those lots anymore."

Molly McCammon, executive director of the EVOS Trustee Council, said Heyward's land was selected as part of the council's small parcel purchase project in February 1995. She said it's not uncommon for the closing process to last this long.

"Each parcel is unique and it takes time to go through the process," McCammon said. "We're following the process. It's going through all the

paperwork."

Heyward said he assumed the process would not drag on a year-and-a-half, during which time he has removed rental trailers from the property, eliminating a main income source. He was recently told he must also remove storage garage to comply with Fish & Game's hazardous waste clearance requirement, a chore that entails more paperwork, time and money.

"I thought I was over the hump," he said. "But if it ain't one thing it's another."

The land was among 20 parcels

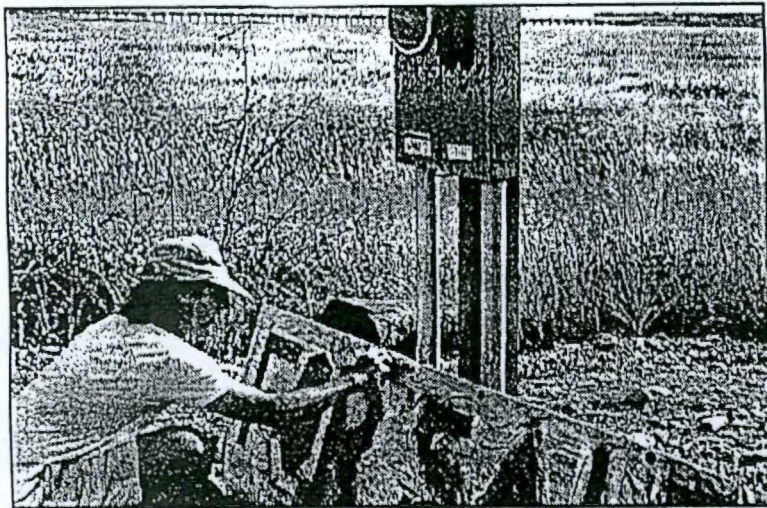
See Flats, page 6

Flats...

From page 1

selected from 200 applications in Prince William Sound in 1994 in an effort to restore ecosystems damaged by the oil spill, and to protect other ecosystems from development. The council does not actually buy the land, but authorizes state agencies, such as the Department of Natural Resources and, in this case, Fish and Game, to rate the parcels and make the purchase. EVOS authorized \$150,000 for Heyward's land.

"It was ranked very highly in terms of habitat restoration value," McCammon said. "It's in that area where there isn't a lot of private land available. Fish and Game was very interested in it in order to keep that portion of the duck flats from being developed." Heyward said the five subdivided lots are for sale to the public at \$25,000 to \$35,000 apiece, or in full for \$130,000, minus one lot he would keep for himself.



Tony Bickert/Valdez Vanguard

Philip Heyward says he put his wetlands property up for potential commercial sale because he's tired of waiting for EVOS and the state to buy it.

■ **WELCOME VISITORS!** The pink fishing is so hot it's comical
Page 8.

■ **MAGIC:** 17 softball teams to compete in Valdez tourney
Page 12.

■ Calendar.....page 7
■ Classified.....page 10
■ Crime.....page 5

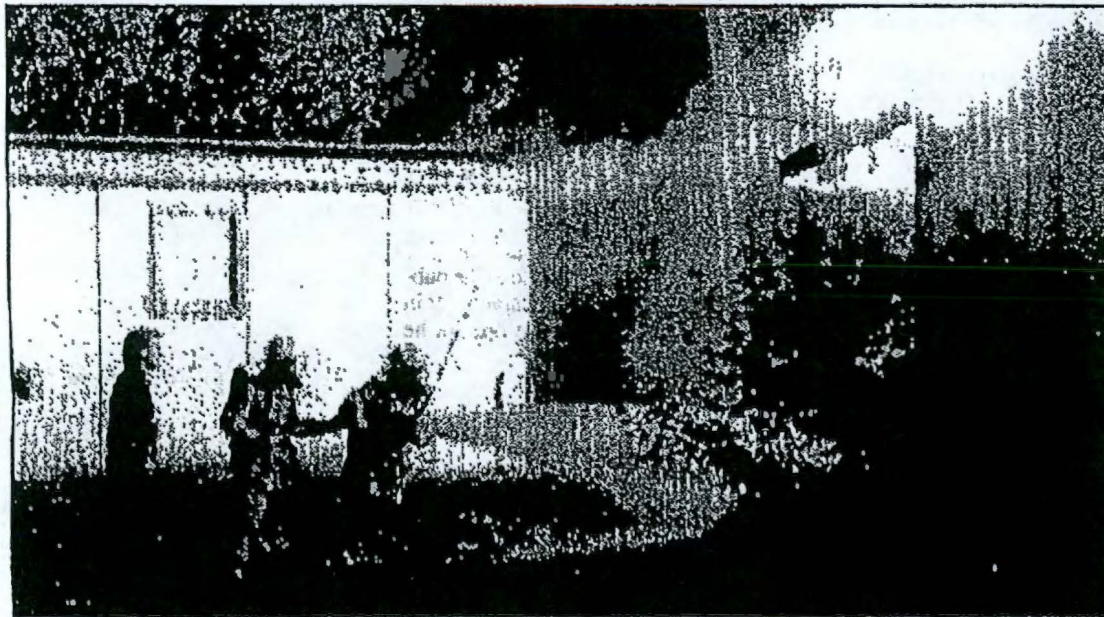
THE VALDEZ VANGUARD

Valdez, Alaska

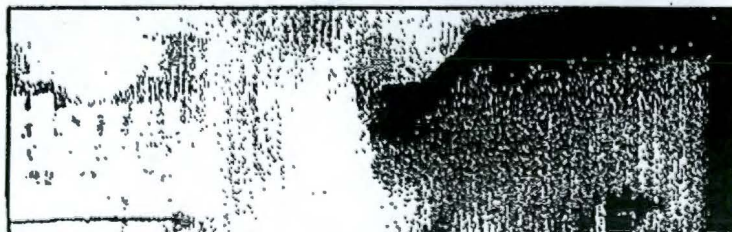
Volume 21 Number 21

Wednesday, July 24, 1986

75 cents



**None injured
as fire guts
drummer's
apartment**



State inspector files whistleblower charge against state

By Tony Blackert
Valdez Vanguard

A former state electrical inspector at the Alyeska Marine Terminal has filed a complaint with the U.S. Department of Labor against the state DOL, claiming he was harassed and eventually laid off in June for refusing to follow state orders to squelch safety violations at the terminal and along the trans-Alaska pipeline.

Gerald C. Newton, who worked as a Joint Pipeline Office electrical inspector in 1993 and 1994, filed a federal retaliatory discharge complaint July 10, marking the first time an Alaska state employee has filed such a complaint against his employer under federal statutes, including the Clean Air Act, Toxic Substance

Control Act, Solid Waste Disposal Act and Clean Water Act.

He wants his job back with back pay and benefits, attorney fees and a guarantee that the alleged harassment will stop.

His attorney, whistleblower advocate Billie Garde of Tennessee, wrote into the complaint that if a USDOL investigator does not complete the investigation by Aug. 10, she will file a suit on Newton's behalf and have the case heard by an Administrative Law Judge.

In his complaint, Newton alleges that his boss, Alaska DOL Director of Labor Standards and Safety Al Dwyer, failed to permit him to require Alyeska to comply with electrical codes which, if not adhered to, could result in electrical shocks and

See Charge, page 2

The Valdez Star
July 24, 1996

Solomon Gulch Hatchery Ends Harvest

HATCHERY—The Solomon gulch hatchery has completed its harvest of pink salmon in the Port of Valdez, taking 2.3 million pink salmon—a total of 9.1 million pounds—for its cost recovery program.

The harvest leaves the Valdez Fisheries Development Association about \$500,000 short of its budget, says business manager Dave Cobb.

The shortfall will be made up, he says, by selling off roe stripped from some of the 400,000 pinks that are now swimming into the raceways at the hatchery.

In addition to the cost recovery harvest for the fisheries association, commercial fishermen have taken more than 5.6 million pink salmon for sale to local processors.

The fisheries association is selling its pink salmon catch this year to Peter Pan Seafoods at 27 cents a pound. Its operating budget is 2.7 million annually.

Commercial fishermen, by contrast, are getting between 5 and 12 cents a pound, barely enough to meet their costs

and pay their crews.

As of Sunday, the pink run into the port had generated 5.6 million pink salmon for the common property fishery for commercial fishermen.

In addition, the fisheries association has taken some 2.5 million salmon for its cost recovery program and broodstock.

Harvest data and sex ratio data indicate that the pink salmon run into the port is now 95 percent complete, though stragglers will continue for several more weeks for sports fishermen, including those at the lucrative Allison Point site.

"The sports fishermen have really been banging them at Allison Point," says Cobb.

The pinks this year are slightly larger and firmer than in past years, giving them more commercial value, according to Cobb.

On Wednesday of this week, the Solomon Gulch hatchery began its "egg take" program—the long process of stripping the roe and

sperm from the 400,000 pink salmon that are now entering the hatchery raceways.

The discarded carcasses will be given to the organization Earth for free distribution in Anchorage. Carcasses will also be distributed free at the hatchery for human consumption, dog food or whatever.

The laborious task of stripping the roe from the female and squirting it with male sperm will take about a month.

The salmon eggs will fertilize in incubated tanks in the hatchery over the winter before their release into salt water receiving pens in the port next March. After a 45-day pause in the pens, the hatchlings will be released into open waters for their trek into the North Pacific.

After a year at sea, the mature pinks will return to their spawning waters in the Port of Valdez.

The hatchery plans to release about 210 million fry in March with an anticipated return next year of 8 to 9 million harvestable fish.



Martin

Jennifer Jolis will serve as restaurant manager for the Ester Gold Camp near Fairbanks. She is the owner of Bread and Roses Catering and A Moveable Feast Restaurant.

Debbie Tilsworth has joined the Riverboat Discovery as executive vice president. She previously served as executive director of the United Way.

Ken Collison has been appointed vice president and general manager of Coeur Alaska. He previously served as vice president of engineering and environment for Crandon Mining Co. of Rhinelander, Wis.

Bob Loeffler has been appointed as large mine project manager for the state Department of Natural Resources. He most recently served as planning director with the DNR to organize funding for studies for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council.

Ruth Richardson was re-elected chairman of the board of the Bethel Native Corp. Other officers elected were Arvin Dull, vice chairman; Michael Shantz, treasurer; Bing Santamour, secretary; and Glen Watson, assistant secretary.



Simmons

Jolie Simmons has been named art director for Bombeck Advertising and Design Inc.

Keith Loveless has been elected as corporate secretary of Alaska Air Group and its subsidiary, Alaska Airlines. He also will continue as associate general counsel of Alaska Airlines.

Premier Mortgage has added two new members as a loan representative, and Murray has been

Deborah Bonito was voted chair-elect at the Alaska is the founder and president of Sourdough Mercantile

Jack White Real Estate has added four new sales properties. They are Charles and Letha Ashcraft, I

Regular exercise helps

Continued from Page 13

fitness and health at The Alaska Club in Anchorage. "I hope it helps have the same effect as the surgeon general's report on smoking. Now the whole nation knows it is hazardous to your health," she said.

Gustafson believes people must change their behavior. "A lot of people view exercise as a chore and that it is difficult."

By learning to exercise regularly, Alaskans can prevent possible health problems and reduce costs of health care, Douglas said.

Inactivity increases with age, and older adults can work to strengthen muscles to reduce risks

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IRELAND

Handgun legislation v

Continued from

beverage dispensary licenses providing the permit process did anyone argue for the right to use a firearm

In his veto message the governor chose to ignore have allowed a private property owner the right to do would provide the tool for excluding by statute the important provisions protect private property rights

Alaska Journal of Commerce
7/27/91

Lab tests predict where salmon will be running

Spill money funds Fish and Game genetic work

By NATALIE PHILLIPS
Daily News reporter

As the sun was rising over Anchorage on Tuesday, a Cessna Caravan landed at the Anchorage airport to deliver a cooler crammed with hundreds of laboratory vials packed on dry ice.

Each vial held the heart, liver, eyeball or muscle tissue of Cook Inlet red salmon caught by commercial fishermen a few hours earlier.

The cooler was rushed to the state Department of Fish and Game genetics laboratory, where a dozen lab techs in white coats and blue latex gloves were waiting.

For five years, using roughly \$2.2 million of the \$900 million settlement from the Exxon Valdez oil spill, they have been working



Spill Science

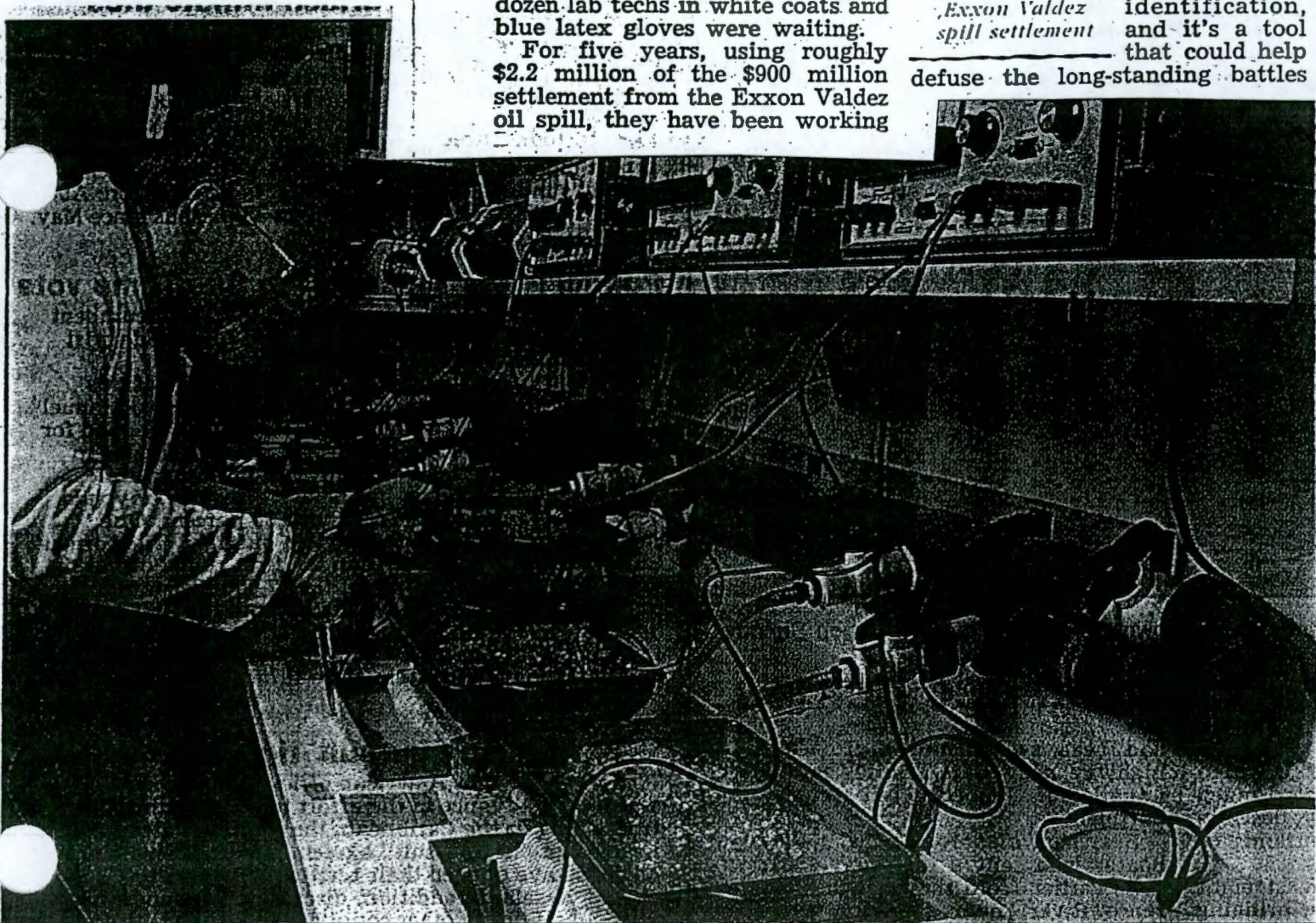
A look at research funded by the Exxon Valdez spill settlement

on a way to pluck returning salmon out of the Inlet and determine exactly where the run is headed — the Kenai, the Kasilof, the Susitna, or the Yentna rivers.

They now have their science perfected.

It is called genetic stock identification, and it's a tool that could help

defuse the long-standing battles



Bruce Whelan, a technician with the state Department of Fish and Game, checks the progress of starch gels that are subject to steady electrical current and freezing for four hours to separate proteins within each salmon sample.

LAURENT DICK / Anchorage Daily News

Continued from Page A-1

over Cook Inlet's bounty between the commercial fleet and sport fishermen in the Mat-Su area and on the Kenai Peninsula.

"We applaud it," said Ben Ellis, executive director of Kenai River Sport-fishing Inc.

About 24 hours after receiving the salmon tissue samples early last week, state Fish and Game geneticist Lisa Seeb called managers in Soldotna with preliminary results. About 61 percent of the 347,000 fish caught by the commercial fleet on Monday was headed for the Kenai River.

Fisheries managers spent Wednesday and Thursday poring over that information — along with sonar counts, and off-shore tests of fish movement — and announced Thursday that there would be no restrictions on the Friday commercial fishing opening.

Two weeks ago, they went through the same steps and discovered about 30 percent of the commercial catch was Kenai River fish. So during the next opening, the commercial fleet was ordered to stick to the east side of the Inlet with hopes that salmon bound for the upper reaches of Cook Inlet, where runs in some streams have been weak, would get through.

Now that the genetic stock identification program is perfected, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council won't be funding the study any further. State officials must decide if they want to fund

the program.

"So it may be one of those great inventions that sits on the shelf," said Paul Ruesch, a state Department of Fish and Game management biologist based in Soldotna.

Because salmon instinctively return to their natal stream, those from a certain stream maintain distinctive characteristics. Scientists have long been looking for a foolproof way to say where returning salmon are headed.

One study focused on fish scales. The thinking was that like rings on a tree, the scales would show growth rates and could be tied to various river drainages. But after a few years' work, the theory proved flawed. Another study focused on parasites. Maybe salmon from different streams sported unique parasites. That theory didn't hold up, either.

But the genetic fingerprinting — which involves analyzing protein structures in the fish tissue — is a proven method first tried back on the Kenai River in the 1970s and currently being used by the Pacific Salmon Commission in the battle between Canadians and the state of Washington over pink salmon.

The early genetic studies of Kenai salmon didn't go anywhere because they didn't have comparative data from salmon in all the Cook Inlet drainages.

Seeb and a crew of state Fish and Game scientists proposed using oil spill settlement money to build the genetic data base needed to make the program work.

They also thought that the lab work could be turned around quickly enough to be used while salmon were running.

The United Cook Inlet Drift Association lobbied hard for funding, said Theo Matthews, the organization's executive director. "We promoted it as a management tool from day one."

The work began in 1992, with dozens of Fish and Game biologists and technicians traveling to spawning beds on 35 river systems in Cook Inlet. A helicopter was used to reach some remote places, including the West Fork of the Yentna River in Denali National Park. They collected samples from 7,700 fish, at least 100 from each site.

"It took three years to gather all the data, because they all spawn at the same time and we couldn't get to them all at once," said Ken Tarbox, a Soldotna-based research biologist for Fish and Game.

"It is exciting when you start seeing the differences," Tarbox said.

One discovery was that the red salmon that spawn above the falls on the Russian River are genetically very different than the salmon found below the falls, Seeb said. And above the falls, the early run and late run salmon are genetically different, too.

"The genetic diversity among Kenai River populations is clearly far greater than previously documented," Seeb wrote in a report.

By 1994, their data base

was taking shape and they were ready to randomly pluck returning fish from Cook Inlet to see if they could make a match. Tarbox once threw samples from a chum salmon in with the mix of fish headed for the Anchorage laboratory just to see if the genetics lab techs could spot the deviant. They did.

This is the second summer the genetic mapping is being used to help manage fisheries.

When the commercial fleet brings its fish to processors, Fish and Game techs are on hand. They work through the night gathering samples from 10 fish from 40 commercial boats. By 4 a.m., some of their samples are ready for a chartered flight for Anchorage.

At the state Fish and Game laboratory on Rasp-berry Road, lab techs use a process that produces a hardened gel with a series of dots and dashes resembling the Morse Code. Geneticists translate that information and plug it into a computer. At the end of the day, they compare the information to the data base. They check and re-check their work.

Cook Inlet commercial fishing periods are generally open for 12 hours on Monday and Friday. Returning salmon tend to linger in Cook Inlet for four to 19 days before heading for their spawning grounds. So samples collected on Monday are processed, translated and back to fisheries managers quick enough for them to restrict Friday's opening, if necessary.

FOCUS

Environmental Notes

Spill cleanup plan targets Chenega

More than seven years after the Exxon Valdez spill in Prince William Sound, restoration crews will be returning to selected beaches in a final effort to remove tar-like pockets of oil.

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

has approved a plan to spend up to \$1.9 million to conduct a targeted cleanup near the Village of Chenega in western Prince William Sound. Detailed plans for the cleanup are due to be finalized by the end of the year with work to begin next summer.

Chenega residents say residual oil is a significant problem, affecting the recovery of injured resources. The residue is not a high environmental risk, but the council endorsed the plan to boost public confidence in subsistence and recreational use of the tidelands.

Hart Crowser creates web site

Hart Crowser, an environmental engineering consulting firm, has created a web site outlining its sediment assessment and remediation capabilities.

The address is <http://www.hartcrowser.com/> and nine other cities.

sediments. The web site contains links to major sediment- and dredging-related sites including the Corps Vicerways Experiment Station, the Environmental Protection Agency Assessment and Remediation of Contaminated Sediments program, Center for Dredging Studies, and many others.

Founded in 1971, Hart Crowser specializes in marine and freshwater contaminated sediment services, with headquarters in Seattle and offices in Anchorage.



Genetic science moves into Cook Inlet salmon management

By NATALIE PHILLIPS
Anchorage Daily News
An Alaska AP Member
Exchange

ANCHORAGE (AP) — As the sun was rising over Anchorage Tuesday, a Cessna Caravan landed at the Anchorage airport to deliver a cooler crammed with hundreds of laboratory vials packed on dry ice.

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Power outages not related

THE SEWARD PHOENIX LOG

Seward, Alaska

Volume 30 Number 45

Thursday, July 18, 1996



Oil S
645 'G
ANCH

City seeks developer for waterfront acreage

By Eric Fry
LOG Staff

The city is looking for a master developer for some prime waterfront land ranging from just south of the harbor's boat launch to the ballparks.

"This is, without a doubt, the largest and most valuable commodity the community has," City Manager Ron Garzini said at a City Council work session Monday.

The city wants a developer to create a master plan for those leaseable properties, get the Planning and Zoning Commission and the council's approval, and then market the parcels to others or develop some of them itself.

The city would get planning and marketing for free. The developed land would broaden the tax base, create jobs and generate lease revenue for the city, Community Development Director Kerry Martin said in a memo.

The alternative is doing it piecemeal, Garzini said, and ending up with a hodgepodge of unplanned development.

From north to south, the land includes the parcel just south of the boat launch, Seaview Beach Campground, Boulder Field, and the Little League field.

The city wouldn't remove the ballfields until new ones were built elsewhere, Garzini said. And the

public would still have access to the beach, according to a draft of the request for proposals.

The city also is considering throwing in the old fuel dock, with the state's approval, and the south breakwater itself, with the Army Corps of Engineers' permission.

And if the city develops the small-boat harbor eastward, as it hopes to do, it might use the dredged fill to create more land in front of the campground.

But even that large package is just part of the request for proposals that the city plans to issue next month.

It includes the old railroad depot downtown, land near the northeast boat launch, tidelands behind the national park visitor center, a boardwalk spot between the Landing and Ray's Restaurant, and about 400 acres of a forested plateau 700 to 900 feet up Mount Alice.

All of that would be available for lease. The city would even consider leasing Hoben Park downtown as part of the railroad depot package.

The request for proposals would include criteria to restore the depot and maintain its historic character, Martin said.

The city would look for a use that complements the depot, Hoben Park and the nearby Alaska SeaLife Center, he said. It would be an

attraction, "something special." Garzini suggested that a panel of citizens should judge the proposals.

At the northeast corner of the harbor, the city would lease about 10,440 square feet created when the harbor was dredged after the September 1995 flood.

The land is near the northeast boat launch, a transient-boat float, a new fuel float, and a parking lot for trailerable boats.

The city is looking for propos-

als there in support of trailerable boats, Martin said. The city wants to encourage boat launches there, to relieve congestion at the south launch and nearby parking lots.

The city wants to lease a 2,675-square-foot parcel on the water side of the boardwalk just east of the national park visitor center. And it would accept proposals to widen the boardwalk between the Landing and Ray's for a vendor.

The biggest site offered for proposals is a forested plateau just above Nash Road where it curves toward the defunct sawmill. "This is actually a grand site," Garzini said.

"I think Seward's really experiencing something of a revitalization," said Chris Stephens, an Anchorage commercial real estate broker who visited Seward recently with his family. "You're certainly getting your share of the tourism."

But tourism-related development is seasonal, he said. "Whatever you do has to work out economically with that type of development."

And it has to fit in with the schedules of the two tour companies that control where many tourists go — Westours and Princess Tours. Stephens said.

FUND: State wants oil taxes to stay in Alaska

Continued from Page B-1

based environmental activist who monitored response to the Exxon Valdez oil spill in 1989.

Steiner said safe above-ground tanks are a supplier's responsibility, not an added task for government. And he said the fund should cover social and environmental restoration within Prince William Sound and other regions polluted by the Exxon Valdez spill.

"Ethically, it should be used for the purpose it was collected," he said.

Mandated by Congress in 1973, the trans-Alaska pipeline liability fund was set up as an alternative to the civil courts for claim-

ants damaged by a spill of North Slope crude.

Claims are processed by a 10-member board of trustees, including representatives from seven Alaska oil producers.

Over the years, the fund has approved tens of millions of dollars in payments stemming from three accidents — the Glacier Bay spill in Cook Inlet in 1987, the Exxon Valdez tanker wreck in 1989 in Prince William Sound, and pending claims from the American Trader spill off Huntington Beach, Calif., in 1989.

Once American Trader claims are resolved, Alaska's fund will roll over to the government under terms of the 1990 Oil Pollu-

tion Act, which dissolves Alaska's account and combines it with a nationwide oil-spill liability fund valued at more than \$1 billion.

"That was an unfortunate part of OPA '90," Steiner said. "We all missed it."

American Trader claims could be completed this year, fund trustees say. Aides say Stevens wants liability fund legislation ready before October, when Congress is slated to adjourn for the year.

Lack of time isn't the only hurdle. Earl Comstock, a Stevens' legislative director, said budget rules require a liability fund bill to find replacement dollars since the gov-

ernment was counting on Alaska's money as income.

Comstock said Stevens' highest priority for the Alaska fund — if it's returned to the state — would be for western Alaska's faulty fuel storage tanks.

"There's a lot of support from other members to fix the problem," he said.

Richardson, the Knowles spokeswoman, said tank upgrades were being considered along with other interests, such as marine research.

But she said above-ground tanks were a top concern because state records showed 149 gasoline or diesel spills in Alaska over the past few months.

Alaska wants oil fund

Lawmakers scheme
to keep \$164 million

By ROSANNE PAGANO
The Associated Press

A \$164 million liability fund built up through nickel-a-barrel taxes on Alaska crude oil reverts to the federal government as soon as next year unless Congress acts to leave the account here.

The prospect of Alaska money being absorbed by the federal Treasury has mobilized the Knowles administration and U.S. Sen. Ted Stevens, who is preparing legislation to stop the rollover.

"We're actively looking at it now," Stevens' aide Mitch Rose said Tuesday.

"I would think everybody wants the money to come back to Alaska," Knowles' spokeswoman Claire Richardson said.

Environmental activists also agree that tax money raised in Alaska should stay put. But agreement splinters as Stevens and Gov. Tony Knowles quietly pursue plans to use money from the liability fund to fix Alaska's decrepit above-ground storage tanks, a chronic source of fuel spills in the Bush.

Critics say that would be an improper use, because the industry tax was meant to compensate victims of North Slope oil spills.

"The initial purpose of this fund was clear," said Rick Steiner, a Cordova-

APN
7/18/96

Thursday, July 18, 1996

Editorial

Rejection of Bay-research resolution is a victory for ignorance

The Homer City Council voted last week, in a 3-3 tally broken by the vote of Mayor Harry Gregoire, to reject a resolution favoring the designation of Kachemak Bay as a research reserve. It was an unsettling outcome that is perplexing not just because the notion has a wide base of support but because Kachemak Bay is an element of our community that is so vast and so influential in its good health. Failing to do whatever can be reasonably done to learn about it and protect it is beyond explanation.

Kachemak Bay is a natural companion in Homer that exists in everyone's psyche no matter where they are or what they do. It is a playground, providing for recreational opportunities that range from boating to fishing. It is a benefactor, delivering to us waterways, and commercial fishing and shellfish harvests. It teams with life.

Kachemak Bay shapes the way we hold our community in everyday life but also in our minds and hearts, from simple geographic orientation to the humbling yet enriching contribution that something so huge, so natural and so untamed can give us.

Those who voted against the resolution, councilmen Eryc Peterson, Brian Sweiven and Sam Matthews, voiced concerns that many have in Homer. Their concerns appeared based on the fear that additional restrictions

might be placed on property owners and that, without a clear indication that new restrictions are not possibly a result of the designation, the resolution should not be approved.

Yet, the Homer Advisory Planning Commission, the Port and Harbor Commission, the Parks and Recreation Commission, the Homer Chamber of Commerce and the Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly among others favor the designation — which would make Kachemak Bay part of the National Estuarine Research Reserve.

Such a designation would encompass the Bay and much of the surrounding land but would include only state-owned land, not private property. Supporters say it would open the door to research money and create jobs, but not foster new regulations. Yet, they cannot say that is indisputably the case. But that's not a salient issue here.

Peterson, Sweiven and Matthews, along with Gregoire, should reconsider their vote, but not because they should drop their concerns about limits on private-property rights. They should change their votes because the issue before them is one of seeking knowledge upon which to base good decisions.

No one can say what research might reveal about our Bay. What such a designation would do, however, is pro-

vide the prospect of giving us more facts. If studies show that activities on private land are destroying the Bay's vitality, then only those with a questionable interest in this community would want to stand up so completely for private-property rights as Peterson, Sweiven, Matthews and Gregoire. As these naysayers stand, they don't need facts and they don't want facts. They oppose any restrictions well ahead of any reasons for them, and that is blindly unwise.

What the designation of Kachemak Bay in the National Estuarine Research Reserve would do is increase the likelihood of learning more about the health of Kachemak Bay. If the dissenting members of the city council and Mayor Gregoire are afraid that more knowledge and its consequences are something to be feared, then that is a sad commentary on their role as leaders of this community.

Homer needs more knowledge about Kachemak Bay. If that knowledge leads to efforts to put more restrictions on private property, so be it. Let that battle be fought when it exists and when new knowledge might warrant it. Fifty years from now our grandchildren will thank us for having the vision to learn what we can about this beautiful, bountiful and spiritually enriching corner of the world.

City council refuses to back Kachemak Bay research proposal

by Hal Spence

Staff Writer

Mayor Harry Gregoire broke a tie vote Monday and said no to a resolution supporting a proposal to designate Kachemak Bay as a research reserve.

The Bay is in line to become part of the National Estuarine Research Reserve, a federally funded research effort administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. According to an ad hoc group of supporters, it would encompass the Bay and much of the surrounding land. It would include only state-owned land, not private property.

Supporters have said inclusion of the Bay in the national system would open the door to research money to study the Bay and provide for full-time jobs. It would not include new regulations, supporters said.

However, opponents warned that the city knows too little about the overall project to set its stamp of approval on the idea. Some have said regulation might not come right

away, but could in the future.

The proposal, which would include a core area of about 229,000 acres plus additional buffer zones surrounding it in the system, already has the support of a large number of Homer-area individuals, businesses and organizations. The Homer Advisory Planning Commission, the Port and Harbor Commission and the Parks and Recreation Commission, as well as the Homer Chamber of Commerce and the Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly have backed the reserve.

However, Councilmen Sam Matthews, Eryc Peterson and Brian Sweiven were not convinced the proposal was free of the possibility of future restrictions on property owners and voted against the resolution. Council members Susan Kernes, Dennis Leach and Jack Cushing voted for the measure.

With no comment, Gregoire added his fourth "no" vote, killing the resolution.

In his comments at the end of the meeting, Cushing told NERR supporters not to

give up the push to have the Bay named to the reserve system. He said there is a lot of support locally for the proposal, despite the division on the council.

"This is far from dead," he said.

Actually, the formal application to become part of the national system was due in early June. Action by the city on its supportive resolution was delayed when the council sought more information about the system.

The resolution asked the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to select the Bay over other proposals from around the state.

Will Files, a spokesman for the ad hoc group pushing for the Bay's inclusion, said the council vote would send a mixed message about local support for the reserve that might have an effect on the decision by a Department of Fish and Game committee that is considering proposals from Homer and Cordova.

Overall, however, Files said he doesn't

think the council's vote will make that much difference because of the level of support among the general population.

"I would encourage the council to reconsider its action after hearing from the EDC," Files said.

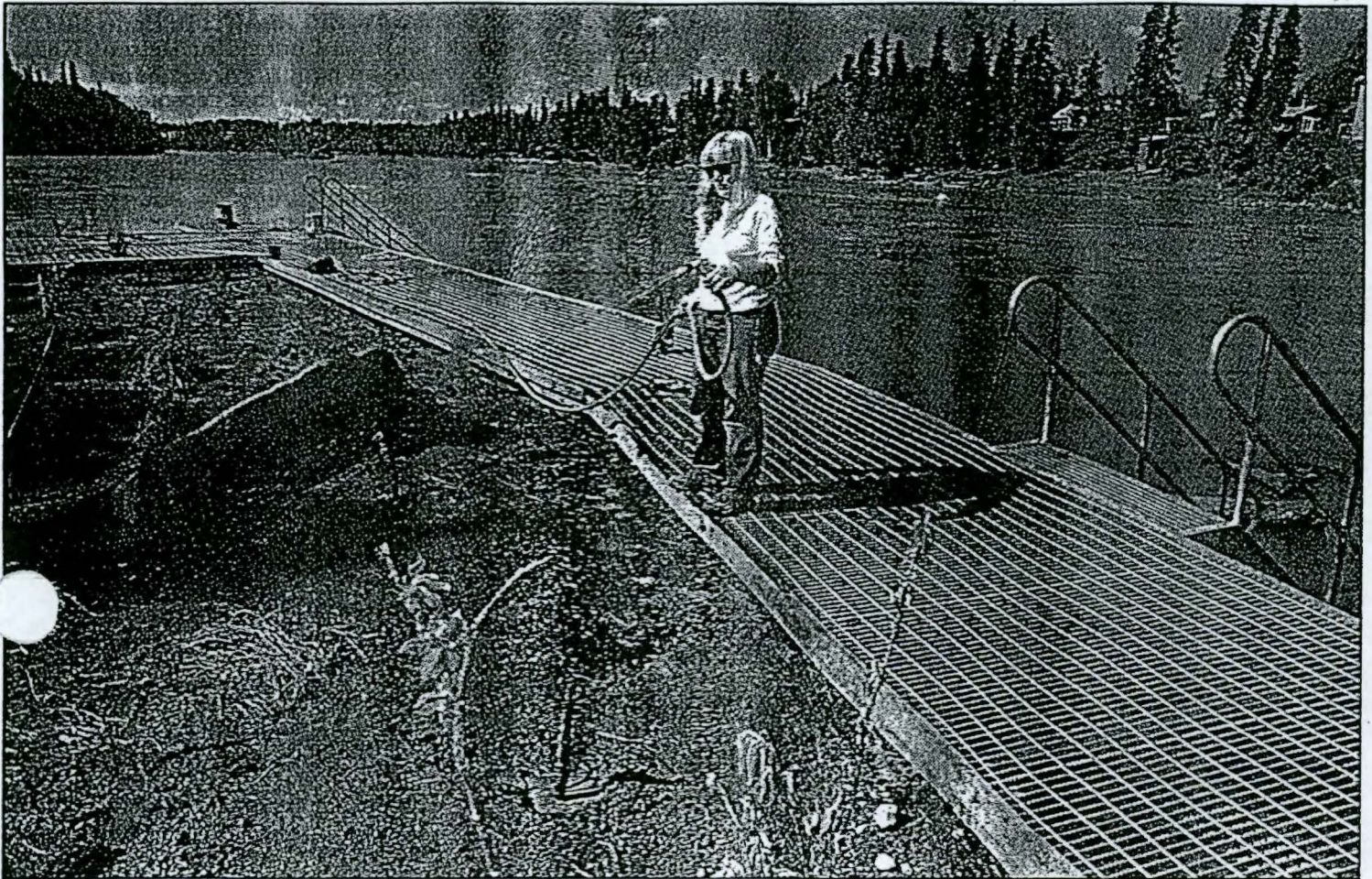
Files, one of three people who have spent time pitching for support among Homer-area organizations while others actually wrote the proposal, said he did not think Matthews, Sweiven or Peterson understood the issue.

He said he's convinced some real skeptics on the commissions and believes the concerns of the council members can be eased as well, given enough information.

"I'm not sure they know what they are voting against," he said.

Files said the committee is expected to reach a decision on which area to recommend to as Alaska's research reserve by the end of the year.

To keep the Kenai running strong



BILL ROTH / Anchorage Daily News photos

Anita Merkes waters grass seed and vegetation from a metal walkway near the Kenai River Center in Soldotna.

Leaders call for ways to fish and fortify river

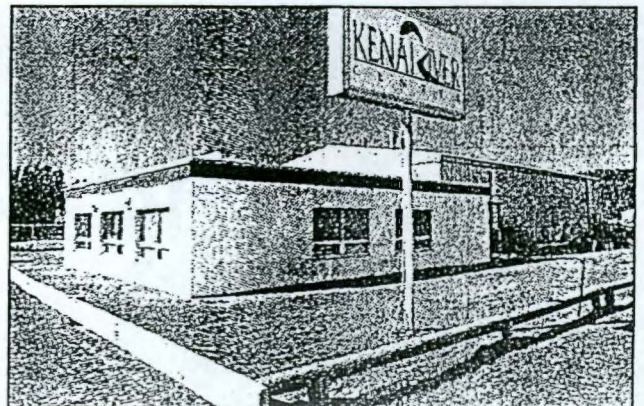
By TOM KIZZIA
Daily News reporter

SOLDOTNA — Delicate bank habitat along the Kenai River can be protected without forcing the public to give up using the popular river, officials and business leaders said Friday at several public ceremonies here. Gov. Tony Knowles, in Sol-

■ **CLASSIC:** Governor, senators fish to raise money for the river. B-1

dotna to participate in a river-habitat fund-raiser, spoke of protection and increased use in the same breath when

Please see Back Page,
KENAI RIVER



The Kenai River Center, dedicated Friday, is part of a project to maintain the health of the river.

Continued from Page A-1

he dedicated a new center designed to help riverfront property owners with habitat-friendly construction.

"We're seeing a whole new attitude and approach to the enhancement, protection and promotion of one of Alaska's most unique and important resources," said Knowles.

State and borough habitat-protection laws should be seen as model development tools rather than anti-development restrictions, said Kenai Peninsula Borough Mayor Don Gilman. He said the Kenai River Center, a joint state-borough office, will make it easier for landowners to obtain information and permits for riverside construction.

Others also stressed greater use of the river at the dedication of a new walkway in Soldotna designed to allow fishermen to use the banks without trampling vegetation necessary for rearing juvenile salmon.

"It's a place that (says), 'Yes, you can come fishing here,'" said Bob Penney, chairman of the Kenai River Sportfishing Associa-

tion, the group that built the new \$63,000 riverbank walkway. The association also sponsored the Kenai River Classic, the two-day fishing tournament that drew Knowles and other politicians to Soldotna.

State officials said 20 percent of Alaska's sportfishing effort every year is concentrated on the Kenai River. This year the state Board of Fisheries voted to allow more red salmon past commercial nets and into the Kenai River, but required that the expanding sportfishery cause no additional damage to riverbank habitat.

At a time when some riverbanks are being closed to fishing to protect habitat, other areas need to be prepared for an onslaught of foot traffic, sportfishing activists say.

The development of walkways for intensive fishing use is being balanced by acquisition of untrammeled riverbank for protection, Knowles said.

The state has just completed the first two major purchases of habitat along the Kenai River, Knowles announced. The 100-acre Cone property in Kenai and the 110-acre Girves

parcel in Soldotna are being purchased for \$600,000 and \$1.8 million, respectively, using funds from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

Negotiations to protect nearly 5,200 acres at a cost of more than \$11 million are under way, Knowles said.

In a day largely devoted to sportfishing concerns, Knowles slipped away to visit a commercial fishing setnet site. On a bluff above the beach north of Kenai, he heard three fishing families complain that sportfish activists want to put them out of business.

"We've been cut to the bare bones," said Wendell Honea, 73, a 35-year setnet veteran. "How can they get rid of an industry that contributes as much as us, for tourists?"

Knowles, whose support of sportfishing has alienated many commercial fishermen, said the family values of setnetting are important, but must be balanced against the needs of a growing state and a growing sportfishery.

"People with equally strong values want to take their kids from the city and want to go down to the

river and fish," Knowles said.

"Isn't there a point where the river can't absorb any more pressure?" said Honea's wife, Joyce, as her teenaged grandchildren sat nearby. "It's so crowded most local people don't go anymore. We feel like we lost our river and now we're about to lose our fishery."

Knowles also met with his appointees to the Kenai River Special Management Area board, a group that advises the state Division of Parks on how to manage the river. Board members said they are concerned about several new or recurring problems, including:

- Wetlands along the Kenai River are being filled under permits approved by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

- Budget cuts have forced the state Department of Environmental Conservation to cease reviewing subdivision plats, making it possible for poor riverfront developments to affect water quality.

- Public demands are rising for limits on fishing guides along the Kenai River. The board asked for legal advice.

FOCUS

Fleet of contractors dig in to build Alaska SeaLife Center in Seward

By Ingrid Martin
Alaska Journal of Commerce

SEWARD — Community and financial supporters joined planners and contractors in a dedication ceremony to launch construction of the Alaska SeaLife Center, a \$50 million project slated for completion within two years.

Strand Hunt Construction, which in May won the \$27.5 million general construction contract for the 120,000-square-foot facility, already has begun work at the seven-acre waterfront property, on the heels of site and marine work completed last fall by Heery International Inc. and Sandstrom and Sons of Anchorage, and Metco of Seward.

The finished center will include a public plaza, parking, research pools and landscaping. The center, geared toward both ongoing research and public education, is dedicated to understanding and maintaining the integrity of the marine ecosystem of Alaska through research, wildlife rehabilitation and public education. Its mission includes conducting long-term research and monitoring programs to rehabilitate and restore the marine environment and wildlife affected by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Strand Hunt will perform about 30 percent of the construction work, according to Executive Vice President Thomas W. Presnell, who attended the June 20 dedication. Among the larger subcontracts were life support and mechanical systems, which together accounted for 13 percent of the construction budget, and electrical and control systems, worth 15.5

Strand Hunt is signatory to the local carpenters, laborers and cement finishers unions and also will use union operating engineers on the SeaLife Center, Presnell said. In all, close to 60 percent of the construction force will be union workers, he said. An estimated 220,000 manhours of labor will be required to build the center, which when open will employ 69 full-time and 13 part-time staff.

"This is a very complex collection of systems and habitats that are going to support cold-water mammals and birds," Presnell said, calling it "the most unique and most exciting project that we have been able to be involved in." Strand Hunt subcontractors include: Graham Steel of Kirkland, Wash. (rebar); Ogilvie Co. of Astoria, Ore. (structural steel); Independent Steel of Anchorage (steel erection); Starnet of Florida (space frame and bird screen); Denemroe Inc. of Spokane, Wash. (joist and decking); Allen & Petersen Home Decorating of Anchorage (flooring, glass and glazing); Inco of California (zinc siding); Chilkat Electric of Anchorage (electrical); Superior Plumbing & Heating of Anchorage (mechanical); Blackhawk Waterproofing of North Carolina (waterproofing); Glass, Sash & Door of Anchorage (doors and hardware); and Jolly Miller of Seattle (specialty rock work).

Construction activity will be at full throttle by early July when concrete is poured and the building itself begins to take shape.

The project's only detractors are the weather and logistics that are part and parcel of construction in Seward, which is 120 road miles from Anchorage and known for its chilly, overcast climate, Presnell said.

According to project manager Leif Selkregg,

participants promises to be instrumental in building consensus, monitoring progress, resolving problems and achieving goals.

"It jump-starts the process," Selkregg said. "This was team-building in terms of problem-solving."

Roe Sturgulewski has been named the on-site construction manager, working with project administrator Darryl Schaefermeyer, who represents the nonprofit Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science, which will operate the city-owned center. Troy Stafford, who also joined the effort this spring, is assistant project manager. An executive director will be hired within the coming year, said Selkregg, who will work with the center board in conducting the search.

Selkregg also will continue spearheading

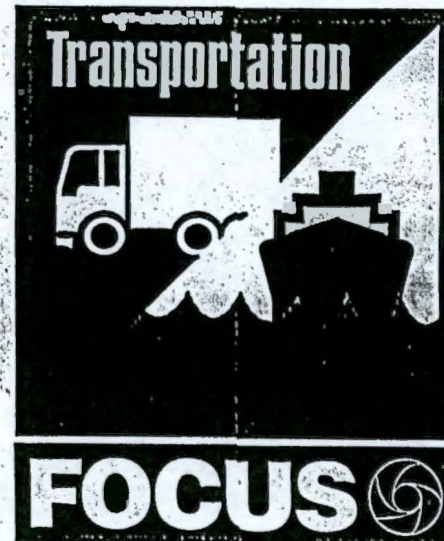
the private fund-raising campaign that so far has raised \$2.2 million of an initial \$6 million goal. That money will go toward enhancing features already part of the basic center package, such as videoconferencing and other communications capabilities, educational programs, exhibits and research equipment; operating reserves; and endowing re-

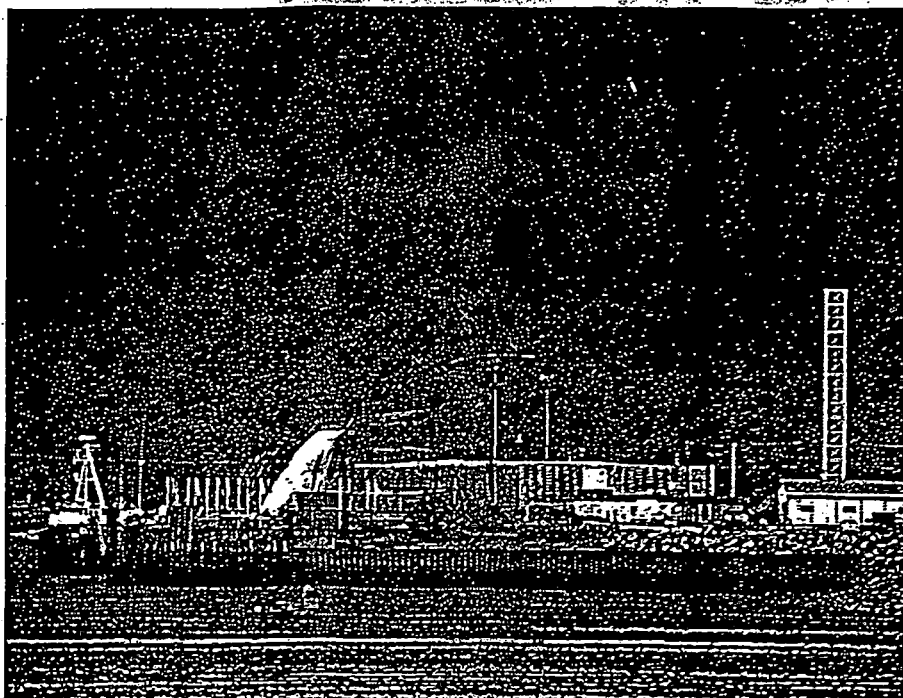
search chairs. Another \$6 million will be raised later, also to fund a research-chair endowment.

Basic funding for the center includes \$25 million from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, \$12.5 million appropriated by the Alaska Legislature in 1993, and \$13 million raised by the City of Seward through the sale of revenue bonds. Another \$4.5 million in capitalized interest and

reserves was raised through the bond sale.

The Seward community, in answer to in-





PHOTO/AL GEMELLO

Strand Hunt Construction has begun work on the \$50 million Alaska SeaLife Center on the Seward waterfront. The 120,000-square-foot research complex will be completed in two years.

creased tourism and visitor traffic expected with the center's opening, has several projects of its own on tap, according to City Manager Ron Garzini.

"We're working with the Alaska Railroad to upgrade the cruise ship dock," he said, where 120 ships or more already stop each summer.

The city also is working with the U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Park Service toward construction of a visitor conference facility. The search for a designer will get under way this fall, said Garzini, who anticipates having a plan in hand by December.

The Sisters of Providence have committed to building a \$7.5 million health-care facility in town and, in cooperation with the Seward Downtown Business Association, the city will conduct a traffic and parking study in the interest of improving transportation throughout the area.

Beverly Dunham, a 53-year resident of Seward, said locals are enthusiastic about the center project, which can only serve to boost the town's economy. Dunham's husband, Willard, is president of the association that will operate the center.

"I think we've got the healthiest economy of any small town in Alaska," because it is diverse, she said. Tourism, a coal terminal, sawmill, fisheries, government, a vocational-technical training center and even a prison contribute to the economic landscape.

Most locals are enthusiastic about the center, Dunham said, but may not be fully aware of the impact it will have.

"We're geared up for a lot of things," she said, such as sewer and water requirements, but (lodging) could be a problem.

"But it always is," she said. Bed and breakfasts may be part of the solution, along with renovated apartment houses-turned-motels to accommodate an influx of tourists.

For last month's dedication, a party of more than 100 people sailed the Kenai Fjords Tours Glacier Explorer into Resurrection Bay to toast the center, following remarks by former Gov. Wally Hickel, under whose administration the vision for the SeaLife Center was conceived. Revelers included about 50 people shuttled into Seward from Anchorage aboard an ERA Classic Airlines restored DC-3.

METRO

SATURDAY, July 6, 1996

ANCHORAGE DAILY NEWS

Sound towns should get money

The 1989 Prince William Sound oil spill did not pollute the Sound like the news media, tree huggers and lawyers would like you to believe. Less than 1 percent of the Sound's shores were affected, and one would be hard-pressed to find any oil still out there. Crude oil is biodegradable over time. More wildlife is killed by hunters and fishermen yearly than were killed by the spill. I don't believe anyone or any community was really hurt by the spill itself. If anything, the spill created jobs, especially for the beachcombers (scientists).

The oil companies were and are generous to the communities. Yet the city of Seward gets a Sealife Research Center, which is designed to be a tourist attraction and create jobs. The University of Alaska had been studying the Sound for years, and probably continues to do so.

Here in Valdez, we barely were able to get a medical clinic built, with funds generated by taxpayers. The city of Val-

dez was impacted with the increase in population, resulting in the increase in city services as the effect of the spill. To me, human life is more important than keeping a bunch of scientists employed. Yet there is a group of people in charge of the spill trust fund located in Anchorage deciding how to spend this money for us. This money should be divided among the communities of Prince William Sound.

— Larry McIntosh
Valdez

Oil cleanup in Prince William Sound will resume

Cleanup crews will be back in selected areas of Prince William Sound next summer in an effort to remove more oil still left on high-use beaches by the 1989 Exxon Valdez spill, the director of oil spill trustee council said this week.

Seven years after the ill-fated tanker struck Bligh Reef and dumped a reported 11 million gallons of North Slope crude into the sound — the start of the worst oil spill in American history — the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Council has agreed to revisit beaches near Chenega, some of those hardest hit by the oil spill, Director Molly McCammon said.

Residents of Chenega have told the council that residual oil, mostly old mousse and asphalt, still affects the recovery of injured resources and the confidence in subsistence use of the shorelines, the council said in a press release. Although the residual oil is not considered a high environmental risk, the council agreed to a \$1.9 million plan to attempt further cleanup to boost public confidence in the subsistence and recreational use of the tidelands.

"It's clear that the impact of this spill on local residents is still hard-felt," McCammon said. "We will never be able to remove 100 percent of the oil from these beaches. However, we can target some of the most significant areas in terms of public use and haul out the mousse and asphalt, even if we have to do it one bucket at a time."

A 1993 shoreline survey found 225 locations with residual surface oiling, asphalt and mousse, the council said. The Chenega cleanup will target eight sites on Latouche, Evans and Elrington Islands. Heavy oil is thought to be lingering beneath large boulders that protect the oil from wave action, the council said.

In other action, the council voted to offer \$375,000 for 76.3 acres along the Kenai River near Soldotna. It also agreed to offer \$338,700 for three parcels totaling 290 acres in Kiliuda Bay and Uyak Bay on Kodiak Island.

The council, funded by the \$900 million civil settlement with Exxon, was created to help restore natural resources and human services injured by the oil spill through habitat protection and scientific studies.

Homer News
Thursday, July 11, 1996

News

City seeks money for tidal flushing

The city of Homer will spend \$5,000 to write a grant seeking Exxon Valdez oil spill money for a project to re-establish tidal flushing on the mud flats near Mariner Park at the base of the Homer Spit.

The council voted unanimously to approve the expenditure from a budget set aside for such grant proposals.

Tidal flushing necessary to maintain the habitat of the flats west of the Spit Road ceased in November 1994 after a storm closed a channel. Councilman Jack Cushing, an engineer who lives on the bluff overlooking the area, said the lack of flushing with fresh saltwater eventually will cause the area to become stagnant.

Natural tidal flushing ended years ago with the construction of the raised Spit Road. Tidal flushing was re-established by opening a channel through the storm berms on the west side. Over the years, storms have periodically closed the channel. It was also closed on purpose shortly after the Exxon Valdez spill when it was thought there was a chance large amounts of oil might penetrate Kachemak Bay. Before the road, natural flushing had reached the west side flats through Mud Bay on the road's east side.

With oil spill money, the city hopes to find a workable solution to recreate active flushing. Proposals range from opening the berms on the west side, to building large culverts beneath the roadway to allow flushing from the east side.

Valdez Vanguard 7/13/96

Cleanup crews return to oiled Alaska beaches

By Rosanne Pagano

The Associated Press

ANCHORAGE — Trustees overseeing Alaska's \$900 million oil spill settlement have approved a \$1.9 million cleanup aimed at removing clumps of asphalt from rocky beaches in Prince William Sound.

Friday's unanimous vote by the Exxon Valdez oil spill trustees sets aside money for work at roughly eight sites

near the Alaska Native village of Chenega.

The village, home to about 70 people, depends on subsistence hunting and fishing in a region among the hardest hit following the Exxon Valdez tanker wreck in 1989.

Ernie Piper, a Department of Environmental Conservation program manager, said the state and villagers were satisfied that residual oil did not pose an ecological hazard.

Piper said the state urged action after agreeing with villagers that tarry remains amounted to litter in a food-gathering area.

"It's easy for me, living in Anchorage, to say what's a little asphalt on a remote shoreline?" Piper said. "But if you live there it's like having trash all over your neighborhood."

Piper said contamination in the sound

See Cleanup, page 8

Cleanup...

From page 1

probably would not qualify as a cleanup priority if it had to compete with other Alaska sites awaiting attention.

He said the project is feasible because funds already are set aside for restoration within the oil spill zone.

Residual oil ranges from asphalt slabs the size of an office desk to a continuous band of oiling about three-fourths of a mile long and less than 3 feet wide, Piper said.

Molly McCammon, trustees council executive director, said cleanup could never remove 100 percent of oil from Alaska beaches.

"However we can target some of the most significant areas in terms of public use, and haul out

the mousse and asphalt even if we have to do it one bucket at a time," she said.

Exxon has said it spent \$1 billion on cleaning oiled beaches. Piper said the state would seek contractors in the fall for work to begin next summer.

Work will concentrate on Evans Island, Elrington Island and the northern end of LaTouche Island. Sites are all within a short ride by small boat from Chenega.

Shades Of A Busy Past...

Oil Spill Cleanup Efforts Underway

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trash all over your neighborhood."

Piper said contamination in the sound probably would not qualify as a cleanup priority if it had to compete with other Alaska sites awaiting attention. He said the project is feasible because funds already are set aside for restoration within the oil spill zone.

Residual oil ranges from asphalt slabs the size of an office desk to a continuous band of oiling about three-fourths of a mile long and less than 3 feet wide, Piper said.

Molly McCammon, trustees council executive director, said cleanup could never remove 100 percent of oil from Alaska beaches.

"However we can target some of the most significant areas in terms of public use, and haul out the mousse and asphalt even if we have to do it one bucket at a time," she said.

Exxon has said it spent \$1 billion on cleaning oiled beaches. Piper said the state would seek contractors in the fall for work to begin next summer.

Work will concentrate on Evans Island, Elrington Island and the northern end of LaTouche Island. Sites are all within a short ride by small boat from Chenega.

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Valdez Star
7/3/96

Cordova Times

Prince William Sound's oldest newspaper. Established in 1911.

Page 82 Number 18

Wednesday, July 3, 1996

75 cents

Trustees endorse cleanup proposal in Prince William Sound

Times staff

Nearly seven-and-a-half years after the Exxon Valdez spilled its cargo in Prince William Sound, restoration crews will be returning to selected beaches in a final effort to remove tarlike pockets of oil, according to the ExxonValdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

The Trustee Council approved a plan June 28, agreeing to spend up to \$1.9 million to conduct a targeted cleanup near the village of Chenega in western Prince William Sound. Detailed plans for the cleanup are due to be finalized by the end of this year with the actual work scheduled to begin next summer, the council said.

Residents of Chenega, a village which is centered in the hardest-hit area of the Sound, requested the cleanup, saying the presence of residual oil is a significant problem for the community. Residents told the Trustee Council that remaining oil affects the recovery of injured resources and confidence in subsistence use of the shorelines, the

Trustee Council said.

The residual oiling is not considered a high environmental risk to the resources, but the council endorsed the plan in an effort to boost public confidence in the subsistence and recreation use of the tidelands, according to a press release issued by the Trustee Council Friday.

"It's clear the impact of this spill on local residents is still hard-felt," said Molly McCammon, executive director of the Trustee Council.

"We will never be able to remove 100 percent of the oil from these beaches," McCammon said. "However, we can target some of the most significant areas in terms of public use and haul out the mousse and asphalt, even if we have to do it one bucket at a time."

A 1993 shoreline survey of Prince William Sound identified 225 locations with residual surface oiling asphalt or mousse, the council said. The Chenega-area cleanup will target surface oil found at eight sites on Latouche, Evans and Elrington Islands. Those shorelines are covered with heavy boulders that have served to hide the oil and protect it from the natural cleaning action of waves.

The Prince William Sound Economic Development Corp. will coordinate contracting for cleanup, using local companies and local labor. The corporation is the Alaska Regional Development Organization for the area.

In their action, the Trustee Council authorized the Alaska Department of Natural

Resources to offer to purchase three small parcels on Kodiak Island and one parcel along the Kenai River near Soldotna. The Council will offer \$375,000 for 76.3 acres along the Kenai River, known as the Patson parcel. The Kodiak parcels include 160 acres in Kiliuda Bay, valued at \$155,200; 65 acres in Uyak Bay, valued at \$110,000; and 65 acres in Kiliuda Bay, valued at \$73,500, according to the Trustee Council.

The EVOSTC, funded by the \$900 million civil settlement with Exxon, was created to help restore natural resources and human services injured by the oil spill through habitat protection and scientific studies.

Oil cleanup in Prince William Sound will resume

Cleanup crews will be back in selected areas of Prince William Sound next summer in an effort to remove more oil still left on high-use beaches by the 1989 Exxon Valdez spill, the director of oil spill trustee council said this week.

Seven years after the ill-fated tanker struck Bligh Reef and dumped a reported 11 million gallons of North Slope crude into the sound — the start of the worst oil spill in American history — the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Council has agreed to revisit beaches near Chenega, some of those hardest hit by the oil spill, Director Molly McCammon said.

Residents of Chenega have told the council that residual oil, mostly old mousse and asphalt, still affects the recovery of injured resources and the confidence in subsistence use of the shorelines, the council said in a press release. Although the residual oil is not considered a high environmental risk, the council agreed to a \$1.9 million plan to attempt further cleanup to boost public confidence in the subsistence and recreational use of the tidelands.

"It's clear that the impact of this spill on local residents is still hard-felt," McCammon said. "We will never be able to remove 100 percent of the oil from these beaches. However, we can target some of the most significant areas in terms of public use and haul out the mousse and asphalt, even if we have to do it one bucket at a time."

A 1993 shoreline survey found 225 locations with residual surface oiling, asphalt and mousse, the council said. The Chenega cleanup will target eight sites on Latouche, Evans and Elrington Islands. Heavy oil is thought to be lingering beneath large boulders that protect the oil from wave action, the council said.

In other action, the council voted to offer \$375,000 for 76.3 acres along the Kenai River near Soldotna. It also agreed to offer \$338,700 for three parcels totaling 290 acres in Kiliuda Bay and Uyak Bay on Kodiak Island.

The council, funded by the \$900 million civil settlement with Exxon, was created to help restore natural resources and human services injured by the oil spill through habitat protection and scientific studies.

Domer News 7/4/96

*Kodiak Daily Mirror
7/1/96*

Crews to return to clean up beaches

By ROSANNE PAGANO
Associated Press Writer

ANCHORAGE — Trustees overseeing Alaska's \$900 million oil spill settlement have approved a \$1.9 million cleanup aimed at removing clumps of asphalt from rocky beaches in Prince William Sound.

Friday's unanimous vote by the Exxon Valdez oil spill trustees sets aside money for work at roughly eight sites near the Alaska Native village of Chenega.

The village, home to about 70 people, depends on subsistence hunting and fishing in a region among the hardest hit following the Exxon Valdez tanker wreck in 1989.

Ernie Piper, a Department of Environmental Conservation program manager, said the state and villagers were satisfied that residual oil did not pose an ecological hazard.

Piper said the state urged action after agreeing with villagers that tarry remains amounted to litter in a food-gathering area.

"It's easy for me, living in Anchorage, to say what's a little asphalt on a remote shoreline?"

Piper said. "But if you live there it's like having trash all over your neighborhood."

Piper said contamination in the sound probably would not qualify as a cleanup priority if it had to compete with other Alaska sites awaiting attention. He said the project is feasible because funds already are set aside for restoration within the oil spill zone.

Residual oil ranges from asphalt slabs the size of an office desk to a continuous band of oiling about three-fourths of a mile long and less than 3 feet wide, Piper said.

Molly McCammon, trustees council executive director, said cleanup could never remove 100 percent of oil from Alaska beaches.

"However we can target some of the most significant areas in terms of public use, and haul out the mousse and asphalt even if we have to do it one bucket at a time," she said.

Exxon has said it spent \$1 billion on cleaning oiled beaches. Piper said the state would seek contractors in the fall for work to begin next summer.

Developer Wrangles With State Regs

VALDEZ—Chuck Dennis is an even-tempered kind of guy with a touch of Old Southern charm, a remnant of his upbringing in Georgia where one is taught to be soft-spoken, polite and treat one's peers and elders with respect. But Dennis' patience has been worn down, wafer-thin, and he is turning uncharacteristically angry against what he perceives are the all-powerful government bureaucracies allied against him.

At issue is his 4.3 acre RV park along the Richardson Highway east of the Totem Inn where he hopes to lay out 130 RV spaces. In his haste to get into operation and begin recouping his investment, Dennis had hoped to have 40 spaces in operation by the Fourth of July holiday. It's not going to happen. Dennis has been wrestling with various state, federal and local agencies for the past 18 months. In the end, he lost most of what he had planned—a 29-acre development with 16 acres dedicated to habitat and a 3-acre strip set aside for a 900-foot public boardwalk along the edge the wetlands, and build on the remaining 11 acres along the highway.

He describes his walk through bureaucracy as "frustrating and costly."

Continued from Page 1

More than \$77,000 spent so far, he says, on time, travel, surveys and engineering in pursuit of federal and state permits.

His latest target is the state Department of Conservation. "What's set me back in the last few days is waiting for the DEC to review and approve the sewage plan. We're hooking up to the city sewer and it should have been a problem left up to the city."

"You've got too many levels of government to deal with and none of them is sympathetic to problems that a small businessman can have," says Dennis.

"In fact, I had one agency look me right in the eye and tell me that cost to the landowner is not even a consideration," he added.

"To hell with it, I'm just going ahead," he said Friday.

But those are fighting words to Paul Pinard, the DEC manager for this area.

"It's extremely shocking to hear that," says Pinard. "We bent over backwards for Mr. Dennis."

In an effort to expedite Dennis' project, Pinard says the Mat/Su office of the DEC put Dennis' sewage plan at the top of the list and completed its review in three days, in contrast to the normal span of 15 to 30 days.

Furthermore, says Pinard, Dennis' design plans were incomplete and submitted weeks late and Dan Lawn (of the Valdez office) summoned an engineer to help bring them into compliance.

"We pulled out all the stops for Mr. Dennis," says Pinard. "It's very frustrating to hear those kind of complaints."

It's apparent that part of the problem is communication. Public agencies, says Dennis, are not always clear about what is required. "You get a permit, then there's a mile long of conditions attached to it."

He said, for example that, he was "unaware" he would require DEC approval to hook into the city's sewer

system. "I assumed I had to deal only with the city."

He learned of DEC's authority only belatedly and that required another delay, though Pinard says any "delay" amounted to three days.

Dennis' assumption about the city of Valdez may be correct. City planner Dave Dengele says the city can assume the function of plan review and inspection of sewer systems in place of the DEC. The city, Dengele said, would have to meet all the state requirements, something that he plans to put on his study agenda this fall.

Frustration is the operative word in Dennis' book and, for that matter, in Pinard's book too.

It appears that Dennis' bureaucratic trials, as he sees them, may be near to an end, although he still believes that "it just appears that they would rather I would quit, even now, and just go away."

Would he have gone ahead knowing what he knows now?

"Had I known all this 24 months ago, today I would be in Mississippi sitting beside a crick just enjoying life. I would not be in business in Valdez at all."

Valdez Star 7/13/96

Inmates to carve totems for prison, SeaLife Center

By Gall Richards

LOG Staff

Native inmates at Spring Creek Correctional Center spent \$2,500 of their own money on special woodcarving tools for a totem pole project scheduled to begin in August.

Members of the prison Native Heritage Club raised funds for the tools by selling cards, candy and smoked salmon to other inmates. Candy and salmon were purchased locally for resale, inmate Ken Gardner said.

"As far as I know, this is the first time totem poles have been made in a prison," he said, noting the only similar project he's heard of — a canoe made by Native inmates at Ketchikan Correctional Center a few years ago.

"It's my understanding one of the totem poles will be donated to the Alaska SeaLife

Center and one will be on display at the prison," said Spring Creek superintendent Larry Kincheloe.

"This is much larger than the projects we normally do. I don't know about the other facilities — but this totem pole project is the first of its kind at Spring Creek."

Seward Mayor Louis Bencardino, who helped usher the program into place, said a lot of hoops had to be jumped through at the state level to get a nod on the project.

Draft designs for the totem poles include animal figures that represent several Native groups. Permission to use the images on a totem pole must be given by the leader of each clan before carving may begin in August.

Morris White, chief of the Eagle-Frog Clan of the Haida Tribe in British Columbia, has already granted permission to use his group's symbols, according to

Gardner.

Images carvers plan to use on the totem poles include the killer whale, seal, otter, eagle and frog.

Two red cedar logs — donated by Ketchikan Pulp Co. — were chosen from Thorne Bay and shipped by barge to Seward, said KPC contract manager Paul Slenkamp.

"They're about 800 board feet apiece — 40 feet long, 20 inches at the top," he said of the logs valued at \$600 each.

"Right now the logs are drying," Gardner said. "They've been peeled and treated — now we just have to wait."

Gardner said the Native Heritage Club wants to donate the totem poles as an act of giving — an offering for spiritual healing and drug-free youth in the community, and on behalf of the spiritual welfare of animals scheduled to be held at the SeaLife Center.

Seward Phoenix Log

7/3/96

Kodiak Inholdings Purchased

Gary Muehlenhardt, Anchorage, Alaska

Secretary Babbitt has signed final agreements with three Alaska Native corporations for the purchase of 166,000 acres of land within Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. An additional 102,000 acres will be protected by conservation easements. The Kodiak land acquisition effort is the largest such project ever attempted on Alaska refuges.

Funds to purchase these large blocks of pristine habitat came from settlements stemming from the Exxon Valdez oil spill in 1989. However, several government and private partners have given significant time and money to the effort. The Conservation Fund, The Brown Bear Trust, and Wildlife Forever have all contributed to the purchase of individual parcels. Also, Orvis Company, Inc., a sporting goods retailer, is raising money to buy parcels.

The Kodiak (or brown) bear, the people of Kodiak Island, and the salmon they both depend on are among the winners of the completed land deals. The economy of Kodiak Island centers around the abundant salmon stocks produced on these lands. Kodiak Island residents gain directly by the protection of salmon spawning habitat and through Native corporation shareholder dividends. Access to the land by local residents for traditional uses was guaranteed in the purchase agreements.

These large land purchases do not assure complete protection for all of Kodiak refuge's critical areas. Nearly 300 small private inholdings, scattered throughout the 1.8-million-acre refuge, are increasingly being sold for development, which threatens the unique resource values and wilderness character of Kodiak Island.

Anchorage Daily News
June 28, 1996

Council approves \$1.9 million for oil spill cleanup at Chenega

By NATALIE PHILLIPS
Daily News reporter

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council approved a plan Friday to spend up to \$1.9 million next summer to continue cleaning up oil near the village of Chenega in Prince William Sound, according to a written statement.

Residents of Chenega requested the cleanup. They told the Trustee Council that oil remaining from the 1989 spill makes them feel that subsistence harvests might not be safe.

Even though the oil is not considered a high environmental risk, the Trustee Council's statement said the panel decided to fund the cleanup to boost public confidence in the subsistence and recreational use of the tidelands.

"We will never be able to remove 100 percent of the oil from the beaches," said Molly McCammon, the council's

executive director. "However, we can target some of the most significant areas in terms of public use and haul out the mousse and asphalt, even if we have to do it one bucket at a time."

A study conducted four years after the Exxon Valdez spilled 11 million gallons of oil in Prince William Sound showed that 225 locations still have some oil. The Chenega-area cleanup will target oil found at eight sights on Latouche, Evans and Elrington islands. Those shorelines are covered with heavy boulders, which have protected the oil from the natural cleaning action of waves.

The council is funded by the \$900 million civil settlement with Exxon. The settlement money is used for scientific studies and land purchases to help restore natural resources and human services damaged by the spill.

Hunt hired as spill council communications coordinator

Joe Hunt, a former reporter with the Anchorage Times and the Peninsula Clarion, has joined the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council as communications coordinator.

While writing for the Anchorage Times, Hunt spent three years reporting on Alaska's natural resources and environmental issues. He served as lead reporter for the Exxon Valdez oil spill before moving to Kenai to open the Times' Kenai Peninsula bureau. From 1985 to 1986, Hunt first covered school news for the Clarion, then served as Tides section editor.

Most recently, Hunt worked as a public information officer and constituent relations assistant for Gov. Tony Knowles.

As communications coordinator, Hunt will oversee development of publications and work with media representatives to provide information on restoration efforts.

Hunt replaces L.J. Evans, who resigned recently to move to Fairbanks.

Valdez spill legacy: up to 1 million protected acres

MONDAY
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WASHINGTON'S LARGEST NEWSPAPER

BY KIM MURPHY
Los Angeles Times

LATOUCHE ISLAND, Alaska — The sliver of beach looks like one of the many forlorn paradises that stretch uncataloged across the Alaskan wilderness: a small, frigid bay of sharp blue, a narrow crescent of rocks along the shore, then the hard wall of the forest.

It is pristine, except when Ernie Piper begins prying up boulders, uncovering a large chunk of black asphalt and petroleum muck. The water under the stones runs rainbow with oil sheen.

"Unfortunately, this wasn't such a success story," he says, recounting the weeks of cleanup on this island in Prince William Sound that followed the Exxon Valdez oil spill in 1989. "This beach got absolutely hammered. We had backhoes in here, we moved the rocks out with a Caterpillar, we flushed it all down and collected and skimmed it. But even now, we've got a pretty continuous band of oil and asphalt all up and down the beach."

In the coming weeks, \$2 million in cleanup work will begin at Sleepy Bay on Latouche Island and at nine other remaining oiled beaches — an effort that, seven years after the disaster, will close the book on cleanup from the deadliest spill in North American history.

But it is the second chapter of the story that is perhaps most remarkable and least remarked upon. After the last beach washers go home, more than 30,000 acres of verdant islands around Sleepy Bay and nearby Chenega Island will become national forest and state marine park land — signed over or sold, if the deal goes through, by a Native Alaskan corporation to help mitigate the damage from the spill. An additional 30,500 acres will be forever protected from logging and development.

As scientists, lawyers, public officials and corporate representatives battled over cleanup and compensation, the \$900 million that the Exxon Corp. agreed to pay in civil damages has quietly funded a huge new trust of public lands — designed to shelter the dozens of species the spill decimated and protect this part of Alaska from a logging and construction boom that washed in with the oil.

It is a program unprecedented in its conception and scope. Never before has government been given such an overwhelming conservation mandate — restore an entire devastated ecosystem — and so much money with which to do it.

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council has launched negotiations with native shareholders to protect up to 1 million acres of land in southeastern Alaska, so far signing or initialing deals for purchase or permanent resource protection of 422,290 acres.

The land purchases, so far tentatively committing \$195.3 million of the trust fund, are creating state parks, expanding wildlife refuges, acquiring key privately held land in popular destination spots such as Kodiak Island and Kenai Fjords National Park, and establishing a land barrier to a major wave of logging that has crept northward into virgin

forests — something environmentalists say ultimately could prove disastrous for wildlife as the oil spreads.

The social consequences of such vast acquisition program are beginning to be felt. Nearly all land belongs to Alaskan natives who won huge concessions from the government in the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. That legislation ceded native tribes 44 million acres of land, 10 percent of state of Alaska — to be held by private making native corporations.

Although the contracts provide subsistence-hunting rights, the late Exxon Valdez buys represent the most important shift of native ownership back to the government since the hand-over — reversing the eyes of many native Alaskans the bitterly fought gains of the half-century.

"Our land is the center of who are, it's what we are. You can't put price on culture and heritage, tradition," said Gail Evanoff, a Chena Bay resident and shareholder who has vowed to fight the land sale.

The sense that something big needed to be done reflects an awareness


'We had backhoes in here, we moved the rocks out with a Caterpillar, we flushed it all down and collected and skimmed it. But even now, we've got a pretty continuous band of oil and asphalt all up and down the beach.'

ERNIE PIPER ON LATOUCHE ISLAND

ness that, seven years after Exxon Valdez grounded on Bligh Reef and pumped 11 million gallons of crude oil into Prince William Sound, the spill's devastating leg squats there like the rolling, summer rain clouds.

Harbor seals, Harlequin ducks, killer whales and several species of seabirds have not recovered and some cases, continue to decline. Pacific herring populations crashed inexplicably in 1993 and have sprung back, further harming hundreds of fishermen already impoverished by the spill's first lean year. Pink salmon, once the staple of Prince William Sound's canneries, has just begun to recover. And price on a world market, in dubious about oil-spill fish, remains one-thirteenth of what it was. Natives don't trust biologists' assurances that mussels and clams can safely eaten.

"For a lot of the people here, like losing their faith," said Clif Holland, an Alaska state parks ranger on Kodiak Island.

 A Department of Justice clearinghouse on Valdez cleanup efforts can be reached via the Seattle Times Top Stories Web site at: <http://seattle.seattletimes.com>

Los Angeles Times

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Valdez Spill's Sticky Legacy of Public Land

■ **Cleanup:** Award is being used to buy and preserve a million acres, but at what price to Native Alaskans?

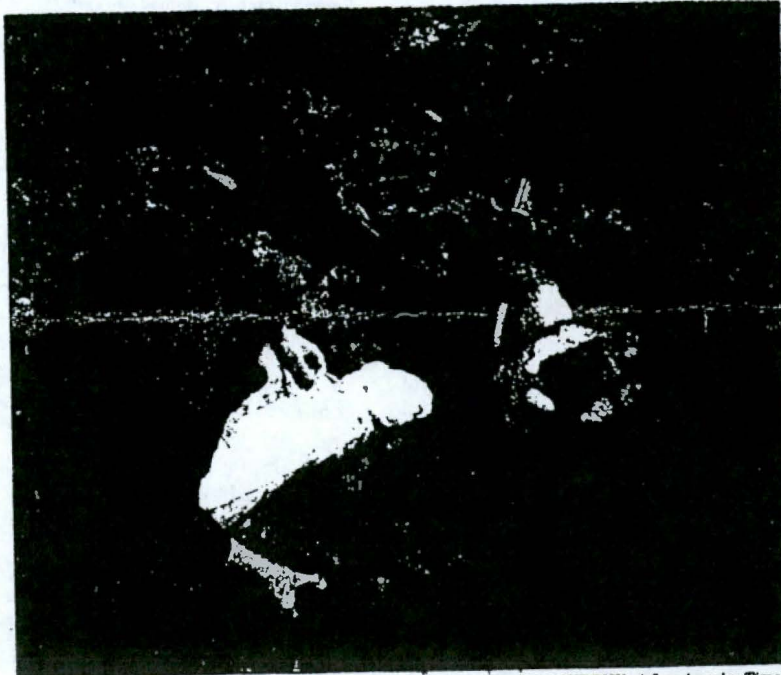
By KIM MURPHY
TIMES STAFF WRITER

LATOUCHE ISLAND, Alaska—The sliver of beach looks like one of the many forlorn paradises that stretch uncataloged across the Alaskan wilderness: a small, frigid bay of sharp blue, a narrow crescent of rocks along the shore, then the hard wall of the forest.

It is pristine, except when Ernie Piper begins prying up boulders, uncovering a large chunk of black asphalt and petroleum muck. The water under the stones runs rainbow with oil sheen. Piper shrugs.

"Unfortunately, this wasn't such a success story," he says, recount-

Please see **EXXON**, A12



KIM MURPHY / Los Angeles Times

Cleanup official Ernie Piper uncovers asphalt and muck under rocks.

Kodiak Mirror
June 17, 1996

Day of celebration for new science center

Under a sunny sky and amid a swarm of bugs seven shovels hit the earth on Near Island Saturday to start construction of a \$18 million salt-water research facility.

The seven dignitaries wielding the shovels represented the agencies who cooperatively put together the project. Don Collingsworth represented the National Marine Fisheries Service which will occupy 75 percent of the building. Sen. Ted Stevens, Borough Mayor Jerome Selby, Lt. Governor Fran Ulmer, Fish and Game Commissioner Frank Rue, Katmai National Park Superintendent Bill Pierce and University of Alaska President Jerome Komisar all dug into the dirt.

A crowd assembled on the road above the depression where the ceremonial digging took place.

Sen. Stevens drew a laugh when he began his remarks with, "I should say friends, Romans, countrymen because you must feel like you are in the Coliseum watching us down here battling the Alaskan sized mosquitoes."

The ceremony began earlier in the day with a lunch sponsored by the borough and the Akhiok-Kaguyak, Koniag, and Old Harbor Native corporations.

Speaking at the lunch Selby said he hoped the celebration would help put the Exxon Valdez oil spill behind us. About half the money for the facility came from the oil company's criminal and civil fines.

Keynote speaker Lt. Governor Fran Ulmer said the facility would help make Alaska a more significant player in the North Pacific.

Referring to recent cuts to the state budget and the Department of Fish and Game, she said the challenge is to continue management of our resources.

"We often hear about our state government in terms of cost per capita," she said. "We have 365 million acres to manage. We should be talking about the cost per acre."

"When we have the resources we have the responsibility of stewardship."

Frank Rue, Fish and Game commissioner, also questioned the wisdom of cutting the fisheries management budget. He is one of the state's representa-

tives to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

The Near Island Research Facility will be a two-story 45,742 square-foot building. It will provide office and lab space for National Marine Fisheries Service, lab space for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and University of Alaska as well as office space for the National Park Service.

Bob Otto, director of NMFS's Alaska Fisheries Science Center, said he was looking forward to moving into the new building.

"In 1941 the Navy built a temporary building for the Marines. We moved into it in 1971," he said.

The building will cost \$16 to \$18 million. The funds come from a combination of sources.

Three million was appropriated by the Legislature from the \$50 million criminal fine paid to Exxon after the oil spill. \$500,000 came from Congress for the design. The borough contributed 30 million from the sale of Shuyak Island land.

About \$9 million will be financed with a revenue bond against the National Marine Fisheries Service lease. Their \$1.8 million a year will pay the debt service and operating expenses. It will also contribute to a maintenance fund.

Sen. Stevens said that the government would actually be saving money by leasing room in the new facility. In a time when the government is cutting the budget this is good news, he said.

Groundwork for the building should begin later this summer and continue through fall. The roads, water and sewer will be completed by winter. Selby expects the construction of the actual building to start next spring.

Debra Williams, assistant to Secretary of Interior Bruce Babbitt, called the event a celebration of a resurrection.

"We've been able to turn this disaster into remarkable things," she said. "We've taken a death and made something alive."

Williams said the trustees have spent \$170 million buying 279,000 acres of land on Kodiak, Afognak and Shuyak Islands.

"And we are not done yet," she said.

After the groundbreaking most of the crowd moved to the Alutiiq Museum for a reception.

JUNEAU (AP) — A bill that would have rewritten court rules and set new limits on damages in civil lawsuits was vetoed Friday by Gov. Tony Knowles, who said the legislation was unfair and wrought with legal defects.

Supporters said the legislation would have set up a better system for civil damages and could have reduced insurance rates, but Knowles said it would not have guaranteed that insurance costs would go down.

The bill had heavy opposition in communities impacted by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

"We had a lot of people calling with concerns about the affect tort reform would have had on the Exxon oil spill litigation," said Kodiak Senator Fred Zharoff.

"At first we were told there was no concern but later the attorney general's opinion began to run parallel to what we were thinking."

Both the Kodiak Island Borough and city passed resolutions opposing the legislation.

Knowles also said the version of the bill that passed was thrown together in the closing weeks of the legislative session without adequate public scrutiny. He said he would appoint a task force to come up with a better version of the bill.

"The current version was hastily rewritten in the dead of night and subject to little public review," Knowles said.

House Speaker Gail Phillips, who supported the bill, said the legislation was one of the most heavily reviewed issues, with lawmakers putting in hundreds of hours studying the provisions.

"This governor's favorite activity is putting a task force together to study everything under the sun," Phillips said. "There's only 600,000 people in Alaska. At some point, he's going to run out of people to put on task forces."

Supporters say the bill was intended to speed up and simplify court procedures, reduce legal costs and protect businesses from excessive damage awards.

Kodiak Mirror

June 17, 1996

Governor rejects tort reform

Bill would have capped damages

Knowles said some parts of the bill would have complicated court procedures, making it harder and costlier for people to receive fair awards for damages.

The bill would have capped the amount of punitive damages a court could award and would have turned most of that money over to the state. The bill also had provisions to cut down on frivolous lawsuits and require people to file lawsuits within 10 years after an incident that causes injury or damage.

Knowles' attorney general, Bruce Botelho, had said that a retroactivity clause in the bill could have affected the \$5 billion award to 30,000 plaintiffs in the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Legislative leaders said state legal reform would have no effect on the Exxon case, which was a federal lawsuit. They did offer to remove that provision during a special session Knowles called on the state budget, but the governor did not expand the legislative agenda to let lawmakers take up the bill again.

Trial lawyers opposed the bill, saying it would protect businesses and insurance companies

at the expense of people suing for economic losses or accidental injuries or deaths. Attorneys also disliked a clause in the bill that would have required arbitration for small claims before a case could go to court, saying that would drag out the legal process.

Sen. Mike Miller, R-North Pole, the main supporter of the bill in the Senate, said Knowles knuckled under to trial attorneys who contributed to the governor's 1994 election campaign.

"At what point do you say this is a governor of special interest?" Miller said. "It does seem like unless his name is on the bill, he doesn't want anything to do with it."

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June 14, 1994

Sen. Stevens also to speak at banquet

The Kodiak Chamber of Commerce board of directors has set Saturday, June 15, for the annual meeting, to be held at the Buskin River Inn.

The evening will begin with no-host cocktails at 6 p.m., dinner at 7, followed by the business meeting at 8.

The focus of the Chamber the past year was on economic development.

In keeping with that theme, the keynote speaker will be U.S. Senator Ted Stevens.

Senator Stevens will address a number of issues, including reauthorization of the Magnusen Act, the Near Island Research Facility, and Kodiak Launch Complex. His message will be of interest to local businesses as Kodiak enters a time of changing opportunities.

Business will include presentation of the Chamber's annual and finance reports, as well as board of directors elections. Call 486-5557 for more information.

Public invited to ceremony at Fish Tech

The Kodiak community is cordially invited to a ground-breaking ceremony for the construction of the multi-agency Near Island Research Facility, Saturday, June 15, at 2 p.m., near FITC.

Senator Ted Stevens will be guest and speaker. Other guests include Governor Tony Knowles and the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill trustees.

A reception will follow at 3 p.m. at the Alutiiq Museum.

These events are sponsored by the Kodiak Island Borough, Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc., Koniag, Inc., and Old Harbor Native Corporation.

Work starts on SeaLife Center

By Eric Fry

LOG Staff

Construction began last week at the Alaska SeaLife Center. The first big task is to erect the tower crane that will lift buckets of concrete mixed at an onsite batch plant. The white structure at the site is the crane's base.

"This summer our work will be concrete-intensive," said Beckie Pitts, assistant project manager for general contractor Strand Hunt Construction of Kirkland, Wash. "We'll be pouring the foundation and walls."

Afognak Logging will supply raw materials for the concrete from a

Resurrection River site, Pitts said. The project will use 10,000 cubic yards of concrete, said construction manager Roe Sturgulewski of Leif Selkregg Associates of Anchorage, the project manager.

Strand Hunt is doing roughly 28 percent of the construction work itself, mostly this year, Pitts said,

when it expects to get the walls up and the roof on so that interior work can occur through the winter.

The company is a union contractor and will be hiring from the carpenters' Local 1281 and the laborers' Local 341, both based in Anchorage. It expects to have as many as 80

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workers on site at the peak. "We're going to hire as many local people as we can that are in the union," Pitts said.

Subcontractors may be union or not and will have their own hiring practices. The mechanical sub, Norcoast Mechanical of Anchorage, is union and will hire four to six workers from the plumbers and fitters' Local 367, said company president Dave Bathke. The other sub onsite now is Chilkat Electrical Construction Inc. of Anchorage, and couldn't be reached by press time.

Mike Wiley, who keeps the Seward-area list for the laborers' union, said it will give priority to Alaskans and to some extent to Sewardites.

The overall list of workers is prioritized into A, B, C, and D categories, based on hours of service. Anyone statewide on the A and B lists can move ahead of Sewardites on the C or D lists. Wiley has 10 local people on the A, B and C lists.

Alaskans from out of the area may be less likely to apply for union jobs because the project will use two shifts of 40-hour weeks. Not having overtime doesn't encourage them to transfer here, Wiley said. "It doesn't pay for them to live here."

Wages are over \$20 an hour, he said.

The developer, the Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science, has signed a partnering charter with Strand Hunt and the major subs, SAAMS administrator Darryl Schaefermeyer told the City Council on Monday.

Partnering consists of meeting with in the beginning to open up communications, figure out how to resolve problems quickly, and get bills paid on time.

The goal is to get the project built on time without claims, Schaefermeyer said.

"It really does help you get to know the people you're working with," Pitts said.

Strand Hunt
10-13-91

In Washington, U.S. Sen. Frank Murkowski (R-Alaska) said draft regulations issued by the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture would nullify Alaska's state's rights.

"Whoever conceived of these regulations has every intention of taking over as the new czar of Alaska," Murkowski said in a prepared statement Thursday.

Mitch Demientieff, subsistence board

chairman, said the proposal did not amount to a "carte blanche" for the federal panel. He said the idea was to protect subsistence use of animals that may cross from federal to state lands during migration.

Robert Bosworth, state Fish and Game deputy commissioner, said the proposed rule would complicate subsistence management in Alaska and fails to provide a "framework" for state and federal authorities to work together.

Federal oversight would be triggered when hunting and fishing on non-federal property interferes with subsistence stock on federal lands. Not knowing when federal managers would intercede could stymie state efforts to manage game, Bosworth said.

Ulmer said the new rules could step up the Knowles administration's efforts to regain

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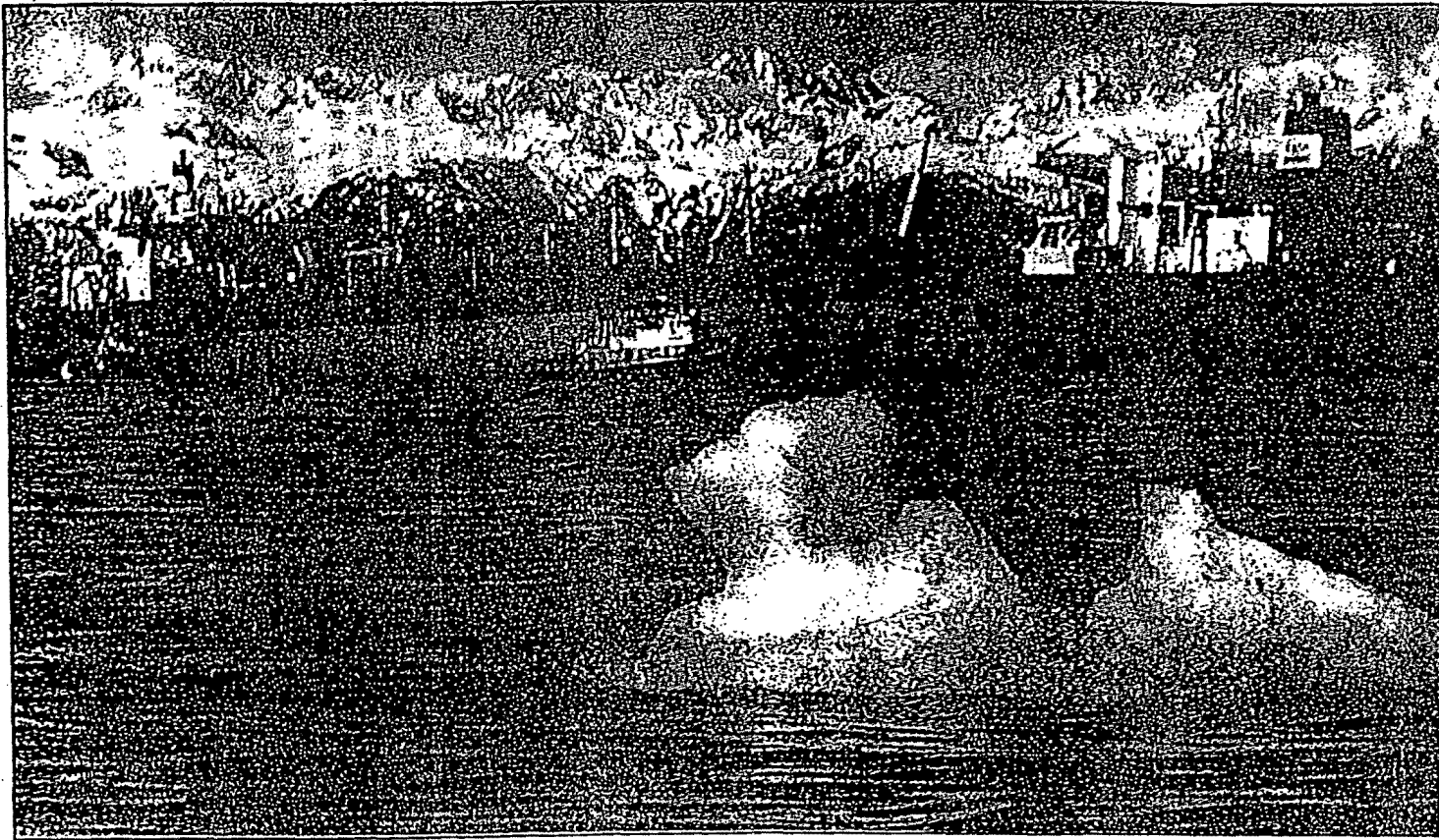
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state control of subsistence hunting and fishing issues.

"The only good thing you could say about these regulations is that maybe they could bring some people to the table that weren't ready for compromise," Ulmer said. "It certainly explains why we need to take some action."

SPECIAL REPORT



Tankers pump oil in Prince William Sound days after the Exxon Valdez disaster in March 1989. The repercussions of the 11 million gallon spill are still being felt, seven years later.

Associated Press
file photo

Nature fights a stubborn stain

EDITOR'S NOTE: Seven years after the Exxon Valdez grounded on Bligh Reef and pumped 11 million gallons of crude oil into Prince William Sound, the spill's devastating legacy continues.

I think it (the program) should be a model of how to deal with environmental damage.

Pamela Brodie, Sierra Club

Brian Murphy
Los Times

LATOUCHE ISLAND, Alaska — The sliver of beach looks like one of the many forlorn paradises that stretch uncataloged across the Alaskan wilderness: a small, frigid bay of sharp blue, a narrow crescent of rocks along the shore, then the hard wall of the forest.

It is pristine, except when Ernie Piper begins prying up boulders, uncovering a large chunk of black asphalt and petroleum muck. The water under the stones runs rainbow with oil sheen. Piper shrugs.

"Unfortunately, this wasn't such a success story," he says, recounting the weeks of cleanup on this island in Prince William Sound that followed the Exxon Valdez oil spill in 1989.

"This beach got absolutely hammered. We had backhoes in here, we moved the rocks out with a Caterpillar, we flushed it all down and collected and skimmed it. But even now, we've got a pretty continuous band of oil and asphalt all up and down the beach."

In the coming weeks, \$2 million in cleanup work will begin at Sleepy Bay on Latouche Island and at nine other remaining oiled beaches — an effort that, seven years after the disaster, will close the book on cleanup from the deadliest spill in North American history.

But it is the second chapter of the story that is perhaps most remarkable and least remarked.

After the last beach-washers go home, more than 30,000 acres of verdant islands around Sleepy Bay and nearby Chenega Island will become national forest and state marine parkland — signed over or sold, if the deal goes through, by a Native Alaskan corporation to help mitigate the damage from the spill.

An additional 30,500 acres will be forever protected from logging and development.

As scientists, lawyers, public officials and corporate representative battled over cleanup and compensation, the \$900 million that the Exxon Corp. agreed to pay in civil damages has quietly funded a huge new trust of public lands — designed to shelter the dozens of species decimated by the spill and protect this part of rural Alaska from the logging and construction boom that washed in with the oil.

It is a program unprecedented in its conception and scope. Never before has government been given such an overwhelming conservation mandate — restore an entire devastated ecosystem — and so much money with which to do it.

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trust Council has launched negotiations with Native Alaskan shareholders to protect up to 1 million acres of land in southeastern Alaska, so far signing or initialing deals for purchase or permanent resource protection of 422,290 acres.

The land purchases, so far tentatively committing \$195.3 million of the trust fund, are creating state parks, expanding wildlife refuges, acquiring key privately held land in popular destination spots such as Kodiak Island and Kenai Fjords National Park, and establishing a land barrier to a major wave of logging that has crept northward into still-virgin forests — a phenomenon environmentalists say ultimately could prove as disastrous for wildlife as the oil spill.

"It's unique in the history of the environmental movement to be able to have hundreds of millions of dollars to buy some of the most spectacular land, rich in fish and wildlife habitat on the North American continent. I think it should be a model of how to deal with environmental damage," said Pamela Brodie of the Sierra

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EXXON VALDEZ: SEVEN YEARS LATER

Trust fund to pay for parklands

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Club, a member of the trustee council's public advisory group.

Ironically, the spill turned out in some ways to be a benefit," said Ralph Elaska, who heads the Akhiok Kiguyak native corporation on Kodiak Island, which deeded over 76,646 acres and barred development on an additional 43,239 acres of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge — parts of which have the most dense populations of brown bear on Earth.

"On the one hand you say, no way, you can't let a disaster of this kind happen. There's no value you can place on the harm that happens to the Earth, to people's emotions. But spending the money to restore the habitat, it comes a little bit of the way toward justice," he said.

The social consequences of such a vast acquisition program are only beginning to be felt.

Nearly all the land belongs to Alaskan natives who won huge concessions from the government in the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

That legislation ceded native tribes 44 million acres — 10 percent of the state of Alaska — to be held by profit-making native corporations.

Although the contracts protect subsistence-hunting rights, the large Exxon Valdez buys represent the most important shift of native land ownership back to the government since the hand-over — reversing, in the eyes of many native Alaskans, the bitterly fought gains of the past half-century.

"Our land is the center of who we are, it's what we are. You can't put a price on culture and heritage and tradition," said Gail Evanoff, a Chenega Bay resident and shareholder who has vowed to fight the sale of land. "I'm sorry, but I can't even begin to fathom... how they think they're going to give this area better stewardship than we ever did."

Here are some of the lingering impacts:

■ Harbor seals, Harlequin ducks, killer whales and several species of seabirds have not recovered and, in some cases, continue to decline.

■ Pacific herring populations crashed inexplicably in 1993 and have not sprung back, further harming hundreds of fishermen already impoverished by the spill's first lean years.

■ Pink salmon, once the staple of Prince William Sound's canneries, has just begun to recover. And its price on a world market, in part dubious about oil spill fish, remains one-thirteenth of what it was. Natives don't trust biologists' assurances that mussels and clams can be safely eaten.

"It's kind of an emotional thing. For a lot of the people here, it's like losing their faith," said Claire Holland, an Alaska state parks ranger on Kodiak Island. "It was no longer, 'Well, I'm going to wake up and go fishing.' That wasn't something they could believe in anymore."

In Cordova, fish-based revenues have declined more than 50 percent since the spill. Many fishermen have abandoned pink salmon fishing in the sound and have gone after other fisheries further afield, in the Copper River.

Exxon has long argued that the ecological problems plaguing Prince William Sound can't all be blamed on the spill, and the dilemma for trustees trying to rebuild the ecosystem is that Exxon may be at least partly right.

The number of seals, for example, was in decline long before the spill.

Declines in oiled areas have been sharper. But did the spill affect their food supply in ways that haven't been measured yet?

The herring didn't crash until four years after the spill, and the cause was traced to a virus.

But did stress from the spill make the herring more vulnerable to disease? How are declines in small forage fish contributing to the slow recovery of seabirds that ought otherwise to be stabilizing?

To answer questions like these, millions of dollars of the Exxon civil settlement money and a separate \$125 million fund in fines and criminal restitution have been devoted to research and field studies, some of which have produced findings and methodologies that will benefit marine environmental efforts around the world.

In the end, however, it was clear that simply studying individual populations and allocating money for beach cleanups would not be enough. Especially when so many of the species already reeling from the effects of the spill were seeing their habitat slowly eroding with increasing timber harvests all around Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska.

"You've never had such a large ecosystem and such a large amount of money to (restore) it with. It's unprecedented," said Molly McCammon, executive director of the trustee council. "But what does it mean to restore an injured ecosystem? ... Seven years after the spill, we still don't know what restoration needs to be done. You never know for sure."

'Spillionaires' wait for Exxon funds as fishing dries up

LATOUCHE ISLAND, Alaska — "The sound is dead, and Exxon keeps trying to tell us everything's normal," said Paul Saunders, a Cordova fisherman since 1975. "You can't crab, there's no shrimp, there's no herring anymore. Before the spill, I had a coffee can, and I was stuffing \$100 bills in there till I couldn't get any more in. Now I'm thinking about moving. The cannery doesn't even want us here anymore. The guy down there told me 'I shouldn't go pink fishing this year. ... A processor telling a catcher, 'Don't go fish.' I never heard of such a thing in my life."

Fishermen damaged by the spill won a record \$5 billion punitive judgment from Exxon in 1994.

If it ever comes through, many of them will be

millionaires. "Spillionaires," they call them here. But several years more in legal appeals stand in the way of collecting. A few have died waiting. The former mayor of Cordova committed suicide. Stress levels in Cordova, five years after the spill, were measured by sociologists at the same level as a rape victim a year after the crime.

"Some people are surely thinking in the back of their mind, 'That settlement will save us.' But if you're out there planning your life on the Exxon money, I wouldn't do it," said Jerry McCune, president of United Fishermen of Alaska and of the local Cordova fishing union.

— Los Angeles Times

Alutiiq Cultural Leader To Join Sitka Symposium

Martha Vlasoff's dedication to her Alutiiq cultural heritage is clear. As evidence, one can look at the successful initiative she started to establish a village museum in the Prince William Sound Native community of Tatitlek.

Beyond that, there is the grant she received from the National Park Service to record elders speaking the Prince William Sound dialect of the Alutiiq language. And the award of funding for a two-year project to develop a regionwide curriculum for that dialect. Or her work as a subsistence usage surveyor.

These constitute only a portion of her list of accomplishments as a cultural leader among the Alutiiq people. The Island Institute co-director Carolyn Servid said in a news release today.

Vlasoff will be in Sitka as one of the leaders of the June 16-22 Sitka Symposium, "Earth Household: Community and the Natural Common Wealth," sponsored by The Island Institute.

"We're very pleased to have Martha joining us this year," said Servid. "Unlike other symposium leaders, she is not a writer by profession. What she brings instead is a grounding in the oral tradition and the particular cultural perspectives of the Alutiiq culture. We believe strongly that the unique cultural viewpoints of different Native people in Alaska are important to include in symposium discussions. Martha is our first guest faculty from the Prince William Sound area."

Vlasoff served five years on the board of the Chugachmiut non-profit organization, strengthening efforts to preserve the region's culture, heritage, and language. She has also been on the board of directors of the Alaska chapter of "Keepers of the Treasures" since its inception in 1992. That group is especially interested in the recent Congressional repatriation legislation which encourages the return of Native ceremonial objects to their original owners. She has enhanced cultural preservation through other activities as well, such as organizing elders conferences, putting together a baidarka building workshop at the Tatitlek Museum, and working as a coordinator at Native spirit camps.

Vlasoff currently works in Anchorage for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Restoration Council. In her job as community coordinator, she serves as the communications link between the council and the people of the Prince William Sound villages affected by the 1989 spill. That means helping people understand the technical and legal jargon involved in settlements from the spill as well as building bridges of understanding between villagers and agency people involved in restoration efforts, Servid said.

One of Vlasoff's special concerns has been local subsistence practices and traditions, the news release stated.

She's not only interested in how those have been affected by the oil spill, but in the historic use of subsistence resources in the region.

"Given the symposium theme of relationships between communities and the natural wealth they hold in common," said Servid, "the subject of subsistence is one we especially want to explore."

Vlasoff's work with the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Council has prompted her to think more specifically about Alaskans' dependence on oil and the implications that filter down to people like the Alutiiq villagers in Prince William Sound.

"It is not only events like the oil spill," Servid said, "but the fact that the oil industry drives so much of Alaska's economy. Everyone — from people in the major metropolitan areas to the people living in villages like Chenega Bay or Tatitlek — is affected by our fundamental dependence on oil."

Vlasoff's presentation at the symposium, set for 9 a.m. June 19, will include a focus on the relationship between people and this particular part of the natural commonwealth.

Vlasoff's symposium reading on June 17 will feature excerpts from a journal she kept in the days immediately following the Exxon Valdez oil spill, documenting her own reactions and the unfolding of events in the villages, Servid said.

"The oil spill may seem like a thing of the past or something far enough from Southeast Alaska that it doesn't affect us," Servid said. "But anyone concerned about subsistence issues and the preservation of Native cultures, wherever they live in the state, can learn a lot from Martha Vlasoff. And both subsistence and cultural preservation are interwoven into the relationship between Alaskan communities and the natural commonwealth. We hope all interested Sitkans will take the opportunity to come and hear Martha speak."

Symposium events are open to the public. Registration for the full week is \$250. Some scholarship assistance is available, Servid said. Those interested in partial registration will be charged a daily fee of \$45. People may attend an individual presentation for \$35 or an evening reading for \$5.

Other activities include a community dinner at the ANB Hall on June 16, followed by faculty readings, and a solstice cruise on June 20. Further information is available from The Island Institute at 747-3794.

The Sitka Symposium is made possible by major support from the Skaggs Foundation of Juneau; Nancy Nordhoff of Langley, Wash.; the Alaska Conservation Foundation in Anchorage; and the Alaska State Council on the Arts. Additional support has come from many businesses and individuals.



Martha Vlasoff