

13.08.01 Feb 97 (1 of 2)

13.08.01 – Reading File

February 1997

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178



February 28, 1997

Carol Hoover
148 Oak Springs Drive
San Anseimo, California 94960

Dear Ms. Hoover:

Thank you for your most recent letter regarding the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council habitat protection and acquisition program. In regard to the three questions you posed:

1. Fee simple purchase of lands. As you know, the Trustee Council only works with willing private landowners and all sales/purchases have been entirely voluntary on the part of the land owners. For your reference, I have enclosed an excerpt from the most recent Trustee Council meeting which addresses the question of fee simple purchases.

2. Habitat Protection and Acquisition. For your reference, I have also enclosed a copy of the official *Restoration Plan* adopted by the Trustee Council in 1994. The *Restoration Plan* was developed through an extensive multi-year public process that included preparation of a full Environmental Impact Statement. In particular, I draw your attention to Chapter 3 - Categories of Restoration Action and the discussion of "Habitat Protection and Acquisition" starting on page 22. As you can see, habitat acquisition is not implied, it is expressly anticipated in the *Restoration Plan*:

- "Habitat protection and acquisition is one of the principal tools of restoration."
- "Habitat protection and acquisition may include purchase of private lands or interests in lands such as conservation easements, mineral rights, or timber rights."
- "Most public comments on the restoration alternatives favored using habitat protection and acquisition as a means of restoration."

Federal Trustees

U.S. Department of Interior
U.S. Department of Agriculture
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

State Trustees

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Alaska Department of Law

In practice, consistent with the *Restoration Plan*, the large parcel land purchases have generally involved a mixture of fee simple title and conservation easement purchases negotiated on a willing-seller basis.

3. Protection of subsistence. Again, please refer to the *Restoration Plan*:

"Habitat protection and acquisition is a means of restoring not only injured resources, but also the services (human uses) dependent upon those resources. Subsistence, recreation, and tourism benefit from the protection of important fish and wildlife habitats ... or important subsistence harvest areas. For example, protecting salmon spawning streams benefits not only the salmon, but also commercial, subsistence, and recreational fishermen."

Through the Trustee Council's habitat protection and acquisition program, lands or interests in lands can be purchased and maintained in a protected manner that will safeguard the long-term biological health of the habitat necessary to sustain subsistence harvests. Subsistence uses are allowed to continue on these lands, subject to applicable state and federal laws.

Again, all land purchases are only on a voluntary willing seller basis. If the landowner prefers to retain private ownership to ensure exclusive use of the lands, they are free to do so.

Also attached are copies of the Trustee Council resolutions regarding the large parcel purchase agreements.

Sincerely,



Molly McCammon
Executive Director

enclosures

Carol Hoover
148 Oak Springs Drive
San Anselmo, CA 94960
415/454-2436/ph
415 455 0748/fax
choover@triad.inc.com

Date: February 19, 1997

To: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council / Att Molly McCammon

From: Carol Hoover

Pages: cover plus 0

I am a landowner in the spill zone, and I am closely following the use of the monies from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Fund. I believe that these monies are supposed to be spent in the best interest of restoration and in the best interest of the citizens of the United States.

I have three (3) questions:


- Why are you, as appointed agents for the United States and it's citizens, buying land fee-simple title from the Native American people in the spill zone?
- I understand that "Habitat Protection" was supported overwhelmingly by the public. That does not imply "Habitat Acquisition." Why not adhere to the real meaning of "restoration" and protect the habitat through conservation easements and/or timber right purchases?
- How are you preserving the Native American people's right to their subsistence way of life in these fee simple title acquisitions?

You may call, write, fax or e-mail the answer. Considering that negotiations are in progress, and some agreements have already been made that affect the ownership and management of lands in the area designated for restoration in perpetuity, I respectfully ask that I receive some answers as soon as possible.

Also, please send me copies of your Trustee Council settlements with these Native American Corporations so far.

Thank you.

Sincerely,


Carol Hoover

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178



MEMORANDUM

TO: Claudia Slater/ADF&G

FROM: Molly McCormick
Executive Director

RE: Authorization: Project 97197/Alaska SeaLife Center Fish Pass

DATE: February 28, 1997

The purpose of this memorandum is to formally authorize work to proceed on Project 97197/Alaska SeaLife Center Fish Pass. All work must be performed consistent with the Detailed Project Description submitted August 29, 1996.

The Trustee Council contribution to this project is for only the research components of the structure. Visitor enhancements should be paid for with other funds.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178



MEMORANDUM

TO: Claudia Slater/ADF&G

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Authorization: Project 97162 (supp)/Supplement: Investigations of
Disease Factors Affecting Declines of Pacific Herring Populations in PWS

DATE: February 28, 1997

The purpose of this memorandum is to formally authorize work to proceed on Project 97162 (supp)/Supplement: Investigations of Disease Factors Affecting Declines of Pacific Herring Populations in PWS. All work must be performed consistent with the Detailed Project Description submitted January 31, 1997. Any follow-up to this supplementary work should be considered as part of the ongoing Project \162 in the context of the FY 98 work plan.

Federal Trustees

U.S. Department of Interior
U.S. Department of Agriculture
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

State Trustees

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Alaska Department of Law

Draft Agenda
Harlequin Duck Workshop
24 February 1997
10:30 am - 4 pm
Restoration Office - Large Conference Room

DRAFT

- 10:30 am Results of the 1996 surveys in Prince William Sound (97159)
Dave Irons, USFWS
- 11:00 Monitoring, age and sex structure in PWS (97427)
Dan Rosenberg, ADFG
- 12:00 Lunch
- 1:00 pm Survival, body condition, and blood chemistry in PWS (97025)
Dan Esler, USGS-BRD
- 2:00 Structure of northern Gulf of Alaska population (97161)
 I. Results of Banding.
 Buddy Goatcher, NPS, and Denny Zwiefelhofer, USFWS
- II. Genetic analyses
 Kim Scribner, USGS-BRD
- 2:45 Discussion and integration: What do we know and what else do we need to find
 out?
 Tom Rothe, ADFG
- 3:30 Discussion and integration: FY '98 Proposals
 Bob Spies and Stan Senner
- 4:00 Adjourn

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178



February 24, 1997

Dawna J. Grant, Region One Representative
Pacific Bell
145 South Montgomery
San Jose, CA 95110

Dear Ms. Grant:

Thank you for your January 27 letter. I apologize for my delay in responding due to unexpected travel these past two weeks. I would like to make two recommendations regarding the panel you have asked me to participate on. First of all, I recommend that you refer to the 1989 spill as the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill, not the "Valdez Incident". I believe this would be preferable to the city of Valdez. Secondly, the issue that I will be discussing is "Restoration," not "Mitigation" since the Trustee Council's mission is restoration, not mitigation.

I will need a slide projector for my presentation. Enclosed are the other materials you requested.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Federal Trustees

U.S. Department of Interior
U.S. Department of Agriculture
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

State Trustees

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Alaska Department of Law

The Restoration Mission of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council

Molly McCammon, Executive Director

- As a result of civil litigation following the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, a \$900 million settlement trust was established to fund restoration of injuries caused by the spill. Restoration funds must be used to restore, replace, enhance, or acquire the equivalent of natural resources injured as a result of the spill and the reduced or lost services provided by such resources.
- The Trustee Council has adopted a comprehensive, balanced approach to restoration which includes as its major elements: habitat protection; research, monitoring and direct restoration; public information and science management; and a reserve account for long-term restoration activities.
- Habitat protection is considered to be one of the principal tools of restoration and an effective long term method to restore the environment. The Trustee Council has committed significant funding to the acquisition program, making it the largest of its kind in the nation.
- The Council's research and monitoring program is also one of the largest of its kind in the nation, and has significantly increased resource managers' knowledge and management tools in the spill area. How this might be supported in the future through a long-term Restoration Reserve is currently being reviewed and discussed.
- The Trustee Council has designed a restoration program that it hopes will leave a positive legacy that will eventually overshadow the devastation of the 1989 oil spill.

Molly McCammon has been with the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council for three and half years, more than two as Executive Director. An Alaska resident since 1973, she has spent the past 13 years working on resource policy issues for both the legislative and executive branches of government. She received her degree in journalism from the University of California at Berkeley.

IRWA 43RD ANNUAL
INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION SEMINAR
ALASKA 1997
Daniel W. Beardsley, SR/WA
General Chairman



Reply to:
Dawna J. Grant
Pacific Bell
145 South Montgomery
San Jose, CA 95110
Work: 408-491-0136
FAX: 408-294-2960
Home: 415-924-1513

January 27, 1997

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

RECEIVED
JAN 31 1997
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

International Right of Way Association
International Education Seminar, June 16-June 19, 1997
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Ms. McCammon:

The future of large public and private capital projects is at risk. With rapidly changing technology and politics the United States and Canada face the possibility of capital gridlock due to deficient technical skills or polarized interest groups.

To address this concern, the International Right of Way Association (IRWA), a non-profit membership organization of capital project professionals, is organizing a "ground breaking" seminar designed to prepare its members to meet the technological and political challenges of the new millennium to become accountable managers of the future.

The theme of the seminar is "Responsibly Managing the Future". There are eight major topics of focus, one of which is "Disaster - Planning and Recovery". IRWA's technical and education committees identified you as a speaker they would value hearing.

Therefore, we are extremely honored by your agreeing to participate in this very important event. You will be a presenter and panel participant for *The Valdez Incident: Focus "Challenges Met for the Future - outlook for avoidance, and lessons learned on the arduous and innovative road to recovery."*

January 27, 1997

The session is scheduled for Wednesday morning, June 18. The two hour and ten minute session is structured as follows:

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Presenter/Panel Participant</u>
<i>Damage valuation</i> Legal	Mr. Charlie Cole, lead speaker
Agency	Mr. Gary Gustafson (and moderator)
Mitigation <i>restoration</i>	Ms. Molly McCammon
Appraisal	Mr. Hayden Green

Thirty minutes will be devoted to the lead speaker, and each presenter will have twenty minutes. There will be a ten minute break following the first two speakers, and after the next two presentations, there will be approximately twenty minutes devoted to a question and answer period. We are confident the members of the Association will benefit from this session.

For the purpose of preparing the seminar's final brochure, by February 14 please provide me the following: (1) a passport size photo; (2) the topic of your presentation with five points highlighted; (3) a bio of fifty words or less, and (4) any equipment needs such as overhead and/or slide projector, television, VCR, etc. For your planning purposes, the exact session time and the session outline will be sent to you following receipt of all of the presenters summaries. Should you have any questions, I can be contacted at the office, 408-491-0136, or home, 415-924-1513.

Enclosed is information about the Association and its membership of over 9,000. In comparison with previous seminars in cities such as Calgary, Pittsburgh, Lexington and San Diego, we anticipate approximately 1,000 members in attendance.

We are excited about this session and extremely pleased with your participation in the education seminar. I look forward to meeting and working with you.

Very truly yours,



Dawna J. Grant, Region One Representative
International Environment Committee and
Anchorage Seminar Planning Committee

Enclosures

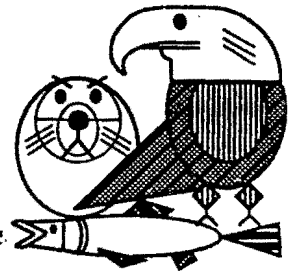
CC: Mr. Dan Beardsley, General Chairman,
IRWA 43rd Annual International Education Seminar

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



February 28, 1997

Sally Kabisch
Sierra Club
POB 467
Homer, Alaska 99603

Dear Sally:

Enclosed, per your request, are copies of public comments we received regarding the proposed English Bay Corporation land acquisition, from February 4 to February 24, 1997. These public comments were forwarded to the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council on February 14 or March 3, 1997.

If you have any other questions or would like additional information, please do not hesitate to call me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Eric".

Eric F. Myers
Director of Operations

Enclosures

efm/raw

Trustee Agencies

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

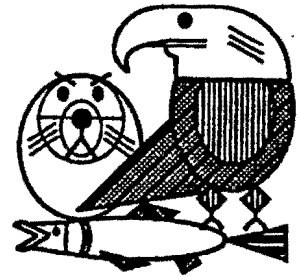
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Agency Liaisons
Traci Cramer
FROM: Traci Cramer
Administrative Officer

DATE: February 24, 1997

RE: Quarterly Financial Report for the period ending December 31, 1996

Based on the information provided by the agencies, you will find attached summary financial reports relating to each of the Work Plans and a report that reflects the financial status of Other Authorizations. Also attached is a copy of your agencies financial report by Work Plan. This report was used to generate the summary reports.

If the information for your agency was not captured correctly, or if the information has changed, please contact me immediately at 586-7238.

attachments

cc: Molly McCammon
Bob Baldauf

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178



February 24, 1997

Dawna J. Grant, Region One Representative
Pacific Bell
145 South Montgomery
San Jose, CA 95110

Dear Ms. Grant:

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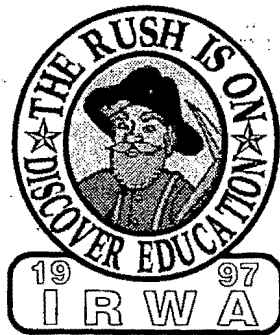
Molly McCammon
Executive Director

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Molly McCammon, Executive Director

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IRWA 43RD ANNUAL
INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION SEMINAR
ALASKA 1997
Daniel W. Beardsley, SR/WA
General Chairman



Reply to:
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Pacific Bell
145 South Montgomery
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Work: 408-491-0136
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January 27, 1997

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

RECEIVED
JAN 31 1997
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

International Right of Way Association
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Dawna J. Grant, Region One Representative
International Environment Committee and
Anchorage Seminar Planning Committee

Enclosures

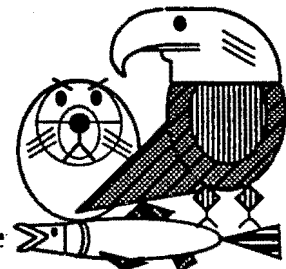
CC: Mr. Dan Beardsley, General Chairman,
IRWA 43rd Annual International Education Seminar

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



February 21, 1997

Brenda Norcross
UAF/IMF
200 O'Neill Building
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-9999

Jody Seitz
UAF/Herring Program
POB 2694
Cordova, Alaska 99574-0705

RE: Project 97320T/SEA-Juvenile Herring: Supplement for Documentation of Herring and Other Forage Fish Natural History through Local and Traditional Ecological Knowledge

Dear Ms. Norcross and Ms. Seitz:

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council acted on your request for supplemental funds for Project 97320T/SEA-Juvenile Herring at its meeting on February 14, 1997. I am pleased to inform you that the Council approved additional funding in the amount of \$46,900 for documentation of herring and other forage fish natural history through local and traditional ecological knowledge. As I indicated in a recent telephone conversation with Dr. Ted Cooney, the lead scientist on the SEA project, these additional funds are outside of the "funding cap" agreed to by Dr. Cooney and myself for SEA. Any funds provided to continue this component of the project in FY 98 will be above the SEA cap for that year.

Before these additional funds may be spent, a formal project submittal letter from the University of Alaska Fairbanks must be received by the Executive Director. In addition, the lead agency for the project must provide NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act) compliance documentation. Once these conditions have been met, the lead agency, ADF&G, will receive authorization to spend from the Executive Director. At that point, an RSA between ADF&G and the University will need to be executed. If you have any questions about the authorization process, please contact your project manager at ADF&G.

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

Bill Hauser
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage, Alaska 99518
Phone 907-267-2172/Fax 907-267-2474

A copy of the Council's action on this new component of Project 97320T, along with a summary of the Chief Scientist's recommendation on its technical merits, is enclosed. Thank you again for your participation in the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill restoration program.

Sincerely,



Molly McCammon
Executive Director

cc: Bill Hauser, ADF&G
Ted Cooney, UAF
Evelyn Brown, UAF

mm/raw

FY 97 WORK PLAN -- ADDENDUM (Projects Approved February 14, 1997)

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Approved	FY98 Estimate	FY99 Estimate	FY00-02 Estimate	Total FY97-02 Estimate
97320T(supp)	SEA-Juvenile Herring: Documentation of Herring and Other Forage Fish Natural History through Local and Traditional Ecological Knowledge	J. Seitz and B. Norcross/UAF	ADFG	Supp 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$46.9		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$46.9

Project Abstract

These additional funds will supplement the juvenile herring component of the Sound Ecosystem Assessment. The funds will be used to collect historical and contemporary knowledge about the ecology of herring and other forage fish. A comprehensive literature review and primary archival records search will complement in-person interviews of individuals and groups regarding the distribution of herring and other forage fish. The project will reconstruct a historical overview of the natural history of herring in Prince William Sound, lower Cook Inlet, and Kodiak. Researchers will map information on their distribution, create an ascii file of mapped data, and create a subject index of textual information on the ecology and life cycle of the fish by species. Data and reports will be provided to affiliated research projects, particularly APEX (163).

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This project could contribute to the redevelopment of confidence in fish resources by subsistence users, and provide useful information to supplement and complement information currently being developed through the SEA (1320) and APEX (163) projects in regard to the distribution and life history of herring and other forage fish. I believe strongly, however, that the goal should be to integrate knowledge from traditional and local sources and from scientific research for the benefit of these fisheries resources. I have questions about the cost of the project, which seems high, but believe that it should be funded in FY 97.

Trustee Council Action

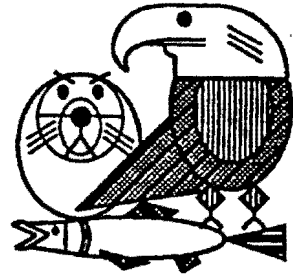
Fund contingent on final approval of the Detailed Project Description and budget. This proposal was deferred in August and again in December pending hiring of a TEK Specialist under Project 97052B. The revised proposal was developed with the assistance of Henry Huntington, TEK Specialist, and supplements and complements the effort currently underway in Project 97320T/SEA-Herring to review archival data on the historical distribution and population size of herring. This project will represent the Trustee Council's first effort to actively integrate local/traditional knowledge with an ongoing research project, using the TEK Protocols adopted by the Council in December 1996 and the expertise of our TEK Specialists (1052B) and network of community facilitators (1052A). This project will address restoration objectives for herring by contributing traditional and local knowledge on herring distribution and population size. Information on other forage fish will be documented as the opportunity arises. The PIs will work with residents of four spill-area communities in FY 97. Depending on the outcome of the FY 97 effort, funds may be provided in FY 98 to work with additional communities. [NOTE: These funds were approved by the Trustee Council on February 14, 1997.]

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

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



February 21, 1997

Elgee, Rehfeld & Funk, CPAs
9309 Glacier Highway, Suite B-200
Juneau, Alaska 99801

On behalf of the Trustee Council, I am submitting responses to the general comments and the Court Registry Investment System - Joint Trust Account comments contained in the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, Internal Control and Operating Comments dated January 23, 1997. Specific agency comments are addressed separately by the affected agency.

GENERAL COMMENTS

Comment: Obtain Detail from University of Alaska Fairbanks

We recommend that the Trustee Agencies include a stipulation in RSA's or contracts with UAF, and all other contractors, that detail be provided (time and attendance records, encumbering documents, travel authorization forms, invoices, etc.) with invoices to support the amounts claimed for reimbursement, as is currently required by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. This detail should be summarized by object code (personnel, travel, contractual, etc.), and should clearly indicated to which federal fiscal year the invoices relate.

Response: We concur. The Director of Administration will work with the agencies to ensure that consistent language is inserted in all RSA's and contracts.

Comment: Improve Review of Restoration Project Activity

We recommend that project managers review monthly restoration project expenditure reports. The reviewer should evaluate if project expenditures were properly approved and appropriate for the project, and if cumulative expenditures are within authorized budget limits.

Response: We concur. The Detailed Project Description approved for Fiscal Year 1997 for project management outlined the responsibilities of the project managers. One of the responsibilities includes monitoring project expenditures to ensure that funds are expended consistent with project authorization. Since the project management function

Trustee Agencies

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

was defined in the Detailed Project Description, I am optimistic that the issue will be resolved in the current year. However, a memorandum will be issued to the agencies reiterating the Detailed Project Description and reminding project managers of their responsibility to review monthly detail expenditure reports.

COURT REGISTRY INVESTMENT SYSTEM - JOINT TRUST ACCOUNT

Comment: Improve Disbursements Process

We recommend that the Council ensure that staff continue to pursue this issue.

Response: We concur. The time lag between when funds are liquidated in CRIS and again reinvested in the interest-bearing trust funds maintained by the State and Federal Governments is unacceptable. Clearly the current practice of issuing a warrant results in lost earnings on recoveries. In addition, since the registry funds are maintained within the Treasury General Account, it could be argued that the Federal Government has the use of the funds until the warrant is presented for payment. Wiring the registry funds directly to the interest-bearing trust funds would ensure that interest accrued on recoveries is used for the joint purposes as outlined in the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree.

Sincerely,



Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178



MEMORANDUM

TO: Commissioner Frank Rue
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

FROM: Molly McCammon, *efm for* Executive Director

DATE: February 21, 1997

SUBJ: Delegation of Expenditure Authority

The purpose of this memorandum is to request the delegation of authority regarding expenditures concerning refreshments under AAM 35.150, including food in certain limited circumstances, in conjunction with Trustee Council sponsored meetings, conferences, and workshops. As you know, it has been suggested that administrative procedures could be simplified through such a delegation of authority.

Background

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council sponsors numerous public meetings, conferences and workshops. This includes public meetings of the Trustee Council, the 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG), technical peer review workshops, other work sessions, and the annual restoration program conference. These meetings involve hundreds of individuals including principal investigators, agency resource managers, and spill-area community residents. Many of these restoration program meetings, workshops and conferences are lengthy events, sometimes of one or more days duration, that require sustained participation by attendees throughout the course of the meetings.

Pursuant to AAM 35.150, expenditures on food of any kind is not permitted "... unless reviewed by the appropriate agency head and deemed necessary for such state functions as training, conferences, board meetings etc., and not to exceed a reasonable amount." In the past, as appropriate on a case-by-case basis, specific requests for authority to purchase certain refreshments such as coffee/tea, soft drinks, and certain food items for Trustee Council sponsored events has been requested by the Restoration Office from the state

administering agency (formerly ADEC, now ADFG). These requests have been made in writing, with the reason for the request stated, and they have been consistently approved.

This matter has been reviewed this matter with the Public Advisory Group and there is a general recognition that such a delegation of authority would facilitate administration of the restoration program. Please also note that, if the delegation is authorized, in any instance in which food is provided to an individual that would otherwise receive per diem expenses, the Restoration Office will work to ensure that reimbursements for food are offset appropriately.

Request for Delegation of Authority

Please consider this memorandum as a formal request for the delegation of authority under AAM 35.150 to the Executive Director of the Trustee Council. If you have questions, please let me know.

Approved: _____ Date: _____

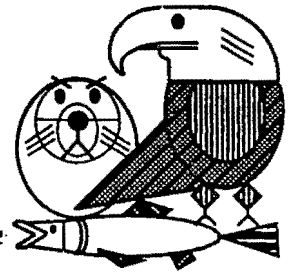
cc: Kevin Brooks
Traci Cramer

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



February 21, 1997

Nick Dudiak
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
3298 Douglas Street
Homer, Alaska 99602-7942

RE: Project 97254/Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration

Dear *Nick* Mr. Dudiak:

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council acted on Project 97254/Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration at its meeting on February 14, 1997. I am pleased to inform you that the Council approved funding in the amount of \$123,100 for limnological work on the two lakes. I have enclosed a copy of the Council's action on the project, along with a summary of the Chief Scientist's recommendation on its technical merits. Please note that the Council has directed ADF&G to work cooperatively with the U.S. Department of Interior on the project. Also note that the Council's support of the limnological work is not a commitment at this time to also support fertilization.

Before a project may begin, the lead agency for the project must provide documentation to the Executive Director showing that the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) have been met. Once NEPA compliance is documented, you will receive authorization to spend from the Executive Director. If you have any questions about the authorization process, please contact the Trustee Council liaison for ADF&G.

Claudia Slater
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage, Alaska 99518
Phone 907-267-2336/Fax 907-267-2474

Thank you for your participation in the Exxon Valdez oil spill restoration program.

Sincerely,

Molly M. Cammon
Molly McCammon
Executive Director

cc: Claudia Slater, ADF&G
Catherine Berg, DOI

mm/raw

Trustee Agencies

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

FY 97 WORK PLAN -- ADDENDUM (Projects Approved February 14, 1997)

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Approved	FY98 Estimate	FY99 Estimate	FY00-02 Estimate	Total FY97-02 Estimate
97254	Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration	N. Dudiak/ADFG	ADFG	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$123.1		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$123.1

Project Abstract

The project is intended to accelerate the recovery of the currently depressed wildstock sockeye salmon of Delight and Desire lakes through lake fertilization. Application of liquid fertilizer would increase the forage base for rearing sockeye salmon fry through nutrient enrichment. The expected result would be larger, more numerous sockeye smolt with a corresponding increase in marine survival rates.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

I have several concerns about the ultimate cost and underlying rationale and need for a Delight and Desire lakes fertilization project, if it were to be undertaken. However, the initial limnological work, which is proposed in FY 97, appears reasonable and will be of value in itself in terms of better understanding the ecology, carrying capacity, and management of these recently glaciated lake systems. On this basis, I recommended funding only the FY 97 limnological work.

Trustee Council Action

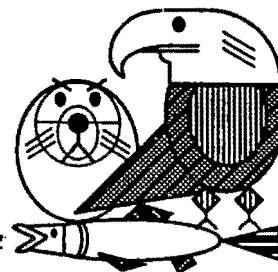
Fund. The purpose of this project is to conduct a limnological study at Delight and Desire lakes on the outer Kenai coast to improve understanding and management of these sockeye rearing lakes. The project will be undertaken by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, working cooperatively with the U.S. Department of the Interior. Depending upon the results of the limnological work, there may be a request for Trustee Council support of lake fertilization, but the Council's support of this limnological work is not a commitment at this time to also support fertilization. [NOTE: These funds were approved by the Trustee Council on February 14, 1997.]

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



February 21, 1997

Gary Marty
Vet Med - APC
University of California
Davis, California 95616

Richard Kocan, Ph.D.
University of Washington
POB 355100
Seattle, Washington 98195

Chris Kennedy
Department of Biological Sciences
Simon Fraser University
Burnaby, BC V5A 1A6
CANADA

Anthony P. Farrell, Ph.D.
Department of Biological Sciences
Simon Fraser University
Burnaby, BC V5A 1A6
CANADA

RE: Project 97162/Investigations of Disease Factors Affecting Declines of
Pacific Herring Populations in Prince William Sound

Dear Mr. Marty, Dr. Kocan, Mr. Kennedy, and Dr. Farrell:

The *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council acted on your request for supplemental funds for Project 97162/Investigations of Disease Factors Affecting Declines of Pacific Herring Populations in Prince William Sound at its meeting on February 14, 1997. I am pleased to inform you that the Council approved additional funding in the amount of \$34,300 to monitor disease levels associated with the pound fishery in the Sound. I have enclosed a copy of the Council's action on this new component of the project, along with a summary of the Chief Scientist's recommendation on its technical merits.

Trustee Agencies

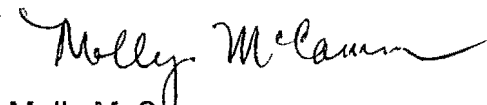
State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

Before the additional funds may be spent, the lead agency for the project must provide documentation to the Executive Director showing that the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) have been met. Once NEPA compliance is documented, the lead agency, ADF&G, will receive authorization to spend from the Executive Director. At that point, ADF&G will need to prepare an amendment to your contract. If you have any questions about the authorization process, please contact the Trustee Council liaison for ADF&G.

Claudia Slater
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage, Alaska 99518
Phone 907-267-2336/Fax 907-267-2474

Thank you again for your participation in the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill restoration program.

Sincerely,



Molly McCammon
Executive Director

cc: Claudia Slater, ADF&G

mm/raw

FY 97 WORK PLAN -- ADDENDUM (Projects Approved February 14, 1997)

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Approved	FY98 Estimate	FY99 Estimate	FY00-02 Estimate	Total FY97-02 Estimate
97162(supp)	Supplement: Investigations of Disease Factors Affecting Declines of Pacific Herring Populations in PWS	G. Marty/UC Davis R. Kocan/Univ. Washington	ADFG	Supp	\$34.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$34.3

Project Abstract

When the Pacific herring population in Prince William Sound crashed in 1993, commercial fisheries were closed. Viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus was a major cause of population decline. In 1994, the virus was isolated from 5% of fish in Prince William Sound, but in 1996 the virus was not isolated from any fish sampled from Prince William Sound or Sitka Sound. By comparison, the virus was isolated from 21% of fish sampled from the 1996 spawn-on-kelp pound fishery in Craig, Alaska. Because the pound fishery will be reopened in Prince William Sound in 1997, this project will study the prevalence of virus in fish and water associated with the pounds. Results will be compared with approved field and laboratory studies to determine if virus in pound fisheries threatens population recovery.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The investigators are highly qualified, and their work to date has been excellent. Disease was implicated in the herring population crash in 1993, and the reopening of the pound fishery in Spring 1997 provides an excellent opportunity to investigate the possible association between this disease and the Prince William Sound pound fishery. The proposed supplement to project 97162 has direct bearing on future management and recovery of this ecologically and commercially important species. I recommend that the supplement be funded in FY 97.

Trustee Council Action

Fund. This supplement to the ongoing Pacific herring disease project will enable researchers to monitor disease levels associated with the pound fishery in Prince William Sound. This fishery is opening in 1997 for the first time since 1993. The project is supported by the affected fishing interests, and the results are very important to the management and conservation of a key injured species. Any follow-up to this supplementary work, however, should be considered as part of the ongoing Project 162 in the context of the FY 98 work plan. [NOTE: These funds were approved by the Trustee Council on February 14, 1997.]

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178



February 20, 1997

Walter Maganak, Jr.
Native Village of Port Graham
P.O. Box 5510
Port Graham, Alaska 99603

Dear Walter:

I want to let you know that I received your most recent letter and have provided a copy to the Trustee Council members.

There are many complicated issues that you have raised in your letter and I am not certain that I understand all of your concerns. I'd like to talk with you about these in more detail next time we see each other.

I hope this finds you well.

Sincerely,

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

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

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

Dear Ms McCammon,

In regards to project number 97254, as you know I fully support this project. At least it is a step in trying to restore, or enhance a resource. I think you should fund this project the full 3 years, without any talk of alternate funding sources. Just as the Skiff Float projects that are intended to help resources to recover, and that don't take that much money.

As compare to your so called Land acquisitions, seems like when it comes to that spending the sky is the limit, my feeling on this is that any projects we do turn in suffer because of your land buybacks spending. Our projects go through extensive budget cutting and land buybacks don't. Also I have never heard how you intend to protect or restore the natural resources on the lands you did buyback, just the fact that you buy them back does not restore the resources. In fact it further threatens them because don't the lands then become public property, public access. How are you going to keep tourist away, people are a threat to recovering resources.

The management and protection is in the hands of federal or state agencies what if anything have they done to inspire any confident in their management or protection of our natural resources. In my life time here in Port Graham I can name a number of resources that I can't enjoy today and a few more that are threatened Herring being one which your directed research was a joke, and a example of what I am talking about. Another example is the bark beetle infestation what are they doing to manage that. What are you doing to manage the infestation on lands that EVOS has bought back??

Community Facilitator
Walter Meganack Jr.



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178



FAX COVER SHEET

To: Community Involvement Facilitators

From: Molly McCammon

Date: February 20, 1996

Comments: ** SEE DISTRIBUTION BELOW **

Total Pages: 6

I would like to brief you on recent developments regarding the archaeological resource restoration planning project and have arranged a teleconference with Community Involvement Facilitators for this purpose. I submitted a status report to the Trustee Council at their meeting on February 14, 1997. The status report also included ideas for an invitation for proposals. I am faxing you a copy of the status report. The attachments to the status report are lengthy and are therefore being mailed to you.

The Public Advisory Group will discuss this issue at their meeting on March 5, 1997. I have scheduled the teleconference with the Community Involvement Facilitators in advance of the March 5th meeting so that the Public Advisory Group, the Trustee Council and I can benefit from your ideas.

Cherri Womac of this office will contact you to confirm your participation in this teleconference and to make necessary arrangements.

AGENDA

Community Involvement Facilitators Teleconference
Archaeological Restoration Planning Briefing
Fourth Floor Conference Room ♦ 645 G. Street ♦ Anchorage

Thursday, February 27, 1997
11:00 a.m. - Noon

11:00 - 11:15 **Presentation of Status Report** ♦ Molly McCammon, Executive Director, Trustee Council

11:15 - Noon **Questions and Discussion**

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT FACILITATORS:

Virginia Aleck, Chignik Lake
Mollie Burton, Seward
Lillian Elvsas, Seldovia
Robert Henrichs, Cordova
Patty Brown-Schwalenberg, CRRC
Pauline Allen, CRRC

Carl Calugan, Valdez
Gary Kompkoff, Tatitlek
Donald Kompkoff, Chenega Bay
Walter Meganack, Jr., Port Graham
Nancy Yeaton, Nanwalek
Dr. Lora Johnston, Chugachmuit

Federal Trustees

U.S. Department of Interior
U.S. Department of Agriculture
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

State Trustees

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Alaska Department of Law

*** MULTI TRANSACTION REPORT ***

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INCOMPLETE TX/RX

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TRANSACTION OK

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*** MULTI TRANSACTION REPORT ***

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2453

INCOMPLETE TX/RX

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TRANSACTION OK

5632891

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Virginia Aleck
Chignik
called - left msg

Chignik Lake Village Council
POB 18
Chignik Lake, AK 99548-0018

Bob Henrichs, Pres
Native Village of Eyak Tribal Council
POB 1388
Cordova, AK 99574-1000

Gary Kompkoff, Pres
Tatitlek Village IRA Council
POB 171
Tatitlek, AK 99677-0170

Donald Kompkoff, Sr, President
Chenega Bay IRA Council
POB 8034
Chenega Bay, AK 99574

Walter Meganack, Jr.
Port Graham Village Council
POB 572
Port Graham, AK 99603

Mollie Burton
Qutekcak Native Tribe
POB 1467
Seward, AK 99664

Nancy Yeaton
Nanwalek Traditional Council
POB 8028
Nanwalek, AK 99603

Lillian Elvsaa
Seldovia Native Tribe
PO Drawer L
Seldovia, AK 99663

Carl Calugan
Valdez Native Assoc
POB 1108
Valdez, AK 99686

2/13 memo w/ attachments
mailed 2/20/97 to CIF
& Patty B-S., P. Allen,
Dr. L. Johnson

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178



MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council members

FROM: Molly McCammon, Executive Director

DATE: February 20, 1997

SUBJ: Letter from John Hendrick/Alaska SeaLife Center

Please find attached recent correspondence from Mr. John Hendrick in response to the motion adopted by the Trustee Council at its December 6, 1996 meeting regarding the presentation of Alaska Native cultures at the Alaska SeaLife Center. The letter describes the steps Mr. Hendrick is taking to include Native Cultures through the visitor portion of the SeaLife Center.

A copy of Mr. Hendrick's letter, together with the Trustee Council motion and the original letter sent by the Qutechak Native Tribe, is attached for your reference. A copy of this correspondence has also been forwarded to Mr. Arne Hatch, Vice Chair of the Qutechak Native Tribe, as well as the Trustee Council's Community Facilitator in Seward.

If you have any questions, please let me know.

cc: Arne Hatch
Mollie Burton



Alaska SeaLife Center
w i n d o w s t o t h e s e a

January 29, 1997

RECEIVED
JAN 30 1997

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

**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL**

Dear Ms. McCammon,

I have given careful consideration to the content of the Trustee Council motion contained in your letter of December 23, 1996. I also surfaced the matter at the Restoration Conference during the past week.

The concept of the inclusion of some Alaskan Native Culture as a part of the story-telling of the public outreach side of the SeaLife Center has been a consideration from the beginning of selection of material for exhibit graphics. The concept, however, did not highlight a particular culture, nor was it ever intended to dominate the basic story presented to the visitor.

I still intend to weave Native Cultures into the background of the telling of the story of Alaskan waters and native species. The questions now are "how to do so?", "which cultures, what aspects?" and "how to fund?" These are going to take some time.

With regard to the above, the following are considerations which will govern SeaLife Center efforts to include Native Cultures in the story told by the visitor portion of the Center:

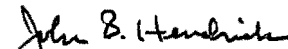
1. *The Chugach Corporation, in partnership with the Qutekcak Native Tribe, have received sole negotiation rights to the historic Railway Ferry Building adjacent to the SeaLife Center. The purpose of their enterprise is to develop a cultural and arts center featuring Native Cultures. The SeaLife Center will cooperate with them to the fullest extent in making this center a success and will coordinate at every level to ensure that we do not impinge upon their effort.*
2. *In order to lend the fullest credibility to our efforts, we need someone who is knowledgeable in all the Native Cultures of Alaska and who can participate in a project which needs to develop a high degree of attractiveness to attract and beguile visitors.*
3. *We will need to gain some basic consensus that whatever subject matter is included will not generate demands from one cultural group or the other that other things need to be covered or that their culture is the only one for inclusion.*
4. *We also will expect that Native Cultures cooperating in this will become partners with the SeaLife Center in seeking funding. Funding to establish the exhibit or integrate Native Cultural matter into existing exhibits will need be capital investment, but will also require maintenance and refreshment funding as well.*

Needless to say, the above will take time. I do not recommend haste in establishing something that will not do justice to the subject matter. Space is also a major practical consideration. Whatever is done will

have to be well-integrated and will have to contribute to the story of the "Windows to the Sea" theme of the visitor portion of the SeaLife Center. Ideally, traditional culture information would be contrasted and woven with the features that tell the story of modern science search for knowledge in the region.

I will keep you posted on further progress.

Sincerely,


John B. Hendricks

cc: Board of Directors, Alaska SeaLife Center

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178



December 23, 1996

Mr. John Hendricks, Executive Director
Alaska SeaLife Center
P.O. Box 1329
Seward, Alaska 99664

Dear Mr. Hendricks,

At its most recent meeting on December 6, 1996, the Trustee Council was presented with public testimony regarding a request made to the Alaska SeaLife Center by the Qutekcak Native Tribe regarding ways to involve Native people in the development of the Center's interpretive programs.

After discussion of the Qutekcak Native Tribe's letter dated November 26, 1996, the following motion was adopted by the Council:

"The letter from Qutekcak Native Tribe to the Executive Director of the SeaLife Center raises legitimate concerns. The Trustee Council recommends that the Executive Director of the SeaLife Center work closely with the local native community on the issues described in the letter including consideration of the request for formation of a committee, or other working group, for the purpose of assisting the SeaLife Center in producing a respectful and accurate representation of the traditional heritage of Alaskan Native Culture."

As indicated by this motion, it is the Trustee Council's hope that the Center will be able to work closely with the Native community as it moves forward with its program development. It is my understanding that some efforts in this regard have already been undertaken and I look forward to learning more about these efforts in the future.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

cc: Trustee Council members

Qutekcak Native Tribe

Changing with the tides, in harmony with our people, land and heritage.
P.O. Box 1467 Seward, AK 99664 907-224-3118 FAX 907-224-5874

26 November 1996

John Hendricks, Executive Director
Alaska Sealife Center
P.O. Box 1329
Seward, AK 99664

Dear Mr. Hendricks:

The Qutekcak Native Tribe would like to discuss two important issues that involve the Native people in Alaska that is centered in the Sealife Center. First we are dismayed about the damage to the Lowell Homestead Site. The second issue is how the Center will portray the Native people of Alaska and their way of life.

We are aware of the communications which have taken place between Deborah L. Williams, Special Assistant to the Secretary for Alaska, US Department of the Interior; Judith E. Bittner, State Historic Preservation Officer, Department of Natural Resources, Office of History and Archeology; Ted Birkedal, Team Leader, Cultural Resources, and/or Gary Somers, Senior Archeologist of the National Park Service and appreciate their concerns and know that they are aware of the need to keep us "abreast of any developments concerning the mitigation plan for the Lowell Homestead Site (Letter 4 Nov. 1996 to Ms. Bittner from Deborah Williams)." The site and now the collections are an important addition to the history of the Resurrection Bay area, and the people who lived here before the western settlement. This homesite of our ancestors involves our history which cannot be taken lightly and without participation of the Qutekcak Native Tribe.

The importance of techniques and rituals of subsistence to the Native people in Alaska involve the sealife that will be housed in your Center. The

John Hendricks, Executive Director
Alaska Sealife Center

11/27/96

Page 2

importance of the rituals used to honor the animals before harvesting, hunting, eating, and processing, the resource is all a part of our way of life.

In order to introduce the types of tools, clothing, food, shelter and gifts made from the natural resources – a respectful consideration of the Alaskan Natives way of life must be understood.

The Qutekcak Native Tribe being the recognized Native entity in this area and after considering what has happened and is being planned, requests that a special committee be formed for the purpose of assisting the Sealife Center produce a respectful and accurate representation of the traditional heritage of Alaskan Native culture in your effort to "include Alaska's past and its Native people because the people are really interesting too" (taken from Restoration Update - Interview with John Hendricks).

This committee would include the following representatives from, Qutekcak Native Tribe Board and their staff, Della Cheney, Tribal Administrator and Molly Burton, Community Facilitator/Natural Resource; Sealife Center Board; and the following individuals, Lora Johnson, Chugachmiut; Martha Vlasoff, EVOS Restoration Office; John Johnson, Chugach Heritage Foundation and invite the Village Council/Tribe from Tatitlek, Port Graham Village, Nanwalek, Eyak, Valdez, and Chenega Bay.

We look forward to discuss this important issue with you as soon as possible. Please call Della Cheney, Tribal Administrator at 224-3118 Ext. 2 to set up a meeting, date, time, and place.

Sincerely,



Arne Hatch,
Vice Chair

dmc

John Hendricks, Executive Director
Alaska Sealife Center

11/27/96

Page 3

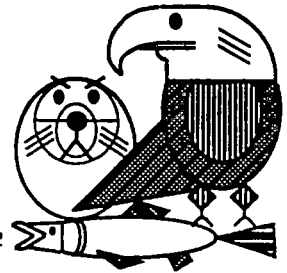
cc: Qutekcak Native Tribe Board, and
Della M. Cheney, Tribal Administrator
Molly Burton, Community Facilitator, Natural Resources
Lora Johnson, Chugachmiut
Martha Vlasoff, EVOS Restoration Office
Deborah L. Williams, Special Assistant to the Secretary for
Alaska, US Department of the Interior
Ms. Judith E. Bittner, State Historic Preservation Officer, Department
of Natural Resources, Office of History and Archeology
Maureen Sims, Selkregg Associates
Ted Birkedal, Team Leader, Cultural Resources, National Park
Service or Gary Somers, Senior Archeologist
John Johnson, Chugach Heritage Foundation
Elenore McMullen, 1st Chief, Port Graham
Vincent Kvasnikoff, Chief, Nanwalek IRA Council
Robert Henrichs, President, Eyak Tribal Council
Gary Kompkoff, President, Tatitlek IRA Council
Benna Hughey, President, Valdez Native Tribe
Don Kompkoff, President, Chenega Bay IRA Council

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



February 20, 1997

Elgee, Rehfeld and Funk
9309 Glacier Highway, Suite B 200
Juneau, Alaska 99801

In connection with your audit of their financial statements of *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council* (Council) Trust Funds as of and for the year ended September 30, 1996, for the purpose of expressing an opinion as to whether the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the cash balances of the Joint Trust Account and Natural Resource Damage Assessment & Restoration (NRDA&R) and the financial position of the Settlement Trust as of and for the year ended September 30, 1995, and the results of their operations for the year then ended on the basis of accounting described in Note 2 for the Joint Trust Account and NRDA&R, in the conformity with generally accepted accounting principles for the Settlement Trust, we confirm, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the following representations made to you during your audit.

1. We are responsible for the fair presentation in the financial statements of financial position and results of operations of the Trust Funds conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.
2. We have made available to you all -
 - a. Financial records and related data.
 - b. Resolutions made at meetings of the Council or summaries of actions of recent meetings for which minutes have not yet been prepared.
3. There have been no -
 - a. Irregularities involving management or employees who have significant roles in the internal control structure.
 - b. Irregularities involving other employees that could have a material effect on the financial statements.
 - c. Communications from regulatory agencies concerning noncompliance with, or deficiencies in, financial reporting practices that could have a material effect on the financial statements.
4. We have no plans or intentions that may materially affect the carrying value or classification of assets, liabilities, or fund balances.

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

5. The following have been properly recorded or disclosed in the financial statements:

a. Related party transactions and related accounts receivable or payable, including revenues, expenditures, and commitments.

6. There are no -

a. Violations or possible violations of laws or regulations (including those pertaining to adopting and amending budgets) whose effects should be considered for disclosure in the financial statements.

b. Other material liabilities, gain or loss contingencies that are required to be accrued or disclosed by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5.

c. Reservations or designations of fund equity that were not properly authorized and approved.

7. There are no unasserted claims or assessments that our lawyers has advised us are probable of assertion and must be disclosed in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 5.

8. There are no material transactions that have not been properly recorded in the accounting records underlying the financial statements.

9. We are responsible for the Council's compliance with laws and regulations applicable to it; and we have identified, and disclosed to you, all laws and regulations that have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. We have complied with all aspects of laws, regulations, and contractual agreements that would have a material effect on the financial statements in the event of noncompliance.

10. We have identified all accounting estimates that could be material to the financial statements, including the key factors and significant assumptions underlying those estimates, and we believe the estimates are reasonable in the circumstances.

11. No events have occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date that would require adjustments to, or disclosure in, the financial statements.

Signed: Molly McCamm Signed: Shari Cramer

Title: Executive Director

Title: Director of Administration

Date: February 20, 1997

Date: February 20, 1997

mm/raw

DRAFT

96163 APEX Review
20 - 21 February 1997

Time	Topic	Speaker	Subproject
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Feb 20: THURSDAY

845-900	Introduction	Duffy and Spies	
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FISH ECOLOGY

901-930	Fish Trends	P.Anderson	L
931-950	Objectives and design	Haldorson/Shirley	A
951-1010	Acoustic sampling results	Coyle	A
1011-1030	Biological Sampling/future	Haldorson/Shirley	A
1031-1945	Coffee break		
1046-1115	LCI Fish Surveys	Piatt/Robards	M
1116-1145	Fish diet analysis	Sturdevant	C

1146-100	Lunch		
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101-130	Discussion	Referees	
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BIRDS AT SEA

131-200	Seabird Foraging	Ostrand & McDonald B & O	
201-230	Kittiwake chases	Suryan/Irons	E
231-300	Murrelet studies	Kuletz	R?

301-330	Coffee break		
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331-400	Discussion	Referees	
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COLONY STUDIES

401-430	Diets	Piatt	M,G,F,E,J
431-500	Pigeon Guillemots	Roby	F,G,M

Feb 21: FRIDAY

COLONY STUDIES (continued)

831-900	Murres	Kettle	J,M
901-930	Kittiwakes	Irons	E,G,M
931-1000	Harbor Seals	Gotthardt	I

1001-1015 Coffee Break

1016-1045 Discussion

Referees

ENERGETICS

1046-1115 Seabird energetics

Anthony/Roby G

1116-1145 Captive rearing

Romano/Roby/Piatt N

1145-115 Lunch

116-145 Discussion

Referees

SPATIAL PATTERNS AND COLONY TRENDS

146-215 Lower Cook Inlet

Piatt M

216-245 Kittiwake metapops

Suryan E

246-300 'Furness' models

Duffy I

301-330 Modelling

Ford/Schneider Q

331-345 Future Directions

Duffy

345-415 Discussion

Referees

416-445 Concluding Discussion

Referees and P.I.s

446-500 Concluding Comments

Spies, Senner

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178



MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council members

FROM: Molly McCammon, Executive Director

DATE: February 20, 1997

SUBJ: Letter from John Hendrick/Alaska SeaLife Center

Please find attached recent correspondence from Mr. John Hendrick in response to the motion adopted by the Trustee Council at its December 6, 1996 meeting regarding the presentation of Alaska Native cultures at the Alaska SeaLife Center. The letter describes the steps Mr. Hendrick is taking to include Native Cultures through the visitor portion of the SeaLife Center.

A copy of Mr. Hendrick's letter, together with the Trustee Council motion and the original letter sent by the Qutechak Native Tribe, is attached for your reference. A copy of this correspondence has also been forwarded to Mr. Arne Hatch, Vice Chair of the Qutechak Native Tribe, as well as the Trustee Council's Community Facilitator in Seward.

If you have any questions, please let me know.

cc: Arne Hatch
Mollie Burton



Alaska SeaLife Center
w i n d o w s t o t h e s e a

January 29, 1997

RECEIVED
JAN 30 1997

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

**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL**

Dear Ms. McCammon,

I have given careful consideration to the content of the Trustee Council motion contained in your letter of December 23, 1996. I also surfaced the matter at the Restoration Conference during the past week.

The concept of the inclusion of some Alaskan Native Culture as a part of the story-telling of the public outreach side of the SeaLife Center has been a consideration from the beginning of selection of material for exhibit graphics. The concept, however, did not highlight a particular culture, nor was it ever intended to dominate the basic story presented to the visitor.

I still intend to weave Native Cultures into the background of the telling of the story of Alaskan waters and native species. The questions now are "how to do so?", "which cultures, what aspects?" and "how to fund?" These are going to take some time.

With regard to the above, the following are considerations which will govern SeaLife Center efforts to include Native Cultures in the story told by the visitor portion of the Center:

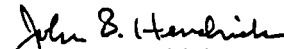
1. *The Chugach Corporation, in partnership with the Qutekcak Native Tribe, have received sole negotiation rights to the historic Railway Ferry Building adjacent to the SeaLife Center. The purpose of their enterprise is to develop a cultural and arts center featuring Native Cultures. The SeaLife Center will cooperate with them to the fullest extent in making this center a success and will coordinate at every level to ensure that we do not impinge upon their effort.*
2. *In order to lend the fullest credibility to our efforts, we need someone who is knowledgeable in all the Native Cultures of Alaska and who can participate in a project which needs to develop a high degree of attractiveness to attract and beguile visitors.*
3. *We will need to gain some basic consensus that whatever subject matter is included will not generate demands from one cultural group or the other that other things need to be covered or that their culture is the only one for inclusion.*
4. *We also will expect that Native Cultures cooperating in this will become partners with the SeaLife Center in seeking funding. Funding to establish the exhibit or integrate Native Cultural matter into existing exhibits will need be capital investment, but will also require maintenance and refreshment funding as well.*

Needless to say, the above will take time. I do not recommend haste in establishing something that will not do justice to the subject matter. Space is also a major practical consideration. Whatever is done will

have to be well-integrated and will have to contribute to the story of the "Windows to the Sea" theme of the visitor portion of the SeaLife Center. Ideally, traditional culture information would be contrasted and woven with the features that tell the story of modern science search for knowledge in the region.

I will keep you posted on further progress.

Sincerely,


John B. Hendricks

cc: Board of Directors, Alaska SeaLife Center

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178



December 23, 1996

Mr. John Hendricks, Executive Director
Alaska SeaLife Center
P.O. Box 1329
Seward, Alaska 99664

Dear Mr. Hendricks,

At its most recent meeting on December 6, 1996, the Trustee Council was presented with public testimony regarding a request made to the Alaska SeaLife Center by the Qutekcak Native Tribe regarding ways to involve Native people in the development of the Center's interpretive programs.

After discussion of the Qutekcak Native Tribe's letter dated November 26, 1996, the following motion was adopted by the Council:

"The letter from Qutekcak Native Tribe to the Executive Director of the SeaLife Center raises legitimate concerns. The Trustee Council recommends that the Executive Director of the SeaLife Center work closely with the local native community on the issues described in the letter including consideration of the request for formation of a committee, or other working group, for the purpose of assisting the SeaLife Center in producing a respectful and accurate representation of the traditional heritage of Alaskan Native Culture."

As indicated by this motion, it is the Trustee Council's hope that the Center will be able to work closely with the Native community as it moves forward with its program development. It is my understanding that some efforts in this regard have already been undertaken and I look forward to learning more about these efforts in the future.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

cc: Trustee Council members

Qutekcak Native Tribe

Changing with the tides, in harmony with our people, land and heritage.
P.O. Box 1467 Seward, AK 99664 907-224-3118 FAX 907-224-5874

26 November 1996

John Hendricks, Executive Director
Alaska Sealife Center
P.O. Box 1329
Seward, AK 99664

Dear Mr. Hendricks:

The Qutekcak Native Tribe would like to discuss two important issues that involve the Native people in Alaska that is centered in the Sealife Center. First we are dismayed about the damage to the Lowell Homestead Site. The second issue is how the Center will portray the Native people of Alaska and their way of life.

We are aware of the communications which have taken place between Deborah L. Williams, Special Assistant to the Secretary for Alaska, US Department of the Interior; Judith E. Bittner, State Historic Preservation Officer, Department of Natural Resources, Office of History and Archeology; Ted Birkedal, Team Leader, Cultural Resources, and/or Gary Somers, Senior Archeologist of the National Park Service and appreciate their concerns and know that they are aware of the need to keep us "abreast of any developments concerning the mitigation plan for the Lowell Homestead Site (Letter 4 Nov. 1996 to Ms. Bittner from Deborah Williams)." The site and now the collections are an important addition to the history of the Resurrection Bay area, and the people who lived here before the western settlement. This homesite of our ancestors involves our history which cannot be taken lightly and without participation of the Qutekcak Native Tribe.

The importance of techniques and rituals of subsistence to the Native people in Alaska involve the sealife that will be housed in your Center. The

John Hendricks, Executive Director
Alaska Sealife Center

11/27/96

Page 2

importance of the rituals used to honor the animals before harvesting, hunting, eating, and processing, the resource is all a part of our way of life.

In order to introduce the types of tools, clothing, food, shelter and gifts made from the natural resources — a respectful consideration of the Alaskan Natives way of life must be understood.

The Qutekcak Native Tribe being the recognized Native entity in this area and after considering what has happened and is being planned, requests that a special committee be formed for the purpose of assisting the Sealife Center produce a respectful and accurate representation of the traditional heritage of Alaskan Native culture in your effort to "include Alaska's past and its Native people because the people are really interesting too" (taken from Restoration Update - Interview with John Hendricks).

This committee would include the following representatives from, Qutekcak Native Tribe Board and their staff, Della Cheney, Tribal Administrator and Molly Burton, Community Facilitator/Natural Resource; Sealife Center Board; and the following individuals, Lora Johnson, Chugachmiut; Martha Vlasoff, EVOS Restoration Office; John Johnson, Chugach Heritage Foundation and invite the Village Council/Tribe from Tatitlek, Port Graham Village, Nanwalek, Eyak, Valdez, and Chenega Bay.

We look forward to discuss this important issue with you as soon as possible. Please call Della Cheney, Tribal Administrator at 224-3118 Ext. 2 to set up a meeting, date, time, and place.

Sincerely,



Arne Hatch,
Vice Chair

dmc

John Hendricks, Executive Director
Alaska Sealife Center

11/27/96

Page 3

cc: Qutekcak Native Tribe Board, and
Della M. Cheney, Tribal Administrator
Molly Burton, Community Facilitator, Natural Resources
Lora Johnson, Chugachmiut
Martha Vlasoff, EVOS Restoration Office
Deborah L. Williams, Special Assistant to the Secretary for
Alaska, US Department of the Interior
Ms. Judith E. Bittner, State Historic Preservation Officer, Department
of Natural Resources, Office of History and Archeology
Maureen Sims, Selkregg Associates
Ted Birkedal, Team Leader, Cultural Resources, National Park
Service or Gary Somers, Senior Archeologist
John Johnson, Chugach Heritage Foundation
Elenore McMullen, 1st Chief, Port Graham
Vincent Kvasnikoff, Chief, Nanwalek IRA Council
Robert Henrichs, President, Eyak Tribal Council
Gary Kompkoff, President, Tatitlek IRA Council
Benna Hughey, President, Valdez Native Tribe
Don Kompkoff, President, Chenega Bay IRA Council

FY 97 WORK PLAN -- ADDENDUM (Projects Approved February 14, 1997)

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Approved	FY98 Estimate	FY99 Estimate	FY00-02 Estimate	Total FY97-02 Estimate
97100(supp1)	Supplement: Administration, Science Management, and Public Information (Archaeology Planning)	All Trustee Council Agencies	ALL	Supp	\$12.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$12.1

Project Abstract

These additional funds will supplement the public outreach portion of the administration/public information budget. The funds will be used to print additional copies of the *Comprehensive Community Plan for the Restoration of Archaeological Resources in Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet* (prepared under Project 96154), and to conduct meetings on the plan in communities in Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

Proposal not reviewed.

Trustee Council Action

Fund. These supplemental funds will support the necessary next step in the Trustee Council's deliberations over facilities to store and display archaeological artifacts recovered as a result of the spill cleanup, damage assessment, and restoration. [NOTE: These funds were approved by the Trustee Council on December 6, 1996 and are part of the Public Information/Science Management/Administration part of the FY 97 Work Plan.]

FY 97 WORK PLAN -- ADDENDUM (Projects Approved February 14, 1997)

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Approved	FY98 Estimate	FY99 Estimate	FY00-02 Estimate	Total FY97-02 Estimate
97100(supp2)	Supplement: Administration, Science Management, and Public Information (Video Production)	All Trustee Council Agencies	ALL	Supp	\$71.4	\$29.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$100.7

Project Abstract

These additional funds will supplement the public outreach portion of the administration/public information budget. The funds will be used to contract, through competitive bid, with an independent film crew and a still photographer to produce a 10-minute video (for use at public meetings and press briefings), a 30-minute documentary (to be aired on public and private stations), and photographs (for use in newspapers, magazines, and other publications) covering Trustee Council restoration projects and accomplishments. Additional raw footage will be produced for video press releases and release to independent documentary filmmakers.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

Proposal not reviewed.

Trustee Council Action

Fund. This proposal stems from Trustee Council consideration of a proposal (97301) to produce a TV pilot. The Council's action in December 1996 on Project 97301 was to "consider further the possibility of funding some elements of this proposal together with media footage to be used for various educational/outreach efforts." Currently, the Council is unable to respond to requests for such footage, significantly limiting our ability to inform the public of the progress of restoration. Members of the Public Advisory Group have expressed a strong interest in this project as an important step in getting restoration information to the public on a broader scale. Filming is scheduled for Summer 1997 and production is scheduled for Winter 1997-98 so that the products will be available in advance of the 10th anniversary of the spill. [NOTE: These funds were approved by the Trustee Council on February 14, 1997 and are part of the Public Information/Science Management/Administration part of the FY 97 Work Plan.]

FY 98 WORK PLAN -- ADDENDUM (Projects Approved February 14, 1997)

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Approved	FY98 Estimate	FY99 Estimate	FY00-02 Estimate	Total FY97-02 Estimate
97162(supp)	Supplement: Investigations of Disease Factors Affecting Declines of Pacific Herring Populations in PWS	G. Marty/UC Davis R. Kocan/Univ. Washington	ADFG	Supp	\$34.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$34.3

Project Abstract

When the Pacific herring population in Prince William Sound crashed in 1993, commercial fisheries were closed. Viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus was a major cause of population decline. In 1994, the virus was isolated from 5% of fish in Prince William Sound, but in 1996 the virus was not isolated from any fish sampled from Prince William Sound or Sitka Sound. By comparison, the virus was isolated from 21% of fish sampled from the 1996 spawn-on-kelp pound fishery in Craig, Alaska. Because the pound fishery will be reopened in Prince William Sound in 1997, this project will study the prevalence of virus in fish and water associated with the pounds. Results will be compared with approved field and laboratory studies to determine if virus in pound fisheries threatens population recovery.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The investigators are highly qualified, and their work to date has been excellent. Disease was implicated in the herring population crash in 1993, and the reopening of the pound fishery in Spring 1997 provides an excellent opportunity to investigate the possible association between this disease and the Prince William Sound pound fishery. The proposed supplement to project 97162 has direct bearing on future management and recovery of this ecologically and commercially important species. I recommend that the supplement be funded in FY 97.

Trustee Council Action

Fund. This supplement to the ongoing Pacific herring disease project will enable researchers to monitor disease levels associated with the pound fishery in Prince William Sound. This fishery is opening in 1997 for the first time since 1993. The project is supported by the affected fishing interests, and the results are very important to the management and conservation of a key injured species. Any follow-up to this supplementary work, however, should be considered as part of the ongoing Project 162 in the context of the FY 98 work plan. [NOTE: These funds were approved by the Trustee Council on February 14, 1997.]

FY 97 WORK PLAN -- ADDENDUM (Projects Approved February 14, 1997)

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Approved	FY98 Estimate	FY99 Estimate	FY00-02 Estimate	Total FY97-02 Estimate
97254	Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration	N. Dudiak/ADFG	ADFG	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$123.1		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$123.1

Project Abstract

The project is intended to accelerate the recovery of the currently depressed wildstock sockeye salmon of Delight and Desire lakes through lake fertilization. Application of liquid fertilizer would increase the forage base for rearing sockeye salmon fry through nutrient enrichment. The expected result would be larger, more numerous sockeye smolt with a corresponding increase in marine survival rates.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

I have several concerns about the ultimate cost and underlying rationale and need for a Delight and Desire lakes fertilization project, if it were to be undertaken. However, the initial limnological work, which is proposed in FY 97, appears reasonable and will be of value in itself in terms of better understanding the ecology, carrying capacity, and management of these recently glaciated lake systems. On this basis, I recommended funding only the FY 97 limnological work.

Trustee Council Action

Fund. The purpose of this project is to conduct a limnological study at Delight and Desire lakes on the outer Kenai coast to improve understanding and management of these sockeye rearing lakes. The project will be undertaken by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, working cooperatively with the U.S. Department of the Interior. Depending upon the results of the limnological work, there may be a request for Trustee Council support of lake fertilization, but the Council's support of this limnological work is not a commitment at this time to also support fertilization. [NOTE: These funds were approved by the Trustee Council on February 14, 1997.]

FY 97 WORK PLAN -- ADDENDUM (Projects Approved February 14, 1997)

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY97 Approved	FY98 Estimate	FY99 Estimate	FY00-02 Estimate	Total FY97-02 Estimate
97320T(supp)	SEA-Juvenile Herring: Documentation of Herring and Other Forage Fish Natural History through Local and Traditional Ecological Knowledge	J. Seitz and B. Norcross/UAF	ADFG	Supp 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$46.9		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$46.9

Project Abstract

These additional funds will supplement the juvenile herring component of the Sound Ecosystem Assessment. The funds will be used to collect historical and contemporary knowledge about the ecology of herring and other forage fish. A comprehensive literature review and primary archival records search will complement in-person interviews of individuals and groups regarding the distribution of herring and other forage fish. The project will reconstruct a historical overview of the natural history of herring in Prince William Sound, lower Cook Inlet, and Kodiak. Researchers will map information on their distribution, create an ascii file of mapped data, and create a subject index of textual information on the ecology and life cycle of the fish by species. Data and reports will be provided to affiliated research projects, particularly APEX (163).

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This project could contribute to the redevelopment of confidence in fish resources by subsistence users, and provide useful information to supplement and complement information currently being developed through the SEA (1320) and APEX (163) projects in regard to the distribution and life history of herring and other forage fish. I believe strongly, however, that the goal should be to integrate knowledge from traditional and local sources and from scientific research for the benefit of these fisheries resources. I have questions about the cost of the project, which seems high, but believe that it should be funded in FY 97.

Trustee Council Action

Fund contingent on final approval of the Detailed Project Description and budget. This proposal was deferred in August and again in December pending hiring of a TEK Specialist under Project 97052B. The revised proposal was developed with the assistance of Henry Huntington, TEK Specialist, and supplements and complements the effort currently underway in Project 97320T/SEA-Herring to review archival data on the historical distribution and population size of herring. This project will represent the Trustee Council's first effort to actively integrate local/traditional knowledge with an ongoing research project, using the TEK Protocols adopted by the Council in December 1996 and the expertise of our TEK Specialists (052B) and network of community facilitators (052A). This project will address restoration objectives for herring by contributing traditional and local knowledge on herring distribution and population size. Information on other forage fish will be documented as the opportunity arises. The PIs will work with residents of four spill-area communities in FY 97. Depending on the outcome of the FY 97 effort, funds may be provided in FY 98 to work with additional communities. [NOTE: These funds were approved by the Trustee Council on February 14, 1997.]

FY 97 Work Plan:	\$15,999.5
Addendum to FY 97 Work Plan:	\$204.3
New FY 97 Total:	\$16,203.8

Public Info/Sci Mgt/Admin - Approved to Date:	\$2,869.2
Addendum to Public Info/Sci Mgt/Admin:	\$83.5
New FY 97 Total:	\$2,952.7

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178



FAX COVER SHEET

To: Restoration Work Force

From: Sandra Schubert Date: 2-20-97

Comments: Total Pages: 6^w / cover

Here is an addendum to FY 97
Final Work Plan -- projects
approved by TC at 2/14/97 meeting
You may want to staple ^{the} in front
of your work plan.

RESTORATION WORK FORCE MEMBERS INCLUDE:

Belt, Gina
Berg, Catherine
Fries, Carol
Gibbons, Dave
C. Slater/B. Hauser/J. Sullivan
Bartels, Leslie/Lisa Thomas
Miraglia, Rita

Morris, Byron
Fay, Ginny
Rice, Bud
Spies, Bob
Holbrook, Ken
Wright, Bruce

HARD COPY TO FOLLOW no

FAX SENT BY: _____

1/10/97

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178



TO: Patty Brown-Schwalenberg
Pauline Allen

FROM: Molly McCarron
Executive Director

RE: **Community Involvement Project/97052A: Tasks**
Follow-Up to February 18 Meeting

DATE: February 20, 1997

PAULINE

1. Project proposals for FY 98 (due to Restoration Office April 15, 1997)
 - A. Review Kodiak meeting notes (attached) and call Molly to talk about which project ideas have the most likelihood of getting funded. Then follow up by calling the village that suggested the project -- do they want help putting together a project proposal?
 - B. Call each community facilitator -- do they have project ideas and, if so, do they want help putting together a project proposal? (The letter that went to the facilitators about the proposal process is attached.)
 - C. Remind people that archaeological repository proposals will be submitted on a different schedule, to be announced later.
 - D. Pauline should contact Sandra Schubert at the Restoration Office to arrange project proposal assistance.
2. Local resource inventories (by end of March)
 - A. Ask each community facilitator to provide the names, telephone numbers, areas of expertise, and compensation requirements of community members who are interested and able to work on EVOS projects (areas of expertise may include skiff and other equipment availability, general laborers, research assistants, guides, and traditional knowledge holders). Also ask what facilities are available for rent (lodging, meeting rooms, storage space, etc.) and what other services are available in the community (fuel, etc.). (Gary Kompkoff has local resource inventory to Martha, but I can't find it.)
 - B. Consolidate the information into a booklet to be distributed to EVOS researchers.

3. Collect February month-end report from each community facilitator. (All of the community facilitators should have copies of the attached form.)
4. Attend meeting at Restoration Office (tentatively scheduled for 11:00 a.m. February 27) with community facilitators on archaeological repositories. Cherri Womac (EVOS) will set up teleconference meeting; Veronica Christman (EVOS) will mail packet of materials to facilitators.
5. Attend Public Advisory Group (PAG) meeting, March 4-5 at Restoration Office. Draft agenda attached.

PATTY

1. New facilitator for Kodiak region
2. Annual report on Project 96052 (due April 15; you should have received report writing procedures in the mail about February 1)

Two other items we talked about at our February 18 meeting need a little more discussion: (1) meetings with Patty and some key people in Trustee agencies regarding CRRRC/village participation in certain monitoring projects and (2) asking certain EVOS researchers about the possibility of finding space on a cruise or survey for a community facilitator or other village representative to go along. I'll get in touch with you soon about both of these items.

Attachments

Kodiak meeting notes
Letter to community facilitators regarding proposal process
Monthly reporting form
Draft PAG agenda
97052A Detailed Project Description

To: Molly McCammon
From: Martha Vlasoff
Subject: Kodiak Trip Report, March 27-30, 1996
Date: April 25, 1996

MEMORANDUM

Informational meetings were conducted in the Kodiak Island villages in March to find out about local concerns, possible project proposals, and to discuss the ongoing restoration programs. Although previous meetings have been held Kodiak, these were the first meetings in the villages since 1993. The group traveling included Molly McCammon, Executive Director, Martha Vlasoff, Community Involvement Project Coordinator, Hank Eaton, Community Involvement Facilitator for Kodiak Island, Brenda Schwantes, Public Advisory Group member from Kodiak, Dan Moore, ADF&G Fisheries Specialist, and Alex Swiderski, AK Dept. Of Law, who visited Akhiok and Karluk only.

I would like to identify the key points that were brought up at the meetings:

The number one concern was for the communities to be prepared for the next oil spill. In every village (except Akhiok which was in the process of celebrating their Alutiiq Week festivities), the villagers wanted assistance in obtaining oil spill response equipment to protect local resources. They were especially concerned about the subsistence resources of importance to their way of life which, in their opinion, was not a high priority on the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill cleanup effort. They were aware that the lifting of the oil export ban would mean that the oil tankers would eventually be passing right by Kodiak on their way to the North Pacific Rim countries and they feel they are presently incapable of protecting themselves from another round of oiled beaches.

In four out of seven of the villages residents noted that the researchers conducting studies in their area had not sent any reports back in regards to the results of the studies. They also complained the study results that they had seen were not in laymen terms so they could not draw any useful information from them. "There were too many studies and not enough action that the studies may have warranted. We don't see the results from the money spent."

One of the major themes we heard was that the villages believe the EVOS Restoration fund is not helping the people that were the most impacted by the spill, especially given the decline in subsistence resources. "Laws are enacted to protect the animals without regard for the impact it may have on people." "We should pass an ordinance to list ourselves as animals so we could receive some assistance from the Settlement." "The people have been hurt emotionally but are not recognized as an injured resource." Treating the human loss as a separate issue from the overall ecosystem restoration has left local oil spill impacted communities feeling like the Trustee Council money isn't addressing their most important issues.

Molly McCammon

Clam enhancement was requested for three villages including Ouzinkie which will be a part of the Clam Restoration Project in 1996. Health concerns about the long range effect of eating clams and other subsistence resources from the intertidal zone was also mentioned in four communities. People wonder why there haven't been any studies of the people in regards to their consumption of subsistence foods (ie., increased strokes and other health problems). They are wondering about the increased incidence of Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning and they want faster/better ways to detect the toxin.

Crab enhancement was an important topic in three villages. The villagers wanted to know if there could be aquaculture projects to bring the crab populations back to pre-spill levels. They commented that even though the crabs were on a decline before the spill the fishermen had voluntarily cut back on their catch before the spill. They said that after the spill the resource seemed to completely disappear. They wondered why crab and shrimp had not been put on the injured resource list.

Three communities were very interested in plans for waste oil disposal facilities. They said they are trying to deal locally with solid waste and waste oil problems, but they need assistance with the recovery and storage problems they face locally.

There was discussion in several communities on the possibility of linking the oil spill impacted communities by a computer network to increase communication and access to current information from the Trustee Council. This computer network would also benefit the Community Involvement Project. There was concern in most of the villages about the complexity of the Invitation to Bid process in that the communities had difficulty last year in submitting an electronic version of their proposals. They did not have the software to submit the budget pages correctly. There were two communities that were upset that the meetings were held just before the April 15, 1996 proposal submission deadline. They were assured that the EVOS Restoration Office would consider any proposal from the villages no matter what form it was in.

The north end of the island seemed to have a decline in Harbor Seal populations. There is a marked increase in sea otters which poses a threat to the declining subsistence resources. Local people were wondering if projects could be developed to make use of the overabundance of sea otter in an effort to create more local employment and to alleviate the damage to the ecosystem caused by sea otter overpopulation.

Two communities expressed need for land for their own use. One man from Karluk commented that the people of the village had not been notified prior to the sale of their land to the Trustee Council, and he was bitter about it.

A desire to build cultural centers was an issue in several villages. Villagers also had concerns that the archeological resources should be actively protected from looters and not just monitored as is presently done.

DRAFT PAG AGENDA

Tuesday, March 4 -- Orientation for New PAG Members

10:00 a.m.	Call to order Introductions	Doug Mutter
10:15	Welcome Introduction of EVOS staff Role of Public Advisory Group	Molly McCammon
10:30	Briefing: How Did We Get Here? Court Settlement <i>Including rules for restoration</i> Restoration Plan <i>Including comprehensive, balanced approach and past and estimated future uses of funds</i>	Craig Tillery Molly McCammon
11:00	Briefing: Status of Restoration Injured Resources List Status of Recovery Science Review Process	Stan Senner
12:00	Lunch on your own	
1:00	Briefing: Major Elements of Restoration Program Annual Work Plan Process Habitat Protection <i>Past acquisitions, current efforts; with maps</i> Restoration Reserve	Sandra Schubert Molly McCammon Molly McCammon
2:30	Briefing: Other Components of Restoration Program Administrative Functions Public Outreach <i>Including listening to tapes of radio program</i>	Molly McCammon Joe Hunt
3:00	PAG Operating Procedures/Travel	Cherri Womac
3:30	Tour of OSPIC, including web site	
Adjourn for day		

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178



TO: Community Facilitators

FROM: Molly McCammon, Executive Director

RE: Funding Proposals for 1998

DATE: February 18, 1997

The enclosed booklet explains how to submit a funding proposal to the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council. The process is basically the same as last year. I just want to remind you of a few things.

- Please call Martha Vlasoff or me if you have any questions about the proposal process or want help in putting together a proposal. Our phone number is 907-278-8012, or 1-800-478-7745 toll free. Pauline Allen, who is taking over Martha's duties until March 12, is also available to help. She can be reached at the Chugach Regional Resource Commission's Anchorage office, 907-562-6647.
- The court settlement with Exxon Corporation says that the Trustees may spend funds only to restore, replace, enhance, or acquire the equivalent of natural resources injured as a result of the oil spill or the reduced or lost services provided by such resources. Page 38 of the enclosed booklet lists the injured resources. Funds spent to restore subsistence, which is considered a "lost service", must aim to restore the resources used for subsistence.
- Pages 31-59 of the booklet list everything that should be included in a proposal. However, if you prefer, you may instead write a letter to the Trustee Council describing your proposal. In this letter, talk about (1) which injured resource the proposal would benefit, (2) what work or activity the proposal would involve, (3) who you would like to have perform that work, and (4) how much you think the proposal would cost. If necessary, Trustee Council staff will further develop the proposal so that its technical merit and cost can be fully evaluated.
- All proposals and letters must be received at the Trustees' Anchorage office by April 15, 1997.

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

Pages 24-26 of the booklet describe the subsistence projects currently underway with Trustee Council funds. Most of these projects will continue in 1998. I hope that additional subsistence restoration proposals will be submitted for 1998 as well.

Federal Trustees	State Trustees
U.S. Department of Interior	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
U.S. Department of Agriculture	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Alaska Department of Law

distributed at 12-4-96
Community meeting.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROJECT
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL RESTORATION PROJECT NUMBER 96052
COMMUNITY FACILITATOR MONTHLY REPORTING FORM

Name: _____

Report for month ending: _____

Community: _____

Did you do a community presentation on oil spill restoration? YES NO (circle one)

If Yes, attach a brief outline of your presentation.

Did you attend a village council meeting this week? YES NO (circle one)

If yes, briefly describe any oil spill restoration issues discussed below:

Did any community residents or officials come to you with oil spill restoration related questions, concerns or issues? YES NO (circle one)

If yes, list questions, concerns and/or issues below:

Have any new project ideas been proposed by community residents or officials? YES NO (circle one)

If yes, what is the idea, and who proposed it?

Did you coordinate any community visits by oil spill restoration project researchers? YES NO (circle one)

If yes, list project name and number, researcher name, activities conducted and support provided.

Did you distribute any written information relating to oil spill restoration to the community? YES NO (circle one)

If yes, what was the document title and who produced it?

How was it distributed (circle all that apply):

POSTED IN PUBLIC PLACE

DISTRIBUTED TO VILLAGE COUNCIL MEMBERS

DISTRIBUTED TO SELECTED RESIDENTS

DISTRIBUTED TO EACH HOUSEHOLD

Did you attend any meetings related to oil spill restoration? YES NO (circle one)

If yes, list title and purpose of meeting, and where it was held.

Did you conduct any surveys related to oil spill restoration issues?

distributed at 12-4-96
Community meeting

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROJECT
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL RESTORATION PROJECT NUMBER 96052
COMMUNITY FACILITATOR MONTHLY REPORTING FORM

Name: _____

Report for month ending: _____

Community: _____

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How was it distributed (circle all that apply):

POSTED IN PUBLIC PLACE

DISTRIBUTED TO VILLAGE COUNCIL MEMBERS

DISTRIBUTED TO SELECTED RESIDENTS

DISTRIBUTED TO EACH HOUSEHOLD

Did you attend any meetings related to oil spill restoration? YES NO (circle one)

If yes, list title and purpose of meeting, and where it was held.

Did you conduct any surveys related to oil spill restoration issues?

Community Involvement

Project Number: 97052A

Restoration Category: General Restoration

Proposer: Chugach Regional Resources Commission

Lead Trustee Agency: Alaska Department of Fish & Game

Cooperating Agencies: None

Duration: 3rd year, 9-year project

Cost FY97: \$248,400

Cost FY98: \$250,000

Cost FY99: \$250,000

Cost FY00: \$250,000

Cost FY01: \$250,000

Cost FY02: \$250,000

Geographic Area: Oil Spill Area

Injured Resource/Service: All Injured Resources/Services

ABSTRACT

This is a continuation of Project 95/96052. A Spill Area-Wide Coordinator would be hired through a contract with the Chugach Regional Resources Commission to serve as a liaison between the communities, PIs, agency personnel, restoration office personnel, and the Trustee Council. Through direct communications with a network of local facilitators, the Spill Area-Wide Coordinator would continue to actively involve local residents in the restoration program. Traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) efforts will also continue in FY 97 and will be funded under Project 97052B.

INTRODUCTION

Nine local facilitators were hired in FY 96 through cooperative agreements with the village councils of Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, Port Graham, Nanwalek, Eyak (Cordova), Qutekcak (Seward), Valdez, and the native associations in Bristol Bay and Kodiak. Under 97052, the number of community facilitators would be expanded by one to include the community of Seldovia. Martha Vlasoff, the full time Spill Area Wide Coordinator, will renew her subcontract with Chugach Regional Resources Commission (CRRC) and continue to work out of the Restoration Office, to accomplish the following tasks:

1. Increase involvement of community members and organizations throughout the spill region in restoration projects. This community process will include a local representative (Community Facilitator), whose duties are described below.
2. Serve as the contact point for a Community Facilitator in each of ten participating communities (Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, Port Graham, Nanwalek, Cordova, Seward, Seldovia, Valdez, Kodiak region, and the Alaska Peninsula region -- the Community Facilitators will be subcontractors to CRRC.) The tasks for the Spill Area Wide Coordinator in relation to the Community Facilitators would be to:
 - a. At least every two weeks, fax a brief activities report to the Community Facilitator to keep them informed of Trustee Council actions, Restoration Office activities, upcoming events, new research findings, etc. The report could be in the form of "bullets" with who to contact for more information on each item.
 - b. Collect from each Community Facilitator a local resources inventory for each community (lodging and meeting space available for rent, boats and people available for hire, etc.). This information will be consolidated and distributed to all PIs. The Spill Area-Wide Coordinator and Community Facilitators will then assist PIs in arranging use of these local resources.
 - c. Coordinate the participation of the Community Facilitators in the annual Restoration Workshop and other workshops/meetings as appropriate.
 - d. Working with the TEK Specialist (Project 97052B), coordinate an annual review by Community Facilitators and village councils of restoration project proposals involving indigenous knowledge, and develop recommendations for the Executive Director.
3. Annually review the community involvement component of all restoration project proposals. Inform the Community Facilitators of proposals that would involve their communities. Make recommendations to the Executive Director on the adequacy of, and ways to strengthen, the community involvement components. Once funding decisions are made by the Trustee

Council, initiate contact with PIs to offer assistance in implementing their community involvement components.

4. Assist in organizing Trustee Council/Restoration Office community meetings held in conjunction with the Invitation/Draft Work Plan. This may include arranging presentations in specific communities by PIs.
5. Participate in Restoration Work Force meetings.
6. Provide a "community report" to the Public Advisory Group at each of its meetings.
7. Attend (in person or by teleconference) all Trustee Council meetings and report to the Community Facilitators on actions taken.
8. Work with the EVOS Science Coordinator, the EVOS Communications Specialist, and the TEK Specialist (Project 97052B) to get research results to communities.
9. Coordinate the provision of technical assistance to the villages by the Trustee Council staff and agency personnel to develop project proposals.
10. Provide input to the Restoration Update newsletter.
11. Prepare quarterly project status updates for the Restoration Office and ensure all reports are submitted on a timely basis by the community facilitators.

The tasks of the local Community Facilitators include:

1. On the last day of each month, provide a brief written report to the Spill Area-Wide Coordinator identifying community issues, concerns or questions regarding restoration. These issues could be identified through community meetings conducted by the Community Facilitators or through other means, and should include relevant issues discussed at village council meetings. Ideas for new projects could also be included.
2. Assist the Spill Area-Wide Coordinator in increasing community involvement in restoration projects. This will include providing the Spill Area-Wide Coordinator with a local resources inventory which includes the names, telephone numbers, areas of expertise, and compensation requirements of specific community members who are interested and able to work on Trustee Council funded projects (areas of expertise may include skiff and other equipment availability, general laborers, interviewers, research assistants, guides, and traditional wisdom holders), facilities (lodging, meeting rooms, storage space) available for rent, etc.

4. Work with the Spill Area-Wide Coordinator in coordinating Trustee Council community meetings as well as community visits from project PIs. Under the draft TEK protocols, the Community Facilitator will also serve as the initial contact in the village for any project involving indigenous knowledge. The Community Facilitators should be knowledgeable about the TEK protocols. Two of the Community Facilitators will be selected to serve on the TEK Advisory Group (Project 97052B).
3. Disseminate to community members the twice-monthly update from the Spill Area-Wide Coordinator. This could be done by posting the update in a public location, making a presentation to the village council or other community organizations, etc.
4. All Community Facilitators shall attend the annual Restoration Workshop and associated meetings, including scientific review sessions when appropriate.

Duties to be undertaken by the ADF&G Subsistence Division include:

1. Respond to calls to the Resource Abnormality Hotline, oversee transport of abnormal resources, communicate findings back to the communities, and resupply kit components.
2. Work with communities to develop restoration project proposals.
3. Provide technical expertise and general assistance to the Restoration Office, Trustee Council, Spill Area-Wide Coordinator, and PIs on subsistence restoration.
4. Administer the cooperative agreement with CRRC, which will include renewing the contract and amending the RAP, reviewing and processing invoices, reviewing quarterly reports, and monitoring contractor performance.
5. Contribute to the annual project report.
6. Respond to contacts from the general public in regard to EVOS subsistence projects.

NEED FOR THE PROJECT

A. Statement of Problem

The *Exxon Valdez* oil spill caused severe disruption of the lives of many people living in the spill impacted area. The spill also caused residents of the area to be concerned about the safety of their wild food sources, and the integrity of the surrounding natural environment. While scientific studies aimed at restoring the resources and services damaged by the oil spill have occurred throughout the spill area, most of the researchers work for agencies or institutions based

in Anchorage, Fairbanks, or outside Alaska. This project was created in response to concerns voiced by communities over a lack of involvement by spill area communities in the restoration effort, and incomplete communication to spill area inhabitants of study proposals and results.

B. Rationale

This project furthers the Trustee Council's goal of facilitating the involvement of spill area residents and resource users in the restoration process.

C. Location

The project will be undertaken throughout the oil spill region. Community Facilitators will be hired in the communities as mentioned above. However, all other communities in the oil spill impact area will also be included in outreach efforts, even though a local facilitator will not be hired in each community.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The core of this project is community involvement.

FY 97 BUDGET

<u>Budget Line Items</u>	<u>CRRC</u>	<u>ADF&G</u>	<u>In-Kind</u>	<u>Total</u>
Personnel (incl. Fringe)	\$ 0.00	\$15,300.00	28,000.00	\$43,300.00
<i>Division Project Coordinator (Miraglia)</i>	0.00	15,300.00	0.00	15,300.00
<i>CRRC Executive Director</i>	0.00	0.00	9,500.00	9,500.00
<i>Natural Resource Specialists</i>	0.00	0.00	18,500.00	18,500.00
Travel	25,000.00	3,000.00	2,500.00	30,500.00
Contractual	168,000.00	0.00	17,000.00	185,000.00
<i>Community Facilitators</i>	120,000.00	0.00	0.00	120,000.00
<i>Spill Area Wide Coordinator</i>	48,000.00	0.00	0.00	48,000.00
<i>Alaska Inter-Tribal Council</i>	0.00	0.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
<i>Native American Fish & Wildlife Society</i>	0.00	0.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Commodities	500.00	500.00	2,500.00	3,000.00
Equipment	0.00	0.00	0.00	.00
Capital Outlay	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Subtotal	\$193,500.00	\$18,800.00	50,000.00	\$262,300.00
General Administration	19,300.00	17,200.00	5,000.00	41,500.00
Project Total	\$212,800.00	\$36,000.00	\$55,000.00	\$303,800.00

PROJECT DESIGN

August 2, 1996 Revision

Project 97052A

A. Objectives

1. To increase the involvement of spill area communities in the restoration efforts of the Trustee Council.
2. To improve the communication of findings and results of restoration efforts to spill area residents, including village and city councils, other community groups, and the appropriate regional organizations in a format that is meaningful and easy to understand.

B. Methods

The project will be implemented by a Spill Area-Wide Coordinator hired through a contract with the Chugach Regional Resources Commission, and the local Community Facilitators, with the assistance of the Alaska Department of Fish & Game's Division of Subsistence.

The objectives will be achieved using the following methods:

A contract will be renewed by ADF&G Subsistence Division to CRRC for overall coordination of the Community Facilitators and Spill Area-Wide Coordinator. CRRC will be expected to arrange for the hiring (where applicable) and coordination of local facilitators in the communities of Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, Port Graham, Nanwalek, Cordova, Seward, Valdez, Seldovia, and regional coordinators for the Kodiak Island and Alaska Peninsula regions. All other communities in the oil spill impacted area will be included in outreach efforts, even though a local facilitator will not be hired in each community.

Working with the Community Facilitators, the Spill Area-Wide Coordinator will work to increase meaningful public involvement in the restoration process. The goal will be to continue the partnership begun under 95052 between the people of the oil spill region and scientific researchers. Outreach will include communication of research proposals and study results.

The effectiveness of the project will be evaluated on an annual basis, by the Trustee Council staff working in cooperation with the Spill Area-Wide Coordinator, the communities in the oil spill region, and the Subsistence Division of the ADF&G.

C. Contracts and Other Agency Assistance

A contract will be let to CRRC for overall coordination of a facilitator network through a Spill Area-Wide Coordinator. These tasks are being contracted out for the following reasons:

1. The use of a regional organization as opposed to a state agency will better serve the needs of the local community members.

2. The Trustee Council has encouraged contracting tasks out to the private sector as much as possible, and as appropriate.
3. The state procurement system makes it difficult to contract directly with the communities in the oil spill region. It has proven to be simpler to contract out the coordination of the facilitator network on a sole source basis with CRRC, who has an established working relationship with the communities.

SCHEDULE

A. Measurable Project Tasks for FY97

October 1, 1996	Contract between CRRC and ADF&G renewed
October 1, 1996	Subcontract with Spill Area-Wide Coordinator renewed
October 1, 1996	Subcontracts with communities for Community Facilitators developed or renewed
October 1-31, 1996	MOU renewed between ADF&G & CRRC
November, 1996	Training workshop/orientation for Community Facilitators
December 1996	Local resource inventories submitted to Spill Area-Wide Coordinator and compiled for distribution to PIs
January 1997	Participate in Annual Restoration Workshop, including session reviewing TEK program
April 1997	Communities' FY 98 project proposals submitted
May 1997	Submit recommendations to Executive Director on community involvement component of FY 98 restoration project proposals; inform Community Facilitators of proposals that would involve their communities
Each two weeks	Fax update to Community Facilitators
Each month	Report from Community Facilitators

B. Project Milestone and Endpoints

The project should be continued as long as there are significant restoration efforts underway. The project should be evaluated on a yearly basis to determine the most efficient way to continue to keep the communities involved in the Trustee Council Restoration Program.

C. Completion Date

Since the objective of this project is to integrate the local communities into the restoration program, this project will continue throughout the life of the restoration effort. The project will.

be evaluated on a yearly basis to determine how it can best serve the needs of the Trustee Council and the local communities.

PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS

Annual reports will be compiled in coordination with ADF&G and submitted to the Chief Scientist on April 15th of each year by CRRC. The annual reports will describe and summarize the progress made toward increasing community involvement during the previous federal fiscal year. In addition, twice-monthly reports will be provided to the participating communities by the Spill Area-Wide Coordinator and monthly reports will be provided by the Community Facilitators to the Spill Area-Wide Coordinator.

COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION OF RESTORATION EFFORT

This project is an effort to coordinate the Restoration Program with the local residents and builds on the established relationship between CRRC and the communities in Prince William Sound. Under this project, CRRC will work to establish new relationships with Seldovia, Kodiak Island and Alaska Peninsula area residents.

CRRC is contributing in-kind services to the project through its other natural resource programs.

PROPOSED PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Patty Brown-Schwalenberg
Chugach Regional Resources Commission
4201 Tudor Centre Drive, Suite 300
Anchorage, Alaska 99508
phone number: 907/562-6647
fax number: 907/562-4939
e-mail: crrcomm@alaska.net

PERSONNEL

Patty Brown-Schwalenberg: Ms Brown is the Executive Director of CRRC. She has worked for the past 13 years in such positions as Tribal Administrator for her tribe, the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Society Administrator for the Native American Fish & Wildlife Society, Office Manager of the Bering Sea Fisheries Development Fund, and as a private consultant, assisting Alaska Native communities in obtaining funding for natural resource management programs and setting up their natural resource program administrative systems. CRRC and the previous organizations that Ms. Brown has operated have consistently met all standards of proper management, including annual program and financial audits.

Martha Vlasoff: Ms. Vlasoff has been active in spill area issues for six years and has worked for the Chugach Heritage Foundation in their Language Rejuvenation Project. Ms. Vlasoff was a resident of Tatitlek for 15 years and has been very active in native issues within Alaska. Ms. Vlasoff is on the Board of Directors of the Keepers of the Treasures and the Alaska Conservation Foundation. Ms. Vlasoff will use outside technical assistance in various aspects of the project.

Rita Miraglia: Ms Miraglia has served as the oil spill coordinator for the Division of Subsistence since 1990. As such, she has organized and participated in the subsistence resource collection and testing programs of 1990 and 1991, and participated in the community based subsistence restoration planning process begun in 1994. She has served as the Division's primary liaison with the Oil Spill Health Task Force, and communicated restoration study findings to communities in the oil spill area through community meetings and newsletters. Ms Miraglia has a Masters degree in Anthropology from the State University of New York. Before coming to the Division, she worked for Chugach Alaska Corporation. As a member of CAC's Oil Spill Response Team, Ms. Miraglia sat on the Interagency Shoreline Clean-up Committee in Valdez in 1989, and the Cultural Technical Advisory Group in 1990, working to ensure that the concerns of the predominantly Alaska Native communities and native regional organizations were considered in the oil spill response.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178



MEMORANDUM

TO: Charles O. Swanton/ADF&G

FROM: Molly McCormick
Executive Director

RE: Final Report for Kodiak Portion of Project /258A: Sockeye Salmon
Overescapement Project

DATE: February 20, 1997

The purpose of this memorandum is to confirm an extended due date of July 15, 1997 for your final report on Project /258A: Sockeye Salmon Overescapement Project. I understand that this extension is needed due to unavoidable workload conflicts.

cc: Bob Spies, Chief Scientist
Claudia Slater/ADF&G

*** ACTIVITY REPORT ***

TRANSMISSION OK

TX/RX NO. 2460

CONNECTION TEL 15103737834

CONNECTION ID B.SPIES

START TIME 02/20 16:17

USAGE TIME 00'44

PAGES 1

RESULT OK

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178



MEMORANDUM

TO: Ginny Fay
ADEC Special Assistant

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

RE: Project 96291: Chenega-area Shoreline Residual Oiling Reduction
Phase 1 Funding Reallocation

DATE: February 20, 1997

In response to your letter of February 11, 1997, this memo authorizes ADEC to transfer \$21,475 from contractual services to personal services on the above-referenced project. It is my understanding that this transfer of funds is needed to accommodate the increased role of the project manager, Dianne Munson, in the environmental assessment process.

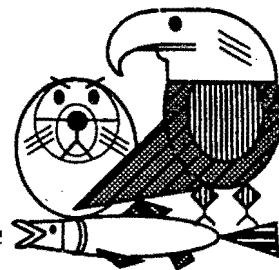
cc: JoEllen Hanrahan/ADEC

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



February 20, 1997

Jim King
1700 Branta Road
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Jim:

Thank you for your letter of January 31, 1997 that included your ideas on studying the concept of endowed chairs at the University of Alaska. I have passed copies of your attachment to the Trustee Council members and to staff for their review.

I'm glad you enjoyed the Workshop in January and thank you for your compliments. I will pass those along to staff as well.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Molly McCammon". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

mm/raw

Trustee Agencies

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

James G. King
1700 Branta Road
Juneau, Alaska 99801

RECEIVED

FEB 4 1997

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Molly McCommon, Exec Dir.
EVOS Trustee Council

1/31/97

Hi Molly,

This is in answer to your plea for mail.. my proposal to study the concept of endowed chairs. Actually it is only slightly changed from the version you have seen but the format and printing have been improved.

I thought the Workshop was wonderful. You and the staff did a great job of making so large a meeting run so smoothly. I think everyone was impressed with the presentations. My vote is to move all of you into the University of Alaska as the EVOS Institute, endowed in perpetuity, with a strong grant seeking arm, to build on the foundation you have created.

Can you go for that?

Best regards,

Jim

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL MONEY

The Need To Develop A University of Alaska Endowment Plan Now!

August 1996

INTRODUCTION

With half the time and half the money gone, now is a good time to review where we are with the \$900 million Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) Settlement and where we want to be when the money is all paid up in 2002. A strong pattern is set:

- 1) Cleanup -- Oil can still be found in the spill area but the cleanup has been carried about as far as possible.
- 2) General Restoration -- The easy things have been done though there is hope that the research program will disclose some new opportunities.
- 3) Administration -- Costs for administering the Settlement funds have continued to decline while efficiency and productivity of the Restoration Office has continued to increase thanks to an outstanding staff.
- 4) Alaska SeaLife Center -- The goals of this enterprise have been tailored to fit the Settlement requirements and a major portion of the facility has been funded. The long term potential is exciting.
- 5) Research and Monitoring -- This continues a big cost. Development of an ecosystem approach has brought a lot of order to this effort and improves the promise of lasting resource benefits.
- 6) Habitat Protection -- Purchase of sensitive private lands continues though bargaining is sometimes intense.
- 7) Restoration Reserve -- This block of funds which will reach \$108 million, plus some interest, remains the last uncommitted portion of the Settlement.

The Trustee Council will ultimately have to consider various alternatives for use of the Restoration Reserve. It is important that the best possible alternatives be on the table for their own and public review. This paper recommends the Trustee Council ask the Restoration Office and the University of Alaska to prepare a detailed plan to use the Restoration Reserve for endowed academic chairs designed to fulfill the EVOS Settlement obligations.

EVOLUTION

We have watched an interesting recovery evolution since the Exxon Valdez

Oil Spill in March 1989. At first, damages were evident to anyone. Administrators and lawyers could address direct cleanup needs and compensations for obvious personal losses. In recognition of more subtle damage, the 1991 civil settlement of state and federal lawsuits required Exxon pay 900 million dollars over a ten year period; "... for the purpose of restoring, replacing, enhancing, or acquiring the equivalent of natural resources injured as a result of the Oil Spill and the reduced or lost services provided by such resources..." It is no longer obvious who and what is still damaged. Expensive studies about how to fulfill the Settlement commitment continue. There is a fear that the money will be used up in the next six years leaving a vacant feeling that more time was needed. This is recognized by the "reopener" clause in the Settlement and by establishment of the Restoration Reserve by the Trustee Council.

THE RESTORATION PLAN

The Restoration Plan, approved by the Trustee Council in November 1994, lays out a basic plan for the 900 million dollars:

A) Annual work plans and administrative costs	21%-25%
B) Habitat Purchase	38%-41%
C) Restoration Reserve	12% -
D) Alaska SeaLife Center (Seward)	2% -
E) Reimbursements for completed cleanup work	20% -
F) Adjustments	<u>3% -</u>
	96-103

This plan appears to accommodate most of the factors brought out by the various concerned parties during an exhaustive public review process. The annual work plans include well supported research and monitoring proposals some of which are now clustered under broad ecosystem headings. Habitat acquisition is proceeding and will provide multiple benefits. The restoration reserve is being funded at the rate of 12 million a year. The SeaLife Center is funded and under construction. Items E and F are committed. Some adjustments are possible as the process continues but there is a general consensus that the basic pattern is set.

ENDOWMENT PROPOSED

There is strong support in Alaska to use some of the Settlement money for an endowed program that will continue restoration and enhancement activities in perpetuity. Three years ago University of Alaska President Jerome Komisar, State Senator Arlis Sturgeluski, Alaska Permanent Fund manager Dave Rose and other Alaska leaders addressed the Public Advisory Group (PAG) proposing and supporting the concept of an endowed program. In 1993 some 33 thousand questionnaires and 22 public hearings about how to use the Settlement funds produced more than two thousand responses. Two thirds of these respondents favored some form of endowment. About 50 people and organizations suggested endowing academic chairs at the U of

A, for permanent research and teaching about the damaged resources, even though the University was not mentioned in the questionnaire. The American Ornithologists' Union, The Wildlife Society and the Pacific Seabird Group (international professional organizations) each endorsed academic chairs. The Alaska District, American Institute of Fishery Research Biologists also endorsed endowed chairs at U of A, as did the Assembly of the City of Juneau, the American Bald Eagle Foundation and the Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce.

The endowment idea has continuing life. In 1996 Directors of the UAF Alumnae Association voted to endorse the concept. Also in 1996 a proposal was submitted to develop an endowed program at UAA for continued oil spill research.

RESTORATION RESERVE

The Restoration Reserve was set up largely to accommodate those that favored endowments. It does not directly impact the other EVOS activities. The debate on how the Restoration Reserve will be used was deferred and at present there is no firm plan as to how it will be used. It is available at the discretion of the Trustee Council. This is the money that could be placed in an endowment. A number of possibilities will no doubt be considered.

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA CHAIRS

Support for placing the Restoration Reserve, or part of it, in the University Foundation remains high. There are a lot of attractive aspects to using endowed academic chairs to fulfill some of the Settlement obligations:

- 1) There has been a lot of thought, study and discussion about how to determine when a damaged resource or service is restored, thus needs no more funding. This is getting more and more difficult as we get farther from the date of the spill. Do we really need to know the exact moment fish stocks or bird populations are restored to pre-spill numbers? Research and monitoring studies can not be relied on for a firm answer. With a perpetual endowed program, restoration could phase into enhancement without having to waste effort to determine the exact point at which the transition happened.
- 2) The existing EVOS Trustee Council could be made a permanent part of the University in order to continue monitoring the program, thus insuring compliance with the Settlement.
- 3) The University of Alaska Foundation is a public nonprofit corporation established in 1974 to manage and invest donations for the benefit of the University of Alaska. The Foundation has an excellent record averaging about 12% on investments through the difficult years of the early 1990s. Setting up a new investment agency would seem a waste.

- 4) An academic chair can be endowed permanently for two million dollars providing salary and some operating funds for a full professor. Three million dollars would allow for well paid graduate fellowships thus not eliminating talented candidates with compelling financial obligations. U of A has no such attractive positions now though major universities in all other coastal states do. With such positions U of A would be competitive with any university in the world for attracting top quality professorial and graduate student talent. Advantages of this sort of academic program would include:
- a) Top quality endowed academic programs could provide the sort of good science that the Trustee Council has been funding, to determine the course of restoration and enhancement, without the present time limit.
 - b) University programs would provide a continuing supply of Alaska trained scientists and teachers.
 - c) University studies would produce a flow of professional and popular publications.
 - d) Top quality endowed academic talent attracts grants and contracts embellishing their programs. Thus in addition to the mothering of an injured resource a seed is planted with unlimited potential.
 - e) Large University programs could be expected to hire a variety of specialists and technicians from nearby towns and villages.
 - f) Permanently endowed programs contribute to local business thus economic stability. This point is not overlooked by other states such as Texas which has put a huge portion of its oil wealth into university endowment.
- 5) The program would benefit from the prestige of the University in ways not possible for an independent endowed organization.

SOME POTENTIAL ENDOWED CHAIRS

For Damaged Resources

- 1) **Ecology of the intertidal zone.** This was the most devastated habit of the oil spill and the place where affects would probably linger longest. With huge tidal fluctuations, great nutrient inflow from the rain drenched uplands and unique mixing from North Pacific currents, better understanding of this biological bonanza will have global significance.
- 2) **Ecology of the nearshore ecosystem.** To include inflow of riverine nutrients, spawning, perching, nesting sites, shallow waters and

bottom resources. This is the accessible region where harvest by humans has traditionally occurred.

- 3) **Ecology of the pelagic ecosystem.** This would relate more to oceanography, climate and basic productivity as it affects feeding regimes of birds, mammals and fishes of the oil spill area and beyond. If there is in truth an Alaskan, "Last Frontier," this is probably where it is.
- 4) **Ecology of pink salmon.** This is a short cycle salmon easily manipulated by man but for which a long term management strategy is still lacking.
- 5) **Ecology of red salmon.** A long cycle, extremely valuable salmon for which the role of management is not well developed.
- 6) **Ecology of other commercial fish resources.** Cod, rockfish, herring and a host of other edible fish resources need long term research to ensure their perpetuation in a world where human populations are ever more dependent on the resources of the sea.
- 7) **Ecology of birds of the costal ecosystem.** There is worldwide interest in the unique bird resources of the EVOS region that were heavily damaged by the oil.
- 8) **Ecology of the pelagic birds of the spill area.** Birds that depend on the waters of the Alaskan continental shelf distribute throughout the north and south Pacific where they are valued for food and for aesthetics.
- 9) **Ecology of bald eagles.** Our National Symbol. This is a species of the Alaskan coastal fringe that has proven vulnerable to acts of man and can only survive if it and it's habitat are properly understood and managed.
- 10) **Sea mammals of the nearshore.** Seals, sea lions, sea otters, etc., are species so valuable that they have been damaged by human exploitation in the past and could be lost if future generations fail to understand and to accommodate their needs.
- 11) **Sea mammals of the pelagic ecosystem.** Whales also have been badly depleted by over exploitation, are vulnerable and need informed management if their survival is to be assured.
-) Other opportunities?

For Damaged Services

- 12) **Archeology of the spill area.** This was a good place to live in prehistoric times and it is important to our future that we learn more about what made these people successful.

- 13) **Anthropology of the spill area.** Portions of the ancient culture exist. It was a very successful culture. We should understand why.
- 14) **Subsistence uses of the spill area--past tradition, present use and future opportunity.** Archeology, anthropology, sociology, psychology, biology and economics are involved. Insight and teachers are needed if ancient traditions are to be understood, perpetuated and enhanced.
- 15) **Tourism--opportunity, regulation, economics.** The developing world culture seems to have decided what is wanted from Alaska is not resources but rather a scenic wilderness environment that people from overcrowded lands can visit. They like to see a place "as God created it" unspoiled by man. How can this worldwide interest be accommodated without self-destruction? How can tourism grow without destroying residential values?
- 16) **Recreation--opportunity, regulation, economics.** How can recreation resources for residents be perpetuated including wilderness visits, sport hunting and fishing, personal use gathering?
- 17) **Coastal community development--planning, engineering, aesthetics.** How can the tremendous appeal of Alaska's tiny coastal communities be sustained with the inevitable growth?
- 18) **Commercial fisheries--economics, management.** Man has yet to learn how to regulate his use of marine fish for sustained yield.
- 19) **Aquaculture.** This is a developing field that will need a lot of attention in Alaska, to make it successful without conflicting with the wealth of natural resources.
- 20) **Management of Alaskan oil resources safely, effectively and economically.**

) Other possibilities?

LEGAL QUESTIONS

There are questions about whether putting money into an endowment would be in compliance with the Settlement Agreement. Some solicitors think not. But if the proposal is sound and the public is in support, a way can be found:

- 1) It may require that the Trustee Council somehow be permanently incorporated into the University administration to provide oversight on the EVOS program.
- 2) A detailed plan will need to be prepared that addresses how the

University can comply with the spirit of the Settlement. This plan may call for some sort of new University institute.

- 3) A new definition of restoration and enhancement may be needed.
- 4) It may require the signatories return to the US District Court for a modification of the Settlement Agreement.

PERCEIVED CONFLICTS

Some opposition to endowments has been voiced. Some of these concerns are reviewed here:

- 1) The Settlement money is limited. There are already more proposals than could be accommodated. Some people would benefit if the money is all spent on current activities. Alternatively, an endowment would use some money to project and magnify benefits further into the future.
- 2) With endowments there might be less cash for land purchase. Some Native Corporations that need money now would like to sell land, timber or easements. This might be addressed by having some endowed income available for future purchases of lands that might be used for University research or teaching.
- 3) Some believe the money is best spent buying habitat now, specifically inholdings in the regions superlative National Parks, National Wildlife Refuges and National Forests. Again the door need not be slammed and a way could be found so some endowment income might be used for this.
- 4) Some state and federal resource management agencies are suffering from declining budgets and see EVOS funded studies as a way to hold on to some of their staff or programs until other money is available. Ultimately these agencies might benefit most from continuing university research within their area of responsibility and from a supply of Alaska trained professionals entering the job market. Some endowed income might be reserved for agency contracts.
- 5) There might be less money now for contracting with private organizations and companies that are submitting restoration proposals. Ultimately long term university expansion should benefit contractors of all sorts.
- 6) There are proposals to address some public needs at oil spill communities that might not be funded by EVOS money. Any such loss would be offset by long-term benefits.
- 7) There are proposals for research to enhance commercial fishing that may be deferred or reduced in the switch from a short term crash program to a smaller continuing program. Again the continuing program

has the best potential to solve continuing problems.

- 8) There is a perception by many in Alaska that our University does not use it's money well. They compare University charges with charges by government agencies and for profit corporations. This is an apples and oranges comparison. In most cases the range of social benefits from money spent at a university is far wider than benefits possible from any other organization. We must consider that we have a very technical society that can not survive, as we know it, without the training and research done at universities. If Alaskans do not support an Alaskan university other universities will have to take care of the need for trained people and basic research to manage Alaskan resources.

CONCLUSION

The Exxon Valdez oil spill left an indelible mark on Alaska, it's people and it's resources that is as permanent in it's way as the 1912 volcanic eruption at Katmai or the 1964 earthquake in Southcentral. Part of this mark could be a great benefit to the University of Alaska helping to boost it toward it's natural destiny as the premier University of the Pacific Rim, at the same time fulfilling obligations under the EVOS Settlement. A great flowering emerging from the fumes of disaster. Some people believe no other action by the Trustee Council would be more pertinent and significant than creating a permanent endowment with 108 million dollars at our University.

RECOMMENDATION

With these things in mind it would seem most appropriate that the Trustee Council consider University endowments along with what other proposals they may get for use of the Restoration Reserve. It is recommended therefore that the Trustee Council request formation of a University team to work with their Executive Director to design a detailed plan for an endowed University program that will take advantage of all possible opportunities while fulfilling both the spirit and the obligations of the EVOS Settlement Agreement.

James G. King
1700 Branta Road
Juneau, AK 99801

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178



MEMORANDUM

TO: Gina Belt, U.S. Department of Justice
Maria Lisowski, U.S. Department of Agriculture
Barry Roth, U.S. Department of the Interior
Alex Swiderski, Alaska Department of Law

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

SUBJECT: Archaeological Resource Restoration Planning Project (96154)
Request for Legal Review

DATE: February 19, 1997

On December 9, 1996, I sent you a copy of the final report for Project 96154, *Comprehensive Community Plan for the Restoration of Archaeological Resources in Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet* and asked for your review. As of this date, I have received no comments.

At the Trustee Council meeting on February 14, 1997, I presented a status report on the review of this document and a suggested framework for proceeding from the final report to possible action by the Trustee Council. I have attached a copy of the status report.

In the status report, I recommend that the Trustee Council continue to explore Scenario One (eight local repositories) and Scenario Six (one or two regional repositories). Whether regional or local, a repository would provide 1) long-term storage of the 1,489 spill-related artifacts and scientific samples that have been recovered from Prince William Sound and lower Cook Inlet, 2) a public display area for exhibits that would protect archaeological resources by increasing awareness and appreciation of the cultural heritage of people in the spill area, and 3) a center for the operation of archaeological preservation programs, such as site stewardship programs.

The Council directed me to obtain legal review of the final report and the ideas described in the attached status report. The Public Advisory Group is scheduled to discuss this issue at its meeting on March 5. I would be happy to discuss this further with you by teleconference in the next week. In anticipation of this, I've asked Rebecca Williams in my office to work with all our various schedules to set that up. Thank you.

Attachment: Status Report (Memorandum dated February 13, 1997)

cc: Trustee Council.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178



MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

SUBJECT: Archaeological Resource Restoration Planning Project (96154)
Status Report

DATE: February 13, 1997

At the December 6, 1996, meeting you asked me to conduct a thorough public review of the final report for Project 96154, *Comprehensive Community Plan for the Restoration of Archaeological Resources in Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet*. Although the review process is still underway, I would like to brief you on the progress that has been made to date and propose a framework for possible action by the Trustee Council.

In December, the Restoration Office sent over 100 copies of the final report to the Public Advisory Group, Community Involvement Facilitators, local governments, local museums, village councils, and other interested parties. We requested comments by February 14, 1997. So far, the Restoration Office has received written comments from the National Park Service and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and letters from the Native Village of Eyak.

In January, the Restoration Office held two workshops on Project 96154. On January 14, the Public Advisory Group was briefed on the final report and discussed their concerns about archaeological repositories (**Attachment A**). On January 22, a joint workshop with the Public Advisory Group and Community Involvement Facilitators was held (**Attachment B**).

The Restoration Office planned a series of public meetings between January 28 and February 10. Meetings were held as scheduled in Seward and Cordova, but the rest of the planned meetings had to be postponed for a variety of reasons (**Attachment C**).

The final report describes Scenario One as the alternative preferred by the eight communities in the project area (Eyak/Cordova, Valdez, Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, Qutekcak/Seward, Port Graham, Nanwalek and Seldovia). Under Scenario One, spill-related artifacts presently stored in government offices in Anchorage or Juneau or at the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks would be transferred to eight local repositories constructed or renovated with financial support

from the Trustee Council. Curatorial and technical support would be provided by a "Regional Repository Organization", which consists of professional staff, but no associated facility.

Some participants in the workshops and public meetings expressed a strong desire for the return of Native artifacts to the villages and a commitment to development of local repositories. (See the meeting notes in the attachments to this memo.) However, the villages in the project area are at different stages in project development. The Chenega Corporation has designed a 3,658 sf repository with an estimated construction cost of \$1.3 million and submitted a proposal to the Trustee Council (Project 96277). Action on this proposal has been deferred until a regional approach can be considered. The village council presidents for Eyak/Cordova, Tatitlek and Qutekcak/Seward have clearly stated their intention to develop local repositories, and have begun to secure interest in land and other sources of funding. The Community Involvement Facilitators from Nanwalek and Port Graham have voiced support for local repositories in their communities. The Valdez Native Tribe and Seldovia Native Association are considering their options.

Chugach Alaska Corporation has won a competitive bid for the rights to negotiate a lease with the City of Seward for use of the old Railway Building adjacent to the SeaLife Center with the intention of developing a major cultural center for the Chugach region. The City has offered this historic property for lease at a discount on condition the lessor renovate the building. The center would be a profit-making enterprise whose proceeds would support spirit camps and other cultural resource programs in the region. I understand that the villages within the region prefer return of artifacts to their communities and view the proposed cultural center in Seward as a complement to, rather than a substitute for, local repositories in each of the eight communities in the region.

Although discussions on this subject continue, I would like to propose a framework for moving from the voluminous data and recommendations of the final report to possible action by the Trustee Council. I am seeking your support for the general approach described below, not necessarily the details. If you believe the framework outlined below has merit, I propose presenting it to the Public Advisory Group as an aid in their deliberations about this issue. The Public Advisory Group is scheduled to discuss this issue again at their meeting on March 5 and I expect they will forward a recommendation to you about the ideas embodied in the final report. This framework has two parts that could be pursued concurrently:

1. Development of an **exhibit quality catalogue of artifacts** that would enable the Trustee Council to share with the broadest possible audience the cultural information embodied in spill-related artifacts. In their comments on the final report, the National Park Service suggested the idea of an exhibit quality catalogue, which "would give multiple village residents, agencies, scholars and general public a sense of the whole collection, what can be learned from the collection and acknowledge villagers' heritage resources and ties to place." A high quality publication with photographs of sample artifacts and interpretation

of their significance could take as long as a year to produce at a cost of up to \$100,000. If, after further consideration, you decide that an exhibit quality catalogue should be developed, I suggest that a proposal for such a product be developed for FY 98. This project would be especially important if the collections are to be divided among the various communities.

2. **An Invitation for Proposals for Community-based Archaeological Restoration Projects.** Although the communities have expressed a preference for Scenario One (eight local repositories), Scenario Six (a regional repository) offers some advantages. I recommend that the Trustee Council continue to explore the possibilities of both scenarios for at least another month before reaching a final decision.
 - a. **Scenario One**, described on pages 70-76 of the final report, consists of a "regional repository" organization with local repositories in each of eight communities in Prince William Sound and lower Cook Inlet. The village councils in these communities appear to prefer this option.
 - b. **Scenario Six**, described on pages 87-90 of the final report, consists of curation at one or two new regional repositories. Although this option does not have the unanimous support of the eight communities in the project area, there are opportunities for a self-sustaining regional repository that would benefit restoration efforts and cultural programs throughout the entire region.

For discussion purposes, I would like to suggest a few features of an invitation that could be tailored to the scenario the Trustee Council eventually selects.

1. **Types of projects.** Invite proposals for three types of projects:
 - a. Facilities that could serve as repositories for long-term storage of spill-related artifacts as well as space to display cultural exhibits. The final report's lower estimate for each of eight local repositories sized to house the EVOS collection is a structure 1,000 sf in size that would cost \$512,300 to construct and furnish. The final report estimates that a regional repository would range in size from 4,600 to 9,700 sf and cost \$1.3 to \$2.1 million to construct and furnish.
 - b. Local facilities that would serve primarily to display exhibits and would not provide long-term storage of artifacts. The final report's lower estimate for a local display facility is a structure 650 sf in size that would cost \$342,500 to construct and furnish.
 - c. Archaeological resource restoration programs, such as site stewardship programs. The final report indicates that these programs are of interest to the communities, but are a lower priority than facilities for funding by the Trustee Council because of a greater availability of alternative funding for programs.

2. ***Specify artifact collection to be transferred:*** The final report identifies 1,489 spill-related catalogue entries (artifacts and scientific samples) from Prince William Sound and lower Cook Inlet. If the proposal entails the "return" or "transfer" of artifacts to the village, the proposer should identify the specific collection of artifacts they wish to be returned to their community. This would trigger negotiations with agencies responsible for artifacts from these areas (USFS, NPS, ADNRR) about such subjects as facility standards, access for scholarly research, and ownership of the artifacts. These issues can be contentious and their resolution varies significantly with the status of land from which the artifacts were recovered and the nature of the artifacts themselves. This step in the proposal process would also provide a vehicle for identifying and settling overlapping requests by different communities.
3. ***Amount of funding:*** If the Trustee Council invites proposals for local facilities in each community, the Council would specify the maximum potential amount of funding per community in order to 1) indicate that restoration is only part -- sometimes a small part -- of the purpose of these projects and 2) conserve funds for those villages whose plans may not be as advanced as others. Of course, the actual amount authorized for any project would be made by the Trustee Council after extensive review of the proposal. I have no recommendation on the amount that should be set aside. Three of the many options available include:
 - a. The final report contains a low estimate of \$342,500 for a *local display facility* and \$512,300 for a *local repository*, for a total of \$2.7 to \$4.1 million for the eight communities in the study area.
 - b. Another possibility is \$225,000 per community for a total of \$1.8 million, an amount comparable to the grant that was awarded for construction of the Alutiiq Repository and adjusted for inflation.
 - c. If a site stewardship program is proposed, apply limits similar to those for Project 97149, that is, support for a volunteer stewardship program for a maximum of three years at a cost not to exceed about \$16,000 per community program.
4. ***Timing:*** Allow up to three years for proposals to be developed and independently reviewed (FY 98-2000), after which the setaside funds would be reallocated to other restoration purposes. Some communities and their partners are at relatively early stages of project development and need time to develop proposals that will be in the best interest of the community. However, to give the Trustee Council a better idea of the current thinking of each community, the invitation could request a letter of intent to submit a proposal from those communities that are not ready to submit a fully developed proposal for FY 98.
5. ***Financial Responsibility:*** A major area of concern expressed by the Public Advisory Group and those with experience in museum administration is the difficulty in securing

funds to operate and maintain these kinds of facilities. Similar concerns about the SeaLife Center led to conditions for the release of Trustee Council funding for that project. The same stipulations regarding financial responsibility would be appropriate for archaeological facilities, that is, release of restoration funds would be subject to the following provisions:

- a. approval by the Executive Director of a detailed construction budget and a detailed operating plan that reflects a realistic cash flow for the successful construction and operation of the facility;
 - b. description of ownership of the facility and a commitment to provide for the operation and maintenance of the facility.
6. **TAPLA Funds.** The Chugach Alaska Corporation, Chenega Corporation, Port Graham Corporation and English Bay Corporation were awarded TAPLA funds to compensate them for "reasonable excavation and curation costs on archaeological sites that received physical impact from the discharges of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill." Proposals from any of these corporations, or with substantial participation from these corporations, should describe how these funds will be used to supplement or complement the proposal.

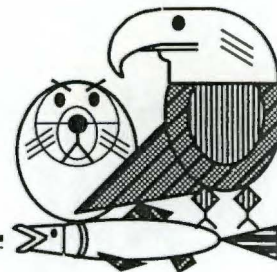
Attachments (3)

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

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

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



FAX COVER SHEET

FAXED

To: See distribution Number: _____

From: Molly McCammon Date: 2/20/97

Comments: _____ Total Pages: 7

Please forward to those listed
below:

Gina Belt

Maria Lisowski

Barry Roth

Alex Swiderski

Document Sent By: Rebecca

8/8/94

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

*** MULTI TRANSACTION REPORT ***

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M.LISOWSKI

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B.ROTH

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SEA HERRING REVIEW

19 FEBRUARY 1997

DRAFT

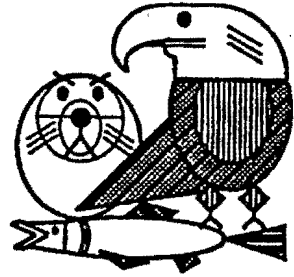
EVOS BUILDING,
645 G St., Anchorage, Alaska
4th floor, Conference Room,

0900	Ted Cooney	Introductory remarks
0910	Brenda Norcross	Overview of herring studies
0920	AJ Paul	Spawning Energetics
0935	Brenda Norcross	Larval Drift Model
0950	Shari Vaughan	Oceanography
1030	break	
1045	Tom Kline	Stable Isotopes
1130	Kevin Stokesbury	Size/Growth Density Distribution
1215	Jay Kirsch	Acoustics - Density Distribution
1230	lunch	
1400	Evelyn Brown	Aerial Survey - Density Distribution
1445	Bob Foy	Habitat Quality
1515	break	
1530	AJ Paul	Energetics
1615	Vince Patrick	Overwintering Model
1630	Evelyn Brown	Historic Data/Model Validation
1645	Brenda Norcross	Applicability of Models Summary

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451
907-278-8012 Fax: 907-276-7178



MEMORANDUM

TO: Craig Tillery, Alaska Department of Law
Gina Belt, United States Department of Justice

FROM: *Traci Cramer*
Traci Cramer
Administrative Officer

DATE: February 20, 1997

RE: Court Request

The purpose of this memorandum is to request that the Alaska Department of Law and the United States Department of Justice petition the United States District Court for the District of Alaska to disburse the sum of \$25,382,000 from the Court Registry account established as a result of the governments' settlement with the Exxon Corporation. Of this amount \$24,154,000 shall go to the United States of America and \$1,228,000 shall go to the State of Alaska for the purposes described below.

The sum of \$24,000,000 shall be provided to the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, for acquisition of land and interests in land in Prince William Sound owned by the Chenega Corporation.

The sum of \$154,000 shall be provided to the United States Department of the Interior for acquisition of the Uyak Bay parcel (KAP 114). It is important to note that the agency has yet to provide the required documentation to the Executive Director certifying that all terms and conditions of the specific resolution have been met. If the next court request is submitted prior to receipt of the required documentation, the funding associated with this parcel should be deleted.

The sum of \$1,228,000 shall be provided to the Alaska Department of Natural Resource for acquisition of three parcels. This includes \$698,000 for the Roberts parcel (KEN 1038), \$55,000 for the Mansholt parcel (KEN 1049) and \$475,000 for the Horseshoe Bay parcel (PWS 11). It is important to note that the agency has yet to provide the

Trustee Agencies

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

required documentation to the Executive Director certifying that all terms and conditions of the specific resolutions have been met. If the next court request is submitted prior to receipt of the required documentation, the funding associated with these parcels should be deleted.

It is also requested that the Alaska Department of Law and the United States Department of Justice notify the United States District Court for the District of Alaska regarding the Trustee Council's intent to expend interest that has accrued on monies disbursed from the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Account for the purposes described below.

The sum of \$71,400 will be used by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to supplement the public outreach portion of the Administration, Public Information and Scientific Management budget to develop professional quality video and still photography.

The sum of \$34,300 will be used by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to supplement the ongoing Pacific herring disease project to enable researchers to monitor disease levels associated with the pound fishery in Prince William Sound.

The sum of \$123,100 will be used by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to conduct limnological work at Delight and Desire lakes on the outer Kenai coast.

The sum of \$46,900 will be used by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to supplement the ongoing juvenile herring project to integrate local/traditional knowledge.

If you have any questions regarding this request, please do not hesitate to call me at (907) 586-7238.

cc: Molly McCammon

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178



February 18, 1997

Barbara Seaman
Executive Director
Kachemak Heritage Land Trust
P.O. Box 2400
Homer, Alaska 99603

Dear Ms. Seaman:

Thank you for your recent correspondence in regard to the efforts of KHLT to protect lands on the Homer Spit and in the Beluga Slough area. I am very encouraged to learn that the City of Homer has taken the lead to protect publicly-owned high value lands. The 22-acre conservation easement approved by the City sets a good example of stewardship for the community as a whole. Chris Rogers recently submitted three parcel nominations on behalf of the Trustee for Public Lands and it is my understanding that he expects to have several more within the next two weeks. I look forward to learning more as these parcel nominations are brought forward and evaluated through the small parcel program.

Your expression of continued support for the acquisition of the Overlook Park parcel is also appreciated. The Trustee Council is very much aware of the broad public support for protection of this parcel. As you know, the appraisal is being updated with the most current market information and I hope that this will eventually lead to successful completion of this acquisition proposal. I have recently been informed by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources that the most recent updated information is under review and that some questions have been posed to the appraiser that are awaiting a response.

Finally, I want to comment briefly on the ideas outlined in your most recent letter regarding possible Trustee Council purchase of conservation easements or subsidizing the stewardship costs of easements along the Kenai River. As background, you should know that the Trustee Council has deliberately chosen to pursue small parcel acquisitions on the basis of fair market value purchases of fee simple interests with title taken by a sponsoring federal or state land management agency. As designed and implemented to date, the small parcel program provides for acquiring federal or state agencies to

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Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Alaska Department of Law

assume management of small parcels within existing land management frameworks (e.g., by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service within refuges). While you should know that purchasing less than fee interests or having other parties, such as the KHLT, responsible for parcel management would require a significant change in the current program, I appreciate that your essential goal — habitat protection — is the same as the Council's and I would be happy to explore these ideas with you further.

Thank you again for keeping me updated on your efforts. I look forward to further discussions with you about KHLT's initiatives and how we can work together most productively to safeguard habitat that will support the restoration of resources and services injured by the oil spill.

Sincerely,



Molly McCammon
Executive Director



RECEIVED
JAN 22 1997
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

January 20, 1997

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

Dear Molly,

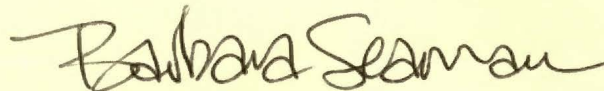
As you know, Kachemak Heritage Land Trust's mission is to preserve for public benefit, land with natural, recreational, or cultural values by working with willing landowners. Two years ago Kachemak Heritage Land Trust embarked on a project to create a comprehensive conservation strategy based on the mapping of important conservation values and on the development pressures affecting them. By creating map overlays depicting natural value concentrations, we created a conservation strategy recognizing the Homer Spit as one of the highest priorities for protection. Simultaneously, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has been acquiring key Beluga Slough properties intended for protection and minimal-impact use as a Visitor's Center and a network of pedestrian trails, and the City of Homer is working to improve tidal flush to an important habitat area on the Spit. Each of these projects enhances the other in the beginning of a cooperative effort to complete a viable conservation area.

The City of Homer has recently demonstrated its strong commitment to open space and habitat preservation by approving a conservation easement with Kachemak Heritage Land Trust. This conservation easement preserving 22 acres of prime Spit property owned by the City will permanently prohibit subdivision, disturbance of soil and slope, filling and dumping, establishment of commercial or industrial activities and construction of structures and roads among other things.

In addition, Kachemak Heritage Land Trust has recently joined the Trust for Public Land and the City of Homer in an effort to acquire and permanently protect sensitive Homer Spit and Beluga Slough habitat properties from adverse development, and to preserve them for the long-term economic benefit of the community. Public support for the conservation of open space and habitat on the Homer Spit and in Beluga Slough has been long documented, and as tourism

becomes more important to our local economy, the benefits of preservation of significant lands will be more and more clear. It is our hope that the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council will consider funding these acquisitions through the Small Parcel Habitat Protection Program. It would be an honor to work in partnership with the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, the Trust for Public Land, the City of Homer and the US Department of Fish and Wildlife to make this far-reaching and important project a success. If you have any questions about Kachemak Heritage Land Trust's protection efforts to date, or our ongoing conservation program, please call anytime.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Barbara Seaman". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Barbara" and last name "Seaman" clearly distinguishable.

Barbara Seaman
Executive Director



January 28, 1997

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

RECEIVED
JAN 31 1997

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Molly,

We recently heard from the owners of the Overlook property in Homer that because of the lapse of time, a new appraisal had been done on their land. We are hopeful that this appraisal is a more accurate representation of the fair market value of this property.

As a representative of the members of Kachemak Heritage Land Trust, and the 385 area residents and visitors who signed petitions in favor of permanent protection through acquisition by the EVOS Small Parcel Program, I am writing to urge you and the Trustees to approve funds for a reasonable purchase price to acquire this important piece of habitat property.

While we applaud the purchase and conservation of the Tulin / Diamond Creek property, and realize that this watershed will be forever protected from subdivision, we feel that the Homer area has received very little in the way of compensation for the trauma to both the human and wildlife populations as a result of the Oil Spill in 1989. We very much appreciate the work the EVOS Trustee Council has done to date to mitigate the losses suffered due to the oil spill. Your research, education and protection efforts will have far-reaching effects. However, we hope you will make every effort to come to a favorable conclusion to acquire and protect this property which is so dear to the community of Homer, as so important to wildlife here as well.

The acquisition of this parcel and your consideration of the upcoming Homer Spit / Beluga Slough package acquisition proposal will go far to finally heal Homer, and will contribute immensely to the long-range health of the natural qualities which make this place so very special.

On another note, I would like to encourage a conversation between us about the value of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council purchasing conservation easements, or assisting landowners in conserving their lands by subsidizing the

stewardship costs of conservation easements along the Kenai River as an option in addition to purchasing properties outright. This might provide the EVOS Trustees with more conservation projects for their money, and would encourage voluntary protection of important parcels where the landowner is not interested in relinquishing ownership. With this idea in mind I have enclosed some general information about KHLT's conservation easements. I would welcome a chance for discussion, whether or not the Land Trust is able to hold these easements in the future. We would be happy to assist the Trustee Council in any way we can.

Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Barbara Seaman". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Barbara" and last name "Seaman" clearly distinguishable.

Barbara Seaman
Executive Director

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178



TO: Community Facilitators
FROM: Molly McCammon, Executive Director
RE: Funding Proposals for 1998
DATE: February 18, 1997

The enclosed booklet explains how to submit a funding proposal to the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council. The process is basically the same as last year. I just want to remind you of a few things.

- Please call Martha Vlasoff or me if you have any questions about the proposal process or want help in putting together a proposal. Our phone number is 907-278-8012, or 1-800-478-7745 toll free. Pauline Allen, who is taking over Martha's duties until March 12, is also available to help. She can be reached at the Chugach Regional Resource Commission's Anchorage office, 907-562-6647.
- The court settlement with Exxon Corporation says that the Trustees may spend funds only to restore, replace, enhance, or acquire the equivalent of natural resources injured as a result of the oil spill or the reduced or lost services provided by such resources. Page 38 of the enclosed booklet lists the injured resources. Funds spent to restore subsistence, which is considered a "lost service", must aim to restore the resources used for subsistence.
- Pages 31-59 of the booklet list everything that should be included in a proposal. However, if you prefer, you may instead write a letter to the Trustee Council describing your proposal. In this letter, talk about (1) which injured resource the proposal would benefit, (2) what work or activity the proposal would involve, (3) who you would like to have perform that work, and (4) how much you think the proposal would cost. If necessary, Trustee Council staff will further develop the proposal so that its technical merit and cost can be fully evaluated.
- All proposals and letters must be received at the Trustees' Anchorage office by April 15, 1997.

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

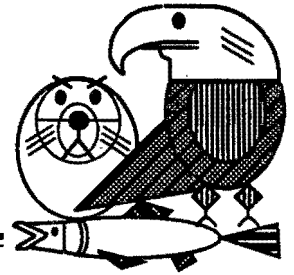
Pages 24-26 of the booklet describe the subsistence projects currently underway with Trustee Council funds. Most of these projects will continue in 1998. I hope that additional subsistence restoration proposals will be submitted for 1998 as well.

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



February 18, 1997

Diana Zirul
President
Kenai Natives Association
215 Fidalgo Ave., Suite 203
Kenai, AK 99611

Dear Ms. Zirul:

This office issued a news release Friday, February 14, concerning an offer by the Trustee Council to purchase an important stretch of Kenai River property in Soldotna. In reference to other activities on the Kenai River, the news release mentioned the role of the Trustee Council in negotiations to acquire Kenai Natives Association land along the Kenai and Moose Rivers. Due to a poor choice of words, the release left the impression that KNA had formally agreed to sell the land.

This was an error on my part. It was never intended to give incorrect information about the status of the Department of the Interior's offer to purchase the land. A correction has been sent to all of the news organizations which received the original press release.

I apologize for any inconvenience this error may have caused you. I hope it did not create too much confusion for you or your shareholders.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Trustee Agencies

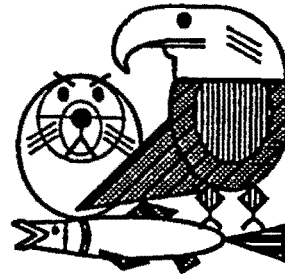
State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

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

907-278-8012 Fax: 907-276-7178



MEMORANDUM

TO: Agency Liaisons
FROM: *Traci Cramer*
Traci Cramer
Administrative Officer
DATE: February 18, 1997
RE: DRAFT Audit Response

Attached for your review is the DRAFT Audit Response relating to the General Comments and the Court Registry Investment System. If you would like to comment on the DRAFT or suggest changes, it is requested that you do so by close of business February 20, 1997.

If you have any questions, give me a call at 586-7238.

attachment

cc: Molly McCammon

Trustee Agencies

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

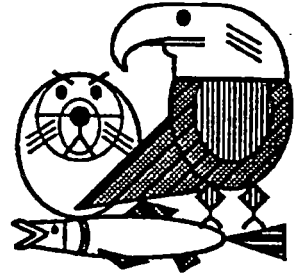
United States: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

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



February 18, 1997

Elgee, Rehfeld & Funk, CPAs
9309 Glacier Highway, Suite B-200
Juneau, Alaska 99801

DRAFT

On behalf of the Trustee Council, I am submitting responses to the general comments and the Court Registry Investment System - Joint Trust Account comments contained in the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, Internal Control and Operating Comments dated January 23, 1997. Specific agency comments are addressed separately by the affected agency.

GENERAL COMMENTS

Comment: Obtain Detail from University of Alaska Fairbanks

We recommend that the Trustee Agencies include a stipulation in RSA's or contracts with UAF, and all other contractors, that detail be provided (time and attendance records, encumbering documents, travel authorization forms, invoices, etc.) with invoices to support the amounts claimed for reimbursement, as is currently required by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. This detail should be summarized by object code (personnel, travel, contractual, etc.), and should clearly indicated to which federal fiscal year the invoices relate.

Response: We concur. The Director of Administration will work with the agencies to ensure that consistent language is inserted in all RSA's and contracts.

Comment: Improve Review of Restoration Project Activity

We recommend that project managers review monthly restoration project expenditure reports. The reviewer should evaluate if project expenditures were properly approved and appropriate for the project, and if cumulative expenditures are within authorized budget limits.

Response: We concur. The Detailed Project Description approved for Fiscal Year 1997 for project management outlined the responsibilities of the project managers. One of the responsibilities includes monitoring project expenditures to ensure that funds are expended consistent with project authorization. Since the project management function

Trustee Agencies

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

was defined in the Detailed Project Description, I am optimistic that the issue will be resolved in the current year. However, a memorandum will be issued to the agencies reiterating the Detailed Project Description and reminding project managers of their responsibility to review monthly detail expenditure reports.

COURT REGISTRY INVESTMENT SYSTEM - JOINT TRUST ACCOUNT

Comment: Improve Disbursements Process

We recommend that the Council ensure that staff continue to pursue this issue.

Response: We concur. The time lag between when funds are liquidated in CRIS and again reinvested in the interest-bearing trust funds maintained by the State and Federal Governments is unacceptable. Clearly the current practice of issuing a warrant results in lost earnings on recoveries. In addition, since the registry funds are maintained within the Treasury General Account (TGA), it could be argued that the Federal Government has the use of the funds until the warrant is presented for payment. Wiring the registry funds directly to the interest-bearing trust funds would ensure that interest accrued on recoveries is used for the joint purposes as outlined in the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree.

Sincerely,

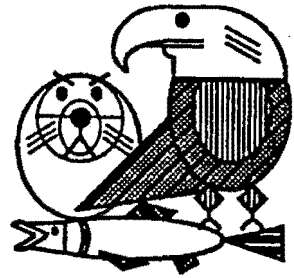
Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Molly McCammon
FROM: *Traci Cramer*
Traci Cramer
Administrative Officer

DATE: February 13, 1997

RE: Cash Flow Explanation

This explanation has been developed for the cash flow statement and supporting schedules dated February 13, 1997. Changes incorporated include the following.

1. The January ending balance has been reconciled with the monthly CRIS report for the period ending January 31, 1997.
2. Six small parcel acquisitions have been moved from January to February. These include Mansholt (KEN 1049), River Ranch (KEN 148), Ninilchik (KEN 1005), Uyak Bay (KAP 114), Abston (KAP 1055) and Horseshoe (PWS 11).
3. The \$2,000.0 allocated to address Archaeological Repositories in October 1997 has been increased to \$4,000.0.

Land Acquisition Down Payments

Down payments reflected in FFY 1997 include the following.

Chenega Corporation	\$24,000.0	Feb.
Tatitlek Corporation	\$3,000.0	June
Kenai (English Bay)	\$14,525.0	July
Afognak Joint Ventures	\$14,000.0	July
Eyak Corporation	\$4,000.0	Sept.

Trustee Agencies

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

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

* Reflects signed agreements or pending court requests.

Land Acquisition Payments

The FFY 1997 land payments include the following.

Seal Bay *	\$3,075.6	Nov.
KAP 103 Sitkalidak Strait-Kahutak *	\$66.0	Nov.
KAP 115 Johnson (Uyak Bay) *	\$110.5	Nov.
KAP 135 Capjohn *	\$73.5	Nov.
KEN 54 Salamantof *	\$2,540.0	Nov.
KAP 98 Sitkalidak Strait-Pestrikoff *	\$128.0	Jan.
KAP 101 Sitkalidak Strait-Haakanson *	\$52.0	Jan.
KAP 131 Kiliuda Bay-Matfay *	\$68.0	Jan.
KAP 132 Sitkalidak Strait-Peterson *	\$256.0	Jan.
KEN 1015 Lowell Point *	\$531.0	Jan.
KEN 1049 Mansholt	\$55.0	Feb.
KEN 148 River Ranch	\$1,650.0	Feb.
KEN 1005 Ninilchik	\$50.0	Feb.
KAP 114 Uyak Bay	\$154.0	Feb.
KAP 1055 Abston	\$281.3	Feb.
PWS 11 Horseshoe	\$475.0	Feb.
KEN 1002 - 1004 Kenai Native Assoc.	\$4,000.0	Mar.
Kodiak Island Borough Tax Parcels	\$500.0	Sept.
Miscellaneous Small Parcels	\$1,000.0	Sept.
Akhiok-Kaguyak, Incorporated *	\$7,500.0	Sept.
Koniag, Incorporated *	\$4,500.0	Sept.
Kodiak Island Borough * (Shuyak)	\$4,000.0	Sept.
Tatitlek Corporation	\$11,005.4	Sept.

The FFY 1998 land payments include the following.

Kodiak Island Borough Tax Parcels	\$500.0	Oct.
Koniag, Incorporated *	\$4,500.0	Sept.
Kodiak Island Borough * (Shuyak)	\$4,000.0	Sept.
Eyak Corporation	\$7,500.0	Sept.
Tatitlek Corporation	\$11,005.4	Sept.
Afognak Joint Ventures	\$14,000.0	Sept.

The FFY 1999 land payments include the following.

Kodiak Island Borough * (Shuyak)	\$4,000.0	Sept.
Eyak Corporation	\$7,500.0	Sept.
Afognak Joint Ventures	\$10,500.0	Sept.

The FFY 2000 land payments include the following.

Kodiak Island Borough * (Shuyak)	\$4,000.0	Sept.
Eyak Corporation	\$7,500.0	Sept.
Afognak Joint Ventures	\$10,500.0	Sept.

The FFY 2001 land payments include the following.

Koniag, Incorporated *	\$16,500.0	Sept.
Kodiak Island Borough * (Shuyak)	\$4,000.0	Sept.
Eyak Corporation	\$7,500.0	Sept.
Afognak Joint Ventures	\$10,500.0	Sept.

The FFY 2002 land payments include the following.

Kodiak Island Borough * (Shuyak)	\$11,805.7	Sept.
Afognak Joint Ventures	\$10,500.0	Sept.
Eyak Corporation	\$7,500.0	Sept.

attachments

AFT
EVOS Financial Plan
Stated in Thousands

	FFY 1997	FFY 1998	FFY 1999	FFY 2000	FFY 2001	FFY 2002	FFY 2003
Joint Trust Fund, Beginning Balance	76,957.8 [1]	15,225.3	6,771.0	26,364.1	49,236.8	63,514.2	24,339.7
Exxon Payment	70,000.0	70,000.0	70,000.0	70,000.0	70,000.0		
Reimbursements	-5,000.0 [2]	-5,000.0	-5,000.0	-5,000.0			
Interest Earned (estimate)	2,236.9	529.0	425.7	875.2	2,002.7	2,506.9	101.4
Estimated Revenue	144,194.7	80,754.3	72,196.6	92,239.3	121,239.5	66,021.1	24,441.1
Administration, Scientific Mgt. & Public Info.	2,812.1 [3]	2,500.0	1,700.0	1,500.0	1,500.0	0.0	
FY General Restoration-Monitor & Research	14,181.6 [4]	12,000.0	10,000.0	8,000.0	6,000.0	0.0	
Habitat Protection:							
Acquisition Down Payments	59,525.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Large Acquisition Payments	30,081.0	41,005.4	22,000.0	22,000.0	38,500.0	29,805.7	0.0
Small Parcel Payments	11,990.3	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Associated Costs	770.0 [5]	565.0	215.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Special Projects	1,570.6	5,600.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Alaska Sealife Center	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
CRIS Management Fees (estimate)	223.7	52.9	42.6	87.5	200.3	250.7	10.1
Restoration Reserve Contribution	12,600.0	12,600.0	12,600.0	12,000.0	12,000.0	12,000.0	
Estimated Expenses	133,754.3	74,823.3	46,557.6	43,587.5	58,200.3	42,056.4	10.1
Lapse/Interest Adjustment (estimate)	4,784.9 [6]	840.0	725.0	585.0	475.0	375.0	
Adjusted Joint Trust Fund, Ending Balance	15,225.3	6,771.0	26,364.1	49,236.8	63,514.2	24,339.7	24,431.0

Footnotes:

1. Balance as of September 30, 1996
2. Represents Reimbursements due the State of Alaska.
3. An estimate of \$2,800.0 has been included for the FFY 1998 Work Plan (occurring in September of 1997). The additional \$12.1 (FY97) approved 12/6/96 has been included.
4. An estimate of \$14,000.0 has been included for the FFY 1998 Work Plan (occurring in September of 1997). The additional \$609.2 (FY97, less interest) approved 12/6/96 has been included.
5. An estimated of \$770.0 has been included for the FFY 1998 Work Plan (occurring in September of 1997).
6. The adjustment in 97' represents the unobligated/unexpended balance of prior years Work Plans and the unobligated/unexpended balance of the 96 Work Plan (as of 9/30/96). The estimates for future years are based on an adjustment of 5% of each prior year Work Plan.

AFT
EVOS Monthly Cash Flow Estimate
Stated in Thousands

FFY 1997													
Beginning Balance	76,957.8	77,226.0	71,628.2	71,903.1	71,017.1	44,518.1	39,093.6	39,240.2	39,387.3	36,523.8	8,028.8	8,058.9	
Item	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total
FY Increases & Other Authorization													0.0
Administration, SRB & Public Info.				12.1								2,800.0	2,812.1
FY General Restoration-Monitor & Research				181.6								14,000.0	14,181.6
Habitat Protection Down Payments					24,000.0				3,000.0	28,525.0		4,000.0	59,525.0
Large Parcel Payments		3,075.6										27,005.4	30,081.0
Small Parcel Acquisitions		2,790.0		1,035.0	2,665.3	4,000.0						1,500.0	11,990.3
Habitat Protection Associated Costs												770.0	770.0
Alaska Sealife Center													0.0
Special Projects						1,570.6							1,570.6
Restoration Reserve Contribution												12,600.0	12,600.0
CRIS Management Fees	29.8	29.8	30.6	38.1	18.5	16.2	16.3	16.4	15.2	3.3	3.3	6.3	223.7
Exxon Payment after Reimbursements												65,000.0	65,000.0
Gross Interest (estimate)	298.0	297.5	305.5	380.8	184.8	162.3	162.9	163.5	151.6	33.3	33.5	63.2	2,236.9
Interest/Lapse (estimate)												4,784.9	
Ending Balance	77,226.0	71,628.2	71,903.1	71,017.1	44,518.1	39,093.6	39,240.2	39,387.3	36,523.8	8,028.8	8,058.9	15,225.3	
FFY 1998													
Beginning Balance	15,225.3	10,765.5	10,805.9	10,846.4	10,887.1	10,927.9	10,968.9	11,010.0	11,051.3	11,092.7	11,134.3	11,176.1	
Item	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total
FY Increases & Other Authorization													0.0
Administration, SRB & Public Info.												2,500.0	2,500.0
FY General Restoration-Monitor & Research												12,000.0	12,000.0
Habitat Protection Down Payments													0.0
Large Parcel Payments												41,005.4	41,005.4
Small Parcel Acquisitions	500.0												500.0
Habitat Protection Associated Costs												565.0	565.0
Special Projects	4,000.0											1,600.0	5,600.0
Restoration Reserve Contribution												12,600.0	12,600.0
CRIS Management Fees	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	2.8	52.9
Exxon Payment after Reimbursements												65,000.0	65,000.0
Gross Interest (estimate)	44.7	44.9	45.0	45.2	45.4	45.5	45.7	45.9	46.0	46.2	46.4	28.1	529.0
Interest/Lapse (estimate)												840.0	
Ending Balance	10,765.5	10,805.9	10,846.4	10,887.1	10,927.9	10,968.9	11,010.0	11,051.3	11,092.7	11,134.3	11,176.1	6,771.0	

AFT
EVOS Monthly Cash Flow Estimate
Stated in Thousands

FFY 1999													
Beginning Balance	6,771.0	6,796.4	6,821.9	6,847.4	6,873.1	6,898.9	6,924.8	6,950.7	6,976.8	7,003.0	7,029.2	7,055.6	
Item	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total
FY Increases & Other Authorization													0.0
Administration, SRB & Public Info.												1,700.0	1,700.0
FY General Restoration-Monitor & Research												10,000.0	10,000.0
Habitat Protection Down Payments													0.0
Large Parcel Payments												22,000.0	22,000.0
Small Parcel Acquisitions													0.0
Habitat Protection Associated Costs												215.0	215.0
Special Projects													0.0
Restoration Reserve Contribution												12,600.0	12,600.0
CRIS Management Fees	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	10.9	42.6
Exxon Payment after Reimbursements												65,000.0	65,000.0
Gross Interest (estimate)	28.2	28.3	28.4	28.5	28.6	28.7	28.9	29.0	29.1	29.2	29.3	109.4	425.7
Interest/Lapse (estimate)												725.0	
Ending Balance	6,796.4	6,821.9	6,847.4	6,873.1	6,898.9	6,924.8	6,950.7	6,976.8	7,003.0	7,029.2	7,055.6	26,364.1	
FFY 2000													
Beginning Balance	26,364.1	14,417.9	14,472.0	14,526.3	14,580.8	14,635.4	14,690.3	14,745.4	14,800.7	14,856.2	14,911.9	14,967.8	
Item	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total
FY Increases & Other Authorization													0.0
Administration, SRB & Public Info.												1,500.0	1,500.0
FY General Restoration-Monitor & Research												8,000.0	8,000.0
Habitat Protection Down Payments													0.0
Large Parcel Payments												22,000.0	22,000.0
Small Parcel Acquisitions													0.0
Habitat Protection Associated Costs													0.0
Special Projects													0.0
Restoration Reserve Contribution	12,000.0												12,000.0
CRIS Management Fees	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	20.4	87.5
Exxon Payment after Reimbursements												65,000.0	65,000.0
Gross Interest (estimate)	59.9	60.1	60.3	60.5	60.8	61.0	61.2	61.4	61.7	61.9	62.1	204.4	875.2
Interest/Lapse (estimate)												585.0	
Ending Balance	14,417.9	14,472.0	14,526.3	14,580.8	14,635.4	14,690.3	14,745.4	14,800.7	14,856.2	14,911.9	14,967.8	49,236.8	

AFT
EVOS Monthly Cash Flow Estimate
Stated in Thousands

FFY 2001													
Beginning Balance	49,236.8	37,376.4	37,516.6	37,657.3	37,798.5	37,940.2	38,082.5	38,225.3	38,368.7	38,512.5	38,657.0	38,801.9	
Item	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total
FY Increases & Other Authorization													0.0
Administration, SRB & Public Info.												1,500.0	1,500.0
FY General Restoration-Monitor & Research												6,000.0	6,000.0
Habitat Protection Down Payments													0.0
Large Parcel Payments												38,500.0	38,500.0
Small Parcel Acquisitions													0.0
Habitat Protection Associated Costs													0.0
Special Projects													0.0
Restoration Reserve Contribution	12,000.0												12,000.0
CRIS Management Fees	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.8	15.9	15.9	16.0	16.0	16.1	26.4	200.3
Exxon Payment after Reimbursements												70,000.0	70,000.0
Gross Interest (estimate)	155.2	155.7	156.3	156.9	157.5	158.1	158.7	159.3	159.9	160.5	161.1	263.7	2,002.7
Interest/Lapse (estimate)												475.0	
Ending Balance	37,376.4	37,516.6	37,657.3	37,798.5	37,940.2	38,082.5	38,225.3	38,368.7	38,512.5	38,657.0	38,801.9	63,514.2	
FFY 2002													
Beginning Balance	63,514.2	51,707.4	51,901.3	52,095.9	52,291.3	52,487.4	52,684.2	52,881.8	53,080.1	53,279.1	53,478.9	53,679.5	
Item	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total
FY Increases & Other Authorization													0.0
Administration, SRB & Public Info.													0.0
FY General Restoration-Monitor & Research													0.0
Habitat Protection Down Payments													0.0
Large Parcel Payments												29,805.7	29,805.7
Small Parcel Acquisitions													0.0
Habitat Protection Associated Costs													0.0
Special Projects													0.0
Restoration Reserve Contribution	12,000.0												12,000.0
CRIS Management Fees	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.3	10.1	250.7
Exxon Payment													0.0
Gross Interest (estimate)	214.6	215.4	216.3	217.1	217.9	218.7	219.5	220.3	221.2	222.0	222.8	101.0	2,506.9
Interest/Lapse (estimate)												375.0	
Ending Balance	51,707.4	51,901.3	52,095.9	52,291.3	52,487.4	52,684.2	52,881.8	53,080.1	53,279.1	53,478.9	53,679.5	24,339.7	

AFT



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178



For Immediate Release

Date: February 14, 1997

97-03

Trustees offer to protect valuable habitat within Kenai Fjords National Park

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council today agreed to spend \$14.1 million to purchase more than 32,000 acres within Kenai Fjords National Park and an adjacent wildlife refuge.

The Trustee Council voted to make a formal offer to English Bay Corporation to purchase the land on the southern coast of the Kenai Peninsula in an effort to aid the recovery of species injured in the 1989 oil spill. The land includes some of the most valuable coastal habitat in the park. Six of seven parcels to be protected were hit by oil during the spill, injuring marine mammals, seabirds and intertidal plants and animals.

Blocks of English Bay Corporation land are spread throughout the park, with tracts on Resurrection Bay, Aialik Bay, Nuka Bay and several smaller bays, coves and islands. Coastal portions are used by numerous species injured by the spill, including harlequin ducks, black oystercatchers, harbor seals, sea otters, and herring. Upland areas support river otters, marbled murrelets, spawning salmon and other species injured by the spill.

The habitat protection package was negotiated by the U.S. Department of the Interior. It would add 30,200 acres of inholdings to the Kenai Fjords National Park and 2,270 acres to the adjacent Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge.

The negotiated price is based on English Bay Corporation retaining a right of access to its land for certain hunting, fishing and other activities. This is consistent with rights retained by other sellers when large parcels were purchased by the Trustee Council. However, because its land is in a national park where hunting is prohibited, the corporation has agreed to sell its access rights on all but 9,000 acres in the southwest corner of the park, which is located closest to the village of Nanwalek (formerly known as English Bay). Up to \$1.1 million will be spent to

Federal Trustees

U.S. Department of Interior
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National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

State Trustees

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Alaska Department of Law

acquire these access rights and that money will come from the *Exxon Valdez* criminal settlement with the federal government.

"This acquisition has broad public support and results in everyone coming out ahead," said George T. Frampton, Jr., who as Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish, Wildlife and Parks has spearheaded efforts to acquire park inholdings. "Wildlife is protected from development, the Native shareholders of English Bay Corporation receive an economic return for their lands allowing them to establish a permanent investment fund, and a national wilderness treasure -- the only fjord system in the United States -- will be preserved."

As part of the agreement, English Bay Corporation will deposit \$500,000 from the sale proceeds into a special cultural conservation fund. The fund will be used to survey and protect archaeological sites on its lands which are of historic and cultural importance to the people of Nanwalek.

This agreement is the tenth in a series of large habitat protection packages stemming from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. The Trustee Council has already purchased title, conservation easements or timber rights to approximately 421,000 acres in the Kodiak, Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound regions. In addition, the Trustee Council has agreed to a package protecting approximately 68,000 acres of habitat now belonging to the Tatitlek Corporation. That agreement is pending a vote of the corporation's shareholders

The Council, funded by the \$900 million civil settlement with Exxon, was created to help restore natural resources injured by the oil spill through habitat protection and scientific studies.

-30-

Contact: Molly McCammon or Joe Hunt at 907/278-8012

General information concerning the oil spill and restoration efforts can be obtained from the Oil Spill Public Information Center at 645 G St., Suite 100, Anchorage, Alaska 99501, ph: 278-8008 toll-free within Alaska at 1-800-478-7745.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178



MEMORANDUM

TO: Commissioner Michele Brown, ADEC
Commissioner Frank Rue, ADF&G
Deputy Commissioner Marty Rutherford, ADNR
Craig Tillery, Assistant Attorney General, State of Alaska
Phil Janik, Regional Forester, USFS
Steve Pennoyer, Director, Alaska Region, NMFS
Deborah Williams, Special Assistant, DOI

FROM: Molly McCarron
Executive Director

RE: Project 96291: Chenega-area Shoreline Residual Oiling Reduction

DATE: February 14, 1997

Purpose

The purpose of this memo is to:

- Update you on the progress of the Chenega shoreline clean-up project (96291).
- Ask you to designate someone from your agency to serve as the contact person for this project as it moves forward. The project is now in the NEPA and permitting phase. The commitment and cooperation of all of the Trustee agencies is needed if actual cleanup is to begin this summer, which the residents of Chenega Bay are counting on.

Background

Project 96291, which was requested by the village of Chenega Bay, was approved by the Trustee Council in June 1996. Its objective is to remove residual oil from eight beaches located in southwestern Prince William Sound in the general area of the village of Chenega Bay. The eight beaches were jointly selected by Chenega Bay and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC).

The project is structured in two phases: Phase 1 is the development of the remediation plan, including NEPA compliance and permitting; Phase 2 is the cleanup itself. The Council approved \$1.9 million for both phases, with the actual funding for Phase 2 contingent on development of the plan in Phase 1. ADEC, the lead agency for the project, has contracted much of Phase 1 to the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council (PWSEDC).

Trustee Council approval of the project followed a Council-sponsored workshop held in November 1995 to facilitate discussion among experts in the field of oil spill response and assessment, natural resource scientists, and residents of Chenega Bay. The primary participants were 14 residents of Chenega Bay and Dr. Ed Owens/Owens Coastal Consultants, Ltd., Dr. Jacqui Michel/Research Planning, Inc., and Dr. Jim Gibeau/Consulting Geologist (Dr. Michel also presented information on behalf of Dr. Alan Mearns/NOAA HAZMAT, who at the last minute was unable to attend). Representatives of all Trustee agencies were also present at the workshop. The conclusions of the workshop were written up in a proceedings report and presented to the Trustee Council in May 1996. In general the report found:

- Residual oiling exists on beaches near the village of Chenega Bay as well as at other locations in Prince William Sound.
- The oil is not likely to disappear naturally in the near future, perhaps not for decades.
- To the best of the scientists' knowledge, the oil is not affecting the health or populations of many injured resources, but may be affecting at least local populations of others. Chenega Bay residents believe that the residual oil is affecting the population and health of subsistence resources. The continued presence of oil affects their confidence in the use of subsistence resources and use of the shorelines.
- A limited treatment program could provide benefits to Chenega Bay residents and other shoreline users without incurring significant environmental harm.
- PES-51, the treatment method preferred by Chenega Bay, is probably appropriate for many of the locations identified by Chenega Bay residents. A video of a PES-51 demonstration project in Sleepy Bay, conducted through ADEC's Hazardous Substance and Spill Technology Review Council Technology Demonstration Program in cooperation with Chenega Corporation in 1993, impressed workshop participants with the amount of oil and oil-water mixture it showed being released from the beach.

In October 1996, following project approval, ADEC technicians, engineers under contract to ADEC, and residents of Chenega Bay revisited the eight beaches selected for cleanup and confirmed the presence of oil in the upper and middle tidal zones. They also recommended airknife application of PES-51, along with standard shoreline washing operations, as the cleanup technique likely to be the most effective given the structure of these particular beaches and the nature of the remaining oil. PES-51 is on EPA's National Contingency Plan Product Schedule and is thus available for use by Federal On-Scene Coordinators during a spill situation, and has gone through the State of Alaska's Technology Protocols during the demonstration project in Sleepy Bay.

In December 1996, PWSEDC completed the draft remediation plan. The draft plan describes the proposed treatment method, expected results, a monitoring program, and the estimated cost. Cleanup would be performed by a licensed and bonded oil spill-response action contractor who meets State of Alaska oil and hazardous substance pollution control statutes. Beaches would be double-boomed below the treatment area. Displaced oil would be collected with a skimmer and sorbent pads. Monitoring would occur before treatment, during treatment, and after treatment, with sediment, water, and biological samples being collected at all eight beaches. The draft plan is currently pending approval by ADEC.

Status

The Detailed Project Description approved by the Trustee Council called for beach cleanup to be conducted in May and June 1997. However, in response to concerns raised by government agency personnel (primarily personnel at ADF&G, ADNR, and DOI) the schedule has been delayed to allow for an expanded environmental assessment process. Beach cleanup is now planned for June 15-July 15 and September 1997 (no cleanup is planned during the July 18-September 6 commercial fishing season). To maintain this new schedule, two major tasks must be completed: (1) NEPA compliance and (2) permitting.

(1) NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act) Compliance

The USFS, in cooperation with ADEC, is responsible for NEPA compliance on the project. An environmental assessment (EA) is in progress.

In December 1996, in response to concerns expressed by Trustee agency personnel, the scoping phase of the EA process was expanded. (Up until that time, the 1995 workshop discussed above was thought to serve the scoping purpose.) A scoping document, which describes the project and its potential effects, was sent to over 160 organizations, individuals, and agencies. Twelve responses were received -- a letter from the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Association regarding their spring fry release and commercial fishing operations, a letter from NOAA providing constructive comments on monitoring the effects of the cleanup, six letters expressing support for the cleanup (Chenega Corporation, Tatitlek IRA Council, Cordova City Manager, Pete Kompkoff of Chenega Bay, Larry Evanoff of Chenega Bay, Walt Parker of Anchorage), two letters concerned about the release of oil into the water (Ed Meggert of Fairbanks and an unnamed person from Fairbanks), and letters from ADNR and ADF&G outlining concerns over the use of PES-51.

The concerns identified through the scoping process will be addressed in the EA, which will be available for public review in early March 1997. The EA will disclose the anticipated effects of the project on fish, intertidal and subtidal life, human health

and safety, commercial fishing, and water quality. It will include an extensive discussion of PES-51, evaluate alternative ways of removing the oil, and describe mitigation measures to minimize impacts.

Following public review of the EA, the USFS will decide if the project will have no significant impact (FONSI) or if an environmental impact statement (EIS) is necessary. In order for a contractor to begin cleanup on June 15, as scheduled, a FONSI would need to be issued no later than May 23 (to allow time for contractor mobilization). If it is determined that an EIS is required, beach cleanup would likely be delayed at least an additional year, until spring/summer 1998.

(2) Permitting

The PWSEDC, under contract to ADEC, is responsible for obtaining the permits listed below. Permit applications will be submitted at the time the draft EA is released to the public (early March). Each permit has a thirty to fifty day approval process.

- ADNR tidelands permit

- ADEC water quality permit

- ADGC consistency review

- USFS uplands access permit for one beach (Chenega Corporation is the upland owner at the seven other beaches)

No ADF&G permits are required because no work will be conducted within an anadromous fish stream. However, counsel has been sought from ADF&G regarding timing of fry releases and commercial fishing activity. Similarly, counsel has been sought from USF&WS regarding location of eagle nests. The Chugach National Forest archaeologist, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, has determined that no historic properties will be affected by the project. The Regional Response Team, a multi-agency committee that conducts response-related contingency planning and incident-specific response support, has indicated that they have no jurisdiction or authorized role in this project because it is a restoration activity, not a spill response activity.

Conclusion

I view your approval of this project as a mandate to ensure that it is implemented efficiently, effectively, and in a timely manner. If cleanup is to take place this summer, as scheduled, we must all work constructively toward that goal. The concerns about the project expressed by agency personnel in their scoping letters are being addressed through the EA and permitting processes currently underway. With the cooperation of agency staff, I am hopeful that the project can be implemented according to its revised schedule, thus allowing the Trustee Council to

Chenega Shoreline Oiling Reduction
February 14, 1997
Page 5

address Chenega Bay's longstanding concern of oil on the shorelines around their community.

Most importantly, the EA must be completed and the permits must be processed within some fairly tight time constraints. Toward this end, I would like to ask you to please designate one of your staff members to serve as the contact person for your agency on this project as it moves forward. This person would be tasked with facilitating his or her agency's role in issuing permits, as well as facilitating development of the EA as needed. It would be helpful if you would let me know by Friday, February 21 who your agency's contact person will be.

Thank you. Please call me if you have any concerns about the way in which this project is proceeding or wish to discuss the project further.

cc: Restoration Work Force
Dianne Munson/ADEC, Project Leader

NOTE:

Copies of the following documents referenced in this memo are available upon request:

Draft remediation plan, *Chenega Beach Restoration Project Draft Report*, PWSEDC, December 1996 (available from ADEC)

Workshop Report: Residual Shoreline Oiling, ADEC, February 1996 (available from the Restoration Office)

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451 907/278-8012 fax: 907/276-7178



MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

SUBJECT: Archaeological Resource Restoration Planning Project (96154)
Status Report

DATE: February 13, 1997

At the December 6, 1996, meeting you asked me to conduct a thorough public review of the final report for Project 96154, *Comprehensive Community Plan for the Restoration of Archaeological Resources in Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet*. Although the review process is still underway, I would like to brief you on the progress that has been made to date and propose a framework for possible action by the Trustee Council.

In December, the Restoration Office sent over 100 copies of the final report to the Public Advisory Group, Community Involvement Facilitators, local governments, local museums, village councils, and other interested parties. We requested comments by February 14, 1997. So far, the Restoration Office has received written comments from the National Park Service and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and letters from the Native Village of Eyak.

In January, the Restoration Office held two workshops on Project 96154. On January 14, the Public Advisory Group was briefed on the final report and discussed their concerns about archaeological repositories (**Attachment A**). On January 22, a joint workshop with the Public Advisory Group and Community Involvement Facilitators was held (**Attachment B**).

The Restoration Office planned a series of public meetings between January 28 and February 10. Meetings were held as scheduled in Seward and Cordova, but the rest of the planned meetings had to be postponed for a variety of reasons (**Attachment C**).

The final report describes Scenario One as the alternative preferred by the eight communities in the project area (Eyak/Cordova, Valdez, Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, Qutekcak/Seward, Port Graham, Nanwalek and Seldovia). Under Scenario One, spill-related artifacts presently stored in government offices in Anchorage or Juneau or at the University of Alaska Museum in Fairbanks would be transferred to eight local repositories constructed or renovated with financial support

from the Trustee Council. Curatorial and technical support would be provided by a "Regional Repository Organization", which consists of professional staff, but no associated facility.

Some participants in the workshops and public meetings expressed a strong desire for the return of Native artifacts to the villages and a commitment to development of local repositories. (See the meeting notes in the attachments to this memo.) However, the villages in the project area are at different stages in project development. The Chenega Corporation has designed a 3,658 sf repository with an estimated construction cost of \$1.3 million and submitted a proposal to the Trustee Council (Project 96277). Action on this proposal has been deferred until a regional approach can be considered. The village council presidents for Eyak/Cordova, Tatitlek and Qutekcak/Seward have clearly stated their intention to develop local repositories, and have begun to secure interest in land and other sources of funding. The Community Involvement Facilitators from Nanwalek and Port Graham have voiced support for local repositories in their communities. The Valdez Native Tribe and Seldovia Native Association are considering their options.

Chugach Alaska Corporation has won a competitive bid for the rights to negotiate a lease with the City of Seward for use of the old Railway Building adjacent to the SeaLife Center with the intention of developing a major cultural center for the Chugach region. The City has offered this historic property for lease at a discount on condition the lessor renovate the building. The center would be a profit-making enterprise whose proceeds would support spirit camps and other cultural resource programs in the region. I understand that the villages within the region prefer return of artifacts to their communities and view the proposed cultural center in Seward as a complement to, rather than a substitute for, local repositories in each of the eight communities in the region.

Although discussions on this subject continue, I would like to propose a framework for moving from the voluminous data and recommendations of the final report to possible action by the Trustee Council. I am seeking your support for the general approach described below, not necessarily the details. If you believe the framework outlined below has merit, I propose presenting it to the Public Advisory Group as an aid in their deliberations about this issue. The Public Advisory Group is scheduled to discuss this issue again at their meeting on March 5 and I expect they will forward a recommendation to you about the ideas embodied in the final report. This framework has two parts that could be pursued concurrently:

1. Development of an **exhibit quality catalogue of artifacts** that would enable the Trustee Council to share with the broadest possible audience the cultural information embodied in spill-related artifacts. In their comments on the final report, the National Park Service suggested the idea of an exhibit quality catalogue, which "would give multiple village residents, agencies, scholars and general public a sense of the whole collection, what can be learned from the collection and acknowledge villagers' heritage resources and ties to place." A high quality publication with photographs of sample artifacts and interpretation

of their significance could take as long as a year to produce at a cost of up to \$100,000. If, after further consideration, you decide that an exhibit quality catalogue should be developed, I suggest that a proposal for such a product be developed for FY 98. This project would be especially important if the collections are to be divided among the various communities.

2. **An Invitation for Proposals for Community-based Archaeological Restoration Projects.** Although the communities have expressed a preference for Scenario One (eight local repositories), Scenario Six (a regional repository) offers some advantages. I recommend that the Trustee Council continue to explore the possibilities of both scenarios for at least another month before reaching a final decision.
 - a. **Scenario One**, described on pages 70-76 of the final report, consists of a "regional repository" organization with local repositories in each of eight communities in Prince William Sound and lower Cook Inlet. The village councils in these communities appear to prefer this option.
 - b. **Scenario Six**, described on pages 87-90 of the final report, consists of curation at one or two new regional repositories. Although this option does not have the unanimous support of the eight communities in the project area, there are opportunities for a self-sustaining regional repository that would benefit restoration efforts and cultural programs throughout the entire region.

For discussion purposes, I would like to suggest a few features of an invitation that could be tailored to the scenario the Trustee Council eventually selects.

1. **Types of projects.** Invite proposals for three types of projects:
 - a. Facilities that could serve as repositories for long-term storage of spill-related artifacts as well as space to display cultural exhibits. The final report's lower estimate for each of eight local repositories sized to house the EVOS collection is a structure 1,000 sf in size that would cost \$512,300 to construct and furnish. The final report estimates that a regional repository would range in size from 4,600 to 9,700 sf and cost \$1.3 to \$2.1 million to construct and furnish.
 - b. Local facilities that would serve primarily to display exhibits and would not provide long-term storage of artifacts. The final report's lower estimate for a local display facility is a structure 650 sf in size that would cost \$342,500 to construct and furnish.
 - c. Archaeological resource restoration programs, such as site stewardship programs. The final report indicates that these programs are of interest to the communities, but are a lower priority than facilities for funding by the Trustee Council because of a greater availability of alternative funding for programs.

2. ***Specify artifact collection to be transferred:*** The final report identifies 1,489 spill-related catalogue entries (artifacts and scientific samples) from Prince William Sound and lower Cook Inlet. If the proposal entails the "return" or "transfer" of artifacts to the village, the proposer should identify the specific collection of artifacts they wish to be returned to their community. This would trigger negotiations with agencies responsible for artifacts from these areas (USFS, NPS, ADNR) about such subjects as facility standards, access for scholarly research, and ownership of the artifacts. These issues can be contentious and their resolution varies significantly with the status of land from which the artifacts were recovered and the nature of the artifacts themselves. This step in the proposal process would also provide a vehicle for identifying and settling overlapping requests by different communities.
3. ***Amount of funding:*** If the Trustee Council invites proposals for local facilities in each community, the Council would specify the maximum potential amount of funding per community in order to 1) indicate that restoration is only part -- sometimes a small part -- of the purpose of these projects and 2) conserve funds for those villages whose plans may not be as advanced as others. Of course, the actual amount authorized for any project would be made by the Trustee Council after extensive review of the proposal. I have no recommendation on the amount that should be set aside. Three of the many options available include:
 - a. The final report contains a low estimate of \$342,500 for a *local display facility* and \$512,300 for a *local repository*, for a total of \$2.7 to \$4.1 million for the eight communities in the study area.
 - b. Another possibility is \$225,000 per community for a total of \$1.8 million, an amount comparable to the grant that was awarded for construction of the Alutiiq Repository and adjusted for inflation.
 - c. If a site stewardship program is proposed, apply limits similar to those for Project 97149, that is, support for a volunteer stewardship program for a maximum of three years at a cost not to exceed about \$16,000 per community program.
4. ***Timing:*** Allow up to three years for proposals to be developed and independently reviewed (FY 98-2000), after which the setaside funds would be reallocated to other restoration purposes. Some communities and their partners are at relatively early stages of project development and need time to develop proposals that will be in the best interest of the community. However, to give the Trustee Council a better idea of the current thinking of each community, the invitation could request a letter of intent to submit a proposal from those communities that are not ready to submit a fully developed proposal for FY 98.
5. ***Financial Responsibility:*** A major area of concern expressed by the Public Advisory Group and those with experience in museum administration is the difficulty in securing

funds to operate and maintain these kinds of facilities. Similar concerns about the SeaLife Center led to conditions for the release of Trustee Council funding for that project. The same stipulations regarding financial responsibility would be appropriate for archaeological facilities, that is, release of restoration funds would be subject to the following provisions:

- a. approval by the Executive Director of a detailed construction budget and a detailed operating plan that reflects a realistic cash flow for the successful construction and operation of the facility;
 - b. description of ownership of the facility and a commitment to provide for the operation and maintenance of the facility.
6. **TAPLA Funds.** The Chugach Alaska Corporation, Chenega Corporation, Port Graham Corporation and English Bay Corporation were awarded TAPLA funds to compensate them for "reasonable excavation and curation costs on archaeological sites that received physical impact from the discharges of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill." Proposals from any of these corporations, or with substantial participation from these corporations, should describe how these funds will be used to supplement or complement the proposal.

Attachments (3)

Attachment A

**Archaeological Resource Restoration Planning Project:
Public Advisory Group Teleconference
January 14, 1997 - 9:00 a.m.-noon**

Attendees:

Anchorage

Molly McCammon, EVOS, Executive Director
Doug Mutter, DOI, Federal Designated Officer
Veronica Christman, ADNR
Ken Holbrook, USFS
Martha Vlasoff, Community Involvement Coordinator
Bud Rice, NPS
Dr. Lora Johnson
Charles Totemoff, PAG
Vern McCorkle, PAG- Chair
Chris Beck, PAG
Sheri Buretta, PAG

Juneau

Traci Cramer, EVOS
Jim King, PAG
Charles Meacham, PAG
Rupert Andrews, PAG
Dave Gibbons, USFS

Kodiak

Brenda Schwantes, PAG
Amy Steffian, Alutiiq Museum

Cordova

Torie Baker, PAG

Valdez

Dave Cobb, PAG

The *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council Public Advisory Group Archaeological Resource briefing teleconference began with a summary of the civil settlement funds by Molly McCammon, Executive Director. There is nothing to prohibit the establishment of other repositories.

Dr. Lora Johnson, project manager of the *Comprehensive Community Plan for the Restoration of Archaeological Resources in Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet* presented an overview of the report. The main goal of the project is to bring together three primary views:

1. The EVOS recovery objectives and strategy for archaeological resources.
2. Local communities perspectives for restoration.
3. Overall cultural resources protection.

The project deals with 1,500 artifacts from Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet. Dr. Johnson recommends approximately 200-400 cubic feet to store the artifacts. If documents and photos are included, the higher figure should be used. Approximately 40 organizations and communities were consulted. There are existing collections in Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau. Dr. Johnson distributed a list of 8 Scenarios outlined in the report (Handout 1).

Chugach Corporation prefers Scenarios 1 and 2. The main preference is for Scenario 1, a Regional Repository Organization to oversee and manage local repositories. If Scenarios 1 or 2 were selected by the Trustees, the total cost would be approximately \$4M. If the communities had existing structures that could be renovated the cost would be less.

Following are questions raised by the briefing participants:

Molly McCammon: Describe the artifacts and explain why Cordova, Eyak and Tatitlek would have concerns since most of the artifacts were found on the western side of Prince William Sound?

Dr. Johnson: Most of the 1,500 catalogue entries are lithics (slate, greenstone, ulus, azes), primarily stone artifacts. A small percentage are scientific samples. The stone artifacts do not require the climate control needed for bone, wood and peat. Kodiak's artifacts consist mainly of bone and ivory, items that need climate control. It will be necessary to curate the items site by site. One of the largest artifact-producing sites is on Knight Island, that may have ties to Tatitlek as well as Chenega.

Curation: Is the safe storage of artifacts that will preserve the artifact into the future and provide access to both the public and researchers that are interested in studying them. This might include public displays and educational programs. Curatorial services start with preserving the artifacts and providing public access to the artifacts, whether it is in the local communities, Natives, or the scientific community. It includes other services also.

Torie Baker: What percent of the collection is regional and what is the stewardship zone?

Dr. Johnson: Seventy percent or 2/3 of the artifact collections are regional (Chugach) and 30 percent are of individual village concern. Most of the EVOS impacts in the region were to Western Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula.

Charles Meacham: Would 200 cubic feet accommodate the artifacts?

Dr. Johnson: The estimate is for 200-400 cubic feet, but 400 is preferred to accommodate documents and photographs as well as the artifacts.

Charles Meacham: In the list of artifacts where animal species are indicated, are these parts of animals or whole animals.

Dr. Johnson: Parts.

Charles Meacham: How many of the 1,489 artifacts are display quality.

Dr. Johnson: Not many, but they could be combined with other items to develop dioramas. The number of display items is less important than the potential educational benefit from them as a whole.

Dave Gibbons: Is there more of a connection between some of the collections and villages than with Chugach Region?

Dr. Johnson: Yes, but the Knight Island collection may be of regional interest because of its connections to Tatitlek and Chenega.

Jim King: What is the best criteria for storing artifacts and what are the needs for scholarship?

Dr. Johnson: See criteria 6 in the report: public use and enjoyment of material. The communities want to increase their access to the materials.

Dave Gibbons: What is the overall vision of the Trustee Council for cultural resources?

Molly McCammon and Dr. Johnson: Archaeological repositories are only a part of the overall vision to restore injured cultural resources.

Brenda Schwantes: Funding is a big issue. \$200,000 per year is needed to run the Alutiiq Museum in Kodiak. \$20,000-\$50,000 comes from the regional corporations to keep this museum going. Curators need degrees, and the facilities need to be accredited before the artifacts can be turned over to them. This could be difficult in villages. The Kodiak repository cost \$1.5 million and there is cost sharing with others in the building.

Dr. Johnson: The Regional Repository Organization would supply the degrees and technical support. Estimates for maintenance costs are given in the appendices. Each community would be responsible for its own facility maintenance costs.

Amy Steffian: If you added Native control to a museum, see Scenario 5 (use of local museums). It is more cost effective.

Dr. Johnson: The communities need their own repositories, not only for the EVOS materials, but also for future artifact finds. Public viewing and handling helps to educate and stop vandalism. There is a lot of material in each village that could be combined with the EVOS material to develop educational displays.

Dave Cobb: Valdez does have facilities that can be expanded or renovated. Who do the artifacts belong to?

Dr. Johnson and Molly McCammon: All the artifacts from public lands belong to the public. Most of the artifacts came from USFS, NPS and ADNRL lands, but Natives also claim ownership of all the artifacts. (Chuck Totemoff noted that Chenega has lots of confidential sites on their lands, and they are concerned about discovery and vandalism after the land sale.)

Martha Vlasoff: The Tatitlek Museum was started in 1984. It stimulated a cultural revitalization in the village. This supplies a personal and community value that is different than the research value. There are spiritual, cultural ties and values that go beyond ownership and scholarship.

Sheri Buretta: She was raised in Anchorage, but is descended from the Tatitlek people. The Tatitlek Museum sparked an interest in her cultural identity.

Molly McCammon: Are there a couple of areas in the Chugach region that would serve as a repository hub, like Kodiak does for its island communities? What about Anchorage as a regional hub, such as the future Anchorage Native Heritage Center?

Dr. Johnson: It has been considered by the Chugach Heritage Foundation, Chugach Alaska Corporation and Chugachmuit. There is space in Anchorage that could be converted to a repository and each has office space available.

Bud Rice: The plan was reviewed by several people from NPS. The parties came up with three different recommendations. All the parties included a traveling exhibit or loan program as part of the solution. The cultural resource specialists also recommended an exhibit quality catalogue be created by each community and the central repository. The NPS recommendations were for Scenarios 1 and 8, 5 and 8, and 7 and 8. Can a combination of the scenarios be used and could an exhibit quality catalogue be added to the scenarios?

Dr. Johnson: A combination of the scenarios could be adopted, but the priority is a repository for the artifacts, not a catalogue or loan program. The plan is to get the artifacts back into the communities. There is concern that funds would be diverted from repositories to an exhibit quality catalogue.

Martha Vlasoff: Appreciates the effort and patience that Veronica and Lora have exhibited while developing this project.

Vern McCorkle: Can the artifacts come out of a climate control environment for a 3-month display to the public?

Dr. Johnson: It is possible if there are exhibit cases for the scientific samples. There is less concern for climate control with the stone artifacts.

Vern McCorkle: Four hundred cubic feet is 10 feet by 10 feet by 4 feet, that is not a very large volume. Curatorial, cultural and scholarly services need to be addressed. How do we convince DOJ that our expenditure is reasonable?

Molly McCammon: Are the controlling agencies, USFS, NPS, and ADNR willing to let the artifacts go to a suitable repository?

Bud Rice: I believe NPS is willing to release artifacts if the repository meets CFR regulations. USFS and ADNR also stated they would release the artifacts.

Veronica Christman: The project needs to have an educational/restoration benefit. What is the future payoff? We need to nail down the benefit to restoration.

Martha Vlasoff: We need to make the tie to cultural resource protection through education.

Veronica Christman: The next steps are:

1. There will be an Archaeological Restoration Planning Workshop with the Public Advisory Group and Community Involvement Facilitators on Wednesday, January 22 at the Restoration Office from 8:30 a.m to 3:00 p.m.
2. Public meetings are being held in the communities in late January and early February to present the issue and get their comments.
3. If the Trustee Council agrees, an RFP will be issued in early March with an early May due date. The goal is to beat the summer season.

Molly McCammon: The PAG can play a key role in identifying a strategy for success.

Vern McCorkle: It is important not to lead the communities to false expectations.

Chris Beck: How do we address critical mass for a repository with 1,500 artifacts that would occupy 400 cubic feet in 7 or 8 communities? That would compute to 50 cubic feet per community. I am excited by the Regional Repository Organization idea. Who is that group,

how are they funded, and what do they do?

Vern McCorkle: Years ago in the Pribilof Islands three artifacts were displayed in the Chamber of Commerce. The people in the community recognized the impact it had on visitors and the community and they began to contribute additional items. Now there is a museum on the Pribilofs with hundreds of artifacts. People will contribute once a start is made.

Molly McCammon: TAPLA funds are available to Nanwalek, Port Graham, Chenega, and Chugach Alaska Corporation. These funds could also be used to support community archaeological facilities. The next Trustee Council meeting is scheduled for mid-February. We would like a tentative decision on the RFP then and put out the RFP in early March. A successful project can be put forth with enough forethought.

Attachment B

**Archaeological Resource Restoration Planning Project:
Joint Meeting - Public Advisory Group and Community Involvement Facilitators
January 22, 1997 - 8:30 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.**

Attendees:

EVRO Staff

Molly McCammon
Veronica Christman
Traci Cramer

Community Facilitators

Sandra Aleck (for Virginia Aleck, Chignik Lake)
Mollie Burton, Quetcak Native Tribe, Seward
Carl Calugan, Valdez Native Tribe
Bob Henrichs, Native Village of Eyak
Donald Kompkoff, Chenega IRA
Lillian Elvsas, Seldovia Village Tribe
Gary Kompkoff, Tatitlek Village IRA Council
Lydia Robart, Port Graham Corp

PAG

Vern McCorkle
Torie Baker
Pamela Brodie
Jim King
Sheri Buretta
Chuck Meacham
Chuck Totemoff
Brenda Schwantes
Chip Dennerlein

Museum Representatives

Betsy Webb, Pratt Museum
Cathy Sherman, Cordova Museum
Joe Leahy, Valdez Museum & Historical Archive
Rick Knecht, Dutch Harbor (via teleconference)
Craig Gerlach, UAF Museum

Other Participants

Dr. Lora Johnson, project manager, Chugachmuit

Doug Reger, ADNR
Carl Hild, Rural CAP/TEK Advisory Group
Jim Huettl, USKH, Inc.
Jim Stevens, USKH, Inc.
Wright Alcorn, USKH, Inc.
John Foss, USFS
Dave Gibbons, USFS
Sam Fortier, Fortier & Mikko, PC
Roy Agloinga, Alaska Native Heritage Center
Alice Crow, Alaska Native Heritage Center
Glenn Ujioka, Native Village of Eyak Council
Monica Riedel, Harbor Seal Commission

Molly McCammon: Gave a brief overview of how the project started years earlier. It was originally proposed by Doug Reger, ADNR. Artifacts are considered a natural resource. They are limited by terms of the settlement and state and federal laws. \$1.5 million was funded for the Alutiiq Museum. It included site monitoring and site stewardship programs.

The project outlined in the Comprehensive Plan looks at PWS and LCI. It is hoped that at this meeting with the PAG and CIF along with the EVRO staff we can come to a consensus and develop a solution to go to the Trustee Council with.

Martha Vlasoff: The artifacts have a different meaning to villages and communities. Lydia Robart has taught at different villages and helped them organize their own dance groups. Through this effort she has seen a revitalization of cultural awareness.

Dr. Lora Johnson: Walked through the Comprehensive Plan. The options are aimed at restoring the archaeological resources to communities. This document builds on Doug Reger's idea. It is a continuation of the 1995 report by Doug Reger and Judy Bittner to develop a protection/restoration plan. It looks specifically at communities in PWS and LCI.

The communities view artifacts as a cultural resource. We see them as archaeological sites and artifacts. The sites were impacted in 1989-1990 during the cleanup. There are approximately 1500 catalogue items, a small percentage are scientific samples, the majority are stone, greenstone, and slate. Chapter 4 in part I lists the participating organizations and communities. The EVOS project must meet state and federal guideline and Code of Federal Regulations for potential museums. The 9 Options developed are listed on Handout 2. Handout 1 identifies 8 Scenarios.

Pamela Brodie: Wanted to know if there were any human remains and who has ownership of the artifacts? The Trustee Council has authority to release funds, but what about ownership.

How much would it cost to return them? They should be put back where they came from. Wouldn't display cases be less expensive than a new or renovated building?

Dr. Johnson: There are no human remains in the collection. The Native communities, USFS, NPS all claim ownership. Public artifacts are managed by state and federal agencies. Points out Scenario 1. Artifacts can not be returned to the beaches. In part II, page 3 estimated costs are given for Scenario 1, it is the most practical option. It would be less expensive to build than renovate. With a new repository you can build it to regulation, opposed to bringing something less than sufficient up to regulation.

Martha Vlasoff: The Alutiiq Museum in Kodiak has other offices in their facility. This helps with operation costs.

Craig Gerlach: Scenario 1 is based on the existing collection, is there any plan for future collections?

Dr. Johnson: Yes, but the Plan focuses primarily on the EVOS collection.

Craig Gerlach: Do you want a museum with a repository function? Do you want a cultural center? Do you want an educational center? What type of facility do you want? Create a mission statement to reflect what you want. UAF has a tri-part type mission statement: teaching, research and public service. Because we are a part of UAF, we differ a little from other regional facilities. Conceptionally and every other way we are supportive of regional repository centers. We have returned a number of artifacts to local areas. Upside and downside of the costs. The least of the problem is building a building. We are engaged in an expansion now, we are getting \$20 million to build a building. That doesn't come close to the daily curatorial costs or maintaining these collections. UAF is under staffed, under funded. The state provides 40 percent of what it costs for UAF to operate. There are problems they deal with as a repository that there are no resources for. UAF has the mission to serve the state through public education and through teaching. They also serve as the ad hoc repository. We have been the only repository in the state, but that is not true anymore. All the collections from the state have come to that museum in Fairbanks. There is no more space. UAF encourages regional facilities for a variety of reasons. UAF is a natural history museum, with an accredited repository function. UAF has earth science, mammology, ornithology, botany, art history, as well as anthropology. That creates a different set of problems in terms of costs and management. Speaking specifically to the anthropologic collections, the Alutiiq Museum is similar to UAF. All the Kodiak materials have been returned to Kodiak.

In the early 1930s, Otto Geist and others worked actively on behalf of UAF in Saint Lawrence and the Bering Straits areas to collect materials. Those materials have been in the museum for 50 years, many are still packed. Many of them are stabilized in the collections area. The human remains that were collected have all been repatriated to Saint Lawrence, 368 human skeletal remains have been returned and reburied. At the request of the people from Saint Lawrence, the

Bering Straits Foundation, and the Elders from Gambell and Savoonga we maintain in trust the associated funerary objects. Those objects belong to the people of Gambell and Savoonga. UAF museum assumes legal and professional liability and care for that material until the communities request the return of it. There are a host of clauses built into the trust agreements. They basically it prevent access to this material unless they receive permission from the local people. UAF promises to maintain those associated funerary objects. The materials fall under NAGRA. They are materials that could or should be repatriated, but at their request they remain in Fairbanks.

There are approximately 900 skeletal remains at the museum and all this material has been reported as per NAGRA deadlines. UAF is working constantly with the villages across the state to determine cultural affiliation and to determine how and under what conditions the material will be returned.

UAF has cooperative agreements with BLM, USFWS, and NPS. UAF does not own the collections, they are federal collections. UAF is positioned between the Native communities and the agencies. BLM has claimed a number of collections that are pre-statehood. Even though it is not worked out in the courts, in practice it is being played out. BLM is dealing directly with Native entities, corporations, village councils with UAF facilitating where they can to find out what local people want and to mediate.

Minimum standards to function as a federally recognized repository. These are problems of what happens when collections come into the museum, what you do with the collection as a curator or collections manager. These are basic steps that must be taken to unpack a collection and transfer it into storage so it is in a stabilized condition. A professional staff is required to do this. Accessioning, labeling, cataloguing, etc. is required. The ability to do that is required. There must be complete and accurate collection records and all the associated documentation that comes with a collection has to be treated in the same way as the archaeological materials. UAF is able to that in some cases and in others they are not. Typically collections that are 40 to 50 years old, such as notes from Geist and earlier explorers that worked in the area, those materials go to the Rasmussen Library, where they are physically able to maintain those associated documents. The collection documents are as important as the collections in a lot of ways, they establish all the context.

Many of these collections were made over a period of 10 or 15 years. This is material at UAF Museum, University of Pennsylvania, Brown and Smithsonian. There is currently material scattered all over Alaska and US. A part of our efforts the last few years is finding out where all the materials are. The value of a collection is having it all together. That is in part the value of having a regional center, is having everything in one place.

You need to be able to keep the collection in a physically secure place with laboratory, study and exhibition areas. UAF has collection study areas, collections preparation areas. The range where the material is actually stored. UAF is technically qualified to maintain temperature and

humidity control. Sometimes it works, sometimes not because there are problems with the physical plan. The communities would probably have the same problems.

The staffing issue, who is responsible for managing and preserving the collection, the so called museum professional. That is a matter of training. The kind of training that is required, depends on the mission of the museum, it depends on the facility of the museum. They are fortunate to have people at UAF with considerable training in museum study, considerable training in stabilization, but they are not conservators. Hopefully the state conservator can function in a way that can serve the interest of everybody, us as well as, the other centers.

We maintain a several million dollar insurance policy. A few years ago there was a theft, a tremendous amount of material from Saint Lawrence Island was stolen. The problem with a several million dollar insurance policy, is there is a \$200,000 deductible. Last week there was an air pipe leak, it soaked six ranges. There is no money to fix those problems. These are some of the things you may also have to deal with, with regional issues.

Provide access to collections. There are new policies established in the last two or three years that deal with who is allowed access to collections. If the collections are from federally controlled lands, it is that federal agency who has to give permission for access. If they are from Native controlled lands, UAF defers to the Native group in question to make the decision as to whether or not someone will be allowed to study the collection. Except for the collections that the museum technically owns, we seek permission from outside. We try to work collaboratively with local groups to establish a protocol for research.

Most archaeology collections consist of materials that are not suitable for display. If you are in the business of a cultural center or educational facility, do you want all these large archaeological collections (in some cases several thousand artifacts, such as fire cracked rock, broken bone). That requires a different set of mandates, with respect to maintaining these collections. Along those lines UAF has set up loan agreements with villages. Again this relates to the trust, UAF keeps the material in trust for them and then loan materials. Loan is very loosely defined. UAF provides that material to them to be used in whatever way they choose. Some villages have chosen to display materials in the schools, others have chosen to set up cases with temperature and humidity control. That is one type of loan UAF engages in, it means UAF still assumes all the liability for the material, but the villages have access to it. It is one way UAF is working to facilitate return of the materials to the village.

Training. The museum studies program was started at UAF in 1989. It lasted for a year or two and then petered out for a lot of universities for a lot of bureaucratic and political reasons. It was salvaged and developed again by two individuals. Now UAF is participating with them to try to create a venue for training.

Chuck Meacham: Have you personally viewed the EVOS artifacts? Of the EVOS collection what percentage are displayable?

Craig Gerlach: From what we have in the museum, it is not the kind of material I would choose to reflect the cultural heritage of the Chugach region. It is ground slate, broken stone, flaking debris, isolated pieces that are out of context in the sense that they are not reflective of a larger archaeological site. I would not select that material to put in an exhibit about the Chugach region. In the trust agreement it was specifically stated that UAF would not take materials related to NAGRA, objects that are sacred or objects that are patrimony. What an archaeologist interprets as a sacred object is not always what an Elder would interpret as a sacred object. The Elders have to talk about what is sacred and what is not. Looking at the piece it is not immediately clear.

Chuck Meacham: The list appears to contain about 15 to 20 percent of items that are recognizable as artifacts.

Craig Gerlach: Fifteen to 20 percent or less.

Veronica Christman: Were Kodiak artifacts from the EVOS collection returned to Kodiak?

Craig Gerlach: From EVOS collection no, but other Kodiak collections are there. There are Kodiak materials that were collected during the oil spill that are still in the UAF Museum. The large collections that were excavated by Rick and others were returned to Kodiak 2 or 3 years ago.

Veronica Christman: In terms of returning EVOS artifacts, that would fall into . . . renegotiating the trust agreement.

Craig Gerlach: That would fall under the Exxon Trust Agreement. At this point there is not much we can say about that. It is with Exxon, the agencies and the museums.

Monica Riedel: What percentage of the Exxon damage artifacts is slated to go to the Alutiiq Museum in Kodiak?

Rick Knecht: None. Kodiak doesn't have any of the artifacts picked up by Exxon or other agencies during the actual spill. The oil spill artifacts weren't high on their list of priorities, because they are mostly beach pickups, water worn, and don't have much good context. They look a lot like the artifacts that just about everyone on the island has in a shoe box somewhere in their house. This is not to say they are without value, it is just compared to the information content of the other artifacts, we already had a collection of 50,000 pieces. It would be nice to someday get those back. But the valuable stuff produced by the oil spill archaeology is the documentation. All the site research that was done, all the surveys, and especially the video tapes. The geologists shot video tapes of all shoreline in the oil spill area from a helicopter. They were looking for oil, but those tapes are also useful for determining erosion problems as well as site locations. We have an aerial survey that is keyed into QUAGY. Unfortunately that

is locked up because of the ongoing litigation. In terms of the actual artifacts, they are not very useful.

Monica Riedel: Some of the artifacts are in Denmark.

Craig Gerlach: They are scattered all around. He brought a list of what they have at the UAF Museum for oil spill as well as other artifacts from Alaska.

Pam Brodie: So, a small percentage is displayable or are something that would be of interest only to an archaeologists. Are the communities aware of what exactly would be coming back?

Martha Vlasoff: There are different perspectives for the same article. They are aware of what it is. They all have copies of the *Comprehensive Plan*. They have reviewed it and are aware of what we are talking about.

Craig Gerlach: The Elders of the communities should preview the items, identify them. Decide what they want back. A large percentage is unwanted, they are materials that are not immediately useful to them. There is a small percentage that can be used in various ways, for display and other purposes. UAF guarantees to hold the material in trust, but have no ownership. The ownership is with the village.

Sam Fortier, representing Port Graham: Is concerned about artifacts picked up during the spill, the communities knew they were there and left them. Part of their cultural teaching is to leave the materials there. Now it is at UAF and their position is that it should not be there. It should be back in the community. There is a cultural division of what we think is cool at a museum and what the Port Graham folks think should be brought back home.

Craig Gerlach: There's an administrative rub, while UAF is willing to negotiate directly with the Elders. There are these agencies that retain ownership over this, that ultimately make the decisions for better or worse, right or wrong. It puts UAF in a bind constantly with repatriation. BLM may helping to facilitate in some cases UAF is involved with at the moment. Has seen twice an Elder picks up an artifact and says "this was made by my Grandmother," this is a legitimate claim. UAF wants the Elders to identify personal, family ties to artifacts, they want to work with the villages to develop a method of returning them to the villages. UAF is continuing to work out a way that when and if the villagers want artifacts returned, they can and will be returned. At the same time provide the mechanism or venue for UAF to be responsible for the big stuff if that is their desire. All this hinges on who owns the lands.

Veronica Christman: Rick Knecht, former director for the Alutiiq Museum is on line to discuss the development and process they followed to get the museum up and going.

Rick Knecht (teleconference from Dutch Harbor): He is in Unalaska, museum project director for the City of Unalaska, developing a museum along the lines of the Alutiiq Museum in Kodiak.

Approximately the same size, same sort of regional function the Alutiiq Museum. In the beginning, working with the Village of Karluk and Kodiak Native Association, it was realized that the people needed, wanted more access to products of their own culture. They needed to participate more in the research, planning, and getting in some of the goals of this research. In 1984 KANA began sponsoring all or part of yearly archaeological projects. They have continued every year since 1983. It became clear to everyone that the artifacts were not just scientifically important, but were linked to people's sense of identity and heritage. That was crucial to everyone's well-being in the villages.

In 1987, living in Kodiak administering their cultural heritage programs, there was a museum that had been in the planning stages for approximately 20 years. The reason nations around the world invest in museums is that they are crucial to people's sense of cohesion, continuity, and other intangibles that fuse people together as a culture. In 1989 when the oil spill happened, the need to protect some of these sites that were undergoing damage by a combination of natural and human forces became even greater. Suddenly there were all these people coming in contact with these archaeological sites. While working on Kodiak, we realized there was no protection of archaeological sites on Native corporation land. There are federal and state laws protecting sites on publicly owned land, but Native owned land is private property and the only protection for those sites was what the land owner could provide. In many cases people hadn't realized that, they thought there was some sort of automatic agency protection of those sites. But there really isn't.

In the wake of the oil spill, a proposal was submitted. Believes they were the only non-agency funded that first year. Asked for and received \$1.5 million to build a facility, repository to hold artifacts. The oil spill artifacts were not very high priority, but the priority and the way Kodiak phrased it was they really needed the facility to effectively protect all the sites that were endangered because of the spill and cleanup activities. Endangered through vandalism, coverings being removed, information was inadvertently leaked out regarding the locations of some of the sites. By having a local facility, Kodiak was able to address it more effectively on everybody's land, not just Native lands, but state and federal land as well. All the agencies are hopelessly outnumbered when it comes to protecting sites. There are a lot of them, they are in remote locations. No one has the resources to effectively handle that. Doing it locally, you receive a lot more bang for the buck. In Karluk at a site on the beach, we were able to go there, take 20 people, spend 45 days and rescue 5,000 artifacts, artwork, baskets, etc. All for under \$10,000. An agency cannot even plan an activity like that for less than \$10,000. We were able to do it, because we had local expertise, a pool of trained and interested people and there were communities that wanted to take an active role in becoming stewards of their own heritage.

The museum is approximately 6,000 square feet, 1/3 is storage area, 1/3 lab space, a couple of small offices, a dark room, and about 1/3 display area. There is a staff of four. We heard over and over in the planning stage that it was a lot easier to build the facility than it will be to keep it open. The operations budget had to be raised. The Trustee Council was not going to fund operations, just bricks and mortar. Bricks and mortar grants are almost impossible to get. Given

the opportunity to get one, take it. The operations are just as important as the roof of the building, you have to have that in place and commitments made for operations before you go ahead with the facility. Otherwise you are doomed.

The first year operation expenses were \$300,000, almost \$1,000 per day. That was also supported by the Alutiiq Heritage Foundation, a non-profit that was formed out of the village and regional non-profit corporations. Each village corporation gave \$50,000. The regional corporation gave \$100,000. The timing of the museum coincided with some cash flow into these corporations with some of the habitat sales which also came from the Trustee Council. There had to be cash on hand to support that or Kodiak would have been out of luck. Since that time, the museum has become a little more independent. There are other sources of funds for museums. There are some grants available, gift store, memberships, contract that can be done. Now each corporation gives \$20,000 a year. There has to be that core of the operation funds there to do it.

The heart of the museum is the programs, the interaction of people and artifacts, it is extracting the information content, both scientifically and through access with the Native communities through the Elders. No one has a monopoly on this knowledge. The academics have a way of knowing and discovering things which is valuable and the Elders in their community have a way storing and discovering things about them. Between the two of them we come close to the truth, maximize the information. That is where the real value for these artifacts come from. In their new context within the communities. In Karluk we had art work coming out of the ground that became models for modern artists, for current traditional artists in wood and ivory carvings. The objects were not just dead objects in a cave, but they had a new context within the living community.

The mission of the Alutiiq Museum is to preserve and share the traditional culture of the Alutiiq people and the artifacts are a big part of that. They are not all of it. It also includes the language, traditional skills, ways of knowing and world use that are all connected to that. It is difficult to put artifacts in a display and have it go on by itself. The displays need a context to the communities, the people. A challenge Kodiak faced was people needed access to the artifacts. There was a challenge is getting it out to the villages. Kodiak decided finally on rotating displays, with a main repository, then rotating displays. In the communities where they had their own little displays of 200-300 pieces, once you've seen them, that is it. People wouldn't go back. To keep the programs fresh and people interested and involved a rotating display seemed the way to go. The artifacts were rotated at least yearly, someone would come down and interpret the items with the school children. There would be a way for collections that came in (whether returned collections, pieces that were found from erosion) to be collected without burdening the community. All the communities need to access to products of their own cultures, they need to be rooted in their heritage. How do you do that? It must be balanced with the economic caring capacity of the community.

In Unalaska they have never had a museum because they are pretty remote and small. There are only 4,000 people. It is economically hard to support a repository. In the villages it will be that

much tougher, because size of the facility is irrelevant to the budget. No matter what the square footage is, whether 2,000-8,000 square foot, it costs approximately the same to keep it going. Due to the personnel, climate control, security needed for the artifacts. In the Alutiiq Museum, a big expense was the climate control units that costs approximately \$15,000-\$18,000 in electricity to keep those going. That maintains the humidity at 50 percent just in the collections room and display area. You need to have a way to keep it going. You don't want to get a collection out there and then have it fall into unuse because you don't have the funds to continue.

Supports small museums and repositories and maximizing to the extent possible the access that people have in the communities to the products of their own cultures. It is essential to their survival. Although we are forced to address the oil spill artifacts and link it to spill damage that is tangible, there is a lot of intangibles that people intuitively know are out there that can be addressed by having this sort of access to traditional culture.

Monica Riedel: There is a need to return the artifacts to the villages from a cultural standpoint. A huge amount of settlement money has gone to buying habitat. It doesn't really look toward the revitalization and the rebuilding of the sense of well-being to the villagers that were impacted by the spill. In terms of the whole picture, the archaeological repositories and a way to rebuild the cultural sense of well-being is a good avenue to be considering right now. If the Trustees want to leave a legacy, this is a step in the right direction. The intangibles that accompany building a repository far out weigh a lot of the other things that are happening with the funding from the spill. The intangibles that really do effect our way of life, traditional value and sense of cultural well-being.

Mollie Burton: How long did it take for the museum to be realized?

Rick Knecht: Three to four years from idea to actual check in hand. At first the agencies viewed the money as a cash cow. The first couple of times around, it was rejected. One of the reasons was political. There was a tremendous amount of support from both the non-Native and Native communities, as well as the Native Corporations. The Alutiiq Museum was the first non-agency project. It had to go through the DOJ to make sure all the links were in place to link the area to the oil spill. It has exceeded all expectations in terms of the protection it has offered archaeological resources in the Kodiak area as well as around the state in terms of being a successful model to look at and helping to train others. It is a \$1.5 million well spent.

Chuck Totemoff: It is a logical use of funds. The purpose is to protect, restore archaeological resources. Some of the resources are still unknown to state and federal agencies and the general public. This is a way to integrate the local knowledge and through the process get protection. This is a legacy that the Trustee Council can give back to us.

Rick Knecht: Once a year go to the corporations with a budget. Those paying the bills should have a say in what goes on. The board is Native. Four employees have Masters degrees or better. Most resources are still undiscovered, there is a need for repositories.

Alice Crow: The Alaska Native Heritage Center will be a cultural, education facility in Anchorage, to share Alaska Native culture from all the indigenous people throughout the state. The human element is important here at least among the Native people. The objects are important also, but not because what they are, but where we are at. The center is not a repository or museum, but a place to come together as Native people, as Alaskans and with the visitors who come to learn about Alaska Native people. Where we have been, which these objects show. Where we are now and where we are going. There is no gathering place in Anchorage Alaska Native people. The center will have a strong educational component, because we believe teaching non-Native people about us and transmitting our cultural knowledge to our children and people who may not have grown up in a small communities and the communities of their parents origin. This would be accomplished not through objects, but using objects as a back drop as the interaction people would have with each other. It is important, it is how we have always done it, it is what works and that is what is breaking down. A lot of people here and a lot of the discussion that, for Native people what these objects represent is our ties to our land, our tie to who we are, and the importance sharing that with people who may not know anything about us and whose decisions affect us. Just like the fate of the Exxon oil spill. We are interested in the education, in the K-12 system, because that is something that is in dire need of help. Certainly objects have a part of that as well as the University system. One thing we find is that where there is a strong academy it is meaningless to us if it is not helping our communities. If that knowledge, research and the objects are not applied to the Alaskan communities that they come from.

Why should the Elders have to come in to justify why they want to keep artifacts. There is a cultural difference, we come from different world views. We come from different ways of seeing things, some things that may not be important to one group may be very important to another.

This is an opportunity for us to appreciate and understand who we are, and how we see the world as Alaskan people and as world citizens. The center is not a repository, we are not collectors, we are not going to study objects. We want to take the best of our story, told our way, from our perspective and share it with our children and others. The objects being discussed have a relevance to that, but the human element is most important to us. We will have a resource library, because part of it is that we recognize there are things about us that are scattered around the world. They are not doing us any good, it is something we will be working on. Telecommunications will also be connected with the center and might need to be kept in consideration. Through digital imaging, we could see artifacts that are kept in other places.

Take a look at several aspects: How involved are Native people in the government, in the decisions that are made? How involved are they in terms of access, how involved in looking at what is being done in the name of Native people or about Native things by institutions that are so far away, we may never be impacted by them? How do those objects fit into our interest in preserving our language, our culture? Those are all questions we are attempting to answer in some way, as part of a larger renaissance of our place as indigenous people in Alaska. We

probably cannot afford to have a lot of different places in every different community. This project is trying to point out that something, somewhere is better than nothing, nowhere. It doesn't mean we give up what we want, it is something that can be discussed through out involvement, through our leadership, through our vision, through talking about what is important to us. It is not the objects or whether it is slate or washed up on the shore that matters. Washed up on the shore is better than nothing to a lot of people who are trying to find their way in the world. It has really changed. The Heritage Center will be a place to help broaden the understanding. Where people with different expertise and different ways of looking as the world might be able to come together and make Alaska a better community.

Traveling exhibits would be good to bring our culture up to the present in the minds of general public. Changing exhibits will be a good way to rejuvenate the people. We are looking to telecommunications to help us reach outside of the facility to those that can not get in to town.

The center is expected to open in 1998 and open to tourist traffic in 1999. Artifacts for the center are donations from the communities, private individuals and regional corporations.

Sheri Buretta: It is an excellent opportunity to come together. Dr. Johnson has also been working with the communities to make sure they can fulfill their obligations. Vern McCorkle mentioned at the last work session, a small community he was in, they started with just 3 artifacts and from that grew an interest from the community and more artifacts. Now they have a something more than 3 little pieces. If the Council has the opportunity to plant this seed in the communities and start this effort, they really need to take advantage of it.

Veronica Christman: We will make sure there is Native involvement in the decision process of the Trustee Council. We are doing our best. I am open to any suggestions you may have. The model we have followed, are the two groups we work most closely with. They represent various public groups. One is the Community Involvement Facilitators and the other is the Public Advisory Group. Next we will be going to the villages with Martha Vlasoff and Dr. Lora Johnson to meet with each of the councils to find out more about their individual ideas. The next step is briefing the Trustee Council, for them to make a decision as to what kind of an invitation/ proposal to submit, how to structure that. If you have any further ideas about how to better involve the Native community in that decision, it would help. We can have Native representation on the group that evaluates each proposal.

Jim King: Impressed with what he has heard. This is our culture too. Not as closely connected, but it is a part of all of us.

Aaron Crowl: Arctic Studies Center, opened in April 1994. It is a branch office of the National Museum of Natural History in Washington, DC. Our office is hoping to assist the cultural centers in the area of training. They are interested in facilitating ways that the Smithsonian very large collections from Alaska, mostly from the 19th century up through the 1920s and 30s can return to Alaska, but also be an important resources for learning and developing collaborative

exhibits and opportunities for student internships. They are building these programs now and continuing to conduct archaeological research. They have been able to provide opportunities for students from the Native communities to go out on projects and learn and participate in the discovery process. Following a successful model that was developed in Kodiak and elsewhere around the state.

Arctic Studies Center is not directly associated with the restoration process or the repatriation process. The Smithsonian has its own repatriation office, staff of 15 at the Museum of Natural History. However, their efforts can augment and in some ways parallel the process of objects coming back to the state, which is going on through them. They also have a strong and growing partnership with the National Museum of the American Indian. They are now represented on the steering committee along with Alaska Native representatives, Rosita Worl, Gordon Pullar, Miranda Wright, and John Archarak. Looking forward to working with NMAI to help them conduct their outreach programs in Alaska. We are discussing with them now that some of their collections might also come back to the state to be held at the Anchorage Museum's storage facilities. This would be a study collection for traveling exhibits and other opportunities I have mentioned in the way of education.

Education and museum training initiatives. The UAF Museum program over the last three years there have been 120 students from 16 Alaskan communities, that have joined in six different courses. Three are taught by audio conference. It provides an introduction to museums as institutions, their history, the problems and challenges to producing exhibitions and caring for collections. There has been some very interesting student travel programs not only in Alaska, but also in the states. Because it is available on audio conference, it is an opportunity to do projects wherever the student is. Due to the increased interest in starting cultural centers, there is always something going on in the community that can be accessed. Through grants and scholarships, the students are sent to Washington, DC, where they can work with actual collections. This is a valuable interchange of perspectives and ideas. One of the aspects of working with collections and objects is the experience of recreating the objects. These recreated objects can then be put in another exhibit in another area.

Would like to consult with those people interested in cultural centers to see what should be brought north. Is in the process of putting together major foundation proposals make it possible to bring several hundred objects north. Selecting what needs to be brought is a consultation process. What is most important? What will most useful to contemporary people, artists? There are specific museum training workshops available in partnership. All the programs involve partnerships.

Participating in programs that are offered through the Smithsonian, helps the community and the trainee for future cultural center consideration. Not only college credits, but accreditation for the center as well. There is no one in the state that is a conservator, yet there are problems that need to be addressed. This type of training helps and works. The workshops are advertised statewide

and open to anyone. There is no solid basis for funding. It is just a question of where there is a need, finding a way to put together the resources.

There is a "Looking Both Ways" exhibit in the planning stage with some funding available from the National Endowment for the Humanities and from Smithsonian Special Exhibitions funds. It is a regional exhibition that is intended to involve the entire Alutiiq region from Prince William Sound to Kodiak, Lower Cook Inlet and the Alaska Peninsula. An important part is developing themes, selecting the ideas and guiding the presentations. There have been some initial planning meetings. An Alutiiq steering meeting has contributed to the initial formulation of ideas. We are developing an Elders Conference that is planned for late April or May, 1997 at the Alutiiq Museum. It is hoped we will be able to invite and bring in Elders and cultural advisors from the entire area. The idea is to put together the knowledge, the contemporary culture and the perspective of the contemporary culture with these collections from the 19th century that are at the Smithsonian. I am excited that there is an interest in cultural centers in more areas so that we might be able to bring the exhibit into more areas and then we don't want these things to go back. We want to find a permanent home for them in Alaska, in Anchorage, but will have established a foundation for a continuing involvement with the objects, access to them and the kinds of replication projects that were mentioned earlier. The show will open there, a lot of the research is being done by their staff and using their resources. Over the next 10 years undertake a series of partnerships with museums around Alaska in co-developing exhibitions. We would like to do one in Barrow on whaling. This is an excellent opportunity to put older objects together with their contemporary expressions. These are arts that are flourishing today.

There is a CD rom project under separate funding from the Smithsonian and other parties, that will have pictures and information about the entire Alutiiq collection at the Smithsonian on one disk. You would be able go through that to look at individual objects or click on a village see everything from that village. The collection itself represents about 20 different villages from that southern Alaska up into Cook Inlet.

Archaeological program. Another avenue of involvement for young people to see what archaeological research is all about. In working with the National Park Service, we have undertaken field programs in five National Parks in the Alutiiq and Tlinget Region. We welcome student involvement as we have more field work projects available to work on.

There is a lot of flexibility in what we can do, what we would like to do. We would really like to work in the future with the Alaska Native Heritage Center. Some of the collections that we have here will be a resource for some of the programs that you are interested in seeing happen in your institution. Would like to see it come about.

Veronica Christman: If the Looking Both Ways exhibit were in exhibition now, would you be able to show it in the communities of Port Graham, Nanwalek, Seldovia, the other communities we are looking at right now? Are there facilities there that are capable of handling it?

Aaron Crowl: No. So far the only one that would be up and ready to accept the show would be the Pratt, Alutiiq, Valdez Museum. There may be other possibilities. We are going to design the show to allow for the maximum availability, but we are working under tight restrictions about the types of security, climate control, light control, environmental situation as far as the loan agreement allowed send the show to. We would like to work with that, but right now there are not a lot of possibilities.

A previous exhibit, Crossroads Alaska went to 15 different communities. It was put up in hotels as well as schools. It was a different type of exhibit. This exhibit may be able to be designed the same way or at least part of it. There may be some locations where the entire show will be exhibited. Then some portion of it can be made available to small communities contained in self contained cases.

Lydia Robart: Has prepared a language curriculum that she uses in Port Graham. Suggesting how to teach the curriculum to get the most from the students and maintain their interest.

Aaron Crowl: Your expertise in developing a curriculum aimed at the schools centered around the exhibit would be welcomed.

Brenda Schwantes: Shares her appreciation of having the opportunity to participate in classes, such as skin sewing and beading, that have been made available through the Alutiiq Museum. Also, most everyone has some mementos from their grandparents that would make great donations to the museums in the local areas.

Watch video about Anaktuvuk Pass Museum, then and now.

Doug Reger: We need to consider the types of programs the people are interested in developing not just what EVOS wants, but the cultural interest of people in the spill area. Outline some of the needs of the agencies in the oil spill area. After the cleanup activities there was increased vandalism as the site locations became known to more individuals. A site monitoring program was developed, but the agencies were undermanned. In 1992 the Trustee Council provided funds for FWS and ADNR to investigate a site stewardship programs in different areas. Representatives traveled to Arizona, Texas and British Columbia to gather information and documentation used in developing a site stewardship program. Arizona's program was used as a model. It is not just a question of using local people as site stewards, but to involve some of those causing the vandalism. Some of the individuals approached to act as site stewards were the actual vandals. But through education they were made aware of the damage they were doing.

In 1994 or '95, the Trustees agreed that a stewardship program was good thing to do. After developing the program, found out that a lot of the work down before was of limited use. Found that the local people did not want government coming telling them how to do things. They were interested in working with the government agencies, but they didn't want to be acting as an unpaid employee of the agencies. ADNR initialed a program in three areas: Kenai drainage,

Kachemak Bay, Kodiak and FWS has been minimally active with interested villagers in the Chignik area.

After initial success with the pilot program it was used as a model in other areas. But each area has a different structure and each approach had to be different. Standardization was not something we were able to pull off. There were several restrictions on the site stewardship when we started. 1) We dealt with sites only on public land. This is the charge in all of the state and federal monitoring programs. 2) We were aware of partially developed site stewardship programs in place in the Kodiak areas started by Rick Knecht, along with the Alutiiq Heritage Center. 3) We did not interfere with site stewardship program developed by John Johnson in Chugach region. We did not want to interfere with those efforts, so stayed away from them. As a result there has not been a lot of interaction with the Native communities. We have started working in that direction in the Kenai area where we have started working with the Kenaitze tribe. They have a very active site stewardship program on the Kenai River. Most of that is funded from outside of EVOS, it is a FWS program.

The site stewards had to receive something out of it as well as the people that needed the information, not just give. We went in identified people that were interested in acting as site stewards and identified the sites that were being damaged by vandals and a number of other agencies. We provided them with some educational training in the archaeology of the area and what were the kinds of techniques that archaeologists typically use when they went out to map sites, monitored and investigated them for content. We worked with local site stewards and other people that were coordinating the efforts of the local site stewards. Using training maps of sites, photos, notebooks assigned to each site, and went out with them to familiarize them with the site and asked them to return to the sites intermittently to document status of the site. There are six site stewards along the Kenai River, on sites that are being heavily vandalized. One of the sites has been subjected by a single individual to a large amount of collecting. One of the site stewards identified an artifact from a site in a store on the Kenai, the owner was cited for selling stolen artifacts. The results go way beyond monitoring.

The Kodiak area site stewards were chosen from set net fishermen, who were out there on a regular basis. Some of the fishermen were the vandals. Using the setnetters as stewards has probably led to the decline of vandalism to many of the sites. There are people in the area south of Old Harbor that are interested in monitoring sites. There are 2 people that are trained in archaeological field work that act as site steward coordinators in Kachemak Bay, others are being trained. The lack of structure makes it difficult to get a handle on what's going on. It is becoming a more effective program. The program was set up with the idea that there would not be continuing maintenance costs for it. Any costs that are incurred would be picked up by the land managing agency of the stewards themselves. It was designed on volunteer basis. There needs to be more interaction with the Native communities. The site stewards are trained but not paid, they have been repaid gas money, provided with a camera and processing. It has been strictly a volunteer program. It will need to be volunteer to continue. If there is no commitment at the local level it is not going to be a continuing program.

On the Kenai Peninsula, an individual was suspected of vandalism has left the state, there is a warrant out for him. The shop owner who was buying from him was charged, but later the charges were dropped. A positive note was the ability to recognize artifacts that were being sold. The sites can be protected best through education. There is a lot of local interest but the communities don't know where to start, how to implement the program after it is developed.

Pamela Brodie: The PAG originally voted against site stewardship and monitoring programs because they weren't persuaded that the expenditure would actually protect the sites. Would like to know how much it really does to protect the sites compared to the costs?

Doug Reger: You can not depend on agencies to staff up, go out, and budget adequate monies to protect archaeological sites. The sites are so wide spread that no one visits the sites for months or even years. Protect comes through education. Educating them to the value of the site. You start by educating the site steward about the value, they already have made a commitment to the importance of the site. We give them information about what is know about archaeology in the area. They then talk with other local people and tell them what is important. They then act as local representatives of the archaeological community. You can not separate out the different ways of protecting archaeological site. You can not separate it from the repositories, there has to be an aspect about public education about cultural remains. You have to provide information to tell tourists and local residents about the importance of this. It all works together and reinforces each aspect. The site stewardship program is just one aspect of the whole public education effort to protect these sites. There is a local interest, but do not know how to show that interest or how to take an active role site protection.

Brenda Schwantes: Has any of the information you have gathered been shared with Kodiak?

Doug Reger: No. This program has been in the mainly up north, a little at Shuyak. Rick Knecht had a stewardship program in place there already.

Chuck Meacham: Sam Fortier indicated that he thought the local community residents were taught not to pick up artifacts. Did you find the same thing when working with the stewards and communities?

Doug Reger: No. We dealt with existing collections. Most of the collections were off of public lands. The agencies have a different charge than what Mr. Fortier said. The agencies are told to collect the material if they are in danger of being destroyed or lost. Did not find that the case in the villages where he worked, the villagers did pick up artifacts.

Donald Kompkoff: He was taught as a youth to leave artifacts where they were found. They belong to wherever they are.

Veronica Christman: This is for Don Kompkoff, if you were aware of damage from tourist, visitors or people working in the Sound. How would you approach that? How would you protect it? Do you leave it there?

Don Kompkoff: We could keep an eye on the area, have someone monitor.

Doug Reger: There are different philosophies in dealing with it. There are certain charges that public agency land managers are given and have some responsibilities. If it is going to be changed, it will take a fundamental change. It is a different philosophy.

Chuck Meacham: A cultural conflict.

Doug Reger: We recognize that, but we still have to operate under the charges as we are directed.

Chuck Meacham: What about transfer of lands from the private section to government? Is there a responsibility that goes with that?

Doug Reger: That question was raised earlier. Molly McCammon has sent out a memo inviting a draft proposal to come and talk about documentation of the current status of damaged sites on the newly acquired lands. It will be at least discussed with the EVOS staff, but not sure where it will go from there.

Molly McCammon: The Trustee Council's perspective is if the state or federal agency acquires lands through the acquisition process, they must be willing to accept agency operating and management of those lands. The questions is whether monitoring and oversight a normal agency management cost or is it something that is the responsibility of the oil spill restoration program? That is one thing with the newly acquired land that will be looked at this spring and making recommendations to the Council. It really hasn't been decided yet.

Mollie Burton: How were monitors found? Did you advertise in the papers?

Doug Reger: Through personal contacts. For instance the two people in the Kachemak Bay area are local residence and had been active with the archaeology already, helping the University archaeologists and they have gone out looking for sites and made contact with a lot of people in the Kachemak Bay area that have their own collections or have picked artifacts that were eroding out of a site. Kind of a word of mouth thing right now. In developing a program with the Kenaitze, there is a formal program that FWS and USFS is working with them on staffing and interpreting sites along the Upper Kenai River. The Kenaitze Tribe are identifying their shareholders and stewards that are interested.

Craig Gerlach: Do you monitor for damage other than vandalism, such as erosion?

Doug Reger: A restriction of the funding from EVOS is that it has to be oil spill related. Natural erosion is not considered to be oil spill related. We document erosion though. Every site that has been vandalized, has been eroded naturally. On sites where we cannot document vandalism or direct damage from the oil spill we are not technically supposed to do anything.

Brenda Schwantes: Are all the site protection stewardship programs on public lands?

Doug Reger: The ones funded by EVOS are.

Brenda Schwantes: Understood on private owned land, you owned the artifact if you owned the land. A lot of the sites are privately owned.

Doug Reger: Then it is theft not vandalism. One of the sites being monitored in the Kachemak Bay area is owned by the Seldovia Native Association. They are aware of it and willing to go along with it.

Lydia Robart: We must respect the land. If you remove an artifact from the site, you lose its history.

Doug Reger: That fits with the idea of interpreting the importance of an artifact because of the context of where it is found.

Martha Vlasoff: You can not look only at the present day, you must look at the history of the people. There is cultural conflict between the agencies and Native organizations. The Native people who have lived on the land for thousands of years have a long history of different people coming into the area. When you look at the artifacts that are being discussed, talk about cohesion and continuity of the people. The artifacts were produced by their ancestors. They have a different meaning to the local people, than to other people. Yet no matter who you are talking with people recognize that everyone has a different perspective towards the artifacts. Look forward to listening to what the other CIFs have to say about the needs of the communities.

Pamela Brodie: It is really important for local people to have a say in the decision, but it is meaningless if the people do not have all the facts. Naturally people want their artifacts back and are willing to make an investment. The communities need pictures of all the artifacts that would come back to them. They need to know what it would cost? What it would cost, what they are asking the Trustees for? The annual costs to maintain it, and start measuring that. You can send a child to college for \$18,000, instead of paying for electricity. The money could be spent on other options, other options should be considered.

Dr. Lora Johnson: In the last part of the Plan, it asks, "Where do we go from here?" Using the schematic plan and turning it into something practical, using it and asking, "What does it look like in Cordova or Tatitlek?" It is something that does need to be done, even with the Regional Repository Organization. The last two or three pages in the appendix outlines

everything that needs to be done to meet that end. In putting the Plan together, we were in the talking stage, considering the different scenarios, so we didn't go into detail yet, but it does need to be done.

Pamela Brodie: Deciding on which scenario, can not be done until knowing what the costs will be.

Chuck Meacham: There are some estimates of what different physical structures would cost. Also estimates of operating costs.

Sheri Buretta: With respect to the big picture of the settlement, when you look at the cost of being able to give facilities, it is a small amount when compared to all the money that has been spent on scientific study or all the projects that have been funded. The human element has not been discussed with what the effect of the repositories would be on the communities. This is an opportunity to take advantage of that where it couldn't or hasn't been done before.

Pamela Brodie: The I don't think that for the village, but I do think there are many things the money could be spent on that would have an enormous benefit. The people need to make those decisions.

Brenda Schwantes: There is a potential for economic development of the project, where regional or local. It has the potential to bring a lot of money by creating jobs, developing tourism. Consider building expense, but also the consider the potential income from a job like that. Also the cultural awareness aspect to the hundreds of thousands of people that would ultimately come to the state of Alaska. It is good for Alaska as a whole.

Lydia Robart: In the non-profit Alaska Village Initiatives, you are describing the economic system, our mission statement, vision for all Alaska. It focuses on that, cultural awareness, create jobs, work together, unity, cooperation. Thank you for that directive.

Mollie Burton: Anaktuvuk Pass had borough employees and borough operated facility even though the community put in for it. I'm not sure that the museum in Seward has any kind of city or borough input. I think they are private. Ketchikan has two museums, there is the regular historic museum operated by the city and then the Native museum which the Native Corporation was trying to run and operate. The city originally did both. Is the Alutiiq Museum subsidized by the City or Borough of Kodiak?

Veronica Christman: It is private through the Kodiak Native Heritage Association.

Brenda Schwantes: They have memberships, there is a charge for classes, but the majority of funding comes from the regional corporations.

Lillian Elvsaa: Seldovia has two museums, one is private and may have started from grants. The other is the Native Association's and was started through the corporation. There are no

climate control features in either one. The artifacts consist mostly of items that have been found and brought in by the residents of the communities. Also items that have been passed down through the families.

Mollie Burton: Are they operating with grants? How are they doing it?

Lillian Elvsaas: They have just started. There are showcases for the artifacts.

Mollie Burton: An accredited museum can get grants and funding from foundations, but must maintain accreditation. It is not easy to maintain the accreditation. If you loose accreditation, you loose the money.

Cathy Sherman: Who placed the accreditation and climate control requirement on the process? Seems rhetorical for me to ask since I am a professional curator at Cordova, but it is very descriptive and places a huge burden on local communities to develop cultural resource centers.

Dr. Johnson: The state and federal agencies involved in the EVOS process.

Craig Gerlach: Two, American Association of Museums and federal guidelines both require climate control. To be a repository under federal guidelines requires accreditation by the American Association of Museums. UAF just went through it and it is a rigorous process.

Veronica Christman: In terms of meeting the federal requirements, that is an obligation of federal agencies if federal artifacts are to be placed in the centers. We look at all of this as federal usually. But generally we feel that would be a requirement if any of these EVOS related artifacts were to be transferred to a facility. I don't remember where the other part, of meeting the American Association of Museums comes from?

Doug Reger: State law requires repositories for state owned artifacts to be accredited.

Craig Gerlach: There are accredited museum in certain categories and there are accredited museums that are accredited as repositories. You can be an accredited museum without being a repository.

Molly McCammon: Of all the EVOS collected artifacts, how many are under climate control at this time? Are all agency artifacts currently in climate controlled environments? Forest Service? Some. State? None. UAF? I would bet that over half of the current collection is not under climate control. Most of the collection is lithic, stone type objects that do not require climate control storage.

Dave Gibbons: If it is stone of it does not need to be, but if it is ivory or bone, it has to be under climate control.

Mollie Burton: If someone wants to get accredited, they do not have to have the environmental control?

Molly McCammon: You would not be able to have grass baskets without climate control.

Dr. Johnson: Yes. If you are only planning to have stone artifacts, then there is not the need for all the climate control. Basically there are procedures under federal law, there are provisions to meet the needs of the facilities. There is flexibility even in the law. That is why we can discuss climate control display cases, opposed to the whole facility. What does the village really want this facility to do? On what scale? If you think you will only need a wall's worth or climate controlled space, then perhaps that is appropriate.

Doug Reger: Collections are more than just displayable artifacts, they include paperwork documenting its background and travel, dirt, bone. Ninety-five percent of an excavation is not displayable. Even in storage, bone and wood artifacts need to be in a climate controlled environment.

Bob Henrichs: EVOS has money to buy land, but the artifacts are cheap. The Eyak tribe wants the artifacts returned.

Veronica Christman: Then there is the question of returning the artifacts to the communities they are most closely related to. How do you divide materials between communities?

Sheri Buretta: The communities tell you over and over what they want. But still you do not do it.

Gary Kompkoff: The village of Tatitlek will appreciate funding from the Trustee Council, but whether they get it or not, they will go forward. We realized what is needed and operating costs. There are other funds available to carry it through.

Pamela Brodie: It is interesting, you want the artifacts left where they are found. But after it is collected, it needs to be stored in a climate controlled environment.

Betsy Webb: Once something is removed from its environment it needs to be stabilized. This is done in the museum with climate control.

Craig Gerlach: The museums have a legal responsibility to maintain and stabilize the artifacts. Accreditation means funding, use it to your advantage.

Dave Gibbons: If a collection is privately owned, the federal government has no say in how it is maintained.

Bob Henrichs: Remember the artifacts are from the village, from our culture, whether standards are set and met is not important.

Mollie Burton: Is Scenario 1 recommended because that is what EVOS wants or what the communities want?

Dr. Johnson: We went to the communities. Surveyed what they have, what they want. Developed the plan from there. Each community wants the regional repository, but not willing to support it in another community.

Veronica Christman: Discusses what happens next, public meetings, developing and RFP or proposal. When and where the meetings will be held. When the RFP or proposal will be developed and issued. There will be continued discussion at the 1997 Science Workshop in the CIF breakout sessions.

Attachment C
**Archaeological Resource Restoration Planning Project:
Public Meetings and Other Contacts**

The Restoration Office planned a series of public meetings between January 28 and February 10. Meetings were held as scheduled in Seward and Cordova, but the rest of the planned meetings had to be postponed for a variety of reasons. Prior to and during community visits, staff made other contacts, which are reported here.

Seward

Public Meeting: On January 28, 1997, the staff held a public meeting in the Seward City Council Chambers. Nine residents participated, including the president of the Qutekcak Native Tribe, several elders, the Community Involvement Facilitator and a spokesperson for Chugach Alaska Corporation. Major topics of discussion included:

- Ken Blatchford, president of the Qutekcak Native Tribe, stated that the village council supports Scenario One ("Regional Repository Organization" with local repositories in each of the eight communities in Prince William Sound and lower Cook Inlet). He stated that the tribe would like spill-related artifacts returned to the community.
- Ken Blatchford also described one vision of the "Regional Repository Organization" as a central coordinator who would direct exhibits to the local repositories and provide technical assistance to the local repositories. He also envisioned that the regional repository would have some physical space dedicated to storage of some of the artifacts.
- The council is also interested in a stewardship program to protect 14 archaeological sites in the Resurrection Bay area, some of which were directly affected by the spill.
- Chugach Alaska Corporation has won a competitive bid for the rights to negotiate a lease with the City of Seward for use of the old Railway Building adjacent to the SeaLife Center. The City offered the property for lease at a discount on condition the lessor renovate the building. The Chugach Alaska Corporation's intention is to collaborate with Qutekcak Native Tribe in exploring the potential use of this property as a "starter facility" for a cultural center. Other sites may be considered as well. The Restoration Office and the SeaLife Center have been invited to participate in these discussions.
- Because discussions between Chugach Alaska Corporation and Qutekcak are at an early stage, the representatives of these organizations were receptive to the idea of the Trustee Council accepting *expressions of intent to submit a proposal* in addition to fully developed proposals.
- Five other members of the Qutekcak Native Tribe, including two elders, also attended the meeting. One of the members presented an eloquent description of the Seward native

community as a mixture of native groups from all parts of the state, but they are proud of their adopted Alutiiq culture and intend to protect it.

Lee Poleske, Director, Seward Museum: The museum has an impressive collection of Native artifacts from the northern and western part of the state, but no Alutiiq artifacts. The museum also has limited display areas. Mr. Poleske is familiar with the potential for a new local repository in Seward for Native artifacts and views it as a healthy complement to the museum's collection.

Tim Smith, SHPO, re Lowell Homesite: The artifacts recovered from the Lowell Homesite include fish bone and sea mammal bone as well as a few spearheads made with metal tools. The City of Seward owns the land where these items were found. The artifacts are in possession of the contract archaeologist leading the investigation and occupy a space the size of a small trunk.

Cordova

Public Meeting: On January 30, 1997, the staff held a public meeting in the Masonic Building in Cordova. Seven residents participated, including the president of the Native Village of Eyak. Major topics of discussion included:

- Bob Henrichs, president of the Native Village of Eyak, stated that the village council supports Scenario One ("Regional Repository Organization" with local repositories in each of the eight communities in Prince William Sound and lower Cook Inlet). He stated that the tribe would like spill-related artifacts returned to the community.
- Bob Henrichs also stated that the Cordova facility would be an ideal choice to serve as the "Regional Repository". This position is reiterated in letters from Bob Henrichs (dated 1/12/97) and Monica Reidel (dated 1/16/97).
- The Native Village of Eyak has a lease on a 2½ acre parcel on Eyak Lake. The parcel is owned by Chugach Alaska Corporation. The village council has plans to build a multiuse facility that would house tribal offices as well as a repository and cultural center. The estimated cost is \$3 million. In the past, the council has requested \$500,000 in HUD Community Development Block Grants for this purpose and will probably continue to pursue this source of funding. Chugach Alaska Corporation would develop a park on the land that is not needed for the multiuse facility.
- Much of the discussion centered on the artifacts that would be returned to the community. One resident asked if the artifacts could be returned to the community without the construction of a repository; others asked about the ownership of the artifacts, specifically whether the return of the artifacts to the community would transfer ownership to the tribe.

Cathy Sherman, Director, Cordova Museum: The museum has an excellent display of Native artifacts from Prince William Sound. These items are owned by the Cordova Historical Society. After considering the inventory of spill-related artifacts and the Native community's commitment to take custody of them, the city decided to support the efforts of the Native Village of Eyak. Although the museum needs additional storage space, the city intends to pursue other avenues for securing the needed space.

Facility Alternatives - Eight Scenarios

Scenario One: "Regional Repository" Organization with Local Repository Facilities.
Discussed in greater detail in the concept design in Part II of the plan. Note that this is a preferred option.

Scenario Two: "Regional Repository" Organization with Three Local Repositories and Four or Five Local Display Facilities.

Scenario Three: Leave as is: Curation in Current Repositories.

Scenario Four: Curation at the University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks.

Scenario Five: Curation at One or Two Existing Museums in the Project Area.

Scenario Six: Curation at One or Two New Regional Repositories in the Project Area.

Scenario Seven: Curation at the Alutiiq Cultural Center and Repository in Kodiak.

Scenario Eight: Traveling Exhibit and / or Short Term Loans to Project Area.

Program Options - Artifact Curation Programs and Site Protection Programs.

Community Priorities

1. Facility programs to return artifacts to the local communities.
2. Artifact Curation Programs to assist communities in receiving artifacts.
3. Local Programs such as site stewardship or interpretive or traveling displays is a lower priority.
4. Educational and training programs associated with archaeological field techniques and excavations are lowest priority.

- Discussion of Archaeological Restoration Options

Criteria for Assessing Restoration Options

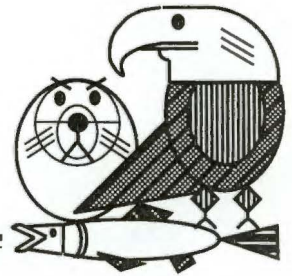
1. Public Resources Within the Project Area
2. EVOS Archaeological Restoration Objectives and Strategies.
3. EVOS Sites and Collections
4. State and Federal Laws and Guidelines and AAM Accreditation Procedures
5. Regional and Local Community Support and Involvement
6. Public Use and Enjoyment of the Resources.
7. Alternatives
8. Detail
9. Costs

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



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Michelle Brown

Frank Rue

Craig Jellum

Deborah Williams

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8/8/94

Trustee Agencies

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

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

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