

Trustee Council will agree to accept Seal Bay's proposal No. 3 for \$38.7 million.

Seal Bay will donate its approximate 25,000 acres on Tonki Cape.

Sales price subject to appraisal:

1. If appraisal is less than \$38.7 million, Seal Bay has option to sell at appraised price and Council will buy at sales price.
2. If appraisal is more than \$38.7 million:
  - (a) If more than \$38.7 million and less than \$42 million, Seal Bay agrees to sell and Council agrees to buy at sales price of \$38.7 million.
  - (b) If appraisal is more than \$42 million, Seal Bay has option to rescind.

Agreement also subject to:

- (a) Seal Bay board approval;
- (b) Satisfaction of:
  1. Hazard waste survey
  2. Title search
  3. NEPA compliance/exemption

All conditions subsequent will be completed within 60 days.

-----  
JKW/cl  
2020-1\Proposal

RECEIVED  
JUN 21 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

## STATE OF ALASKA

DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

May 20, 1993

RECEIVED  
JUN 01 1993

Charles W. Totemoff  
Chenega Corporation  
Post Office Box 60  
Chenega Bay, Alaska 99574

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Dear Mr. Totemoff:

The Trustee Council has designated the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation as the lead agency on the 1993 shoreline survey of selected areas affected by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. ADEC Commissioner John Sandor appointed me project director this week.

I have received the list of sites the corporation and the community have nominated for survey this summer. (May 17, 1993 letter from Chenega Corporation to the Trustee Council; community petition included as attachment.) Department staff are currently reviewing the oiling data and treatment record of each of the 82 shoreline subdivisions you nominated.

We plan to conduct the survey from June through August or early September. Although the scope, objectives, and legal authorities involved in the survey are somewhat different than during the response phase, we intend to collect the same kinds of information, with roughly the same mix of agency representatives used during the response. When we are conducting surveys adjacent to Chenega Corporation lands, we will, as before, make sure you have the opportunity to participate.

I'll keep you posted each step of the way and do the best I can to meet the concerns of the corporation and the community.

Very truly yours,



Ernest Piper  
Project Director

cc: Admin Record

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP  
 PROPOSED BUDGET ALLOCATIONS  
 12-May-93

Budget Category	Mar 1, 1992-- Sep 30, 1992 FY1992	Oct 1, 1992-- Feb 28, 1993 FY1993	Mar 1, 1993-- May 31, 1993 FY1993	Jun 1, 1993-- Sep 30, 1993 FY1993	FY1994	Totals
Personnel		\$9,000.00	\$2,400.00	\$13,900.00		\$25,300.00
Travel	\$30,800.00	\$40,000.00	\$17,600.00	\$22,400.00		\$110,800.00
Contractual		\$15,800.00	\$7,400.00	\$7,400.00		\$30,600.00
Commodities		\$10,800.00	\$7,400.00	\$2,700.00		\$20,900.00
Equipment						
Capital Outlay						
Subtotal	\$30,800.00	\$75,600.00	\$34,800.00	\$46,400.00		\$187,600.00
General Administration		\$1,300.00	\$900.00	\$1,100.00		\$3,300.00
Total	\$30,800.00	\$76,900.00	\$35,700.00	\$47,500.00		\$190,900.00

DOI  
 DOI  
 DEC  
 FS

DOI

NOTES:

Mar 1, 1992-Sep 30, 1992 allocation has been completed.

Oct 1, 1992-Feb 28, 1993 need to I/A \$10,800 to FS, will have unused contractual not required by DEC.

Mar 1, 1993-May 31, 1993 need to I/A \$7,400 to FS, the \$7,400 for DEC will be "unused" since DEC will increase next court request to include this.

Jun 1, 1993-Sep 30, 1993 will have court request allocate \$7,400 to DEC and \$2,700 to FS, plus an added \$7,400 to DEC for previous period to avoid an I/A

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
 TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
 ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

RECEIVED  
 JUN 1 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP  
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FROM 10-1-92 THROUGH 9-30-93  
12-May-93

Activity	Personnel	Travel/Perdiem	Supplies	Printing	Mail	Teleconference	Public Record	Advertising	Total
FY 1993 FWS staff	\$19,800.00								\$19,800.00
FY 1993 DOI staff	\$5,500.00								\$5,500.00
PAG Notebooks I & II			\$1,800.00	\$2,900.00	\$800.00				\$5,500.00
October 29 meeting		\$8,336.12		\$800.00	\$250.00		\$985.00	\$1,700.00	\$12,071.12
December 2 meeting		\$8,506.71		\$800.00	\$250.00		\$1,000.00	\$1,700.00	\$12,256.71
December 21 meeting		\$546.00							\$546.00
January 4 meeting						\$200.00			\$200.00
January 5 meeting						\$200.00			\$200.00
January 6-7 meeting		\$9,288.64		\$800.00	\$250.00		\$2,000.00	\$1,700.00	\$14,038.64
February symposium		\$11,251.00							\$11,251.00
February 10 session		\$8,500.00		\$800.00	\$250.00		\$1,000.00	\$1,700.00	\$12,250.00
April 16 meeting		\$9,500.00		\$800.00	\$250.00		\$2,000.00	\$1,700.00	\$14,250.00
May 24 fact-finding trip		\$2,000.00							\$2,000.00
May 25 meeting		\$9,500.00		\$800.00	\$250.00		\$2,000.00	\$1,700.00	\$14,250.00
June/July meeting?		\$9,500.00		\$800.00	\$250.00		\$2,000.00	\$1,700.00	\$14,250.00
August/Sept. meeting?		\$9,500.00		\$800.00	\$250.00		\$2,000.00	\$1,700.00	\$14,250.00
PAG Notebooks III?			\$1,000.00	\$800.00	\$250.00				\$2,050.00
TOTALS	\$25,300.00	\$86,428.47	\$2,800.00	\$10,100.00	\$3,050.00	\$400.00	\$12,985.00	\$13,600.00	\$154,663.47
	DOI	DOI	FS	FS	FS	FS	DEC	DEC	

*Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Public Advisory Group*

RECEIVED

D R A F T--Approach to Restoration (5/25/93)--D R A F T JUN 1 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees should give priority to the projects which are most effective in restoring and protecting injured resources and services. Preference should be given by the Trustees to projects (1) within the spill area as defined in the Restoration plan brochure of April 1993, or (2) outside the spill area within the state of Alaska.

A. Pick-up oil which is fouling the environment and where it makes environmental and economic sense to clean up and with the approval of local residents, landowners and resource users. This includes:

- Monitoring and feasibility studies
- Physical clean-up

B. Restore injured resources and services by taking direct action in pertinent environments. This includes:

- Subsistence
- Cultural
- Recreational
- Commercial
- Fish
- Wildlife
- Habitat

C. Protect habitat critical to resources injured by the oil spill or threatened by potentially injurious actions. This includes:

- Acquisition
- Conservation easements
- Leases
- Trade
- Application of appropriate management techniques with landowners

D. Fund an endowment for monitoring, research, and continuation of restoration activities by setting aside a portion of the current settlement funds.

E. Replace and/or enhance injured resources/services through indirect means. This includes:

- Enhancement of equivalent resources to reduce pressure on injured ones
- Increase populations or levels of service over pre-spill conditions

F. Provide funding for facilities which support A through E, above.

RECEIVED

JUN 1 1993

OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Resources Services	Administration	Monitor & Research	General Restoration	Habitat Protection	Endowment	Totals
Archaeology						
Bald Eagle						
Black Oystercatcher						
Commercial Fishing						
Common Murre						
Cutthroat/ Dolly						
General						
Harbor Seal						
Harlequin Duck						
Intertidal						
Killer Whale						
Marbled Murrelet						
Multiple Resources						
Pacific Herring						
Pigeon Guillemot						
Pink Salmon						

Recreation						
River Otter						
Rockfish						
Sea Otter						
Sockeye Salmon						
Sport Fishing						
Subsistence						
Subtidal						
Technical Services						



RECEIVED  
JUN 1 1993

COMMENTS FOR THE EVOS RESTORATION PLAN AND THE 1994 PROJECTS

Jim King, PAG Conservationist, May 1993

I wish to propose PAG recommend endowed chairs at

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

I struggled diligently with the 297 listed projects submitted for funding by the Trustee Council in 1994. I realize they are all sincere proposals by competent people. I see a good deal of redundancy in this list. I sense that it is basic human nature in building this sort of wish list to maximize the amount of money requested. Obviously there is not enough money for all so some must be eliminated. I am left with the feeling that it is impossible for me to adequately rank and evaluate all these proposals, an impression I suspect is shared by others.

The best way I can think of for resolving this dilemma is to delegate responsibility for monitoring and research, in the oil spill arena, to the University of Alaska. This could be done through a series of endowed academic chairs that would continue the process on and on into the generations ahead. In this way expertise and technology beyond our present capability can be brought to bear on the continuing problems of the oil age. I therefore propose one or more academic chairs in each of the 25 primary fields into which the 297 proposals have been grouped.

Why academic chairs instead of contract or public agency research? ... That's where you get the most for the money.

The existing University of Alaska Foundation will endow a chair for two million dollars that provides salary and benefits for a full professor plus overhead, clerical help and some operating money, inflation proofed, so the position continues indefinitely. An additional one million attached to each chair would provide for at least one graduate fellowship. This would be an attractive package stimulating world wide competition for these positions and ensuring the highest quality appointments.

An endowed professor could be expected to develop an exemplary monitoring and research program in his area of responsibility and point the way for resource enhancement. Should more money be needed he would have an advantage in gaining grants and contracts. In addition to fulfilling requirements under the EVOS settlement the endowed professor would normally produce professional articles and books, enhance the university library system, contribute to public knowledge and produce a flow of the trained experts needed by public agencies, business and society in general.

I have a 1984 news article entitled "Texas eager to build the best universities money can provide." Between 1979 and

1984 endowed professorships at Texas A&M went from 4 to 56. In addition to prestige the Texas Legislature expected an economic pay off. If it's good enough for Texas it should be good enough for Alaska.

With 40 to 50 endowed chairs in marine science Alaska would become a world center in that field. Ancillary businesses and institutions would be attracted providing economic and social benefits in the communities with economic and social losses from the oil spill. The stature of the Alaskan world image would be enhanced, offsetting the adverse publicity from the oil spill.

Interest in University endowment is beginning to build and proposals are coming in. The American Bald Eagle Foundation, Pacific Seabird Group, Alaska Chapter of the Wildlife Society, American Association of Fisheries Research Biologists and the Juneau Assembly have all made proposals. An Anchorage Times editorial (Anchorage Daily News, May 3, '93) stated, "The idea of an endowment fund managed by the University of Alaska is among the best we've heard so far."

If we could put a portion of the settlement money into a rock solid and perpetual university scientific program it would be much easier for me to support some experimental and some special interest projects with less broad public significance.

And so I would like to propose a motion. It is not my intent to push any PAG member into making a rush decision. I realize it will take some time for many of us to determine how university endowment can best fit into our particular area of interest. My purpose in introducing a motion now is to get the subject in the record so it can be discussed by the PAG, the Trustee Council, the Restoration Team and the public. There will be plenty of time and many ways for the PAG, collectively or individually, to make our specific wishes known.

My motion then is the PAG recommends that:

- 1) The Trustee Council allocate 30 million dollars each year to the University of Alaska Foundation for establishing research chairs dealing with resources damaged by the EVOS.
- 2) The Restoration Team be asked to work with the University of Alaska to develop a detailed plan for endowed chairs that complies with provisions of the settlement agreement and public concerns.
- 3) The draft Restoration Plan, when distributed to the public in the near future, include a short description of this proposal as one alternative action.

Juneau Empire  
May 9, 1993 D2

Page 1 of 1  
**RECEIVED**  
JUN 1 1993

## Oil-spill money could endow academic work

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

By JAMES G. KING

A portion of the Exxon Valdez oil-spill settlement funds should be used to endow academic chairs in marine biology at the several campuses of the University of Alaska.

The settlement requires that \$900 million be spent to restore, rehabilitate, replace, enhance or acquire equivalent resources and services in the spill region. One-third of the money has already been used for cleanup, scientific studies and administrative expenses. The enhancement provision perhaps offers the most long-term benefits and can probably best be achieved by a perpetual university research program.

Although the oil is no longer obvious, residues remain in beach gravels, the water column and the tissues of plants and animals. There is no known way to clean up much more of this residue. Some important fish, mammal and bird populations were severely damaged and there is generally no sure way now known to assist their recovery.

Even proposals for hatcheries to replace fish are scientifically controversial. Natural recovery, though slow for some species, is happening and is the only realistic way most recovery can occur.

Proposals for using some of the money include doing something for the subsistence economy, purchasing privately owned habitat in or near parks and refuges, purchasing privately owned habitat at risk

from logging or other intensive uses, continuing a host of studies by state and federal agencies, creation of an endowment fund to finance continuing activity related to the oil spill and so forth. These are generally good proposals that deserve some of the funding.

Scientific knowledge and technology are increasing so fast that what we perceive as "the mysteries of nature" now may well be an open book to future generations.

To take full advantage of this probability, we need to build up the scientific capability of our university system now. Agency and industry research is normally directed to the public and may suffer from short-term funding, whereas endowed university research would normally have a broader scope, produce peer-reviewed publications, have better long-term continuity and produce the outflow of trained professionals needed by society.

The university already has a foundation that manages endowment funds, so no Exxon money would be needed for a new bureaucracy. An endowed chair requires a deposit of at least \$2 million, the income from which provides salary, benefits, one assistant and modest operating funds for one full professor in perpetuity.

Endowed chairs attract the highest quality applicants because they are not affected by the annual fluctuations of university budgets.

The high caliber of endowed professors attract the highest-quality graduate students. Endowed professors often have a competitive edge in securing grants and contracts.

Suggested possibilities for chairs include fisheries sciences, marine mammals, sea birds, invertebrate biology, marine chemistry, oil management technology, forest management for anadromous fish and such. Also possible are chairs in anthropology, recreation planning and management, coastal community planning, subsistence factors, outdoor writing and other social fields.

Building the University of Alaska to address the problems of the oil age, as personified by the Exxon spill, has very positive possibilities. The economy, the environment and the resources of Alaska will be enhanced. Then Alaska will take its rightful place as world center for learning and the applied science needed in the management of the marine resources it has in such abundance.

This will be good for our children and our children's children.

♦♦♦♦

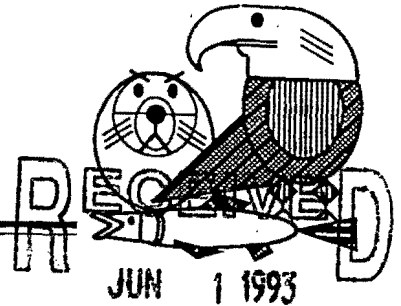
**James G. King of Juneau is a conservation member of the public advisory group to the Exxon Valdez oil-spill settlement.**

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

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



**To:** Trustee Council

**Date:** May 3, 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

**From:** Administrative Director &  
Restoration Team

**Subj:** Improved Public Involvement  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

It is clear that the public has expressed negative perceptions of the objectives and accomplishments of the Trustee Council and Restoration Team. The Restoration Team was directed to return to the Trustee Council with a proposal for improving communication with the public. We believe the following changes in current procedures may improve the climate of public opinion.

## Public Involvement So Far

In the Public Participation Work Group and Restoration Team discussions we identified the major components of the public involvement program implemented thus far:

- **Public meetings:** Three series of meetings in the communities were held (February 92, April 92 & April 93). The first two sets were not well attended as not enough lead time was allowed for advertising and laying ground work. In addition the amount of information presented was overwhelming. The most recent series of meetings addressed these problems and was well attended.
- **Trustee Council meetings:** Meeting topics are often complicated and difficult to follow. Handouts to the public are also complicated and the sheer bulk can be overwhelming. The public cannot participate in the meetings except in the very defined, formal format of public comment periods at the end of the Trustee Council meetings.
- **Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Symposium:** The Symposium (held in February, 1993) was well attended and informative. Although it was generally praised as a successful event, some members of the public have indicated that there was too much information presented in a short time frame. In addition some members of the public felt there was inadequate opportunity for public discussion.
- **Public documents:** Until the most recent restoration plan brochure, the documents we have produced have been complicated, dry, full of jargon, difficult to understand, and not visually interesting.
- **Presentations (other than meetings):** To date, presentations have been made by various Restoration Team and Trustee Council members to the Resource Development Council, various radio talk shows, the

Trustee Agencies

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

U.S. Department of the Interior: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture, and Interior

INTERNET  
2001 12 13  
JANUARY 2002  
HAWAII DEPT  
000036 PAVAN, MUSA  
International Right of Was Association, the Lower Cook Inlet Association, and other special interest groups.

### **Strategies**

In order to begin to repair trust in the process, we need to consider changes in the approach to public involvement. These changes must be significant enough to make it obvious to the public that the Trustees are trying new means to attain "meaningful" public involvement. The Restoration Team has developed the following suggested strategies for implementation:

- Plan informal times before and/or after meetings where the public has access to the Trustees and other staff to ask questions and share their views.
- Encourage Trustee Council members and staff to take time to talk to members of the public, representatives of interest groups, and the Public Advisory Group.
- Make public concerns a regular agenda item at the Trustee Council meetings. Address public concerns at each Trustee Council meeting.
- Fully answer questions any member of the public asks in meetings. If Trustees or staff do not know the answer at the moment, the answer should be found and later mailed or phoned to the questioner.
- Produce and distribute a newsletter or fact sheets. Currently there is inadequate public information staff to provide this support. It is estimated that the production of a quarterly newsletter would cost approximately \$5,000 in materials and require approximately \$7,500 in salary support annually.
- Schedule a Trustee Council tour of several of the spill affected communities, with short meetings to interact with local officials and interested citizens.

The Restoration Team has fully discussed these suggestions and we encourage the Trustee Council to approve them for implementation.