



Alaska Sea Life Center

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Introduction

With your support, the Alaska Sea Life Center will be built in Seward, Alaska, celebrating and working to benefit sea life off Alaska's coast. The Center will be a balanced union of marine research, rehabilitation of stranded marine animals, and educational exhibits of live marine animals.

The non-profit organization, Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science, has adopted the Center as its mission. The Association is harnessing the scientific interests of the University of Alaska and the donation of an ideal parcel of land by the City of Seward to supply a long overdue resource for Alaska and the world.

As hard as it is to believe, this state, with 38 per cent of all coastline in the United States, has no facilities to care for sick marine animals, study them under controlled conditions, nor see them in their undersea environment.

The Alaska Sea Life Center is designed to fill all three gaps. It will become a place where pinnipeds, cetaceans, sea otters, and seabirds that founder ashore because of natural or human-related causes can be rescued, cared for, and eventually released. Research facilities and support at the Center will attract scientists interested in the rehabilitation program and will encourage them to investigate problems of northern latitude species. Natural habitat exhibits, both above and below water, will instill in Alaskans and visitors an appreciation for the full spectrum of behaviors of some of the ocean creatures only glimpsed offshore or never seen at all.

The complexity and fragility of habitats will be central themes throughout the Center. Discoveries in the research and rehabilitation programs will be shared through exhibits and tours of those work places whenever activities permit. Unfortunately, Alaska has some examples of marine animals in trouble and those, such as the threatened Steller sea lion, will help focus attention on issues of declining populations, competition with commercial fisheries, and the management of coastal resources.

The Alaska Sea Life Center will become a showcase, demonstrating how public concerns about the environment can be translated into tangible research, management, and rehabilitation programs that yield a healthier ocean environment.







- 1 Steller sea lions along the Alaska coast. Photo © Betty Sederguist/AllStock
- 2 Sea otter. Photo ©1991 Leo Keeler/Graham Agency





3 Volunteers cleaning oil-soaked bird in Valdez, Alaska. Photo ©1991 Ken Graham Photography

4 Yellow eye rockfish. Photo © Rick Rosenthal

5 Horned puffin. Photo © Art Wolfe/AllStock

Location

Alaskan waters host one of the largest marine mammal and seabird concentrations in the world. Yet for lack of an adequate facility, scientists go elsewhere to study these animals under controlled laboratory conditions. The Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science (SAAMS), a private, non-profit group of concerned citizens, proposes to remedy this need. SAAMS is orchestrating the collaborative and common interests of the Institute of Marine Sciences of the University of Alaska and the City of Seward into the Alaska Sea Life Center.

Seward is strategically located in the midst of Alaska's marine abundance with access by sea, air, road, and railroad. The Institute of Marine Sciences' research facility in Seward already has an international reputation as a unique sub-arctic laboratory devoted to fish, invertebrates, and medical related research. Scientists come from around the world to conduct studies at the University. Now, the City of Seward has donated land adjacent to the University's laboratory and dedicated its use to marine science. The clean, cold water of this ice-free port of the Gulf of Alaska, with water depths near shore of almost 1000 feet, is nutrient rich and requires little filtration. This ideal water source, together with the location, will give scientists superb conditions for studying the full spectrum of Alaska's sea life.

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Regional Context

Seward lies between Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet on the Kenai Peninsula at the north end of Resurrection Bay. Half the population of Alaska lives within three hours drive. The city was the historic gateway to Alaska's interior during the gold rush era and the opening of the Territory. Both the historic Iditarod Trail and the Alaska Railroad have their tidewater origins in Seward.

Today, the city stands as the gateway to Kenai Fjords National Park, 580,000 acres of icefield, active glaciers, and fjordlands. Beyond the mouth of Resurrection Bay rise Chiswell and Pye Islands of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, breeding rookeries for Steller sea lions and northern seabirds. Sea otter colonies swim in the bays alongside whales, seals, fishes, and marine invertebrates. This visually spectacular and biologically rich setting is ideal for a marine center of international stature with a commitment to promoting a healthy environment.





= Rookeries of seabirds or marine mammals



- 1 Tour Boat in Kenai Fjords National Park. Photo © Johnny Johnson/Alaska Stock Images
- 2 Seward, Alaska, lies at the base of the Chugach Mountains on Resurrection Bay.

Urban Context

The site proposed for the Alaska Sea Life Center is adjacent to the facilities of the Institute of Marine Sciences on the city's southern edge, facing Resurrection Bay. The city has made the land available for the Alaska Sea Life Center and marine science use.

This shoreline site works well as a sea life center, which, in turn, plays a key urban planning role for Seward. The present growth of the city is to the north, related to the new marina and cruise ship port. This pattern of development has unfortunately weakened the city center and the southern sections of town, including the esplanade or pedestrian park along the eastern shore.

The Alaska Sea Life Center would reverse the northward trend of development and create a new attraction and public plaza as a destination. Visitors would be drawn from the marine and cruise ship ports into the city center, through the avenues or along the pedestrian esplanade, to the southernmost end of Seward. The Center would create a place of public focus and landmark identity where the city and Resurrection Bay meet in dramatic dialog.



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Aerial View of Seward, looking north.

Site

The new city plaza at the Alaska Sea Life Center, shown in detail in the site plan on page 13, will become an anchor for Third and Fourth Avenues, two of the main arteries of Seward. Once the landing place for Alaska's original pioneers at the gateway to the Territory, the location again becomes memorable and symbolic—a gateway to Alaska's ocean world.

Museums, retail shops, offices, hotels, restaurants, and parking in close proximity to the Center and new city plaza, added to the existing esplanade and public dock, will all work together as a catalyst of growth throughout the city.

The Alaska Sea Life Center will be a natural expansion of the Institute of Marine Sciences complex to the west. The Center's front door will be on the new city plaza to the east, at the end of Fourth and Fifth Avenues.



Marine Animal Programs

Joseph Geraci, VMD, PhD David St. Aubin, PhD

Background

There are few marine centers that encompass the three elements of research, rescue, and educational exhibits in a unified and balanced program that features a spectrum of marine animals from invertebrates to mammals. Fewer still were designed to do so at the outset.

Most marine mammal facilities were intended to entertain the public, but found a growing need to undertake studies on nutrition, behavior, physiology, and medicine to better care for the animals. In the process, fundamental discoveries were made on how marine mammals have adapted to their environment. Now, institutions with foresight are able to extend their resources to become centers of research.

Stranded marine mammals held little interest for aquariums until 1948, when Marine Studios in St. Augustine, Florida, rescued a young pilot whale from a herd that had come ashore nearby. The animal became notable as the first of its kind to be held in captivity. Since then, coastal aquariums, with their personnel skilled in dealing with live animals, have become the focal point for responding to such events: to rescue and rehabilitate stranded animals. Indeed, the public has come to expect this type of response, especially when the animal is seen as the victim of some irresponsible human action. After the Alaska oil spill in 1989, Sea World and the Monterey and Vancouver Aquariums provided veterinarians and specialists in husbandry to help with the marine mammal casualties. This is but one example of the concern that aquariums have for issues affecting marine mammals in their natural environment.

With the growing popularity of marine animal exhibits, many aquariums recognized opportunities to pass on to visitors what had been learned about the highly adapted animals that were the focus of the attraction. In 1972, the impact of this exposure was translated into the most comprehensive marine mammal protection legislation anywhere, reversing an attitude that at one time condoned the hunting, and in some cases reckless killing, of marine mammals. Today, the information gained from research is being infused into the public consciousness through literature, films, and electronic media, and reinforced through opportunities for people to come in contact with the living animals.







- 1 Scientists use sophisticated equipment to monitor the health of recuperating whales. Photo © New England Aquarium
- 2 Stranded pilot whale is carefully placed on a stretcher. Photo © Christopher Brown/SIPA Press



- 3 Researchers study marine viruses. Photo © Stephan Myers
- 4 Sea otter in rehabilitation pen. Photo © Natalie Fobes/ AllStock

Institutional Plan

The proposed administrative structure reflects the balance among the Center's three missions-educational displays, research, and rehabilitation. Setting the course of the Center is a Board of Directors consisting of representatives from SAAMS, the University of Alaska, and three levels of government. The Executive Director is the link between the Center and its trustees on the Board. Administrators of public relations, marketing, finances, and purchasing will report to the Executive Director.

The Director of the Center's Programs will supervise the Educational, Curatorial, Medical, and Rehabilitation Departments. The permanent colony of animals will be managed by a Curator, guided by the staff veterinarian. The rehabilitation program will be directed at the outset by the veterinarian; once this endeavor becomes established, a Rehabilitation Coordinator will step in.

The research staff and scientists will be supervised by a Director, counselled by an Animal Care Committee composed of the staff veterinarian, representatives from the University of Alaska, and public delegates. Scientists from the University of Alaska will augment the team of investigators based at the Center. Management of the health of animals in the research colony will be the direct responsibility of the staff veterinarian, who will also serve as a member of the Animal Care Committee, which will scrutinize all research protocols to ensure humane treatment.



Proposed Administrative Structure



Balanced Elements of the Sea Life Center

Research

In step with the growing emphasis on marine science in Alaska, the Sea Life Center will be designed with research as an equal partner, thus providing scientists with opportunities never before available in Alaska. The guiding philosophy will be to encourage investigations in a wide variety of basic and applied disciplines that will lead to a greater understanding of Alaskan marine ecology. Researchers will also be encouraged to engage in studies that benefit marine mammal and avicultural husbandry, medicine, and emergency care, and thereby lend their support to the Center's rehabilitation activities and permanent colonies of mammals and seabirds. The humane treatment of research animals will be ensured by an Animal Care Committee that will oversee all studies at the Center.

The research compound will be separated from the exhibit and rehabilitation areas to prevent the transmission of disease-causing agents. The public will have access to the compound as part of the overall exhibit, except during studies, such as those on breeding behavior or chick or pup rearing, when animals must be undisturbed.

The marine mammal pools will be designed with the flexibility to accommodate different species in controllable environments. Harbor seals, young Steller sea lions, fur seals, and sea otters can be held in square or rectangular pools that will exceed the standards established by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. For larger pinnipeds and small cetaceans, the compound will feature a novel arrangement of two circular tanks, 50' and 20' in diameter, joined by a 5'-wide channel. The 10'-deep tanks will have a 5'6"-wide ledge at mid depth, which can serve as a haul-out space for pinnipeds when the pool is half-filled. At this water level, the tanks will be transformed into two separate units, 35' and 12' in diameter and 5'6" deep. These facilities can meet the needs of several concurrent studies.

The Center will also offer researchers opportunities to study the biology of Arctic and subarctic marine birds that will be held in the public display areas as well as in the research compound. Pools will be designed to accommodate diving and wading birds and to provide secluded space for mating and rearing young. The specific elements of the design will be tailored to the needs of the investigators, while at the same time providing the highest standard of care for the animals.

The associated research laboratories will also be adaptable to the broad categories of anticipated studies. A 5,000 square foot building will provide a wet lab, enabling researchers to bring birds and mammals into a controlled environment, where electronic equipment can be used to measure physiological parameters. Dry lab space will be available for biochemical analyses, constructing electronic telemetry devices to be carried by animals released to the wild, computer data logging, and preparation of materials for metabolic studies. Office space will also be available for researchers and graduate students.







- Sea World, Inc.



1 Veterinarian examines a harbor seal pup. Photo ©1991

2 Serum is drawn from a rescued pilot whale. Photo © Christopher Brown/SIPA Press

3 Dr. Joyce Murphy, noted animal eye surgeon, in her research lab in Anchorage. Photo ©1991 Alissa Crandall

4 A duck's broken wing is mended at the Homer Bird Center, Homer, Alaska, Photo © Ken Graham Photography

Rehabilitation/Stranding Program

Stranding programs present many faces, ranging from the salvage of carcasses and examination of tissues to the rescue and release of rehabilitated animals. The program at Seward will operate under the aegis of the National Marine Fisheries Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Alaska Department of Fish and Game, which will help guide its philosophy and policy. The priority for live animals is to help them overcome injury or illness, with the expectation that they will become fit enough to be returned to the wild. Before any animal is released, it must meet strict criteria established by the Center's medical and research staff and responsible government agencies, to ensure that it poses no threat to wild populations nor faces undue risks to its own survival.

Animals that do not achieve the necessary level of fitness may thrive as members of the permanent exhibit and research colonies, forestalling the need to take others from the wild and symbolizing the positive way in which institutions such as the Center can intervene to benefit an ailing animal.

The rehabilitation area will consist of rectangular and circular tanks, with a total surface area of up to 1,500 square feet, including haul-out space for pinnipeds (up to 25 seals or 6 sea lions or 10 fur seals) and sea otters (up to 15). A 35'-diameter circular tank, when filled to capacity with water, will be available for small whales. The tank will have a 5'-wide ledge at mid depth to create a haul-out area for pinnipeds and otters when the pool is half-filled. Outdoor cages and pools of varying sizes will be available to house convalescing birds.

The rehabilitation compound will include a 5,000 square foot hospital containing a medical treatment center, small clinical laboratory, and intensive care pens for pinnipeds, otters, and seabirds. A dissection area, used to examine dead strandlings, will be adaptable for use as a wash facility for oiled wildlife. The Center's rehabilitation facilities are designed to deal with routine submissions and will serve as a valuable resource to complement the expanded effort required in the event of a major oil spill or disease outbreak.









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- 1 Oil-soaked sea otter. Photo © Karen Jettmar/AllStock
- 2 Sea otter pens at the Seward Rehabilitation Center. Photo © Alissa Crandall/Alaska Stock Images
- 3 Soap suds cut through a layer of crude oil on a spill victim at the Seward Rehabilitation Center. Photo ©1991 Ken Graham Photography



- 4 Volunteers clean birds at the Seward Rehabilitation Center. Photo ©1991 Ken Graham Photography
- 5 Female bufflehead struggles through a washing at the Valdez Bird Center. Photo © Ken Graham/AllStock

Exhibits and Education

Live animal exhibits of Steller sea lions, sea otters, alcids and other marine birds, fishes, and invertebrates at the Center will create a destination attraction to encourage larger numbers of tourists and Alaskans to visit Seward each year. The Center has an outstanding opportunity to convey its message of environmental stewardship through dramatic encounters with animals in habitat settings, reinforced by interpretive and interactive displays. The graphics will be regularly updated to ensure a fresh look and to emphasize current issues. The fact that some of the members of the animal colony will be strandlings that are unfit for release will call attention to the reasons why they came ashore. Exhibitors and research staff will work together to portray the nature and purpose of ongoing studies at the Center. At every opportunity, the research and rehabilitation areas will be open to the public, thereby unveiling to visitors the Center's full range of activities, including programs undertaken jointly with the Alaska Maritime Refuge's new marine bird center in Homer.









- 1 Horned puffins pose on ledge. Photo © John W. Warden/ Alaska Stock Images
- 2 Mother and sea otter pup in Prince William Sound. Photo © Ken Graham/AllStock
- 3 Dungeness crab. Photo © Rick Rosenthal
- 4 Steller sea lions along the Alaskan coast. Photo © Art Wolfe/AllStock
- 5 Spawning sockeye salmon. Photo © Natalie Fobes/ AllStock



Conceptual Design

To address both the institutional goals of the Alaska Sea Life Center and the urban planning goals of the City of Seward has required a design tailored to the unique opportunities available in Alaska and to the strong support of the community and the state. The conceptual design presented in the following pages and the program ideas that form its base respond to the site context and suggest the possibility that the Center can make extraordinary contributions to marine science, public enlightenment, and to the quality of life in both Seward and Alaska.

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A Place for People

As a visitor, you will begin to experience the Alaska Sea Life Center as you approach the new city plaza from Fourth Avenue, the pedestrian esplanade, or from adjacent parking areas. You will hear barking sea lions and glimpse the great mammals on the artificial rookery rising above the public plaza.

The sights and sounds of the rookery from the plaza will transport you, letting you see—as if by a powerful telescope—what is happening at rookeries at the mouth of Resurrection Bay. The natural scene will be integrated with the human activities of the public plaza: eating, shopping, strolling, resting, and enjoying the views of the animals, the people, the mountains, and bay. The plaza itself will be a place of potentially diverse community use, including informal gatherings and special events.





- 1 View of the new Sea Life Center from Fourth Avenue.
- 2 Plaza and fountain at the New England Aquarium, Boston. Photo by Steve Rosenthal

Public Plaza

When you enter the plaza, you will enter a new "town commons" for public assembly and recreation. Retail shops, restaurants, a small conference center/hotel, and public amenities such as a water feature and areas of rest will be included in support of this new plaza. The sea lion exhibit will become its landmark feature. The dramatic silhouettes of the animals and the artificial rockwork will mirror an island rookery not far down the bay, symbolizing the connection of Alaska to the sea.

Advanced Reservations and Ticketing Procedure

A reservation system will be developed in order to avoid long queues of visitors, standing in the rain or snow, or waiting to enter the Center during peak times, such as when cruise ships are in port or school groups come for tours. On crowded days, after the Center opens to the public, you may obtain a reservation voucher that indicates the time of day you may enter. This system for crowd control is based on successful operations at the National Aquarium in Baltimore, Maryland.

When it appears that visitors are waiting more than 20 minutes to enter the Center, the reservation system will be activated. Visitors may then pick up an entry voucher at the Advanced Reservation booth.

This reservation system is essential to the smooth operations of the Center and for the comfort of the visiting public. Members of the Center (individuals who pay dues for special privileges and to support the institution) will have their own separate entrance and will not have to stand in a queue. Groups (such as bus tours and school groups) with advanced reservation contracts will also be able to enter the Center when they arrive, but they will be assigned specific entry times in their contracts. These reservations will be reflected in the reduced number of vouchers available to the public at the corresponding times.



1 New Sea Life Center 2 City Plaza Conference Center/Hotel/ Restaurant
 Retail 5 Visitor Center

6 Existing I.M.S. Complex

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 7 Existing Public Esplanade Park
 8 Marine Center Entry 9 Water Feature 10 Public Parking

Entering the Alaska Sea Life Center

At the designated time on your voucher, you will queue just outside the entrance to the Center. Your experience begins with environmental sounds heard on the Plaza in conjunction with the natural sounds of the exterior sea lion exhibit.

After entering the Center and purchasing tickets, you will pass into the Lobby and, as an option, may enter the Auditorium for a short introductory film. During the evening, after the Center has closed to the public, the Lobby can be leased, along with the Auditorium and Changing Gallery, to private parties for functions such as receptions, meetings, conferences, and catered dinners. The Auditorium also may be used during the evening for films, lectures, seminars, and other events.

As a visitor to the Sea Life Center you will find the Lobby more than a waiting area. Here soundscapes, murals, and the first underwater habitat will introduce you to the historical and ecological themes of the Center.

Wall murals and environmental soundscapes, in conjunction with the introductory film, will guide your explorations into the current and historical attitudes and ecological values of Alaska Natives, whose lives once depended solely on ocean resources and are still intertwined.

Also in the Lobby you will come eye to eye with king crabs in a spectacular 50 x 30' natural habitat tank. These multi-legged creatures, until recently synonymous with Alaska's undersea wealth, have declined so in numbers that the commercial harvest has gone from boom to bust. As you stare into the crab tank, you will be able to view through to the fishes in the Gulf of Alaska tank and on into the exterior Steller sea lion exhibit beyond—giving you in these three layers a sense of the expanse and complexity of Alaska's ocean world.

As you leave the Lobby to continue your exploration of the Center, you will step onto an escalator that lets you ascend alongside the king crab tank as if you were a SCUBA diver.







1 Sea Life Center lobby.

2 An Alaska Native uses a traditional method to preserve salmon. Photo ©1991 Alissa Crandall

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- 3 Mid-19th century Aleut visor, decorated with sea lion whiskers. Photo © Peabody Museum, Harvard University, photograph by Hillel Burger
- 4 China rockfish. Photo © Rick Rosenthal
- 5 Alaska king crab. Photo © Lou Barr/AllStock

Stepping off the escalator after your ascent from the king crab tank, you will arrive at a group of exterior exhibits with Resurrection Bay and the Kenai Mountain Range spreading before you as a natural backdrop. Sheltered walkways will lead you into the above-water realms of seabirds, sea otters, and Steller sea lions, with sensory effects provided by the animals themselves. A rainy, windy day will give you a taste of the elements marine animals face in nature and how they cope.













- 2 View at the upper platform of the Sea Life Center.
- 3 Sea otter with snow crab. Photo © Tom Walker/AllStock
- 4 Pair of thick-billed murres. Photo © Hinke Sacilotto
- 5 Steller sea lion. Photo © Mark Kelley/Alaska Stock Images

Upper Level/Exterior

The intent of the upper level exhibits is to present seabirds, sea otters, and sea lions in natural habitat settings that are designed for large communal groupings and near normal lifestyles. They will have space for active natural behavior, including provisions for captive breeding. The rockwork will reproduce rookery conditions found nearby, transporting you to the animals' world.











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1 Steller sea lions bask in their natural habitat. Photo © Randy Brandon/Alaska Stock Images

2 View of the Steller sea lions exhibit at the Sea Life Center.

3 Swimming Steller sea lions. Photo © Johnny Johnson/ Alaska Stock Images

4 Steller sea lions. Photo © Johnny Johnson/Alaska Stock Images

5 Steller sea lions. Photo © Johnny Johnson/Alaska Stock Images

Lower Level/Interior

Leaving the outdoor exhibits, you will descend by escalator into the underwater worlds of the animals you just viewed from above. The massive and lumbering sea lions will be transformed before your eyes into masters of an aquatic ballet, as sea otters dive for food and seabirds "fly" underwater. Even scientists who have studied these animals for years from the surface have not seen in the wild what you will witness here.

Behind the grace and sheer beauty of these exhibits rests another message. Sea otters in Alaska have recovered well from historic over-harvesting by the early Russian and American traders, but are in diminished status elsewhere. Steller sea lions have just been added to the threatened list as their population has plummeted for unknown reasons. Some of the seabird species have suffered massive die-offs recently, again, for unknown reasons.

Scientists in the research wing of the Sea Life Center will be working to find answers to these serious problems. In turn, their findings will be shared in the exhibit panels that include ways in which you, too, can help.

The closing exhibit will reiterate the complexity and fragility of the marine ecosystem, stressing the need for conservation and stewardship both locally and globally. In the adjacent tank you will see the myriad fishes found in the Gulf of Alaska, including halibut and pollock, so much in the limelight these days but never seen in their ocean bottom environment.

As the final underwater treat you will walk along the ocean "floor" between tanks of the Gulf of Alaska fishes and the Alaska crabs, before you are cast ashore in the Lobby.

Directly ahead in the Lobby, the glass-enclosed Museum Shop will display books, artwork and craft items, clothing, toys, games, video tapes, compact discs, posters, postcards; and other souvenirs—all devoted to the environmental and visual themes of the Center. The Museum Shop will sell items that reinforce the Center as an educational institution and a public attraction.









- 1 Underwater gallery at the Sea Life Center.
- 2 Seals in an artificial habitat at the Osaka Aquarium. Photo by Y. Matsumura
- 3 Playful seals enthrall visitors at the Osaka Aquarium. Photo by N. Hashimoto
- 4 Schooling fish at the Osaka Aquarium. Photo by Y. Matsumura

First Level

Key

- A. Research (Interior and Exterior)
- B. Rehabilitation (Interior and Exterior)
- C. Public Exhibits
 - C1A Sea Lions
 - C1B Sea Otters
 - C1C Seabirds
 - C1D Gulf of Alaska
 - C1E Alaska Crabs
 - C1F Alaska Natives
 - C1G Salmon
 - C2 Changing Exhibit
 - C3 Summary Exhibit
 - C4 Introductory Film

D. Core Facilities

- D1 Administration
- D2 Lobby and Public Services
- D3 Education
- D4 Museum Shop
- D5 Auditorium
- D6 Curatorial
- D7 Maintenance
- D8 Building Mechanical
- D9 Life Support
- D10 Service
- D11 Circulation



Scale: 1"=50'

Upper Level

Key

- Research (Interior and Exterior) Α.
- Rehabilitation (Interior and Exterior) В.

Public Exhibits C.

C1A Sea Lions

C1B Sea Otters

C1C Seabirds

C1D Gulf of Alaska

- C1E Alaska Crabs
- C1F Alaska Natives
- C1G Salmon
- C2 Changing Exhibit
- Summary Exhibit C3
- Introductory Film C4
- **Core Facilities** D.
 - D1 Administration
 - Lobby and Public Services D2

D3 Education

- D4 Museum Shop
- Auditorium D5
- D6 Curatorial
- Maintenance D7
- Building Mechanical D8
- D9 Life Support
- D10 Service
- D11 Circulation



Lower Level

Key

- A. Research (Interior and Exterior)
- B. Rehabilitation (Interior and Exterior)
- C. Public Exhibits
 - C1A Sea Lions
 - C1B Sea Otters
 - C1C Seabirds
 - C1D Gulf of Alaska
 - C1E Alaska Crabs
 - C1F Alaska Natives
 - C1G Salmon
 - C2 Changing Exhibit
 - C3 Summary Exhibit
 - C4 Introductory Film
- D. Core Facilities
 - D1 Administration
 - D2 Lobby and Public Services
 - D3 Education
 - D4 Museum Shop
 - D5 Auditorium
 - D6 Curatorial
 - D7 Maintenance
 - D8 Building Mechanical
 - D9 Life Support
 - D10 Service
 - D11 Circulation





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Building Sections

Key

- Research (Interior and Exterior) Α.
- Β. Rehabilitation (Interior and Exterior)
- Public Exhibits C.
 - C1A Sea Lions
 - C1B Sea Otters
 - C1C Seabirds
 - C1D Gulf of Alaska
 - C1E Alaska Crabs
 - C1F Alaska Natives
 - C1G Salmon
 - C2 Changing Exhibit
 - СЗ Summary Exhibit
 - Introductory Film C4
- **Core Facilities** D.
 - D1 Administration
 - Lobby and Public Services D2
 - D3 Education
 - D4 Museum Shop
 - Auditorium D5
 - Curatorial D6
 - D7 Maintenance
 - **Building Mechanical** D8
 - D9 Life Support
 - D10 Service
 - D11 Circulation



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Section 2

Scale: 1"=50'

Conceptual Life Support System Description

In keeping with the multi-use and tripartite goals of the institution, the Life Support System (LSS) for the Alaska Sea Life Center will provide excellent water quality, supply, and separation control. Since disease transmission between research, rehabilitation, and public exhibits would be potentially harmful and difficult to control, the LSS for the Center will be configured to isolate these areas as efficiently as possible to minimize capital cost and operating cost.

The engineering options open for study in later development will range from (1) a closed loop life support system to (2) an open or pass through life support system. Energy requirements for a closed loop system are somewhat higher than for an open system. However, an open system may also require some treatment of water prior to discharging into the bay. Because of this and other issues, discussions with regulatory agencies will be required before final selection can be made.

A semi-closed system with filtration and substantial make up is a likely possibility, once the freshwater supply and sewer capacity are analyzed.

In succeeding phases of the design process, a more detailed study will be undertaken and base information will be gathered to determine the most appropriate Life Support System for the Sea Life Center.

Conceptual Building Program

Prog	ram Space Description	Exterior Area sf	Interior Area sf
٨	Research (Interior)		
ri. 1	Wet Laboratories		1.500
1. a	Richemistry Laboratory		7,000
2	Computer and Electronics Laboratory		400
э. л	Computer and Electronics Laboratory	er)	100
±.	Temperature Controlled Research (warm wa	ater)	100
в. В	Isotone Laboratory		400
<i>.</i> 7	Chemical Storage Boom		100
,, a	Offices 5 @ 100 sf		500
э. а	Supply Storage		100
9. 10	Instrument Boom		500
11	Outdoor Research Tanks	+20 000	
	a Bing 50' diameter x 10' deep	120,000	
	(with contar interior lab)		
	(with definer interior hab)		
	b. Ring 20 diameter x 10 deep		
	c. 2 tanks 15 x 15 x 6 deep		
	u. I tank 10 x 15 x 5 deep		
	e. 1 tank 20 x 45 x 8 deep	1.4 700	
12.	Outdoor Hesearch Pens	±1,000	
	a. Rectangular pools 4' deep, with and		
	without dry haul-out space		
	b. Rectangular pools 4-8" deep, with dry	,	
	haul-out space for wading birds		
Subt	otal	21,000	4,400
В.	Rehabilitation		
1.	Surgery		400
3.	Rehabilitation/Treatment Area		400
3.	Treatment Room		400
4.	Pathology Area		500
õ.	Tissue Storage		400
3.	Freezer		100
7.	Food Prep		150
8.	Office		150
9.	Holding Pens, 5 tanks @ 150 sf		• 750
10.	Work Area		600
11.	Clinic/Pathology Laboratory		300
12.	Ice Machine Room		150
13.	Supply Storage		200
14.	Bird cages 4' x 4' and 4' x 8' tiered 2 high		
	(±128 sf of floor space)		200
15.	Outdoor Rehabilitation Tanks	5,000	
	a. Ring Tank 35' diameter x 10' deep		
	b. 2 tanks 10 x 10 x 5' deep		
	c. 1 tank 20 x 20 x 5' deep		
16.	Outdoor Behabilitation Pens	±1.000	
	a. Rectangular pools 4' deep, with and		
	without dry heul-out onace		
	Bestangular pools 4.8" with 2		
	5. INCLOSING DOUS 4"O, WILLING		
	haul-out space for wading birds.		
	haul-out space for wading birds.		

Prog	gram S	Space Description	Exterior Area sf	Interior Area sf
c.	Publ	lic Education Exhibits		
1.	Exh	ibit Areas (Subarctic Zone/Arctic Zone)		
	a.	Steller Sea Lions	12,000	
	b.	Sea Otters	6,000	
	c.	Seabirds	5,000	
	d.	Open Ocean—Gulf of Alaska/Bering Se	ea/	
		Arctic Ocean Comparative Coral Reefs		2,500
	e.	Alaska Crabs		1,500
	f.	Alaska Natives/Cultural		(See Lobby)
	g.	Salmon		500
2.	Cha	nging Exhibit		1,000
з.	Sun	mary Exhibit		1,000
4.	Rese	earch Exhibit (exterior)	(See Research)	
5.	Reh	abilitation Exhibit (exterior) (Se	e Rehabilitation)	
Sub	total		23,000	6,500
D	Core	Facilities		
1.	Adr	ninistration		
- '	a.	Executive Director		150
	b.	Executive Secretary/Recentionist		100
	~. C	Waiting Area		150
	d.	Conference Boom		200
	u. 0	Program Director		150
	e. e	Program Director		150
	1.	Netopinanian		150
	g.	Weterinarian Executive Secretary/Administrative Ap	wistant	100
		Executive Secretary/Auministrative As	SIStallt	100
	1.	Secretarian Fool (3)		300
]. 1	Public Services Coordinator		100
	ж.	Controller		150
	1.	Accounting (2)		250
	m.	Record Storage/Files		150
	n.	Cash Room		100
	0,	Curatorial Offices—Mammals (4)		300
	p.	Curatorial Office—Fish/Invertebrates		100
	q.	Curatorial Office—Aviarist		100
	r.	Curatorial Secretary		100
	s.	Marketing Office		200
	t.	Development Office		100
	u.	Membership Office		100
	٧.	Staff Lunch Room		300
	w.	Kitchenette		50
	X .	Staff Restrooms		600
	у.	Staff Showers and Lockers		300
Sub	total			4,450
2	Tok	by and Public Services		
æ.	200	Lobby/Queue		1.500
	ъ.	Ticketing		100
	о. С	Information		50
	д.	Coat Boom		200
	<u>a</u>	First Aid Room		100
	с . f	Rest Rooms		500
	 ~	Carrigoo/Wheelshain Stowson		150
	Б. Ъ	Carriage winderenair Storage		300
	n.	Entrance/Members Groups		
Sub	total			2,900

Program Space Description		Exterior Area sf Interior Area sf			Progra	
Edu	cation			7.	λ	
a.	Workshops/Classrooms (2 @ 400 sf)		800		a	
b.	Education Director		100		ь	
c.	Education Staff (2 stations)		150		¢	
d.	Library		200		d	
e.	Volunteer Coordinator		100		e	
f.	Volunteers		200		f	
g.	Meeting Room		150		g	
otal			1,700	Sub	iota	
Mus	seum Shop			8,	E	
a.	Museum Shop		2,000			
b.	Museum Shop Storage (Daily)		400	Sub	tot	
c.	Museum Shop Storage (Main)		1,000			
d.	Museum Shop Office		100			
	•			9.	I	
otal			3,500	Sub	tota	
Auc	litorium					
a.	Hall (250-300 seats)		3,000	10.	5	
b.	Preparation Room		500		a L	
с.	Projection Room		200			
d.	Storage		300		d	
otal			4,000	Sub	tota	
Gur	atorial					
a.	Water Quality Lab		400	11.	E	
b.	Necropsy		400		а	
c.	Main Pathology Lab	•	400		b	
d.	Freezer		600			
e.	Cooler		200	Sub	tota	
f.	Food Preparation Room		600			
g.	Laundry Room		50			
h.	Storage		100	Tota	11	
i.	Diver Locker Room		100			
j.	Diver Toilet Room		100			
k.	Mammal Holding					
	1) Steller Sea Lions		3,000			
	2) Sea Otters		1,000			
1.	Fish Holding Rooms		2,000			
m.	Bird Isolation Room		150			
n.	Brooder Room		150			
0.	Bird Holding Room		300			
p.	General Curatorial Work Rooms		1,000			
q.	General Storage		200			
otal			10,750			
	Eduu a. b. c. d. e. f. g. otal Mus a. b. c. d. d. d. d. d. d. d. d. d. d. f. g. d. d. f. g. d. d. f. g. d. d. e. f. g. d. d. f. g. d. f. g. d. d. f. g. d. f. f. g. d. f. f. g. d. f. f. f. f. f. f. f. f. f. f. f. f. f.	Education a. Workshops/Classrooms (2 @ 400 sf) b. Education Director c. Education Staff (2 stations) d. Library e. Volunteer Coordinator f. Volunteers g. Meeting Room otal Museum Shop a. Museum Shop borage (Daily) c. Museum Shop Storage (Daily) c. Museum Shop Storage (Main) d. Museum Shop Office otal Auditorium a. Hall (250-300 seats) b. Preparation Room c. Projection Room d. Storage otal Curatorial a. Water Quality Lab b. Necropsy c. Main Pathology Lab d. Freezer e. Cooler f. Food Preparation Room g. Laundry Room h. Storage i. Diver Locker Room j. Diver Toilet Room k. Mammal Holding 1) Steller Sea Lions 2) Sea Otters l. Fish Holding Rooms m. Bird Isolation Room p. General Curatorial Work Rooms q. General Storage	Education a. Workshops/Classrooms (2 @ 400 sf) b. Education Director c. Education Director c. Education Director c. Universer g. Volunteer Coordinator f. Volunteers g. Meeting Room otal Museum Shop a. Museum Shop b. Museum Shop Storage (Daily) c. Museum Shop Storage (Main) d. Museum Shop Storage (Main) d. Museum Shop Office otal Auditorium a. Hall (250-300 seats) b. Preparation Room c. Projection Room d. Storage otal Curatorial a. Water Quality Lab b. Necropsy c. Main Pathology Lab d. Preezer e. Cooler f. Food Preparation Room g. Laundry Room h. Storage i. Diver Looker Room j. Diver Toilet Room k. Mammal Holding i.) Steller Sea Lions 2) Sea Otters i. Fish Holding Room B. Bird Isolation Room G. Bird Holding Room B. Bird Isolation Room C. Bird Holding Room B. Bird Isolation Room C. Bird Holding	Education a. Workshops/Classrooms (2 @ 400 af) 500 b. Education Director 100 c. Education Director 100 c. Education Staff (2 stations) 150 d. Library 200 e. Volunteer Coordinator 100 f. Volunteer Coordinator 100 f. Volunteer Coordinator 100 g. Museum Shop 2000 a. Museum Shop 2,000 b. Museum Shop Storage (Daily) 400 c. Museum Shop Storage (Main) 1,000 d. Museum Shop Office 100 obtal 3,500 obtal 3,500 obtal 3,500 obtal 3,500 obtal 3,500 obtal 3,500 obtal 4,000 Curatorial 4,000 a. Water Quality Lab 400 b. Necropsy 400 c. Storage 100 d. Preczer 600 e. Cooler 200 f. Food Preparation Room 50	Education 7. a. Workshops/Classrooms (2 € 400 at) 500 b. Education Elector 100 c. Education Staff (2 stations) 150 d. Library 200 e. Volunteer Coordinator 100 f. Volunteers 200 g. Meeting Room 150 otal 1,700 Museum Shop 8. a. Museum Shop Storage (Daily) 400 b. Museum Shop Storage (Daily) 400 c. Museum Shop Storage (Daily) 400 d. Museum Shop Storage (Daily) 400 d. Museum Shop Storage (Daily) 400 d. Museum Shop Storage (Daily) 5,000 d. Museum Shop Storage (Daily) 400 d. Museum Shop Storage (Daily) 5,000 d. Museum Shop Storage (Daily) 4,000 d. Museum Shop Storage (Daily) 5,000 d. Museum Shop Storage (Daily) 4,000 d. Museum Shop Storage (Daily) 5,000 d. Museum Shop Storage (Daily) 5,000 d. Storage 300 otal 4,000	

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Program Space Description		Space Description	Exterior Area sf	Interior Area sf
7	Mai			
	Niai	Chief Engineer's Office		100
	а. Ъ	Control Control Room		200
	0.	Custodial Office		200
	с. 	Custodial Sterrage		100
	u.	Concerci Storage		400
	e.	General Storage/Workshop		400
	1.	Security Onces		100
	g.	Security Control		200
Subt	otal			1,500
8,	Bui	lding Mechanical		9,000
Subt	otal			9,000
9.	Life	Support		9,000
Subt	otal			9,000
10.	Serv	vice		
	a.	Loading Dock/Main		1,500
	b.	Receiving Office		100
	c.	Holding		300
	d.	Trash Storage		200
Subt	otal			2,100
11	Bui	ding Circulation		
	а а	Public	8 000	15 000
	b.	Staff	0,000	5 000
	ы.			0,000
Subt	otal		6,000	20,000

Fotal Facility

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56,000

84,500

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Conclusion

The Alaska Sea Life Center will become a new landmark in Seward and Southcentral Alaska. The Center will be built around a permanent and strategically placed exhibit of Steller sea lions, which will provide a year-round focus. Visitors to Seward will be rewarded with close-up studies and insights into sea lions and other indigenous marine fauna, and local residents will gain a greater appreciation of their own environment.

The permanent colony of animals will allow medical and husbandry personnel to maintain their proficiency in managing the health of a stable group. The staff will build on that experience to deliver the kind of aggressive medical intervention required when dealing with stranded animals. In turn, those specialized skills will benefit animals in the permanent colony that might occasionally need special support.

The husbandry staff will also be an invaluable resource to the scientists whose studies depend on the health and vitality of their research animals. Collaboration between husbandry and research staff, central to the Center's unifying philosophy, will ensure a dialog between the two staff groups and foster a closer working relationship. This will lead to advances that neither group can achieve on its own.

Alaska's immediate reward will be increased tourism and requests by international scientists to work on troubling marine problems. The long-term reward will be more global, as contributions are made from this Center: to keep marine animals from becoming endangered and to protect Alaska's commercial fisheries and complex ocean ecosystem.

No facility in North America was designed at the conceptual phase to accommodate each of the three elements— research, rehabilitation, and public display with equal vigor. Seward, a city at the edge of an ocean wilderness, rich with marine mammals, seabirds, and fisheries, and with ties to an established university research community, is ideally suited to make a home for the first institution to accomplish this union. As the non-profit organization committed to making the Alaska Sea Life Center a reality, the Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science (SAAMS) asks you to join them with a commitment of funds to support Alaska's marine wildlife through the Center in its unique triad of research, rehabilitation, and public display.

Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science P.O. Box 1329 Seward, Alaska 99664 Telephone (907) 224 3080

IRS Non-Profit Identification 92-0132479





This feasibility study has been

prepared by the following team:

prepared by the following leant.

Cambridge Seven Associates, Inc.

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Sheila Marks

Consultants

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David St. Aubin, PhD University of Guelph, Ontario

Nestor Ramos Enartec Consulting Engineers

Scott Drieschman Wildlife Concepts International

Elaine Rhode *Expression*



14,2.7

1993

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Public Advisory

Statement of Some Principles for Evaluation of EVOS Work Plans and for Their Implementation

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

DEC

The Public Advisory Group recommends the Trustee Council use the following principles in evaluating work plans and that these principles be incorporated into the Restoration Plan.

- 1. The plan should be designed to minimize administrative costs within individual projects.
- 2. The plan should seek to maximize coordination of logistical operations among projects to minimize costs.
- 3. The plan should combine projects with similar restoration objectives.
- 4. The plan should use external RFPs and external review of final proposals where possible.
- 5. The plan should use local individuals and Alaskan organizations where cost effective.

Passed November 23, 1993 by unanimous vote

MEMORANDUM



exxon valdez oil spill Nonomber 2601993 Administrative record

To: V. Paul Gavora, Member Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Public Advisory Group

Brad Phillips, Chair From: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Public Advisory Group

Subject: Resignation

The Public Advisory Group (PAG) was sorry to hear of your resignation as a member representing the public-at-large. We appreciated your willingness to serve on the PAG and understand the time conflicts with other activities.

The past year of effort learning about the Exxon Valdez restoration program and attempting to deal with the complex issues surrounding it have certainly been challenging.

I am asking your alternate, Donald McCumby, to serve in your stead for the remaining year (through October 1994) of appointment.

Good luck in your future endeavors.

cc: Doug Mutter, Designated Federal Officer Donald McCumby, Alternate

14.2.7 **14.2.7**

MEMORANDUM

RECEIVED

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL NOVAMSTRAAVE RECORD

To:Dave Gibbons, Interim Administrative DirectorExxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team

Brad Phillips, Chair From: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Public Advisory Group

Subject: Appreciation

The Public Advisory Group (PAG), in a unanimous vote, asked that I forward to you our appreciation for the work you have done in assisting the PAG in their efforts to contribute to the restoration process.

Your work to help create, and then support, the PAG is much appreciated. The information you provided us over the past year on restoration activities, the settlement, and the decision-making process, has been very helpful to all the PAG members.

Thank you. We wish you well on your next assignment.

cc: Doug Mutter, Designated Federal Officer Public Advisory Group Trustee Council Restoration Team 11/10/93 16:06

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SCHOOL OF FISHERIES & OCEAN SCIENCES

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LISHERY INDUSTRIAL

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900 TRIDENT WAY, KODIAK, ALASKA, 99615-7401, (907) 486-1500, FAX: (907) 486-1540

900 Trident Way Kodiak, AK 99615

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Telephone: (907)486-1500 FAX: (907)486-1540

FAX TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

то:	PAG - Endowment Subgroup
FROM:	John French
DATE:	10 Nov 93
NUMBER OF	F PAGES INCLUDING COVER: 5
The follo	owing proposal is from Jim King
I have	agreed to discuss it at our meeting
on 221	Nov. This does not constitute an
endarse,	nent by me on U.PAK. It your
wish to	send me comments I will
assembl	he them before our meeting
	hfac

To Daw Mutter;	From
Co.	Co.
Dept.	Phone #
Fax #	Fax #

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A PROPOSAL TO USE EXXON VALDEZ SETTLEMENT FUNDS FOR A WORLD CENTER FOR MARINE RESEARCH AT UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

James G. King, member, EVOS Public Advisory Group 11/08/93

No one denies the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill (EVOS) severely damaged a number of marine resources and adversely effected the quality of human life along the shore of the Bulf of Alaska and beyond. It is now clear that Knowledge is inadequate to fully asses the damage, and technology is not available for complete restoration. Life, including human life, is adjusting to the post EVOS environment. The major question now is how to most effectively use the damage settlement funds from Exxon. An endowment fund is proposed using some of the settlement money for continuing, baseline, research to fill the so obvious knowledge gaps. A versatile program is needed that can adapt, grow and develop as time passes. It would be most effective to use the existing prestige and infrastructure of the University of Alaska (U of A) to build a world center of marine research and education in the EVOS area. The rapidly developing "electronic information highway" will preclude the need to have all personnel and facilities in one town. A major university center will not conflict with, but will complement, the lawfully mandated management by state and federal agencies.

BOAL

To use the existing University of Alaska Foundation for establishing endowed chains, endowed professorships and endowed funds for contracts or grants to fulfill obligations under the EVDS Settlement.

OBJECTIVES

1) To develop a program for the required scientific and social research that will enable the various responsible agencies to fulfill requirements of the EVOS Settlement.

2) To continue such research in perpetuity so that new knowledge and technology can continue to be applied to old problems, or new ones, particularly under the enhancement clause of the EVOB Settlement.

3) To create a world center for marine oriented science and education in coastal Alaska as an aid to resource management and as partial compensation for services and income lost as a result of EVD8. 4) To develop a world class faculty of experts to study basic life history, monitor population dynamics and improve our understanding of the ecology of marine species of coastal Alaska thus minimizing the need to import expertise during future oil related or other crisis.

5) To use the U of A to train the scientists and technicians in marine resource management, oil technology and coastal sociology that will be needed by agencies, industry and local communities as they adjust to post EVOS conditions.

6) To create educational and training opportunities for the youth and residents of the EVOS region in fields related to the resources of their area.

7) To benefit the Native communities by learning to understand their past and helping to chart a satisfying course for their future.

8) To enhance personal and commercial recreation while protecting other values and resources.

9) To benefit Alaskan businesses in marine resources, recreation, tourism, and oil related fields by providing pertinent research and locally trained workers.

10) To enhance the environment, the economy, the quality of life and the image of Alaskan communities where these elements were damaged by EVOS.

METHODS

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A) In 1994 the EVOS Trustee Council will deposit 30 million dollars in the U of A Foundation to permanently endow 12 academic chairs as follows:

```
At Kodiak - Three chairs:
        Fisheries
        Anthropology
        Subsistence, Past-Present-Future
At Homer - Two chairst
        Fisheries
        Seabirds
At Seward - Three chairs:
        Recreation, Planning and Management
        Marine Invertebrates
        Marine Mammals
At Valdez - Two chairs:
        Socio-economics of coastal communities
        Marine Chemistry
At Cordova - Two chairs:
        Fisherias
        Marine waterfowl/shorebirds
```

B) In 1994 the EVOS Trustees Council will invite the U of A President, the three Chancellors and the University Foundation Director to Join them in a UA/EVOS Committee that will:

> Write position descriptions for the 12 EVOS chairs. Establish a maximum appropriate pay scale. Advertise for and hire applicants. Provide oversight of the work of the chairs.

C) The 12 EVOS chairs will be guided by the goals and objectives as above and provisions of the EVOS Settlement. They will immediately begin to develop:

> Dptimum electronic communication. Local advisory contacts. Baseline research programs. Education programs. Graduate student research programs Proposals for additional funds. Proposals for additional positions.

D) The 12 EVOS chairs will form an EVOS Task Force that will work with the EVOS Restoration Team to develop a master plan for accomplishing provisions of the EVOS Settlement. Additional endowed chairs will be needed.

E) 1995 and beyond:

The EVOS <u>Trustee Council</u> will reserve 30 million dollars each of the next 8 years to build up endowed programs under the U of A Foundation.

The <u>University of Alaska Foundation</u> will manage funds received from the Trustee Council as a separate EVDS fund, protected from inflation with the remaining income used to fund positions, programs, facilities, contracts and so forth under the guidance of the EVDS <u>Trustee/UA Committee</u> (Trustee Council members and U of A officers). It would not be necessary for all the income to be spent every year thus the principle could be allowed to grow or money be saved for large projects.

The <u>Evos Task Force</u> (12 chairs and the Restoration Team) will continue to perfect master planning and proposals for funding.

The <u>Trustee/UA Committee</u> will monitor the whole program, select applicants and evaluate funding proposals.

DISCUSSION

Are the coastal resources of Alaska sufficient to warrant a world center of marine research and education? The vastness of Alaska's marine resources is legendary and one can only wonder why there is not already a commensurate research facility:

Is it appropriate to use EVDS Settlement money as startup funds for a world research center in Alaska? No other proposal for use of this money could benefit to wide a spectrum of oil spill affected people and resources.

Is it legal to use EVOS money in this way? Maybe, if not and the people want it, the Legislature and/or the Congress can easily make it legal.

Is there enough Settlement money to create an adequately endowed, world research center? Probably not, but there is sufficient to plant the seed and nourish the sprout until it begins to grow and branch on it's own, becoming the mighty oak it should be.

Will Alaska Native communities benefit appropriately from such a center? No other proposal offers so wide an array of possible benefits for future generations of Alaska Natives.

RESULTS

Under this plan a major portion of the issues and responsibilities of the EVOS Settlement will be addressed and fulfilled by U of A research. Nearly 40 percent of the money will still be available to cover responsibilities for finishing cleanup, supporting agencies, purchasing habitat and so forth.

Because of the size and financial attractiveness of the University program a series of beneficial events can be expected. 1) Top quality research professors attract grants and contracts producing jobs for the professionals they train. 2) Private sector businesses catering to the special needs of the research/education community prosper. 3) Industrial and non profit laboratories are attracted because of the available talent and support services. 4) The region can become an exporter of talent and technology. 5) The economy of our coastal communities will be enhanced by a stable payroll and the application of applied research.

CONCLUSION

Using EVOS Settlement funds to help make Alaska the world center of marine research, that it should be, is a most appropriate use of that money.

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Figure 2b. Pacific halibut recruitment series (year class strength, YCS), with "best fit" lagged 18.6-yr lunar nodal tidal signal superimposed.

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12/12/94 14.2.7 a Alaska Sealife Center (oversized torochure) is located in second drawer of this filing Cabinet.

Alaska SeaLife Center Support – November 1, 1993 –



Alaska SeaLife Center

Since 1990, the Alaska SeaLife Center has gained the support of numerous groups and individuals – all convinced the Center poses solutions to Alaska's unique problems. These groups and individuals are bipartisan, and range from pro-development to pro-conservation. What they all share is a concern and support of Alaska. Here is a partial list of those who have given their support or endorsement:

Alaska's Governors:

Governor Walter J. Hickel Governor Jay Hammond Governor Bill Sheffield

Organizations:

Kenai Peninsula Economic Development District Resolution Kenai Peninsula Caucus, Resolution Seward Chamber of Commerce City of Seward, Resolution State of Alaska, Office of International Trade University of Alaska Fairbanks University of Alaska Anchorage

Scientists/Educators:

Vera Alexander, PH.D., Dean of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences, Director of Institute of Marine Sciences, University of Alaska Fairbanks
Robert Elsner, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus, University of Alaska Fairbanks
Gerald L. Kooyman, Ph.D., University of California San Diego, Scripps Institute of Oceanography
Bruce R. Mate, Ph.D., Associate Professor, Oceanography, Oregon State University
Joan K. Wadlow, Ph.D., Chancellor, University of Alaska Fairbanks
Graham A.J. Worthy, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Marine Mammology, Texas A&M University at Galveston

Honorary Advisory Board Members:

Richard Barnes - President, ENSTAR, Commonwealth North David Cline - Audubon Society, Anchorage, AK Paul Fischer - former Alaska State Senator Richard Foster - Chairman, Dept. of Transportation Committee, Alaska House of Representatives Tag Gornall - Director, Seattle Aquarium Gene Kubina - former Alaska State Senator Jay Kerttula - Alaska State Senator Jerome Komisar - President, University of Alaska

Alaska SeaLife Center

Jerome Komisar - President, University of Alaska Curt Menard - Alaska State Senator Joyce Murphy - DVM - Alpine Veterinary Clinic Glenn Olds - former Commissioner of the Dept. of Natural Resources, State of Alaska A.J. Paul, Ph.D. - Associate Professor, University of Alaska Fairbanks Tom Smith - Director of Seward Marine Station, Institute of Marine Science, University of Alaska Fairbanks Arliss Sturgulewski - former Alaska State Senator Don Young - United States Representative, State of Alaska

Alaska SeaLife Center Board of Directors (SAAMS):

Willard E. Dunham - President Sharon Anderson Tyler Jones Carol Ann Lindsey William C. Noll Darryl J. Schaefermeyer Jack Scoby Karen Swartz



- I want to learn more about the Alaska SeaLife Center
- I can help. I will tell others, write letters, get involved
- I want to be put on your mailing list. Here is \$5 to help with costs
 - I want to become a Charter Member: Individual – \$50 Business – \$100
 - Corporate \$1,000

Name		
Address		
Phone		

Send to:

Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science P.O. Box 1329 Seward, Alaska 99664 Alaska's SeaLife Center will be the only one in the World... and, it can open in 1997 – a place combining marine research, animal rehabilitation, and public education under one roof. Visitor dollars will support the research and rehabilitation in a way that makes good sense for Alaska and its future.

But it can only happen with your



At this time, 30 percent is funded. Much of the rest we've asked from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement Funds – \$25 million, or less than 3 percent of the total settlement funds. **The Trustees are now deciding how to spend the settlement funds** – and they must hear from Alaskans like you.

Please help now. We have a rare chance to make something that works for all of us: Alaskans, visitors and marine sealife. Let's not lose it support the Alaska SeaLife Center by filling out the back of this card and mailing it today.





Alaska SeaLife Center





Alaska SeaLife Center

Alaska's oceans host one of the greatest concentrations of marine animals in the world—33 species of marine mammals and 66 kinds of seabirds. Yet Alaska has no place to care for sick marine animals, study them under controlled conditions, or view them in their undersea environment.

With your support, the Alaska SeaLife Center will fill all three gaps with a unified triad of programs—marine research, rehabilitation of stranded marine animals, and educational exhibits of live marine animals—all working in equal partnership to promote the health of Alaska's oceans.

The Alaska SeaLife Center is a collaboration of the Institute of Marine Sciences (IMS) of the University of Alaska and the City of Seward. The IMS facility in Seward brings its international reputation as a unique sub-arctic research institution devoted to fish, invertebrates, and medical research, and the City donates adjacent land for the SeaLife Center. Orchestrating this venture and asking for your support is a non-profit organization, the Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science (SAAMS).



Horned Puffins



Sea Otter with Snow Crab







Research Program

Parakeet Auklet

Scientists, who currently go elsewhere to study Alaskan marine birds and animals in a controlled setting, will have facilities and support at the Center to conduct basic and applied research on artic and sub-arctic species. Collaboration with the rehabilitation and exhibit colony programs will ensure advances that neither could achieve on its own.

Rehabilitation Program

The Center will become a place where seals, sea lions, whales, dolphins, sea otters, and seabirds that founder ashore because of natural or human-related causes can be rescued, cared for, and released. The program will operate with the advice and cooperation of the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Exhibits and Education

Steller sea lions, sea otters, and seabirds will be featured in underwater and outdoor habitat settings with the grandeur of Besurrection Bay

View of Seward, Looking North



as a natural backdrop. Inside, large walls of acrylic will create the sense that the viewer, too, is submerged in the ocean environment. Discoveries in the research and rehabilitation programs will be shared through exhibits and tours of those work places whenever activities permit.

Urban Focus

The site on the shore of Resurrection Bay was once the landing place for Alaska's original pioneers at the gateway to the Territory. With the Alaska SeaLife Center and a new public plaza to draw people through the city to the ocean's edge, the site will again become a gateway—to Alaska's ocean world. The plaza will offer space for community gatherings, special events, strolling, sitting, and socializing. The Center will become a new landmark for Southcentral Alaska.

For more information contact: Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science (SAAMS), P.O. Box 730, Seward, Alaska 99664, Telephone: (907) 224-5261, a non-profit institution, Federal Tax ID number 92-132479.





Exhibit Tour

Your tour of the habitat exhibits will begin in the lobby as you come eye to eye with king crabs on the ocean floor. You will ascend like a SCUBA diver to the upper-level exterior colonies of sea lions, sea otters, and seabirds. As you descend again, the lumbering sea lions will transform into masters of an aquatic ballet, as otters dive for food and seabirds "fly" underwater. A film and exhibits on the ecological values of Alaska Natives will round out your visit.



Steller Sea Lion Exhibit



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Rehabilitation



Yellow Eye Rockfish

Exhibit Theme

The complexity and fragility of the marine ecosystem will be a central theme throughout the Center. Unfortunately, Alaska has examples of marine animals in trouble, and those, such as the threatened Steller sea lion, will help focus attention on issues of declining populations, competition with commercial fisheries, and use of coastal resources. The Center will become a showcase, demonstrating how public concerns about the environment can be translated into tangible research, management, and rehabilitation programs that yield healthier oceans.

Conceptual Design and Program: Cambridge Seven Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Mass. Consultant: Joseph Geraci, V.M.D., PhD.

Photo Credits: horned puffins © Johnny Johnson/Alaska Stock Images; parakeet auklet © Hinke Sacilotto; Alaska native © 1991 Alissa Crandall; sea otter with snow crab © Tom Walker/AllStock; research © 1991 Alissa Crandall; rehabilitation © Christopher Brown/SIPA Press; yellow eye rockfish © Rick Rosenthal; Steller sea lions © Art Wolfe/AllStock; Alaska king crab © Lou Barr/AllStock; poster view of Seward, Alaska, © 1991 Ken Graham Photography.



Alaska King



P.O. Box 1329 Seward, Alaska 99664 Tel: 907 224 3080 Fax: 907 224 3392

THE ALASKA SEALIFE CENTER

Dear Public Advisory Group Member:

Alaska has an opportunity to create something wonderful out of the nation's largest oil spill – and people all over our state are coming together to make this happen.

The Alaska SeaLife Center will:

- Be a major Arctic and sub-Arctic marine research facility,
- Be the North Pacific's only large marine mammal rehabilitation facility,
- Be a major marine public education center,
- Be self-supporting, requiring no public funds to operate.

The Center is no longer a dream. A great deal of pre-site work has already occurred: Seward has donated land, the Legislature has provided partial funds, the University has given support, studies have proved it will succeed – and nearly 70 percent of Southcentral residents surveyed indicated their support of this project.

But to happen, the SeaLife Center needs \$25 million from the *Exxon Valdez* Settlement Funds – less than 3 percent of the total funds for recovering from the oil spill. We understand that there are a number of good and needed projects under consideration, but we believe the SeaLife Center is one of the best. The marine environment of Prince William Sound, as well as all Alaska will gain a lasting facility and a vital link in our need to better understand and protect our environment.

Please look over this packet and call us if you have any questions.

A day will come when you will visit the Alaska SeaLife Center, or hear about some new breakthrough marine research, or learn about another sea-animal rescued and successfully returned to its environment – and we will all celebrate that we had the foresight to make the Center a reality. Please join us in making it a reality.

Sincerely,

Millar Oula

Willard E. Dunham President

Alaska SeaLife Center P.O. Box 1329 Seward, Alaska 99664 - Scand Association for the Advancement of Marine Science - APPLIED SCIENCES

July 12, 1993

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To:Trustee CouncilFrom:Robert B. Spies, Chief ScientistRe:Recommendations for the 1994 Work Plan

At your last meeting you requested that I comment on the projects for the 1994 work plan. I had hoped to have submitted a list to you at the same time that the Restoration Team submitted their list. However, the urgency of final report and work plan reviews for 1993 have delayed my consideration of 1994 projects. It appears impractical at this stage to do more than comment on the list of proposed projects submitted by the Restoration Team.

In order to provide a sensible evaluation of the projects, I have devised a priority scheme similar to that of the Restoration Team with low, medium, and high priorities. However, I have added a few additional categories as follows:

A. Top Priority:

1. Highly recommended.

2. Important, but we can skip a year.

3. Important, but more information is needed before a recommendation can be made. In many cases, the most recent field data should be evaluated before assigning a priority.

B. Medium priority.

C. Low priority.

- D. No opinion. Generally the decisions on these are non-technical and more a matter of policy.
- B. Special case. Suites of studies on important resources that require an extensive planning effort relative to projects funded from other sources.

2155 Law Positan Bourt, Sulto # LIVERBORN, CA 94550 510,373,7148 PAR BIU.473,763.

As in the past I have tried to take into account the degree of resource injury and recovery, the importance of the proposed project to the resource, the timeliness of the proposed activity, the need for judicious conservation of the funds, etc. Since the results of many of the 1993 projects are unavailable, I consider many of my recommendations preliminary. As these results become available, I may modify my recommendations regarding the 1994 workplan.

We are fortunate that nature's recuperative powers are such that skipping projects this year will not have a negative effect on recovery of most resources, although opportunities for enhancement could be missed. This provides you the opportunity to fund a relatively large project, stay within a desired level of spending, and at the same time be assured that most resources will continue to recover. In this connection I would like to mention a relatively expensive project, the Alaska Sea Life Center, that is attractive for a variety of reasons:

1. It will benefit marine resources injured by the spill.

. . .

- 2. It will promote interest in and knowledge about the marine and coastal resources affected by the spill.
- 3. It will encourage tourism and therefore compensates Alaska for the damage to tourism from the spill.
- 4. It will be a lasting benefit from the spill restoration funds and will continue to benefit the area long after the Trustee Council has expended the last restoration dollar on other resource projects.

For these reasons the Alaska Sea Life Center has my highest recommendation. The remainder of my recommendations are summarized in the attached table. The project numbers in this list correspond to those in the June 29th memo from the Restoration Team. I would be pleased to elaborate on my reasons for placing any of the following projects in their respective categories, and I will gladly undertake any further review of projects for the 1994 work plan that you request.





\bigcup <u>NIVERSITY OF ALASKA FAIRBANKS</u>

Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-1080

25 October 1993

Mr. Charles E. Cole Attorney General State of Alaska P.O. Box 110300 Juneau, AK 99811-0300

Dear Mr.Cole:

I am writing to inform you of my support for the development of the Alaska Sea Life Center in Seward and to recommend that funds from the Oil Spill Settlement be directed to its creation. Much progress has been made from the original ideas concerning the Center, leading most recently to the practical realities of its establishment as a first rate institution. The Center will be an independent, nonprofit organization operating cooperatively with educational institutions, such as the University of Alaska Seward Marine Center. I have watched this progress with much enthusiasm, and I am convinced of the many benefits to be derived from this initiative.

My professional career interests have been closely associated with the study of Alaska marine species. I first encountered Alaskan marine mammals in the Beaufort sea in 1954 when I was working for the U.S. Air Force Arctic Aeromedical Laboratory, based at the former Ladd AFB, Fairbanks. That experience shaped the course of my career, and I have devoted more than 30 years to related research, first at the University of California, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, and since 1973 at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, Institute of Marine Science. My interests and those of my colleagues have been devoted to the biological role of marine mammals in the ecosystem and to their value as models of normal and pathological conditions relating to animal and human health. I served for several years on the U.S. Marine Mammal Commission, and I was its chairman for two years.

The abundance and diversity of the biological resources of Alaskan seas make this state a premier location for the scientific study of marine species. The opportunities provided by this favorable location have been a major concern of the University of Alaska and of several state and federal agencies. However, despite the enormous importance of these resources to fisheries, tourism, and science, Alaska does not have a facility that can adequately meet the needs for their study and exposure to the public. Recently perceived indications that all is not well in the Alaskan marine ecosystem have raised questions about our abilities to assure capable stewardship of this responsibility for the future. Environmental concerns draw increasing attention to our management of the wealth and sustainability of our marine resources. They demand our best efforts for learning whatever is required to understand the complexities and interactions that govern the health and productivity of Alaskan seas. Among the approaches to the resolution of these problems is the need for a facility for healthy maintenance of mammals, birds, fishes, and invertebrates in which experimental studies can proceed. We need also to study the effects of adverse environmental conditions on these animals. Much can be learned from their restoration to health. Damaged ecosystems require rehabilitation, and some primary steps toward that end can be explored in the rehabilitation of sick animals. Our ability to respond to environmental perturbations and manmade disasters depends upon our best knowledge and experience. The Alaska Sea Life Center is designed to support these needs.

Another gcal of the Center will be public education. Alaska citizens have a long-standing appreciation for their marine environments. The public outreach that will be realized by the displays and interpretations for adults and school children at the Center will enhance and develop that appreciation. Tourists arrive in Alaska in increasing numbers, and their visits are projected to grow steadily. They are fascinated by the Alaska environment, and they demonstrate a strong desire to learn about the special qualities of Alaskan relationships to Nature. Intense public concerns for the protection of our unique environmental features will be balanced in the Center by demonstrations of the practicalities relating to sustaining essential marine harvests. Such innovative opportunities for public communication will be new in Alaska, and they will in turn provide, through the admission revenues, a source of support for the Center. Conservative projections show promise of a considerable income.

For the stated reasons, I urge you to give careful consideration to funding for the Alaska Sea Life Center. In my opinion the establishment and operation of the Center are in the best interest of the State. It is also consistent with the intent for disposition of funds from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement. Please be assured of my willingness to respond to requests for further information regarding the prospects for the Center.

Respectfully yours,

Robert Elsner

Robert Elsner Professor Emeritus

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IMPLICATIONS FROM PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF MARINE MAMMALS¹

ROBERT ELSNER

LORI L. WICKHAM Institute of Marine Science, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-1080

Abstract

Some aspects of captive marine mammal research have become matters of controversy, largely due to a misunderstanding of the value of such studies and of their importance to effective management and conservation of these species. Understanding of the physiological mechanisms underlying the special adaptations for aquatic life that marine mammals demonstrate provides essential information relating to their health and survival. The need for such information is increasing as disturbance of the world's marine environments steadily escalares. While studies of these animals in their natural habitats contribute much to our comprehension of their biology, a more complete understanding of the physiological basis of their behavior depends upon experimental laboratory investigations. Some of the new knowledge thus gained has potentially important implications for human medicine.

Key words: physiology, caprive marine mammals, conservation, management

We are well aware today of a worldwide concern for the protection and conservation of marine mammals. It has not always been so. In fact, it was only a few years ago that American ships were harvesting whales, and bounty-hunting of seals labelled them as undesirable competitors in the marine ecosystem. Many changes have been brought about in our thinking through new acquaintance with marine mammals. Marine display parks and television productions can be credited with important roles in generating public awareness and appreciation of these attractive animals. Public concerns for their welfare were documented and codified in the form of legislation, the Marine Mammal Protection

¹ This paper is based on a presentation at Plenary Session II of the Vancouver meetings of the Society: "Science and Marine Mammal Conservation." Other papers from this Session will be published in future issues of *Marine Mammal Science*. Publication costs have been provided by grants to the Society from the National Marine Mammal Laboratory (NOAA/NMFS) and the Marine Mammal Commission. The convenor, G. Carleton Ray, also wishes to acknowledge Dr. Sheila S. Anderson of the Sea Mammal Research Unit, Cambridge, U.K. for her skillful chairing of the Session.

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to a better understanding of these species and to an increased knowledge of their habits and lifestyle, and ultimately to an informed approach to their protection. The questions, then, are: What do we know about these species for which we have shown such concern in legislation and public attention? What further informational needs can we anticipate? How can we respond to these questions except by including reference to knowledge of their physiological adaptations—knowledge dependent upon the results of studies which involve experiments with captive animals? We know, for example, that these are animals possessing special structures and functions for thriving in the marine environment. These capabilities include propulsion, breath-hold diving, temperature regulation, osmoregulation, protection against decompression sickness, and sensory mechanisms for navigation and orientation.

What we know about the physiology of marine mammal diving performance is due in large part to the impetus given to that subject by the pioneer invesrigations of Irving and Scholander. Working in the 1930s and 1940s, it was they who alerted us to the possibilities inherent in these studies (Irving 1939, Scholander 1940). Their interesting research results attracted others to further examination of such topics as oxygen storage requirements when the animals dive for long periods and carry their life support systems with them, circulatory redistribution which provides for protection of the brain and heart, and anaerobic metabolic function in the absence of oxygen. These responses resemble more general reactions seen to a lesser degree in terrestrial animals, including man. Breath-holding leads relentlessly to a triad of progressive asphyxial conditions in blood and tissues: decreasing oxygen, increasing carbon dioxide and accumulation of acidic metabolic products. The phocid seals, about which we know more than other species of marine mammals, defend themselves against the threat of asphyxia implicit in long dives by copious energetic reserves for both oxidative and anaerobic metabolism and by marked cardiovascular changes favoring the most sensitive organs. Such information as we have suggests that other marine mammals react similarly.

The physiological regulation of the responses to diving is known to be governed by neural reflexes and their interactions (reviews: Butler and Jones 1982, Elsner and Gooden 1983). The mechanisms, common to aquatic and terrestrial species, depend upon complex circuitry involving both sensory elements in the face and airways as well as chemoreceptor inputs which respond to changes in blood gas tensions. Their expressions in marine mammals are not qualitatively different from those seen in terrestrial species, rather they appear to be more highly developed. Potential implications for human medicine have been identified by our understanding of these functions (Daly *et al.* 1979, Elsner and Gooden 1983).

Questions of temperature regulation have led to a comptehension of the problems encountered by warm-blooded mammals living in water, a medium of high thermal conductivity and capacity. In order to protect their deep body heat, most marine mammals have two characteristic adaptive features: (1) elevated heat production during cold exposure and (2) the enclosure of the body within an envelope of fat, the subcutaneous blubber (Irving 1969). Other studies have revealed something of the nutrition, food requirements, and the energy

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Laboratory and Free Dives: "Diving Dogma"

Recent studies using novel and elegant techniques have helped to put natural diving responses into improved perspective (Kooyman *et al.* 1980, Guppy *et al.* 1986). Consequently, we can now better appreciate that free-swimming Weddell seals rarely push diving capabilities to their physiological limits. The early workers in this field appreciated that there were substantial variations in reactions to different diving situations (Scholander 1940, Scholander *et al.* 1942). Later studies have greatly extended those earlier observations (reviews: Kooyman *et al.* 1981, Elsner and Gooden 1983).

There are differences between the results of studies that are performed in the laboratory and those which involve relatively free-ranging animals in nature, but in most instances the fundamental physiological responses represent quantitative rather than qualitative differences. The extent to which these differences occur is highly variable and, while much can be learned about the biology of the species by investigations performed in their natural habitats, a complete understanding of the full range of their physiological responses will come from their thorough study in a controlled laboratory situation in which their capabilities can be experimentally tested. A useful conclusion, based on our present understanding, might be that diving produces graded physiological responses which vary in timing and intensity with the particular circumstances of the diving episodes.

Hypometabolism and Homeostasis

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Our knowledge of the adaptations of marine mammals to diving has advanced to a level which permits making some speculative generalizations. The intense and selective vasoconstriction observed in some dives produces a lowering of the metabolic rate, and the resulting energy conservation contributes to the animal's tolerance. Scholander (1940) was the first to demonstrate this reaction when he found that the extra oxygen consumption of seals during recovery from long dives was less than predicted if metabolic rate during the dive were to be maintained at the pre-dive level. We can conveniently learn much about this condition from laboratory and field studies of marine mammals and birds, the natural specialists. However, a broader perspective indicates that the animals which are so tolerant of breath-holding represent part of a continuum of species which respond to hostile environments and to disturbances of homeostasis by strategic retreats into states of depressed metabolism.

The lowering of metabolic rate that often accompanies the diving episodes functions to conserve stored oxygen and energy reserves. Thus, the occurrence of a hypometabolic state in long dives may be seen as a protection from a condition which might otherwise threaten the integrity of the organism. Viewed in that context, the diving responses are a special example of a more general defense strategy of lowered metabolism employed by numerous animals in coping with life-threatening situations. There are abundant examples in nature. Hibernators retreat from the threats of cold and food deprivation by metabolic much new knowledge yet to come. Questions far exceed answers, and in some topics we have barely exposed the superficial layer of information. Two examples of such research related to urgent conservation problems come to mind: studies relating to protection and recovery efforts which may be made in the event of exposure to petroleum pollution, and investigations of endangered or depleted species providing insights into their metabolic needs, reproduction and sensory physiology.

Research in zoos and oceanaria has contributed much new knowledge of exoric animal genetics and reproductive physiology. Achievements in these areas can lead to successful captive breeding and reduced need for further capture of wild animals. Publications from a recent symposium on these subjects indicate what advances have been made in this research (Hearn and Hodges 1985).

Of all mammalian species, the marine mammals are the masters of regular exposure to breath-holding, and studies of their abilities for coping with this condition reveal information having implications for human medicine—newborn asphyxia and heart disease, for example. Recent research shows that the seal's heart is remarkably tolerant of conditions in which its oxygen supply is reduced. It appears that coronary blood flow during some dives is drastically reduced, even stopped entirely, for brief periods with the consequence that the heart depends upon its rich anaerobic energy resources during that time (Kjekshus *et al.* 1982, Elsner *et al.* 1985). Thus, drastically reduced myocardial perfusion, the life-threatening condition of human heart attacks, is a beneficial oxygenconserving adaptation in seals. Aside from what it reveals of diving adaptations of seals, this observation also has a possible bearing on our understanding of human heart disease, because the human heart—and the hearts of terrestrial mammals generally—is notably intolerant of oxygen lack.

Some of the research needs relating to conservation of marine mammals appear to be quite obvious. However, it is the nature of scientific endeavor that the results of research are often poorly or not at all predictable. Surprise is the common denominator in science; if it were otherwise, the needs for knowledge upon which judgements are based would be much more easily satisfied. That same unpredictability makes the defense of some kinds of research a difficult matter requiring careful explanation. That task falls inevitably to the scientists involved and depends upon our willingness and skill in communicating with the tax-paying public and its representatives to whom we are responsible. Consciousness-raising over the interacting issues of the societal uses of science and the concerns we sense for animal and human welfare can bring about a more positive and practical relationship between scientists and the broader public. If we accept in a positive attitude the condition that the subjects and methods of our research activities will be increasingly exposed to scrutiny by a concerned public, then it is incumbent upon us to communicate the intent and the philosophical basis of that effort.

There exists a widespread and profound misunderstanding of the objectives and intellectual foundations of scientific enterprise, despite an enormous public fascination with its products. The glamour and excitement of science conveyed through television and news media, while showing something of the urge toward BUTLER, P. J., AND D. R. JONES. 1982. The comparative physiology of diving in vertebrates. Advances in Comparative Physiology and Biochemistry 8:179-364.

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The Alaska SeaLife Center

UNIQUE FEATURES...

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• Alaska's only facility designed to blend marine mammal and seabird medical rehabilitation and biological research with public education – in a way that's self-supporting.

• The only facility north of Santa Cruz, California designed to hold live marine mammals for study.

• A research and rehabilitation facility open to researchers from any accredited institution or agency.

• The core program will not depend on state or federal funds or foundation grants. Income from visitors will support the research and rehabilitation.

• Combined laboratory and field studies will be possible since close to Seward are 22 sea mammal and sea bird rookeries.

MARINE RESEARCH IS THE CORNERSTONE...

Marine ecological services are lacking in Alaska. In fact, there are no facilities in the northern Pacific area with the Center's broad capability to study and maintain large marine mammals and seabirds for long durations. The Center compliments similar efforts throughout the world and existing Alaska programs.

The SeaLife Center will have state-of-the-art research facilities for scientists from accredited agencies interested in the general biology of marine mammals and seabirds. Staff researchers will work with colleagues from organizations throughout the world to explore issues such as the declining populations of marine mammals and birds, the long-term effects of oil pollution, and interactions between fisheries and sea life.

MARINE ANIMAL REHABILITATION IS ONE BENEFIT...

The main objective of rehabilitation is to undertake pioneering research on marine mammal and seabird diseases and requirements for keeping them healthy. Injured animals that cannot be released back into the wild will be housed in the Center's rookeries that simulate their natural habitat. Several foundations exist that can provide support for these services. Yearly, there are about 100 marine mammals in need of rehabilitation delivered to Anchorage's Alpine Veterinary Clinic. An additional 300 - 600 injured marine mammals are reported each year – but not rescued because there isn't a facility to hold them.

Alaska needs an effective marine mammal rehabilitation program with trained medical staff who can respond to strandings, injuries or other disasters to marine animals. This capability will be possible <u>without</u> the need for state, federal, or other public agency support funds.

PUBLIC EDUCATION IS ONE GIFT...

The live animal exhibits of sea lions, sea otters, seals, alcids and other marine birds, fishes and invertebrates is a distinctive attraction that will draw large numbers of visitors. The Center will educate visitors on proper environmental stewardship.

With its specialized tours and programs for Alaska's school children, the Center will foster an interest in science education. There are over 60,000 school students within a three-hour drive. Videos, lectures and "hands on" classes will be an asset to our state's school science programs.

ALL THIS, AND THE CENTER WILL BE SELF-SUPPORTING...

The Center's natural marine viewing attractions and educational displays will be a major attraction for our many tourists – as well as for all Alaskans. Visitor income will support the core programs of research and rehabilitation.

Operational costs to support the research will come from charges to scientists using the facility; such as tank and laboratory use fees, and animal maintenance fees. Grants will also be obtained from various state, federal and private sources to study specific scientific problems.

WHAT DOES IT COST?

Total construction costs for the SeaLife Center are \$46.3 million. Projections show the Center can expect about 300,000 visitors per year – but only 233,000 visitors are needed to support the Center's operating costs.

WHAT IS SAAMS?

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The Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science (SAAMS) is a non-profit organization of Alaska citizens dedicated to the Alaska SeaLife Center project. When built, the Center will continue as a not-for-profit business using its revenues to support the Center's three objectives of marine research, rehabilitation and public education.

FACT SHEET : Exxon Valdez SETTLEMENT FUNDS

Background:

In March, 1989, the super tanker *Exxon Valdez* ran aground in Alaska's Prince William Sound, spilling 11 million gallons of crude oil and affecting over 1,200 miles of shoreline. It was the largest oil spill in U.S. history, and it resulted in the deaths of enormous numbers of wildlife in Prince William Sound, along the Kenai Peninsula, and as far away as Kodiak.

In October 1991, Exxon agreed to a settlement of both civil and criminal claims with the federal government and the state of Alaska. Under the <u>criminal</u> <u>settlement</u>, Exxon was fined \$150 million (\$125 million of which was forgiven because of Exxon's cooperation during the cleanup) and required to pay \$50 million each to the federal government and to the state of Alaska as remedial and compensatory payments to be used for restoring natural resources damaged by the oil spill.

Under the <u>civil settlement</u>, Exxon agreed to pay a total of \$900 million in 11 annual payments. In May 1989, the federal government and state of Alaska established a trustees council to administer these funds. After the settlement, this group became the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council.

What is the Trustee Council?

The Council is composed of six appointed officials: three federal, three state. Each represents an area of government impacted by the spill. In addition, the Trustee Council has a Public Advisory Group to help the Council in its decisions, as well a chief scientist, a peer review group of scientists, and a financial committee. The Council works on a consensus model – any one Trustee has the power of veto.

What are the issues about use of the Settlement Funds?

Perhaps no single area regarding the \$900 million settlement is more debated than the issues over its use. A Memorandum of Agreement was signed by both state and federal authorities in August 1991 outlining how the funds are to be used.

In this agreement, civil funds must be used to restore, replace, rehabilitate, enhance or acquire the equivalent of the natural resources injured, lost, or destroyed as a result of the spill, and the reduced or lost services provided by such resources.

The Alaska SeaLife Center – and many others, including leading scientists and public officials – contend that the SeaLife Center is one of the best possible uses of a part of those funds.

ALASKA SEALIFE CENTER QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

The Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science (SAAMS) is a non-profit organization founded in 1990 for the purpose of establishing the Alaska SeaLife Center in Seward, Alaska.

What is the Alaska SeaLife Center?

The Center will be a facility that will support marine research, rehabilitation of marine mammals and seabirds and educational displays. It will be located on 10.5 acres of water-front property in Seward, and will be a natural expansion on the University of Alaska's Institute of Marine Sciences.

What makes the SeaLife Center different from other aquariums?

While some aquariums in the world are dedicated to public education and others to research or rehabilitation of injured sea mammals and seabirds – the Alaska SeaLife Center is designed and developed to address all three. In fact, a greater part of it will be dedicated to research and rehabilitation than any other in the country. And, it will be the only research facility north of Santa Cruz, California which can hold live sea mammals. Perhaps most important for Alaskans, the Center will be the only research facility capable of conducting ecological research of the type Alaska needs answered about its rapidly changing fishing industry.

What kind of research can the Center give Alaska?

Everyone agrees – something is happening that is leading to a drastic population decline in Stellar sea lions, murres, other endangered and threatened species, and to several of Alaska's most important fisheries. The Center will be the first research facility capable of systematically studying arctic and sub-arctic marine ecologies in a way that can begin to get to the answers we need.

What rehabilitation of animals can the Center give?

In the event of a natural or man-made disaster, large sea mammals and seabirds can be humanely treated with the goal of release. In the past, no treatment for large mammals has been possible; and for other animals it has usually meant delays, excessive costs and transporting long distances – factors that have resulted in high mortality rates.

What kind of animals will be housed in the exhibits?

The Center will exhibit rehabilitated birds and mammals, including sea lions and seals in above and below-water exhibits. Fishes, crabs and other marine life will also be featured. The Center will not be conducting research on or exhibiting whales.



Alaska SeaLife Center

What's the cost?

The Center will cost \$46 million to construct. The Alaska legislature has already provided \$12.6 million, the City of Seward has donated over \$2 million in property, and over \$400 thousand has been raised in private donations and grants.

Alaska Sealife Center

The Center is asking for \$25 million from the Exxon Valdez Settlement Funds in their 1994 Work Plan. This amounts to less than 3 percent of those settlement monies, and the only request that Seward has made from those funds.

Who pays to keep it open?

Studies show that the Center will be a major attraction and is projected to host 300,000 visitors a year (a little more than the Alaska State Fair in Palmer hosts in two weeks). Admission fees from visitors will allow the Center to be self-supporting.

Is this a wise use of oil spill monies?

Everyone seems to have an opinion on how the \$900 million should be spent. Guidelines for use of these monies were set forth in a Memorandum of Agreement between the federal government and the state of Alaska. Under this agreement, settlement funds must be used to restore, replace, rehabilitate, enhance or acquire the equivalent of the natural resources injured, lost or destroyed as a result of the spill. The Center contends it may be one of the few or only project that effectively achieves all conditions while also helping all Alaska for its future.

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What happens if the Oil Spill Trustees don't approve funding this project?

Most likely this valuable resource for Alaska would be put on hold indefinitely.

Alaska SeaLife Center Technical Tasks Accomplished to Date or Ongoing

Project Concept Development

Population and Marketing Analysis

Economic Evaluation

Geotechnical & Utility Study

Topographic/Bathymetric Site Survey

Geotechnical Field Work

Site Environmental Assessment

Wave Analysis

Analysis of Resurrection Bay Water

Master Plan Evaluation Study

Feasibility Study Evaluation

Design and Planning Support

Management Plan

Alaska SeaLife Center Technical Tasks Accomplished to Date or Ongoing

Project Concept Development	Cambridge 7 Associates
• Population and Marketing Analysis •	Fox Practical Marketing and Management
Economic Evaluation	Cambridge 7 & Thomas J. Martin
Geotechnical & Utility Study	Cambridge 7 & Peratrovich, Nottingham, & Drage Inc,. Altieri, and Enartec
Topographic/Bathymetric Site Survey	Peratrovich, Nottingham, & Drage, Inc.
Geotechnical Field Work	Peratrovich, Nottingham, & Drage, Inc.
• Site Environmental Assessment •	Peratrovich, Nottingham, & Drage, Inc.
• Wave Analysis •	Peratrovich, Nottingham, & Drage, Inc.
Analysis of Resurrection Bay Water	Chemical Testing and Engineering Company
Master Plan Evaluation Study	Cambridge 7

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Alaska SeaLife Center Technical Tasks Accomplished to Date or Ongoing

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Alaska SeaLife Center

THE ALASKA SEALIFE CENTER - MISSION STATEMENT -

The Alaska SeaLife Center is dedicated to understanding the Alaska Marine ecosystem by providing a facility for research, rehabilitation and public education focused on marine seabird and mammal biology.





EVOS Public Advisory Group Meeting November 23, 1993 Anchorage, Alaska EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Dr. Michael Castellini, Institute of Marine Science, University of Alaska, Fairbanks

Alaska Sea Life Center Scientific Program and Goals:

1) There are NO other comparable facilities in North America.

a. Facilities/Support

b. Location

c. Depth of program

2) There are NO plans for "Marine Park" shows, whale captures, etc.

a. Research, Rehabilitation and Education

b. Public program supports science

3) Scientifically Sound

a. Recommendation from the EVOS Trustee Scientific Council

b. Supported by marine scientists world-wide

4) Critical to restoration and education.

a. Massive MARINE oriented program

b. Provides basis for FUTURE operations

c. Provides public evidence of commitment to marine species

ENDOWMENT FOR RESTORATION AND MONITORING OF INJURY FROM THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

I. Purpose

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL ADMINISTRATIVE BECORD

The Endowment is established for the purposes of restoration, enhancement, or replacement of resources injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, restoration services dependent on those resources, and monitoring of the injured ecosystems to assess the effectiveness of restoration activities. The estimated recovery times for several injured species exceeds the duration of the Exxon payments. In addition, the natural variability in the injured ecosystems is large and poorly documented. Specific activities should include long-term restoration activities and those requiring initiation after 2001, monitoring of both specific restoration activities and ecosystem interactions through food webs and the natural dynamics of Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska. Systematic study of the affected ecosystems is needed to assess the natural variability within the system and the degree the natural cycles are affecting the recovery of the injured resources and the services dependent on them. Activities supported by the endowment will be consistent with the EVOS Restoration Plan.

II. Relationship to Damaged Resources and Services

The environment of the northern Gulf of Alaska and the fish species in it display numerous inter-annual and inter-decadal cycles. A large part of the variation in water temperature can be accounted for by a 18.6 year cycle. The damage, restoration and recovery of damaged resources must be assessed in the context of this changing background. To fully understand the extent of injury and to facilitate recovery it is critical to understand the species in the context of the ecosystem they depend on for survival and recovery.

A. Pink Salmon, Herring and Sockeye Salmon

The pink salmon and herring returns of 1990-1993 are a good example of how poorly fisheries scientists and managers understand the factors controlling the health of these fish populations. Although the initial estimates of recovery times were short (2-3 years), current estimates, among those who believe there were population level effects, are a decade or more. It is highly likely that other factors have played a major role in the catastrophic pink salmon and herring returns to prince William Sound in 1993 besides damage from the oil spill. It will take a rigorous, systematic plan implemented over several years to untangle this ecosystem puzzle.

B. Birds (Black Oystercatchers, Murres, Harlequin Ducks, Marbled Murrelets, and Pigeon Guillemots)

While nesting habitat may be critical to some injured populations, such as marbled murrelets, the availability of quality food sources may be a limiting factor for species feeding at sea or in the intertidal. It is necessary to improve understanding of food webs and ecosystem

dynamics to enhance prospects of recovery. Predicated recovery times are expected to be long, on the order of decades. Therefore, necessary monitoring will extend beyond 2001.

C. Marine Mammals (Harbor Seals, Killer Whales and Sea Otters)

Harbor seals and Stellar sea lions have been experiencing a steady decline since before the oil spill. Numbers of killer whales outside Prince William Sound are not accurately known. Broad ecosystem studies and analysis of food webs are necessary in order to assess the health of these populations and the course of restoration. Although sea otter ecology is better understood, restoration will still be a long process requiring monitoring beyond 2001.

D. Services

1. <u>Commercial, Sports and Subsistence Fishing</u>. Commercial fishing, including fishermen, processors and non-profit aquaculture associations, were all injured by the oil spill. Some injury, such as loss of markets due to unpredictable returns, is impossible to accurately assess. Recovery from other injury should accompany recovery of commercial stocks.

2. <u>Recreations Use and Tourism.</u> Passive use of the oil spill affected area is highly dependent on the overall health of ecosystems. Increased understanding of the interdependence of the species in Prince William Sound and the northern Gulf of Alaska should enhance the recovery of use by all passive users.

III. Establishing the Endowment

The PAG did not reach a consensus on the amount of money that should be placed into an endowment or how money should be placed into an endowment--legal questions are left to government lawyers to sort out. Two specific options are (there could be other ways to accomplish the end goal):

The Endowment would be established over the course of the next eight years by encumbering \$30,000,000 per year from the civil settlement for immediate and long- range activities. Seven million dollars would be used in each of the eight years, with the remaining \$23,000,000 being placed in a restricted account to form an endowment. After the first eight years, when the Endowment's principal would be approximately \$184,000,000 plus earnings, the program would be supported by earnings from the endowment. [PAG endowment subgroup discussed a limited duration for the endowment. The group felt the duration could be limited to approximately twice the length of major ecosystem cycles (14-19 years). With this limitation to 30-40 years the total funding for the endowment could be reduced.]

OR

An endowment of \$100 million should be established to carry work forward beyond 2001.

IV. Managing the Endowment Fund

A. Investment

The Endowment funds would be held and invested by the University of Alaska Foundation according to the standards followed in investing the Foundation's other restricted funds. The UA Foundation has an excellent tract record in managing investments -- out performing other State investments to a significant degree. Management fees would be limited to the commercially competitive rate.

B. Expenditures

Earnings from the fund would be used exclusively to support the purposes of the Endowment, and in accordance with the Endowment Activities Plan and the Administrative rules of the Endowment.

V. Organization and Process

The PAG did not attempt to develop a detailed organization or set of operating procedures for the endowment. The group did agree that the following general principles are important to the management of the endowment.

A. Management

The process must recognize the role of the EVOS Trustees as required by the consent decree. The process should minimize the establishment of new bureaucracy. The process should include regional marine research groups and local communities affected by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill empowered to develop regional restoration plans and help evaluate specific research projects.

B. Restoration Planning

The endowment activities should be directed by a rolling restoration plan which is consistent with the overall EVOS Restoration Plan. The restoration program should take an ecosystem approach. The plan should look forward five to ten years and be up-dated every two years to assure the continued focus of restoration and monitoring activities. The plan should also set in perspective how the endowment investments relate to the other activities in the area which affect the recovery and restoration of the natural resources of the EVOS affected region, take into consideration the needs of the local communities, industries, and the broader citizen interests in the region and its ecosystem, and reflect sound resource management and scientific principles.

C. Restoration and Monitoring Project Review

Projects proposing either applied or basic research should be submitted for a two step review process; a review of how well the proposed research targets the priorities of the plan, and a scientific peer review. Scientific peer review should be done by an open peer review process using unpaid reviewers. The concept of a Chief Scientist is unnecessary and should be abandoned.

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7-16-93

The EVOS-PAG moves to adopt the following:

(RECIMINARY STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES FOR EVALUATION OF EVOS WORK PLANS

1. The plan should be designed to minimize administrative costs within individual projects.

Postponed

- 2. The plan should seek to maximize coordination of logistical operations among projects to minimize costs.
- 3. The plan should combine projects with similar restoration objectives.
- 4. The plan should use external RFPs and external review of final proposals where possible.
- 5. The plan should use local individuals and organizations where cost effective.

Postponed



EXXON VALUE2 OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

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REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES

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If on a commercial flight, show the airline and flight number; if on charter or government aircraft then indicate that.

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Record all non per diem expenses such as: Rental car, parking, official calls, tolls, misc. expenses, taxi, registration fees, etc.

DATE	RECEIPT (YES/NO)	DESCRIPTION	COST

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If on a commercial flight, show the airline and flight number: if on charter or government aircraft then indicate that.

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Record all non per diem expenses such as: Rental car, parking, official calls, tolls, misc. expenses, taxi, registration fees, etc.

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office 645 G Street, Suite 402, Anchorage, Alaska 99501 Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING NOTES

August 6 & 9, 1993

By Dave R. Gibbons Interim Administrative Director

Members Present:

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

TRUSTEE COUNCIL ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Trustee Council

Restoration Team

John Sandor (ADEC) Mike Barton (USFS) Charlie Cole (ADOL) Carl Rosier (ADF&G) Steve Pennoyer (NMFS) ♦ Paul Gates (USDOI) Dave Gibbons (IAD) Mark Brodersen (ADEC) Ken Rice (USFS) Marty Rutherford (ADNR)• Jerome Montague (ADF&G)• Byron Morris (NOAA) Pamela Bergmann (USDOI)

- ♦ Chair
- Alternates:

Veronica Gilbert served as alternate for Marty Rutherford. Frank Rue served as alternate for Jerome Montague.

August 6, 1993

1. Restoration Plan

APPROVED MOTION: Prepare draft Restoration Plan to include injury statement, policies and Restoration objectives by Thanksgiving. This is intended to include all items through 5a of the attached outline. Also include item 6 concerning amendment of plan.

ACTION: Restoration Team will prepare several objectives for Trustee Council review at the August 23, 1993 meeting.

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 2. <u>Eyak</u>

- What areas have been previously logged? - identify all specific area

APPROVED MOTION: Recess until 1:00 p.m. August 9, 1993.

August 9, 1993 @ 1:15 p.m.

APPROVED MOTION: - See attached letter.

Next public Trustee Council meeting will begin at 8:30 a.m. on August 23, 1993.

Exxon Va____z Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office 645 G Street, Suite 402, Anchorage, Alaska 99501 Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING NOTES

August 23, 1993

By Dave R. Gibbons Interim Administrative Director

Members Present:

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Trustee Council

Restoration Team

John Sandor (ADEC) Mike Barton (USFS) Charlie Cole (ADOL) Carl Rosier (ADF&G) ♦ Steve Pennoyer (NMFS) Paul Gates (USDOI)● Dave Gibbons (IAD) Mark Brodersen (ADEC) Ken Rice (USFS)● Marty Rutherford (ADNR) Jerome Montague (ADF&G) Byron Morris (NOAA) Pamela Bergmann (USDOI)

♦ Chair

• Alternates:

George Frampton served as alternate for Paul Gates until 4:00 p.m. Ken Holbrook served as alternate for Ken Rice.

Announcement: Cellular phones should be used outside, as they interfere with the recording of the meeting.

1. Public Advisory Group

Next Public Advisory Group meeting is scheduled for September 14, 1993

- ACTION: Supply the Public Advisory Group with the Chief Scientist comments and 1994 Budget/3-5 page description documents before their upcoming meeting.
- ACTION: Legal advice by the Department of Justice is requested concerning the concept of an endowment by the September 14, 1993 Public Advisory Group meeting. George Frampton will forward this request for legal advice to the Department of Justice.

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 2. <u>Eyak</u>

- a) Timber harvest on Orca Narrows with approved plan.
- b) Option of a conservation easement for Power Creek, Eyak Lake and River.
- c) Another conservation easement North and West of Sheppard Point if option (b) above is accepted.
- This is not a proposal but what is being presently discussed.
- APPROVED MOTION: Encourage Forest Service to continue discussions with Eyak on land issues to facilitate a presentation at the September 16, 1993 Trustee Council meeting.
- APPROVED AMENDMENT: When the above discussions take place, any timber harvesting on Orca Narrows should be limited as much as possible while maintaining visual qualities.
- 3. Habitat Protection Approach

APPROVED MOTION: Affirm the report presented on the progress of the Habitat Protection comprehensive process.

- ACTION: Staff prepare paper on possible options concerning negotiations for future Habitat Protection actions.
- 4. Seal Bay
 - Resolution signed and attached.
- 5. General Accounting Office Study

APPROVED MOTION: Proceed with requesting General Accounting Office to review the report as a draft and consider written comments from the Trustee Council before finalizing the report following normal procedures.

APPROVED AMENDMENT: Recommend the General Accounting Office report be withdrawn and re-issued following report procedures incorporating written responses from the Trustee Council.

ACTION: Letter of transmittal to General Accounting Office be prepared by Trustee Council saying we are going to comment. Interim Administrative Director to draft letter. Trustee Council comments are to be subsequently sent to General Accounting

Office. Department of Interior Trustee Council member abstained from vote.

6. <u>1994 Work Plan</u>

- 1994 Work Plan should include a project for \$5 million dollar as a placeholder for a comprehensive study of biological resources ("Ecosystem Based study") of Prince William Sound and other spill affected areas as needed (giving priority to Prince William Sound). Also \$5 million for the 1995 Work Plan. This is a commitment in principle for status/trend monitoring.

7. Bark Beetle Infestation

APPROVED MOTION: Submit the beetle kill infestation report to the habitat protection work group for inclusion in the future analysis of lands. Habitat protection work group is requested to factor in beetle infestation into future analysis.

8. Interim Restoration Funding

APPROVED MOTION: Approve funding for the CACI contract and Simpson Building and take up remainder of 1994 budget during September 16, 1993 Trustee Council meeting.

9. Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Symposium Proceedings

APPROVED MOTION: Table the decision on printing Exxon Valdez Oil Spill proceedings in order to determine the cost of printing 3,500 - 4,000 copies until the September 16, 1993 Trustee Council meeting.

10. Public Advisory Group Alternates

APPROVED MOTION: Approve the selection of the Public Advisory Group alternatives as proposed by the Public Advisory Group.

Next Trustee Council meeting will begin at 8:30 a.m. on September 16, 1993.

RESOLUTION OF THE EXXON VALDEZ SETTLEMENT TRUSTEE COUNCIL

1 1

We, the undersigned, duly authorized members of the Exxon Valdez Settlement Trustee Council, after extensive review and after consideration of the views of the public, find as follows:

1. Seal Bay Timber Company ("Seller") owns the surface estate of lands on Afognak Island, including timber rights and consisting of approximately 41,549 acres, more or less, in two parcels, the Seal Bay parcel consisting of approximately 17,166 acres, more or less ("Seal Bay parcel") and the Tonki Cape parcel consisting of approximately 24,383 acres, more or less ("Tonki Cape parcel") (together the "Lands"), more particularly described in Attachment A. These Lands were selected pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. The subsurface rights are held by Koniag, Inc.

2. The Lands are within the oil spill affected area and the tidelands adjoining the Lands were oiled in 1989.

3. A substantial portion of the Seal Bay parcel is threatened with imminent clearcut logging. Approximately 1158 acres have been logged, logging operations were ongoing on additional acreage until the Trustee Council resolved to purchase the Lands, and permits have been secured or are pending for the logging of additional acreage. The majority of the commercial timber in the Seal Bay parcel is slated for harvest by clearcut logging over the next few years.

4. The Lands include important habitat for several species of wildlife for which significant injury resulting from the oil spill has been documented. There is substantial evidence that the Lands are important marbled murrelet nesting areas. The extent to which marbled murrelets are naturally recovering from the oil spill is unknown. Harlequin ducks, a species that continues to suffer injury, are believed to nest in both parcels and forage on nearshore rocks and beaches adjacent to both parcels. Logging may directly affect these foraging and nesting activities and hence the rehabilitation of these two species. Restoration of black oyster catchers and river otters, which utilize the shore adjacent to uplands slated for logging, may be impacted by logging activities. River otters forage, rest, and may den on uplands. Harbor seal haul outs and intertidal and subtidal biota are all found in substantial quantity along the shore line in the threatened areas There are known concentrations of sea and could be impacted. otters off Tolstoi Point as well as otters that feed in the near shore waters of Seal Bay and Tonki Cape. Sea otters were injured by the oil spill. There are six documented anadromous streams in the Seal Bay parcel and two in the Tonki Cape parcel. There are ten documented bald eagle nests in Seal Bay with feeding and roosting along the shoreline and seven documented nests in the Tonki Cape parcel. Seal Bay has historically supported high value wilderness-based recreation such as hunting, boating and fishing. The area has high scenic value.

5. Existing laws and regulations, including but not limited to the Alaska Forest Practices Act, the Anadromous Fish Protection Act, the Clean Water Act, the Alaska Coastal Management Act, the Bald Eagle Protection Act and the Marine Mammals Protection Act, are intended, under normal circumstances, to protect resources from serious adverse affects from logging and other developmental activities. However, restoration, replacement and enhancement of resources injured by the EXXON VALDEZ oil spill present a unique situation. Without passing on the adequacy or inadequacy of existing law and regulation to protect resources, biologists, scientists and other resource specialists agree that, in their best professional judgment, protection of habitat in the spill affected area to levels above and beyond that provided by existing law and regulation will likely have a beneficial affect on recovery of injured resources and lost or diminished services provided by these resources.

6. There has been widespread public support for the acquisition of the Lands.

7. The purchase of the Lands is an appropriate means to restore a portion of the injured resources and services in the oil spill area.

THEREFORE, we resolve to accept the Seller's proposal to sell the Seal Bay parcel consisting of approximately 17,166 acres, more or less, and the Tonki Cape parcel consisting of approximately 24,383 acres, more or less, including timber rights for both parcels, for \$38,700,000 pursuant to the following conditions:

(a) the appraised value of the Seal Bay parcel and the Tonki Cape parcel combined is not less than \$38,700,000. If the appraised value of the Lands is less than \$38,700,000 Seller may exercise an option to sell and the Trustee Council agrees to provide the funds for purchase of the Lands at the appraised value. If the appraised value of the Seal Bay parcel alone is greater than \$38,700,000 but less than \$42,000,000, the sale of the Lands will proceed at \$38,700,000. If the appraised value of the Seal Bay parcel is greater than \$42,000,000, Seller may elect not to proceed with the sale of the Lands, or Seller may exercise an option to sell at \$38,700,000 and the sale of the Lands shall proceed at \$38,700,000. The appraised value will be determined by an appraiser to be selected by the Trustee Council. The appraisal will determine the fair market value of the Lands as of May 14, 1993;

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(b) Seller will be paid \$29,950,000 at the time of closing. The balance will be paid in three annual equal installments with interest accruing on the unpaid balance at a rate equal to the fifty-two week United States treasury bill rate, with the rate to be adjusted annually and compounded annually. The final payment will be contingent upon the extinction, including final adjudication, of any claims or potential claims pursuant to sections 14(c) and (g) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act;

(c) a satisfactory hazardous substances survey is completed;

(d) there is satisfactory compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act.

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(e) a satisfactory title search is completed and Seller is able to convey fee simple title by warranty deed to the surface estate for the Lands;

(f) no timber harvesting or further road development will be done on these Lands by Seller prior to closing;

(g) the appraisal, National Environmental Policy Act compliance, and title search will be completed within 90 days after May 13, 1993 or as soon thereafter as the parties may agree;

(h) Seller agrees to promptly undertake all measures necessary to comply with the applicable requirements of AS 41.17 concerning reforestation, revegetation, brush, slash, and debris, salvage of trees, and soil erosion and wasting of logged lands and roads. Seller will place water bars, pull culverts and bridges, and hydroseed roads in accordance with a plan to be developed in cooperation with the Trustee Council. This plan will include compliance by Seller with the applicable road closure requirements of 11 AAC 95.320 and the applicable reforestation requirements of 11 AAC 95.375-390.

To facilitate protection of this key habitat and to eliminate the potential for encumbrances on the Lands, title to the Lands shall initially be conveyed to The Nature Conservancy ("TNC") which shall convey title to the State of Alaska at such time as the Lands have been designated by the Alaska legislature as a state park. The State and TNC will enter into an appropriate agreement

for the management of the Lands consistent with the this Resolution. If these Lands have not been so designated within 12 months of the date of conveyance to TNC, TNC shall, upon acceptance by the United States, convey title to the Lands to the United States of America for inclusion in an appropriate federal conservation system unit as defined at section 102 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, Public Law 96-487 ("Conservation System Unit") and having restrictions consistent with Paragraphs (i) through (k) of this Resolution. During the time that title is held by TNC the Lands shall be managed by the State of Alaska consistent with the terms of this Resolution.

Title to the Lands shall be conveyed to the State of Alaska or the United States subject to the following conditions:

(i) there shall be no commercial timber harvest on these Lands nor any other commercial use of these Lands excepting such limited commercial use as may be consistent with state and federal law and the goals of restoration to its prespill condition of any natural resource injured, lost, or destroyed as a result of the EXXON VALDEZ oil spill and the services provided by that resource or replacement or substitution for the injured, lost or destroyed resources and affected services as described in the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree between the United States and the State of Alaska entered August 28, 1991;

(j) if the Lands are designated as a state park, public use of the Lands shall include sport, personal use, and subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping, and recreational uses insofar as

consistent with public safety and permitted under law or under a regulation of the Board of Fisheries or Board of Game.

(k) once the Lands have been conveyed to the State of Alaska or the United States of America, they may not be conveyed to any other entity for any purpose, and in the event that there is an attempt by the State to convey the Lands to any entity, in lieu of that conveyance, title to the Lands shall revert to TNC and as soon thereafter as possible, upon acceptance by the United States, be conveyed to the United States of America for inclusion in an appropriate federal conservation system unit as defined at section 102 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, Public Law 96-487 ("Conservation System Unit") and having restrictions consistent with Paragraphs (i) through (k) of this Resolution.

Dated this <u>C3</u> day of <u>August</u>, 1993 at

Anchorage, Alaska.

MICHAEL A. BARTON Regional Forester Alaska Region USDA Forest Service

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PAUL D. GATES Regional Environmental Officer for Alaska U.S. Department of the Interior

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ČÁRL L. ROŠIER Commissioner Alaska Department of Fish and Game

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CHARLES E. COLE Attorney General State of Alaska

STEVEN PENNOYER Director, Alaska Region National Marine Fisheries Service

JOHN A. SANDOR Commissioner Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Exxon Valuez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office 645 G Street, Suite 402, Anchorage, Alaska 99501 Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING NOTES

September 16 & 17, 1993

By Dave R. Gibbons Interim Administrative Director

Members Present:

esent: EXXON VALUE2 OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD Restoration Team

Trustee Council

John Sandor (ADEC) Mike Barton (USFS)● Charlie Cole (ADOL) Carl Rosier (ADF&G) Steve Pennoyer (NMFS)◆ Paul Gates (USDOI)● Dave Gibbons (IAD) Mark Brodersen (ADEC) Ken Rice (USFS) Marty Rutherford (ADNR) Jerome Montague (ADF&G) Byron Morris (NOAA) Pamela Bergmann (USDOI)

♦ Chair

Alternates:

Jim Wolfe served as alternate for Mike Barton. George Frampton served as alternate for Paul Gates.

September 16, 1993

1. Eyak Negotiation

APPROVED MOTION: Hold an Executive Session from 12:00 - 1:30 p.m. to deal with the selection of the Executive Director and further Eyak negotiations.

- APPROVED MOTION: Postpone any further discussions of the Eyak proposal until Executive Session at noon.
- APPROVED MOTION: Forest Service and Department of Law representatives meet with Eyak Corporation to develop a presentation for a Monday September 20th Trustee Council Executive Session.
- AMENDED MOTION: Have the Department of Law work with the Forest Service on negotiations with Eyak by providing their legal expertise.

Trustee Agencies

2. Report on Prince William Sound Fisheries Problems by Carl Rosier

- See handout attached

3. <u>Restoration Plan</u>

APPROVED MOTION: Appoint a Restoration Plan Planning Team led by one State and one Federal member, to develop a draft Final Restoration Plan before November 1, 1993, not to exceed 65 pages in length excluding appendices for Trustee Council review. (No preferred Alternative is to be prepared)

APPROVED MOTION: Fund the 1993 report preparation costs at the identified level of \$3,273,000.

September 17, 1993

4. <u>1994 Work Plan & Budget</u>

APPROVED MOTION: A status report of the 93038 Shoreline Assessment project is to be presented at the next Trustee Council meeting.

APPROVED MOTION: Teleconference the September 17, 1993 Trustee Council Meeting.

APPROVED MOTION: Approved proposed Interim Budget for 94110 - Habitat Protection Data Acquisition and Support for a three month period, as requested:

Alaska Department of	
Environmental Conservation	\$ 6,400
Alaska Department of Fish & Game	71,500
Alaska Department of Natural Resources	176 ,6 00
U.S. Forest Service	10,600
U.S. Department of Interior	<u>8,500</u>
Total	\$273,600

- APPROVED MOTION: Approve funding for project 94064 Harbor Seals at \$2,500 for Alaska Department of Fish & Game travel only.
- APPROVED MOTION: Project 94166 Herring Spawn Deposition \$37,100 <u>approved</u> for Alaska Department of Fish & Game; \$25,900 <u>not approved</u> for National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration.

- APPROVED MOTION: Project 94185 Coded Wire Tagging of Wild Pink Salmon approved \$40,800 less 6.0 for weir site leases for Alaska Department of Fish & Game \$34,800.
- APPROVED MOTION: Fund project 94191 Pink Salmon Oil and Egg Oil Related Mortalities:

Alaska Department of Fish	& Game	\$67,100
National Oceanic & Atmos	pheric	<u>18,300</u>
Administration	Total	\$85,400

- APPROVED MOTION: Project 94258 Sockeye Salmon Overescapement approved Alaska Department of Fish & Game funding for \$141,000.
- APPROVED MOTION: Project 94126 Habitat Protection and Acquisition approved funding for:

Alaska Department of Natural	Resources \$ 99,600
Department of Interior	81,600
Forest Service	<u>103,700</u>
Total	\$284,900

APPROVED MOTION: Project 94217 - Prince William Sound Recreation Implementation Plan approved funding for:

Forest Service	\$14,900
Alaska Department of Natural Resources	<u>15,100</u>
Total	\$30,000

Project 94007 - Site-Specific Archeological Restoration, Forest Service Withdrew interim funding request.

Project 94159 - Boat Surveys, Department of Interior \$107,700 Withdrew interim funding request.

- APPROVED MOTION: Federal attorneys are to report in writing on which proposed 1994 projects need NEPA documentation and why.
- APPROVED MOTION: Funding of three months of CACI \$215,500; U.S. Forest Service. Twelve months funding for Simpson Building \$192,000, Alaska Department Environmental Conservation.
- APPROVED MOTION: \$25,000 for a workshop in November organized jointly by National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, Alaska

Department of Fish & Game, Chief Scientist, & U.S. Forest Service. \$75,000 funding to reimburse Prince William Sound Coalition of

Interested Parties and The Nature Conservancy for involvement in plan development.

- ACTION: Discuss at next Trustee Council meeting the planned steps of designing an ecosystem study.
- APPROVED MOTION: Reduce Administrative costs by 17% for the first quarter. Interim Administrative Director has discretion of where cuts should be made (excluding CACI and Simpson Building which are fully funded for a three month and twelve month period respectively).
- 5. Draft General Account Office Report Reply
 - ACTION: Prepare separate cover letters in response to the General Accounting Office report, one State and three Federal letters, one by each agency. However, the content of the comments is to be essentially the same.
- 6. Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Symposium Proceedings
 - APPROVED MOTION: Charge \$35.00 per copy of Oil Spill Symposium proceedings when printed. 4000 copies are authorized by the Trustee Council to be printed. The Trustee Council has authorized \$69,000 to cover printing costs.
 - APPROVED MOTION: Request missing documents from Eyak be supplied to the Trustee Council.

Recessed Trustee Council meeting at 12:15 p.m., on September 17, until Executive Session at 1:00 p.m. on September 20, 1993.

94217 Prince William Sound Area Recreation Implement Plan

New Budget (Approved by the Trustee Council)

	Interim*	Remaining	Total	
Total	\$ 30.0	\$ 46.3	\$ 76.3	
U.S. Forest Service	14.9	17.5	32.4	
Alaska Department of Natural Resources	15.1	28.8	43.9	

* Approved

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Work Group or Project	Budget*	Percent
Executive Director's Office**	\$1,896.4	3.14%
Restoration Team	\$1,059.6	1.74%
Restoration Planning Work Group	\$658.1	1.08%
Habitat Protection Work Group	\$646.3	1.06%
Annual Work Plan Working Group	\$467.8	0.77%
Oil Spill Public Information Center	\$447.8	0.74%
Finance Committee	\$165.1	0.27%
Public Advisory Group	\$181.9	0.30%
1993 Report Preparation	\$3,273.0	5.38%
1994 Work Plan/ Restoration Projects	\$40,144.6	65.97%
1994 Work Plan/ Recovery Monitoring	\$8,709.2	14.31%
Projects		
1994 Work Plan/ Habitat Protection Projects	\$3,201.3	5.26%
Total	\$60,851.1	1.00%

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*In thousands of dollars **Includes Chief Scientist budget

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PRO iem in Pros and its get to the best of Flin (Reaseption study)

1993 PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND (PWS) FISHERY PROBLEMS

Herring:

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- The 1993 PWS spring herring return was approximately 30% of the preseason forecast return of 134,000 tons.
- Herring in other parts of Alaska returned as expected.
- The PWS sac roe take was only 6% (1,030 tons of the expected take of 16,498 tons) of the preseason expectations.
- Herring catches in other areas exceeded forecasts:

Area	<u> 1993 Catch</u>	<u>1993 Forecast</u>
Sitka Sound Kamishak District Kodiak	10,154 tons 3,570 tons 4,820 tons	9,691 tons 2,592 tons 3,525 tons
Prince William Sound	1,030 tons	15,586 tons

- PWS herring were approximately 15 grams smaller than anticipated.
- The size of herring was normal in other areas.
- PWS herring were observed to have external lesions. The lesions observed on fish were probably a contributing factor to the dramatic decline in the herring abundance.

Pink Salmon:

- The 1993 PWS pink salmon return suffered a dramatic failure which effected both wild and enhanced components of the run.

- There were no wild stock openings during the season and escapement amounted to approximately 70% of the desired level.
- Pink salmon returns to other areas were at or above forecasted levels:

<u>Area</u>	<u>1993 Catch</u>	<u>1993 Forecast</u>
Southeast Alaska	52,000,000	53,200,000
Cook Inlet	1,130,000	960,000
Kodiak	32,720,000	21,600,000
Alaska Peninsula	9,671,000	6,000,000
Prince William Sound	5,521,000	25,200,000

The 1993 Alaska commercial salmon harvest was the second largest on record in terms of the number of fish caught. Approximately 182 million salmon were harvested statewide, second only the 1991 catch of about 190 million. This is well above the most recent five year average of 147 million fish. This year's commercial harvest did establish a new record for total poundage, at over 795 million. The record volume was fueled by a record sockeye salmon catch of over 64 million fish, significantly greater than the most recent five year average catch of 46 million, as well as a very strong catch of 103 million pink salmon. Below are catches by major fishing management area:

SOUTHEAST

- CHINOOK catch was within Treaty guidelines
- SOCKEYE good catch of 2.9 million is above 5-yr average of 2.1 million
- COHO troll catches established a new record, net catches continue to be strong
- PINK very strong catches totaling 52 million, well above 5-yr average of 40 million
- CHUM strong catches totaling 5.7 million fish, nearly double the 5-yr average

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND

- CHINOOK catch of 31,000 is average
- SOCKEYE good catch of over 1.7 million is well above forecast, and slightly above average
- COHO catch is poor, below average at this time but improving
- PINK catch of 5.5 million is far below expectations, and far below 5-yr average of 25 million
- CHUM catch of 1.1 million is slightly above 5-yr average of 901,000

COOK INLET

- CHINOOK catch of 19 thousand is good, slightly below 5-yr average
- SOCKEYE catch of 4.9 million is better than forecast, and just below 5-yr average of 5.6 million
- COHO catch of 301,000 is poor, well below the 5-yr average of 467,000
- PINK catch of 1.1 million is fair, at about the 5-yr average, but below the 10-yr average
- CHUM catch of 125,000 is very poor, well below 5-yr average of 437,000

BRISTOL BAY

- CHINOOK very good catch of 85,000 is double the 5-yr average, and is at 10-yr average level
- SOCKEYE record catch of nearly 41 million fish is well above 5-yr average of 27 million
- COHO very poor catches of only 72,000 led to complete closures, less than half 5-yr average
- PINK odd year, low catches
- CHUM catch of chum was poor with only 724,000 harvested, well below 5-yr average of 1.2 million

KODIAK

- CHINOOK record catch of 39,000 is more than double the recent 5-yr average
- SOCKEYE strong catch of 4.5 million is well above 5-yr average of 3.8 million
- COHO record catch of 317,000 is well above 5-yr average of 240,000
- PINK record catch of nearly 33 million is three times the recent 5-yr average, and double the previous record catch
- CHUM fair catch of 544,000 is below average catch of 746,000

CHIGNIK

- CHINOOK record catch of 19,000 is three times the recent 5-yr average
- SOCKEYE good catch of 1.7 million is slightly above average
- COHO good catch of 200,000 coho is at 5-yr average

September 15, 1993

Memo to Carl L. Rosier 1993 Alaska Commercial Salmon risueries

- PINK good catch of 1.6 million is slightly above average catch of 1.3 million
- CHUM poor catch is about half the 5-yr average

ALASKA PENINSULA

- CHINOOK strong catch of 38,000 is well above the 5-yr average of 22,000
- SOCKEYE record catch of 7.5 million is far greater than the 5-yr average of 4.8 million
- COHO very poor catch of 255,000 is less than half the 5-yr average of 608 thousand
- PINK strong catch of nearly 10 million is well above 5-yr average of 7.8 million
- CHUM fair catch of 1.1 million is below 5-yr average of 1.7 million

ARCTIC-YUKON-KUSKOKWIM

- CHINOOK poor catch of 129,000 is below 5-yr average of 179,000
- SOCKEYE average catch of 167,000 sockeye
- COHO poor catch of 708,000 is below 5-yr average of 888,000
- PINK very strong catch of 163,000 is more than double 5-yr average
- CHUM disastrous catch of 317,000 is about one sixth the recent 5-yr average

Prince William Sound Herring

The spring herring spawning biomass in Prince William Sound (PWS) was observed to be dramatically reduced from the preseason forecast of 134,000 tons. Although there was no spawn deposition survey to provide an accurate assessment, aerial biomass assessments and the observed miles of spawn indicate that only 30% of the anticipated biomass returned to spawn. The mean fish size was approximately 15 grams smaller than anticipated and fish were observed to have external lesions.

Resulting from the greatly reduced biomass and the small fish size, there was no sac roe seine harvest, however there was a gill net harvest of 1,030 tons. In total the sac roe take was only 6% of the preseason expectations. Roe on kelp harvests from both the pound fishery and the wild harvest were greatly reduced due to the low fish abundance and harvests amounted to approximately 45% of expectations.

The lesions observed on fish was undoubtably a contributing factor to the dramatic decline in the biomass. Some samples taken during the fishery were observed to be infected at rates as high as 30%. The cause of these lesions was identified by the department's pathology lab as viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS). VHS had previously been documented in PWS in Pacific cod, but this was the first recorded occurrence in herring.

Investigations of the condition and size of the PWS herring biomass are ongoing. This October there will be a hydroacoustic survey performed in conjunction with the food and bait fishery. The department is seeking funding from the Exxon Valdez trustee council to re-establish the spawn deposition surveys next spring. These will help determine if a portion of the missing biomass did not spawn in 1993. ا میں میں مرید المعنون المراجع المحافظ الم الم

Prince William Sound Salmon

The pink salmon return to PWS suffered a dramatic failure in 1993, effecting both wild and enhanced components of the run. The preseason forecast called for a harvest of 26 million salmon, including hatchery sales, while the actual harvest amounted to only 5.7 million, approximately 22% of the preseason expectations. The wild stock component was hit equally as hard as the hatchery component. There were no wild stock openings during the season and escapement amounted to approximately 70% of the desired level.

The 1993 return was the second year of pink salmon run failures in PWS. The 1992 return which was forecast to yield a combined harvest of 28 million pink salmon also fell well short of the mark with a harvest of 8.7 million, only 30% of expectations.

At the present time, it is not clear if the 1992 and 1993 pink salmon run failures were caused by oil-spill impacts or environmental conditions. In 1992, pink salmon returns were low in Kodiak, Lower Cook Inlet, and PWS, but pink salmon returns in 1993 were low only in PWS. Low returns of hatchery-produced salmon in both years indicates that the failures must have been caused by processes occurring during the juvenile lifestage. Damage assessment studies on juvenile pink salmon in PWS have demonstrated that growth during the juvenile lifestage is related to survival to adult. Growth rates of juvenile salmon were estimated in 1991 and 1992 after the fish were released from the hatcheries. Juvenile growth

and ocean temperatures were low in PWS during the early marine period in 1991. However, in 1992 juvenile growth and ocean temperatures were near average; although, zooplankton abundance was very low. The growth of juvenile fishes is believed to be related to survival, because slow-growing individuals are vulnerable to predators for a longer time. The growth and mortality rates of juvenile salmon in PWS during 1992 suggests that a change in predation rate may have caused the observed run failures. This change in predation rate may be related to the very low zooplankton abundance observed in 1992.
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office 645 G Street, Suite 402, Anchorage, Alaska 99501 Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING NOTE

October 27, 1993

By Dave R. Gibbons Interim Administrative Director

Members Present:

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Trustee Council

Restoration Team

John Sandor (ADEC) ♦ Mike Barton (USFS)● Charlie Cole (ADOL) Carl Rosier (ADF&G)● Steve Pennoyer (NMFS) Paul Gates (USDOI)● ♦ Dave Gibbons (IAD)
Mark Brodersen (ADEC)
Ken Rice (USFS)
Marty Rutherford (ADNR)
Jerome Montague (ADF&G)
Byron Morris (NOAA)
Pamela Bergmann (USDOI)

- ◆ Chair
- Alternates:

Charles Meacham served as alternate for Carl Rosier. George Frampton served as alternate and Chair for Paul Gates until 1:00 p.m. John Sandor served as Chair after 1:00 p.m. Ken Rice served as alternate for Mike Barton after 1:00 p.m.

1. Restoration Plan

APPROVED MOTION: Restoration Planning Group is to refine the Restoration Plan in the next 10 days, which will be used as interim guidance for the development of the 1994 Work Plan. Formal review of Restoration Plan is to be made during Environmental Impact Statement process.

2. Executive Director

APPROVED MOTION: Offer Executive Director position to Jim Ayers.

ACTION: Carl Rosier for the State and Steve Pennoyer for the federal Trustees are to talk to Mr. Ayers about the terms and conditions of employment.

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 APPROVED MOTION: The Trustee Council expresses its appreciation to Dave Gibbons for his role as Administrative Director for the past two years.

APPROVED MOTION: Another excellent candidate Molly McCammon is being considered for the position of Assistant to the Executive Director.

3. 1994 Work Plan

Format: Organize by category. Cross Reference like resource projects. Develop a matrix by resource.

APPROVED MOTION: Department of the Interior, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration and Alaska Department of Fish & Game are to develop several options in an outline for 1994 Work Plan, for review and decision to transmit to staff for development of Draft 1994 Work Plan by November 20, for the November 30, 1993, Trustee Council meeting. This plan should include the Ecosystem Study.

4. Kodiak Archeological Artifact Repository

APPROVED MOTION: Defer action on Kodiak Archeological Artifact Repository until the November 30, 1993 Trustee Council meeting.

5. Habitat Protection

ACTION: Group parcel analysis by geographic area (Prince William Sound, Kenai/Cook Inlet and Kodiak/Afognak). Group parcel analysis by owner.

6. <u>Eyak</u>

ACTION: Hold on Executive Session on November 30, 1993 to discuss further Eyak negotiations.

Meeting concluded at 1:55 p.m.

Next Trustee Council meeting will be in Anchorage and begin at 9:00 a.m. on November 30, . 1993, to continue on December 1, 1993 at 8:00 a.m.



Sustainable recreation and tourism for a quality future

November 22, 1993

Trustees Public Advisory Group 645 "G" St. Anchorage, AK 99501 P.O. Box 1353 Valdez, AK 99686 Phone: 907-835-4300 Fax: 907.835.5679

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EXXON VALDEZ CAL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Dear Advisory Group Members,

The Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association wishes to thank you for your past support of funding for research on the impacts of the oil spill on killer whales in Prince William Sound. This was an activity that we strongly supported, because whale watching is one of the major tourism attractions. Money spent on killer whale research directly helps the recovery of the tourism industry in Prince William Sound which was and remains adversely affected by the spill, since the North Gulf Coast Oceanic Society has been most forthcoming in sharing information of interest to tourists — such as new births in the AB pod with our members.

However, after reading the GAO report, we have now revised our position: although we still support funding for killer whale research, this funding should *not go to a government agency*. Since there is a private, non-profit local research group that has been studying the killer whales in Prince William Sound for years, funding should go to this group.

The North Gulf Coast Oceanic Society has a proven, track record for conducting cost effective, scientifically valid research. It is their baseline pre-spill research and their scientific work as subcontractors to the government agency that provides the best information available on the status of the Prince William Sound killer whales. Unfortunately, according to the GAO report, the majority of the money did not go to the scientists doing the research, but to government budgets instead. This project can be done much more cost-efficiently if the government middlemen are excluded and the Trustees directly fund the North Gulf Coast oceanic Society.

Respectfully yours,

mug t. Lietwe, President

Nancy R. Lethcoe





EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Recreation Restoration Project Proposal

Project Name: Prince William Sound Recreation Education Information Center at Portage Railroad Station.

Background: The Prince William Sound Tourism Coalition currently leases space in a building owned by Major Marine Tours at the Portage Train Station (see attached photograph). The building is divided into three spaces which are currently utilized as a retail establishment run by Major Marine Tours, a ticket office for the Alaska Railroad and an Recreation Education Information Center at the Portage Railroad Station. Starting in 1993, the Prince William Sound Tourism Coalition (PWSTC) created and staffed this information office on a daily basis for the purpose of educating people of the recreation resources available in Prince William Sound and the services available in the communities of Whittier, Valdez, Cordova, Chenega Bay and Tatitlik. Additionally, a primary function was to dispel notions that the Prince William Sound was no longer a pristine recreation resource as a result of the 1989 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill.

Three Whittier residents were chosen to staff the center. Their knowledge added credibility and quality to the information that they dispersed. The questions most asked dealt with transportation to the communities and popular recreation sites, things to do and oil spill damage. Commonly asked question related to the oil spills included "what was the extent of the damage". "Is there still evidence of the spill" and "Is there any wildlife left to see". Questions also focused around the fishing and whether sport fishing was "good" and were the fish "safe to eat".

An average of 150 people per day visited the PWSTC Recreation Education Information center. Our staff was surprised at the public's lack of accurate perceptions on the condition of the Sound as a result of the oil spill, the recreation opportunities available and the access to Whittier and other communities within the Sound. With the success of the 1993 season, the Board of Directors for the PWSTC decided to seek funding for the permanent establishment of the center. This decision was based on the unanimous support of the membership, the public's need for accurate information regarding the condition of Prince William Sound and the recreational opportunities available. Additionally, the center supported the distribution of the Prince William Sound Vacation Planner and member's brochures, phone numbers and collateral material.

Prince William Sound Tourism Coalition • P.O. Box 243044 • Anchorage, Alaska 99524-3044

The Project Proposal: The purchase of the building currently occupied by the Recreation Education Information Center. This capital expenditure would help insure the long term success of the Center and would allow us to expand as the demand grows.

Estimated Cost: Sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000.00) for the acquisition of the existing building and associated fixtures. This is a one time capitol cost. All future operational costs including staffing will be borne solely by the PWSTC and its members.

What Recreation Resource or Service does this project restore and how? As documented in the attached study there was definitely financial harm to the communities, businesses and individuals that benefit from tourism trade in Prince William Sound as a result of the oil spill. Our intention in seeking this funding is to insure support for these businesses and communities in the marketing and sales of their services and products as well as the overall promotion of Prince William Sound and the recreation experiences available.

About the PWSTC: Enclosed are some collateral material about our organization. We existed prior to the 1989 oil spill and we are the only voice of commercial tourism in Prince William Sound. Our credibility and sincerity earned us a \$30,000 grant from Exxon directly after the spill and several substantial grants from Princess Cruises, Holland America Line and others in recognition of our effort and results in promoting the recreation choices available before and after the spill in Prince William Sound.

Page 2

Evaluation Criteria

I. Link to Injured Recreation Resource of Service:

There is a perception that Prince William Sound is no longer the pristine recreation resource that it was prior to the oil spill. The primary purpose of the Recreation Education Information Center is to reeducate the public and inform them of the varied opportunities available.

II. Influence on other restoration projects or objectives or impact on other injured resources or services.

The Recreation Education Information Center acknowledges the success of the oil spill cleanup and the positive effects that time has had in restoring the Sound. It is also through the distribution of information, brochures, and the PWSTC's Vacation Guide, that the Recreation Education Information Center directly supports and enhances marketing efforts of the private enterprises and communities harmed by the oil spill.

III. Needed or desired public service, facility or amenity

As a primary gateway to Prince William Sound with 190,000 people traveling to Western Prince William Sound through Portage each year and over one million traveling on the New Seward Highway past Portage, there is an overwhelming interest, from a wide cross section of the public, on the recreation opportunities available and the overall health of Prince William Sound.

IV. Conflict among public users and interest groups

The PWSTC is the only member based group that draws its membership from local, state and federal government, native and private individuals and business concerns in Prince William Sound. There is a strong consensus that the Recreation Education Information Center is the most valuable and cost effective use of our limited financial resources.

V. Consistent with land / area attributes and applicable management plans

The Recreation Education Information Center exists and was built with the approval of the Alaska Railroad. The PWSTC is an advocacy group for local, state, and federal governments, native corporations, individuals and businesses in the public and private sectors in Prince William Sound.

VI. Economic Feasibility

The PWSTC is a non profit 501 C3 corporation. Its primary source of funding since its inception in 1987 has been fund raisers such as the Annual Regatta on Prince William Sound, corporate grants, and various membership support.

We believe that the first year of success of the Recreation Education Information Center and the maintaining of a positive balance sheet represents a worthwhile service to the membership of the PWSTC and the public.

According to the most conservative estimates based on a no growth scenario the capital cost of servicing each member of the public that seeks information at the Recreation Education Information Center would be about 11 cents per person; [(\$60,000/20 years) / (150 days per season x 150 people per day) = \$.12 / person]. All operating cost will be the sole responsibility of the PWSTC and funded through events such as the annual Regatta, corporate sponsorships and membership dues.

VII. Number of people or user groups benefiting

The Recreation Education Information Center is supported by seventy member organizations representing a cross section that includes the U.S. Forest Service, Alaska State Parks, the cities of Whittier, Cordova and Valdez, the VCVB, the ARR and AMHS to name just a few. A large cross section of the public currently seeks information about the varied recreational opportunities in Prince William Sound. We believe there will be significant growth in Prince William Sound as infrastructure is added and as road access develops along with new visitor destinations in the sound. However, even assuming no growth, we believe the Recreation Education Information Center provides an indispensable mechanism in promoting the recreation opportunities in Prince William Sound.

VIII. Displacement of current users

The Recreation Education Information Center will not displace any known users.

IX. Adjacent Land Management

Even with the proposed Whittier Access Project, we believe the Recreation Education Information Center is positioned in the best possible location to promote Prince William Sound and service to the public.

X. Change in Use Patterns

The Recreation Education Information Center enhances and promotes recreation opportunities, land management projects and private businesses that were in existence at the time of the spill.

addendum to:

What Recreation Resource or Service does this project restore and how?

There is a substantial perception among potential users of Prince William Sound that beaches heavily impacted by the oil spill were seriously and permanently damaged by the oil spill. The impact on tourism was immediate and calculable, as 25% of the visitors who planned to visit the area canceled their scheduled trips to the Sound in 1989. The evidence suggests that this loss of revenue - and continued perception of damage to the environment - exists in some form today. Lingering economic impacts are likely to exist for many years to come.

Residents of the Prince William Sound communities experience both immediate and long-term emotional and financial injury. Two salmon canneries in the Cordova area suffered financial harm to the extent that the canneries ceased operations. The loss of the canneries meant the loss of ready markets for the salmon caught by the local fishermen. This, in conjunction with the apparent harm to the fish runs themselves by contact with oil polluted waters, has resulted in the overall demise of the fishing industry in Prince William Sound. Although increasing visitor knowledge of the current health of Prince William Sound as a visitor destination will not return the health of the fishing industry, it will help to enhance the knowledge about and recreation in Prince William Sound. By encouraging and assisting visitors in Prince William Sound, an increased diversity in the Prince William Sound economies will be developed. Visitors provide tax revenues and to the local communities and provide employment in the visitor and recreation industries.

F jects in Ranked Order

#1 - Project 6: Remove Evidence of Clean-up Activites	2054.5
#2 - Project 20: Leave No Trace Educational Program	1923.5
#3 - Project 25: Shoreline Trash Clean-up for PWS	1907
#4 - Project 4: PWS Recreation Education Information Center @ Portage Railroad Station	1780.5
#5 - Project 7: Restore Smitty's Cove Boat Access Point	1754
#6 - Project 5: Remove Persisting Oil from Beaches	1741.5
#7 - Project 19: Chenega Bay Marine Service Facility	1734.5
#8 - Project 24: Fleming Spit Recreation Area Enhancements	1720
#9 - Project 13: Research on Recreation Impacts in PWS: Displacement of Users and Disturbance of Recreation Areas	1708.5
#10 - Comprehensive Public Recreation Information Brochure for PWS	1646
#11 - Project 11: "Mor-Pac Hill" Campground Improvements	1627
#12 - Project 22: Economic Study of Recreation in PWS	1586.5
#13 - Project 18: Acquisition of Important Recreation Lands in PWS	1573
#14 - Project 3: Odiak Camper Park Expansion	1514.5
# 15 - Project 29: Solomon Gulch Hatchery Raceways	1470
#16 - Project 9: Valdez Duck Flats Crucial Habitat Area Trails	1405.5
#17 - Project 14: Whittier Trails Access Project	1351.5
#18 - Project 28: Cordova Historical Marine Park	1294.5
#19 - Project 27: Mt. Eyak Ski Area Improvements	1219.5
#20 - Project 12: PWS Public Use Cabins	1191.5
#21 - Project 17: Science of the Sound Education Program	1116.5
#22 - Project 10: Backcountry Access Trail Development (Valdez to Shoup and Whittier to Decision)	1111
#23 - Project 15: Cordova's Mini-Imaginarium	1076
#24 - Project 26: Alaska Oil Spill Curriculum Rewrite and Reprint	1027.5
#25 - Project 8: PWS Campsite Enhancements	1017
#26 - Project 1: PWS Mooring Buoys	988.5
#27 - Project 23: Shotgun Cove Recreation Area	935
#28 - Project 21: Endowment for Outdoor Recreation Management in PWS	881.5
#29 - Project 30: Backcountry Access Trail Development (Surprise Cove and Esther Island)	799
#30 - Project 16: Culross Passage Administrative Site	692.5

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Pidmin Red



AMENDMENTS TO UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION, 323

AMENDMENTS.

INA IL BOOM STATISTICS

ARTICLE L

RESTRICTIONS ON POWERS OF CONGRESS.

SUCTON 1. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances. [Proposed September 25, 1789; ratified December 15, 1791]

ARTICLE IL

RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS.

SECTION 1. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. $[1d_i]$

ARTICLE III.

BILLETING OF SOLDIERS.

SECTION 1. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law, $-(Id_{2})$

ARTICLE IV.

SEIZURES, SEARCHES, AND WARRANTS.

SECTION 1. The right of the people to be secure in their persons," houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon reasonable cause, supported by onth or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized. $\{1d,\}$

ARTICLE V.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AND CONDEMNATION OF PROPERTY.

SECTION 1. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.--[ld.]

ARTICLE VI.

MODE OF TRIAL IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

SECTION 1. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense. ---[1d.]

ARTICLE VII.

TRIAL BY JURY.

SECTION 1. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact, tried by jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of common law.—[1d,]

ARTICLE VIII.

BAILS-FINES-PUNISHMENTS.

SECTION 1. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.— [1d.]

ARTICLE IX.

د ا^{رم}ا ند معموم

CERTAIN RIGHTS NOT DENIED TO THE PEOPLE.

SECTION 1. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.—[Id.]

ARTICLE X.

STATE RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people.—[Id.]



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January 14, 1992

Ronald V. Dellums (chair) District of Columbia Municipal Affairs of Public Libraries

Re: Municipality of Anchorage, Alaska Public Libraries

The U.S. Congress wrote and passed the Alaska Statehood Act in 1958.

Alaska's first Governor, William A. Eagan (D) who deliberately went against New York Life and became our first "freeboater," and ordered shots fired across the bow of the contracted Japanese fishing boats, that had been seen laying nets completely closing the entrance to rivers to entrap the returning salmon. Before this, adherence to a one million acre land trust was created by congress in 1956, to fund mental health programs in Alaska. Our resources were considered high risk, (although in abundance) of which gave us a credit rating of zero and a "callable note." This instrument used to dismantle our "at liberty" of individuality, by master criminals. This sets up the most difficult challenge for posterity of We the People, in Alaska, or anywhere else for that matter. You see, the root of all key transportation systems "must" be a common carrier available to all! By this time, we had no common carrier, we had credit with interest applied "before" purchase. If we were to borrow, to "invent" more posterity or, market the new, the transfer of our posterity of our "at liberty" and likewise "peopleking" would be alienated by raw material cartels!!! So our representative government's commit illegal acts through legislation such as, divorcing our

AUG 10 1992

Lodged

Charles McKee 7800 East Debarr, # 63 Anchorage, Alaska 99504

INTHE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA

Charles E. McKee ot al., PEOPLE-KING, CLASS SUITE TEST SUIT (QUASI-CRIMINAL),

Plaintiffs,

VS.

STATE OF ALASKA, EXECUTIVE BRANCH,) LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, JUDICIAL) BRANCH, STATE DEPARTMENT(S),) BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS, et al.,) 1 TO. 100.) Defendants.) QUI TAM PRO DOMINO REGE ET SEQUITOR PRO SE IPSE People King(s)

CLASS SUIT, TEST SUIT, (QUASI-CRIMINAL)

Case No. A90-0061 MISC

Motion and Order

COMPLAINT

Municipality of Anchorage, Alaska Public Libraries

The U.S. Congress wrote and passed the Alaska Statehood Act in 1958.

Alaska's first Governor, William A. Eagan (D) who deliberately went against New York Life and became our first "freeboater," and ordered shots fired across the bow of the contracted Japanese fishing boats, that had been seen laying nets completely closing the entrance to rivers to entrap the returning salmon. Before this, adherence to a one million acre land trust was created by congress in 1956, to fund mental health programs in Alaska. Our resources were considered high risk, (although in abundance) of which gave us a credit rating of zero and a "callable note." This instrument used to dismantle our "at liberty" of individuality, by master criminals. This sets up the most difficult challenge for posterity of We the People, in Alaska, or anywhere else for that matter. You see, the root of all key transportation systems 'must" be a common carrier available to all! By this time, we had no common carrier, we had credit with interest applied "before" purchase. Is we were to borrow, to "invent" more posterity or, market the new, the transfer of our posterity of our "at liberty" and likewise "peopleking" would be alienated by raw material cartels!!! So our representative government's commit illegal acts through legislation such as, divorcing our

transfer of posterity away from the original Seal of the Treasury of North America where fivepointed stars on the chevron replace the six-pointed star (of David 13 in all) removed the lover's knot and flowers plus blasphemed the United States and its posterity of We the People on, the \$100 dollar. United States Note, series of 1966, also note the change in how the scale of justice is supported from below rather than from above?

Questioning apparent facts of design change, combined with the expressed obligation of the government and the two signatures, "it notarizes" the contract (see Chief Justice John Marshall affirmed claim that the national authority is limited from impairing the obligation of contracts). The Treasury Seal, one would say, is the final stamp of approval that ensures the legality of our currency/contract. The use of symbols by the way is, the oldest educational sequence of our posterity known; so why change? The economic symbols of our reason for being. The utmost educational system of symbols representing Christian character from which our government was formed. Quite deceitful, I must say, in the use of proxies to substitute a Nation.

My primary impetus is to eliminate this paradox; that being some in positions of "rank" authority (meaning not obeying) are refusing to recognize my/our historical need for a free expression of one's shield; bearing designs symbolic of a people and their people of posterity manifesting individual, family and nation. Thereby not being taken in, by part or whole to prurient interest. This endeavor to cause inequality through belief and/or act entrapment is clearly intentional.

The use of position public and private, employment and appointment of those who will do their biding under duress through mental and/or economic entrapment, such as it is, is embarrassing!! It is challenging to wisely spare for justice and protect the economy at the same time!

It can be done considering, that this is not a negotiable indictment.

....

The flurry of environmental protest is placing this agenda before you. Think of it as a environmental filibuster if you wish, thereby negating all but Lord God Jehovah's Day! Ironically another hazard of living among employed people paid by paper persons (meaning incorporated businesses) is getting introduced to the systematic efforts to affect morals, loyalty etc. especially by large international banks. They call this psychological warfare. Statistics show because of this heathenish weapon, "unchecked," brings about the loss of sole proprietorship, over time and has attributed to the fastest growing mental illness in America today, "Schizophrenia" (and not unfounded).

That is why our roots as a nation go back to the original Seal of the Treasury of North America. why it was designed before the Articles of Confederation with no record of report, to the committee, on the design or creator of the design.

These people knew beforehand about moneys rule; and political and/or religious ideological powers to "sharply" divide man from "being of kindness!"

The U.S. Treasury tried three different times to get back our common carrier in 1928, 1953 and 1963 which some would say was a grueling battle, that involved

1) Time management (insurance), 2) Interest rate of paper "banking" (hollo), 3) War "civil?" (armed conflict in the streets) and 4) Assassination(s) (of Presidents) to name but a few. Then transfer the common gold reserve of "interchangeability" to the World Bank (carteling) by way of a bill authorizing U.S. participation in the international "paper gold" plan, signed by President Johnson June 19, 1968.



The Original Seal of the Treasury of North America

Thereby trying to justify discontinuing the original seal of the Treasury, why the committee "foreordained" its creation outside the powers of political authority, having prior formal knowledge (exact science) between reinsurance (outside the legal authority) local insurance, banking and the nature of corporate association with council(s) of community's and the dual role, a secretary-treasurer to maintain a reserve in gold certificates against deposit liabilities, the change to eliminate that requirement passed congress March 3, 1965.

MOTION

Which brings me to my educational requisition, I Charles E. McKee by right of posterity and in the act of taking, to amplify The Original Seal of the Treasury of North America. By way of the Bill of Rights among them the ninth amendment and conveyance by way of resolution approving the use of force (see eminent domain) by any American nation to prevent a communist takeover. passed by U.S. House of Representative, September 20, 1965 by vote of 312-52. Oh, by the way, did you know, the preamble to the constitution of the World Health Organization, chartered in 1948, defines health as a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

The Seal of the Treasury was created through the inspiration of study within a study of liberty hence, the library an instrument of trust conveyance.

The base for this is the foundation, not only for our national government, but the libraries as well, hence our local Z. J. Loussac (Liberty) Library Foundation. What were they constituted to convey? To maintain a reduction of social inequalities perhaps! They gained prominence only in this century, it started in Europe, due to the aftermath of industrialization (warfare) urbanization (banking). Confronted by the contrast of poverty amidst plenty they were pioneered.

Clearly the easiest institution founded to be subject to tarnishment, using the four previously stated, is the educated vote.

· ·

Now reflecting for a moment to the point of history where the inspiration is clear, to all who would please read, to is ultima.

We the people of the United States in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Why fragment what is already whole, with "interest" that sounds suspiciously "inflationary!"

As have written, it is challenging to wisely spare for justice and protect the economy at the same time! It can be done.

Now there is a common word denominator between the Bill of Rights and the Postal System (even though the latter was enacted the former established) "Issue" (to bring forth) our, posterity as freeman.

Concepts that identify the values pursued by government; freedom, order, and equality.

The word omniscient is the common denominator to the Original Seal of the Treasury of North America, a "Republic" Benjamin Franklin "replied" when asked what sort of government the new nation would have "If you can keep it." a Republic! (Not Corporate Cartels under Federalism rule)

for he well knew the implication of the private swearings and other acts that "impeach" the Republic for which it stands that being the omniscient counsel of Lord God Jehovah! The word "freeman" denotes values pursued by every man jack/everyone!

The implication of the private Oligarchy (The federalist few) debasing itself to the point of anarchism (Cartels, a New World Order) lowering down through democracy. The ancient Greeks were afraid of democracy, being evident of the infiltration, by one or more blood oath taking ideologies, who appeals to, and deceives the masses by manipulating their emotions and prejudices.

Having beforehand manipulated the politician(s) to ceremonial swearing (that's why they changed the seal, so when you take the oath of office) you have been deceived!

That fear is evident in the term (from the Greeks) demagoguery!

For what purpose one needs to know is, the objective. Technically speaking, Anarchism. the discontinued use of the organizational separation of powers and checks and balances, over stepping the legitimate police powers given the national government, one of which is In apportioning, representatives in the House, the population of each state was to be determined by adding "the whole number of free persons, so as "not to be caricaturing" us with numbered chattel, through a census (see actuaries) hollo!

It is not the national government that is doing this. The federal reserve system of government, that includes both national and state political maneuvering, shrouded in mythology and sometimes in conflict, part of, psychological warfare. (See Marbury v. Madison 1 Cranch 137

(1803) judicial power to invalidate an act(s) of Congress) So I enter my proof a copy of a State of Alaska Treasury Warrant and with it copies of a U.S. Note a common carrier without the original seal of the treasury/a Federal Reserve Corporate Note credit with interest applied before purchase, and my Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend application for 1991.

Now there are many illegal acts all prejudicial, for instances if, I Charles Edison McKee see the need, which I do, to file a class action law suit, and the need being to, assemble plaintiffs as such, "The whole number of free persons" from the Preamble of We the people do ordain, the continuity of "thesis" (to be maintained against objection) technically speaking wouldn't that be only the members of congress or those people outside of the census! what of the Alaska Mental Health Trust and the needs of the currency/consumers trust.

The Municipality of Anchorage put to a public vote the proposed sale of the municipally owned A.T.U. (Anchorage Telephone Utility). Why; well too much bound debt, with interest. Now on the ballet for the proposed sale of A.T.U. was an alternative, if you want to call it that, not to sale, (the offerings were \$450,000,000 and \$500,000,000 municipally bond debt, with interest \$50,000,000) but to create an "authority," the authority was approved.

The Municipality of Anchorage is a first-class city, because of that "rating" it legally has to provide utilities, schools, land-use planes and the collection of taxes period!

1 for one, knowing that the State of Alaska had to deal with the Alaska Supreme Court ruling in 1985, ordering that the Alaska Mental Health Trust be recreated " as nearly as possible" to the original trust, didn't want to add my vote to this, but wanting to vote, the educated way and couldn't.

The ruling went on to say that the 1978 "legislation" dissolving the trust was in fact illegal. It is as if "the private people in "authority" are not in conveyance with their public "oath" of office!

The linkage here with respect to all parties, is the public trust conveyance, closer to home, the State of Alaska conveyed land to the Municipality of Anchorage, "from" this land trust, some of which A.T.U. uses to provide service to the beneficiaries. (Personal commentary), nothing like being led into moral condem "nation!" (time management) This generalization of defrauding the public moral right of authority, has to stop!

What is it that I need, "personal equality" towards me "not" any more. "inequality" defrauding me through the use of Postal Service in the U.S. system of conveyance. In this case pre-sorted first class mail from the State of Alaska, Department of Administration, Division of Finance Box C, Juneau, Alaska 99811, mailed to me November 15, 1991, Juneau, Alaska. This isn't the first time, involving the Postal Service in the service of defrauding me of my rights "but," the first directly relating to "currency conveyance," do you see the linkage between my long dissertation, and the continued need to use all educational sequences to "ensure maintenance" of "legal history" that is, by the way, obligatory on the part of every man jack, and anything else to this end is obstructive to historical truth!

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In summary, "The fruitage of the spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, kindness, goodness, faith, mildness, self-control! Against such things there is no law." Galatians 5:22.23. I have been asking, in other ways by man's law, but first and foremost to Jehovah though Christ Jesus but, always I, encounter obstructions to have my need fulfilled. What is even more pathetic is my needs along with the needs of the beneficiaries are judged not by divine and/or human standards but by obstructive means imposed in many ways by the people who have the gold, "oh," my

assembled plaintiffs "ya" right. As the fifth amendment comes to mind and the need to extradite, did I say pathetic!

ORDER

Now there is more than enough gold within the Turnagain Arm to "entrust" the common carrier/currency of this nation. My plan for extraction will be conducted in a confederated manner just previously stated. There is this matter of conveyance, the need of payment for, local municipal bond debt yours as well, but first. The total amount offered for the purchase of A.T.U. out of which the monies need to extinguish the bond indebtedness will be extracted having the full amount being first transferred through the Z.J. Loussac Foundation the accounting of which will also be transferred to A.T.U. and its accounting department.

ORDER

Full and complete title (legal rights) to substratum(s) and all things therein and upon the surface of the Turnagain Arm, Knik Arm, upper and lower Cook Inlet, a parcel that is owned by the U.S. Small Business Administration, and one owned previously by them with the same legal rights as before stated. The "emphatic" need to merge all the legal rights that I have put forth, is only secondhand to the proof that I have submitted which impacted me directly. The monies for the purchase of A.T.U. in the immediate will come from the State of Alaska, being accredit to my educational examination. In speaking to the psychologist, this is, has been, a complex maneuver to profit while harassing people, and as a state(s) is corrupted the bad laws multiply, the legislative government takes all the, shall we say "heat" and the worst sort of tyranny, "our" dismissal of faith of same, by our own act, hence misdiagnosed Schizophrenia, cosmetically affective, and because its just that, quite frankly, shelters tyranny!

Tyranny in the past has sought out sovereignty sanctuaries for the free man, to infiltrate with their forsworn souls, our founding fathers knew this so they fortified the individual with their posterity

by all that is written, my proof of indictment, the foreordained seal. separation of powers, checks and balances and by adding the whole number of free persons (like me) to be fully educated in such matters by the free and convenient accessibility to legal history, hence, public library.

Charles E. M= Nie Charles E. MEKee Charles E. MEKee Charles E. McKee -E=MC 2 (please see page #4) S MA . I= Inspiered T= Thought L= Light © 1992 10 title of Origin Charles & MELee 5-8-19 5-8-1907

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Holy Bible King James

To best understand the present (November 1981) world crisis, it is necessary to turn history back for almost a century, back to when Edison invented the electric lamp and the direct current generator. J. P. Morgan, Sr., the economic power structure giant, was the first to act upon the realization that: whoever developed, manufactured, installed, and controlled the physical-energy generators and the metered-energy distribution and cut-off system could and would control the national economies into which they were physically introduced. The air we breath was everywhere so plentiful that its availability could not readily be monopolized. There were too many ponds, lakes, rivers, brooks, and wells to make the metered watersupply systems a generally monopolizable business.

When Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone, it had to compete with the post-office conducted mail and required far greater numbers of employees. Morgan saw that the copper mines and the electric equipment manufactured from copper as well as all the power-generating companies involved the least labor participation and the then maximally profitable business.

All of the foregoing required the availability and con-

"See Critical Path, "Triangulation Mapping," pp. 184-188.

based on legal fiction

42 / GRUNCH OF GIANTS

trollability of an utterly unprecedented magnitude physical apparatus and installation of otherwise une ployed monetary wealth. The patents of Edison's inv tions and an army of astute lawyers and brokerage hor became the pivotal legal-precedent-accepted econor properties and work force in amassing the initial procument capital of Morgan's power monopoly.

INVISIBLE KNOW-HOW, INC.

page 1 af 2

Copyrignit office Dibrary of Congress Wash, D'C. 20559 Susan Todd Copyhight Examiner Literary Section Examining Division

Novemeker 27, 199

Dean Mis Todd

Lam writing to say that, had I responded to the letter Dated Juni 19, 1992 with the control # 70-214-279 (M). for the reasons stated I would In my mind (having beforehand Knowledge) kiem manipulated In to a prejudicial statement, like wice you busan told asked me on the phone 11-27-92 at about 7: am ak time what was it that I way adding, to the fronk previously published. I had dearly indecated that on page four "To amplify" my posterity So in response to the letter 2; Lodged my action, case # A 90-0061 ma In which the case and the letter

page 2 4 2

Susan Toda Copyright Elaminer

with the work in it are one and the same, although 2 did send the case to the Comptrolle of the currency % John P. Dung 250 E. st S. W. Wash. D.C. 20220 November the 14 th 1992 article # IB378004275. Bo 2 was waiting for my proof of Registration to be sent back! to me dated April 27th 1992, P.S. 9 am sending you an adendom, to the work, a voided Redemption Coupon plus other information

н [—] К

Sincerely

Charles &. M = Ree 11-27-1992 4:40 pm

E-MC ·	E=MC ²		Redemption Coupon	
	\$ 	the order of	after date for value received	19 promise to Dollars with interest until paid.
10 10 Tell of Grown (Asphie 16:470 1992	7 .1ô: <u>0</u>	<u>0 8</u> Due_		

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3. THE TREASURY SEAL





The Treasury Seal is a distinguishing feature of American Currency. In one form or another, it has appeared on every piece of paper money issued by the Treasury Department since 1862. (The Demand Notes of 1861 are without the seal, as are also the first three issues of Fractional Currency.)

The Treasury Seal, one might say, is the final stamp of approval that insures the legality of our currency. Combined with the expressed obligation of the government and the two signatures, it notarizes the contract, so to speak, made between the United States and the holders of its currency.

The Seal appears in several different forms and colors, as will be seen by referring to the illustrations and the text. It may be quite small, or large enough to fill up a substantial part of the note; it may be within a plain circle, or within a circle of rays, spikes or scallops; it may be red, brown, blue, green, gold or yellow. From the viewpoint of collecting, the kind of seal used makes a distinct variety out of a given note. Two notes may be otherwise similar in all respects, such as design, year and signatures and yet differ in the color, shape, or size of the seal.

The design of the Treasury Seal includes a shield on which appear a scale representing the emblem of Justice and a Key representing the ______am of official authority. These two symbols are separated by a chevron bearing 13 stars symbolic of the 13 original colonies or states. The legend around the seal is "THESAUR. AMER. SEPTENT. SIGIL..." the meaning of which is "The Seal of the Treasury of North America."

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The Great Seal of the Treasury is older than the Constitution, having been used by the Board of Treasury under the Articles of Confederation. In 1778 the Continental Congress named John Witherspoon. Robert Morris and Richard Henry Lee to design seals for the Treasury and Navy. The committee reported on a design for the Navy the following year but there is no record of a report about one for the Treasury.

The Treasury considers that the actual creator of its seal probably was Francis Hopkinson, the Treasurer of Loans, who is known to have submitted bills to the Congress in 1780 authorizing the design of departmental seals, including the Board of Treasury. Although it is not certain that Hopkinson was the designer, the seal is similar to others by him.

After the Constitution was ratified in 1789, the Treasury adopted the same seal and it has been in use ever since, with only slight changes in design until 1968, when a major design change was made.

The new seal is simpler and less cluttered in appearance than the original one. The scale and key were both enlarged and fivepointed stars replace the more ornate six-pointed ones. The lover's knot and flowers were removed and the Latin legend has been replaced by an inscription in English, reading, "The Department of the Treasury." Below is the date of the founding of the Treasury Department, "1789."

The new seal made its first appearance on the \$100 United States Note, Series of 1966. It is currently being used on all denominations of U.S. currency.

4. THE GREAT SEAL

Since 1935, the most familiar denomination of paper currency, the One Dollar note, has carried the Great Seal of the United States on its reverse. The Latin inscription, *E Pluribus Unum* literally, "Out of Many (States), One (Nation)" — appears on the Seal's obverse on the right of the note.

The Seal's reverse on the left, bears two inscriptions: Annuit Coeptis, meaning "He" (God) Has Favored Our Undertakings,"

Except for the first two issues of Fractional Currency, all our notes bear the engraved facsimile signatures of two Treasury officials.

However, in the case of the Demand Notes of 1861, the names of these Treasury Officials do not appear on the notes, but the two signatures are those of Treasury employees signing for the officials. Please refer to Design Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in the text for the way in which these signatures appear.

From the series of 1862 through the series of 1923, the signatures appearing on our currency are of the Register of the Treasury and of the Treasurer of the United States.

However, on the large Federal Reserve Notes of 1914, and on all small size notes, the Register's name no longer appears but is replaced by the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury, the highest official of the Treasury Department. It is the Secretary's signature that now appears on our currency, alongside that of the Treasurer. There are several issues of currency which bear two other signatures in addition to those described above. These issues are the National Bank Notes, both large and small, and the Federal Reserve Bank Notes, both large and small. On the National Bank Notes, the two additional signatures are of the President and Cashier of the issuing bank: on the Federal Reserve Bank Notes, the two additional signatures are of the Governor and Cashier (or Deputy Governor) of the issuing bank.

There are also two issues that were countersigned by various

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and Novus Ordo Sectorum, meaning "A New Order of the Ages." The eye in the triangle is a symbol of the all-seeing eye of God. The pyramid of 13 rows represents the 13 original colonies. The date MDCCLXXVI (1776) refers to the year of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. (The Great Seal appears on notes 1607-1621 and 1900-1909).

5. SIGNATURES

assistant Treasurers. These are the Silver Certificates of 1878 and some of the Gold Certificates of 1882. All these notes are very rare.

The question is very often asked what the functions of the Register were during the period his signature appeared on our large notes and whether there is still today a Register of the Treasury. The Treasury Department advises that the office of the Register is still in existence and occupied, and that his functions during the issuance of large notes were as follows. "To receive from official agencies all bonds and other public debt securities, both bearer and registered, including collateral issue of interest coupons, representing principal and interest of the public debt when paid and canceled, or otherwise canceled and retired or voided, for any purpose whatever: to audit, hold in custody, and make disposition thereof; to record all bearer securities and other contiguous coupons prepared for issue and all such securities and coupons retired, and to record registered bonds issued and retired; to certify to the Comptroller General of the United States the clearance of the public debt disbursements of the Treasurer of the United States for all redeemed securities whether paid by the Treasurer direct or through the Federal Reserve Banks and charged against the Treasurer's account."

For a complete list of all the Registers and Treasurers, and their years in office concurrently, please refer to the table in the Appendix. "Every effort has been made by the Fed (Federal Reserve System) to conceal its powers but the truth is – the Fed has usurped the Government. It controls everything here (in Congress) and it controls all our foreign relations. It makes and breaks governments at will."

Hon. Louis T. McFadden. Chairman. Banking & Currency Committee. "Congressman McFadden on the Federal Reserve Corporation". CONGRESSIONAL RECORD 1934. page 3

HE SOLUTION

Charles E. McKee 7800 DeBarr Rd. E #63 Anchorage, Alaska 99504

Honorable Judge H. Russell Holland U.S. District Case # A90-0061 Misc.

KEVEIVEL AUG 1 4 1992 TERK U. S. DISTRICT COURT

Thank you for your return letter (order) to me June 21, 1990 and the subsequent letter of revision to me December 13,1990 by Deputy Clerk Mary Ellen Grohol.

The 10th of August, 1992, I was allowed to lodge my revision (under the filing) only after a clerk told me I had to mark off the et al, next to my name. Then said clerk wasn't even going to stamp it in as received. On page 19 and 20 it is apparent that what we have is a Municipal corporation constitution for statehood, not a trust constitution—say like the state of California. The need to establish order here in Alaska, was also provoked by gold discovery(s).

The U.S. Congress passed the mining law only because of the insistence of the people residing in California, they wanted the law passed first before they relinquished dependency from the National Government and its court of juvenile jurisdiction.

The people of Alaska, also used and lobbied to maintain the 1872 mining law passed by the U.S. Congress, only because of the insistence of the people residing in California at that time before statehood. The people of Alaska were in deed using that U.S. mining law before municipalhood of Alaska.

In contrast, is that why the adherence to the mental health trust by Congress promulgated (for instance) for the purpose of "champerty" by those "legally privileged" who support public officials through contribution in dollar values, then put in trust, none of which has the legal treasury seal to verify the interchangeability of the currency/contract.

Every citizen is legally obligated to report any evidence of a felony(s) (Qui Tam) having been committed which comes to his knowledge please see U.S. District case # A90-0061/misc.

Signed,

Charles E. ME Zee

8-14-1992 3:12 jam

Charles E. McKee

Honorable Judge Greene c.c.: Alaska Superior Court 4FA-82-2208 Civil Weiss v. State of Alaska

0.3 nlon nr. - ____ V

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT TRUSTEE COUNCIL

RESTORATION OFFICE Simpson Building 645 G Street Anchorage, Alaska

October 27, 1993 10:00 a.m.

TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEMBERS in attendance:

State of Alaska

MR. CHARLES COLE Attorney General

State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

United States Department of the Interior

State Department of Fish and Game

United States Department of Agriculture - Forest Service

United States Department of Commerce - NOAA MR. JOHN SANDOR Commissioner

MR. GEORGE FRAMPTON, JR. Assistant Secretary

MR. CHUCK MEACHAM (Alternate for Mr. Carl Rosier, Commissioner)

MR. MIKE BARTON Regional Forester

MR. STEVE PENNOYER Director, Alaska Region

RESTORATION TEAM in attendance

DAVE GIBBONS	Interim Council	Administrative	Director,	Trustees

PAMELA BERGMANN

Regional Environmental Assistant, United States Department of the Interior

KEN RICE

11

Deputy Natural Resource Manager, United States Department of Agriculture - Forest Service

OTHERS who testified BOB LOEFFLER SANFORD P. RABINOWITCH, National Park Service MARLA ADKINS, Cordova CHIP THOMA, Juneau out to the Trustees in their review of the 1994 work plan by D:
 Robert Spies, your own chief scientist, he identified the Alas
 Sealife Center as one of the best projects in the 1994 work plan
 Thank you very much.

5 MR. SANDOR: Thank you, are there any questions of Dr 6 A.J. Paul? There being none in Anchorage, and apparently none in 7 Juneau, is there anyone else to testify at Seward?

8 UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: No, there's no further people 9 here.

10 Thank you very much. MR. SANDOR: We'll be going to 11 Tatitlek, is there anyone on line that wishes to testify at Tatitlek? (No response.) No one on line at Tatitlek, how about 12 Valdez? Anyone on line that wishes to testify at Valdez? 13 (NO 14 response) Then let's move on to Whittier, anyone on line wishing 15 to testify at Whittier? (No response) Then, we come to the 16 Municipality of Anchorage, and we have -- anyone in Anchorage wishing to testify? Mr. McKee would you step forward and have a 17 1.8 chair and spell your name, please and give us your testimony.

19 MR. MCKEE: Thank you, my name is Charles McKee, and 20 the spelling of the last name is M-C-K-E-E, and this is what my 21 sovereign Lord has to say, is the fact that Prince William Sound is not man-made. In fact, organically evolving ecosystem and we are 22 23 also. I know we want to -- or some of us want to ignore the fact that the Constitution of the United States of America is an organic 24 act, thereby maintaining my plea of getting away from OPEC (ph) 25 26 || dollars, go back to legal tender issue, and eventually back to a

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substantial based currency which is gold or silver, or tł 1 combination thereof. And, I'm not referring to, in reference 2 OPEC, I'm not referring to oil cartel, in the Middle East, but I 3 referring to a banking cartel that is happily and willing 4 offering businesses establish themselves to in 5 foreic jurisdictions, of our jurisdiction in the United States of America 6 and thereby loaning money to them, utilizing the Federal Reserv 7 8 Note which is the OPEC currency that we're playing with today t 9 try to mitigate this organic depilation. I been having a grea 10 deal of difficulty ever since I'd started testifying here an 11 listening to the -- the other hearings pertaining to the Exxo disaster chaired by Walter Parker. And, earlier this month, I' 12 filed an indictment charges going back to the Magna Carta aspec-13 with respect to the people in charge of this program. 14

15MR. COLE:Excuse me, which program are you referring16to?Have we been indicted ourselves?

Not the directors, but the organization, 17 MR. MCKEE: not the Trustees, but the organization that's here, overseeing the 18 19 || program, and -- the restoration group, the planning group. And, it 20 was kind of a -- I'm having difficulties, seeing it was circumstantial evidence that I was being subjected to and I thought 21 22 I'd file that, and the 18th of this month I had a U.S. -- U.S. 23 if deputy marshall accost me. I was on a holiday, and accost me, and 24 threatened to kill me. He tried to get me to swing at him. Ι 25 ! didn't see his badge until after his vest moved away from his shirt 26 if and there was a small little gold badge, a U.S. deputy marshall,

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Ξ,

1 and if I'd a hit him I wouldn't been able to appear here, for
2 thing.

3 MR. SANDOR: Mr. McKee, we're delighted your here. Could you confine your testimony to the issue of the Exxon Valdez. 4 5 Well, you see this whole thing was -- the MR. McKEE: decision and equity court of law was rendered by U.S. District 6 7 judge and the deputy marshall -- marshall -- United States marshall, are the law enforcement agency that pertains to judge's 8 decisions to enforce their decisions if there's not a compliance. 9 And, so here we sit in a debate here as to how to restore Prince 10 William Sound, and this is a decision rendered by judge, U.S. 11 District Court judge, equity law, and I've been denouncing the 12 Federal Reserve, OPEC money, and the amount set aside for this and 13 basically showing the fallacy of the rendering, and it thereby 14 makes the jurisdiction of the equity court and the banking 15 community, OPEC money, illegal. And, I've been exposing this, and, 16 so there is definitely an active part in trying to prevent my -- my 17 18 ability to prevail and bring about more monetary money, organic act 19 money to play in, resolving the damage done to this ecosystem, organically -- organic as it is, which is also the decision: 20 So, I'm not acting against the court's rendered by the court. 21 22 decision, I'm simply pointing out that the money rendered -- again, OPEC banking money, insurance banking money is not the proper 23 vehicle because it -- they've gone, they've actually bent 24 themselves over backwards to ignore the organic act, and -- their 25 26 || own organic properties that they themselves are.

MR. SANDOR: Mr. McKee, your point is made. You've talked for five minutes, we'll give you one more minute, and we'll be pleased to accept any written documents that you have.

And I have that available. 4 MR. MCKEE: I have here the Exxon Valdez oil spill science study and it lists all these 5 libraries on this sheet of paper, and, so, this -- I made out a 6 7 redemption coupon citing the debt of the city -- of the Municipality of Anchorage, asking for the sum printed here, and 8 using the Bank of America as a vehicle for the transfer from the 9 Treasury to yours truly, Charles X. McKee, for the purpose of 10 resolving municipal debt, i.e. the libraries. Library -- there's 11 12 libraries within every municipality, and so on, and I was looking at resolving the debt burden, thereby maintaining the library 13 structure that you people are utilizing, and I have this redemption 14 11 -- copy of the redemption coupon, and the loan structure. 15 And, I've asked them, and I'll ask you people for a financial workshop 16 17 to coincide with your workshop planned later on this November, when is it, November the 30th. 18

MR. SANDOR: There's several activities, but Dr. Gibbons, the interim administrative director, will note your request and consider that. Please do submit these materials. I'll convey to Dr. Gibbons and the staff.

23 MR. MCKEE: And for the record, I'll go an and finally 24 make the statement -- invest in my copyright jurisdiction as a 25 jurist consultant to the lawful money. Please seek copyright 26 545416.
MR. SANDOR: Thank you, Mr. McKee. Any questions?
Anyone else to testify in Anchorage at this time? Would you step
forward and spell your name for the record so that our recorder can
...

5 MR. BILL ROME: Okay, my name is Bill Rome, the last I came down here not intending to 6 name is spelled R-O-M-E. 7 testify, but seeing that there's not too many people here. I'm a -8 - been a recreational boat user out of Whittier now since 1986, and 9 while I was sitting here this morning I was -- first time I was able to read the summary of public comment on alternatives. And, 10 I was reading in here, and I noticed one thing that really caught : 11 my attention, and that was one of the comments that said to spend 12 the Exxon Valdez settlement money to restore lost tourism. 13 Since the -- since the Exxon spill, I've seen nothing but tourism 14 skyrocket over in the Sound, especially in Whittier. So, I hope 15 16 that is -- there -- tourism industry is not claiming to be an 17 injured party. They seem to have profited from the spill. Something else that you should consider also is the plan for 18 19 increased access to western Prince William Sound. I'm sure you're 20 all aware of that. I know just from the increased tourism, the 21 cruise -- not only the large cruise ships from the Lower Forty-22 !! eight coming up here, but also the increased local cruise ships, 23 | the new larger Exxon -- Klondike Express, the Mystic Seas, the 24 Glacier Seas and the Glacier Queen, just over in the western Prince 25 William Sound. I -- as a recreational boat owner I've noticed a 26 Il definite impact on the -- on the wildlife, just -- just from the 11

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physical disturbance of the increased traffic in the areas where 1 :: 2 these people operate. You add that in with the prospect of opening the floodgates to even more human impact with the increased access 3 or better access to Whittier, I think this is something that you 4 should focus your responsibility on as what impact will this new 5 increased use have on the people that were really injured in the 6 Exxon Valdez oil spill and I was very heartened to see this logo on 7 8 the Exxon Valdez Oil Trustee Council that has this logo here. 9 These are the true victims of the Exxon Valdez oil spill, the 10 birds, the fish, I'd like to see the shrimp and crabs on there too, and the marine mammals. We're all aware, we really don't know 11 what's going to happen in the Sound. It's going to take many years 12 13 || for us to find out. But in your decisions, especially if -increase access is available through Whittier, there's definitely 14 15 going to be a human impact on these creatures, and any decision 16 || that you could make to help mitigate that impact, I think should be foremost in your minds and the decisions that you make. I'm 17 11 18 definitely against these funds being used for resorts, boat harbors, or this type of a thing. I'm not opposed to that, but I 19 i think the funds from this settlement should not be used for that 20 1 21 .. type of activity. And, I appreciate the opportunity to speak with 22 you.

23 MR. SANDOR: Thank you for your testimony. Are there 24 any questions of Mr. Bill Rome? Attorney General Cole?

25 MR. COLE: I have two questions. One, you made 26 reference to a plan to increase the access to western Prince

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Lesson 3

moment is Moses, the outstanding character of Hebrew history talking with God concerning the emancipation of his people for the spiritual emancipation of the world.

The Divine Commissioner. 13-16.

1. The IAM.

God has already revealed Himself to Moses as the God of his great ancestors. Moses now raises the question, When I tell them that the God of their fathers hath sent me, and they ask, What is his name? What name shall I give? That is, by what name shall be confirmed the promise just given?

The names of the Deity expressed certain aspects of His attributes. El, Elohim or Shaddai, for example, would express the might, the power of God. Moses is not in need of a new name. What God has said in the way He has identified Himself is sufficient, but what Moses needs is divine direction, how to use the Name which would in itself be a pledge to the people.

Moses, doubtless, is thinking of the low state of mind to which his people have been reduced. It may be they have lost confidence in the covenant promises, and have felt that the God of their fathers has abandoned them to their bitter state. Under these conditions what representation of God will restore faith and hope?

I AM THAT I AM. God replies by this sublime statement. The word "I am" in the Hebrew is equivalent to Jehovah, and in form differs from it slightly. The force of this Divine appelation is lost to us by our substitution of the word Lord. I AM, Because I AM. By this God declares His self-existence, His eternity and immutability. He is the only self-existing, self-upholding Being. There can be no past nor future with the Eternal I AM. Before Him, the Timeless One, the Unconditioned One, are all things, past, present and future. All things lie in that Eternal Now.

It is this Infinite Being, this I AM, Who is the pledge that the promises will be fulfilled. Back of them is the Eternal, Selfexistent God. By these same words Jesus identified Himself with the Absolute One. He said to the Jews, "Before Abraham was," I Am." He did not say, "Before Abraham was, I was." Abraham came into existence at a given point of time prior to which he was not, but the "I Am" declares the eternal existence of the Son with the Father.

2. The Everlasting Memorial.

God repeats what He first announced to Moses that He is the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and as such is sending Moses to them. That He is pre-eminently the God of their race, and by this name or character He will be remembered, an everlasting memorial.

Alluding to this Hosea says, "Even Jehovah God of Hosts, the Jehovah is his memorial" (12.5). Also the psalmist: "Thy

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Alaska's Oil and Hazardous Substance Release Response Fund

Prepared by ADEC 2/93



Prepared by ADEC 4/93

How To Collect a Loan to Start a Business in a Foreign Country

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) is an independent U.S. Government corporation which helps Americans finance businesses in friendly foreign countries around the world. Formed in 1971, OPIC has helped countless small (and large) businesses get started in over 90 developing countries. Some of these countries include Brazil, Greece, Granada, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Taiwan, Trinidad and Venezuela.

Why does Uncle Sam want to help American businesses get started in a foreign country? The answer may surprise you: Your business can help the friendly foreign nation develop economically—and this could also benefit the U.S. as a whole. As the developing country becomes more prosperous, it will be able to afford U.S. products. When a foreign nation buys U.S. goods it helps the United States economy by creating jobs and improving our balance of payments.

U.S. exports to developing nations have grown substantially over the years to a present annual figure of over \$50 million. Developing countries are now America's fastest growing market. Hence, acceleration of the economic growth of these developing nations is very much in the interest of the U.S. That's why Uncle Sam will bend over backwards to get your busines started in a foreign land.

In addition to helping America, developing nations also benefit from having American business on its soil. For example, new businesses provide opportunities for more jobs and increasing prosperity. New businesses help accelerate the economic and social development of the host country. That's why many developing nations are crying for the establishment of American small businesses on their soil.

Many different kinds of OPIC financed businesses are right now operating in friendly foreign countries around the globe. Some examples of these American-owned businesses include:

-a shrimping fleet business in Nigeria,

-cattle breeding ranch in Argentina,

-a helicopter transportation service in Indonesia,

-a popsicle business in Nigeria,

-a fertilizer plant in India, and

-a cattle ranch in Morocco.

OPIC loans are available to start a business in over 90 approved foreign countries. These nations are not presently as economically advanced as the United States; however, they have the potential to grow and become important trading partners.

In addition to helping you start a business in a foreign nation, OPIC can also insure your business against financial loss resulting from war, revolution, or expropriation. This is an everpresent risk when doing business in a foreign country. OPIC has already paid U.S. companies millions of dollars due to losses from economic or social upheavals in a host country.

How To Qualify

To qualify for OPIC financial assistance to start (or expand) a business in a friendly foreign country, several requirements must be met. First, the business venture must be in the mutual interest of both the foreiogn country and the

How to Collect a Loan to Start a Business in a Foreign Country

U.S. The business must be approved by the host country and promote its social and economic development.

OPIC considers various factors in deciding whether a business is in the best interest of a friendly foreign country. Some of these factors include whether the proposed American business will:

--increase the availability of goods and services at a lower price or better quality,

-create employment or training opportunities,

-promote managerial and technological skills,

-increase savings or increase tax revenues,

-stimulate local business in the host country.

Hence, a wide variety of business ventures qualify for OPIC loan assistance. Some of the business areas qualifying include agricultural, manufacturing, fishing, forestry, mining, energy development, processing, storage, even hotels, motels and tourist facilities.

OPIC-financed business ventures must be in the economic and political interest of the U.S. For example, applications for OPIC loan help will be turned down if the proposed business could result in loss of U.S. jobs, or have an adverse impact on our balance of payments. However, if you plan on starting a small business, you probably don't have to worry about its impact on the U.S. economy. This is a concern only of larger business ventures.

OPIC has certain ownership and finance requirements for business ventures it finances. To qualify for loan assistance a business firm must be either owned solely by U.S. investors, or owned jointly with local citizens of the host nation.

Business ventures must be soundly financed to assure the ongoing success of the enterprise. The ratio of debt to equity is an important financial consideration. Ratios of 60 percent borrowed funds to 40 percent equity are generally considered financially stable.

Feasibility Surveys

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OPIC may help pay for studies that help determine whether a particular business venture is feasible and likely to succeed. Qualified businesses are eligible for OPIC feasibility study assistance for amounts up to \$50,000.

How to Collect Big \$\$\$ from Uncle Sam

Business Ventures Excluded From OPIC Financial Assistance

OPIC may deny loan assistance to certain business ventures. These exclusions may vary from time to time depending on political considerations. Presently, OPIC will not provide loan assistance for any business producing certain military equipment or alcoholic beverages. In addition, OPIC does not generally finance housing, apartment or condominium projects.

Here's What You Can Collect

OPIC loan assistance generally ranges from about \$50,000 up to \$50 million. OPIC has two programs for providing business loans: (1) direct loans, and (2) guaranteed loans.

Under the direct program, OPIC uses its own funds to provide the business loan. Direct loans are generally used to finance smaller business ventures. The loan amounts generally range between \$50,000 up to about \$4 million. The interest rate for direct loans is generally about two percentage points above the yield of U.S. Treasury securities. The repayment schedule will vary depending on the type of business involved and the cash flow generated. Generally, loans are made for periods of between 5 and 12 years.

OPIC uses its guaranteed loan program to finance larger business ventures ranging up to \$50 million. Under the guaranteed loan program, OPIC assures a bank or other financial institution that it will repay the loan in case the business cannot do so. This guarantee of payment is backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Because the U.S. government takes all the risk, many banks and financial institutions are more than happy to finance your business.

The interest rate on business loans varies depending on market conditions and the risks involved with the loan. In addition, OPIC charges the borrower a small loan fee figured on the unpaid loan balance. The loan repayment period is generally between 5 and 21 years.

Where To Go and How To Cut Red Tape

As a first step in obtaining a loan call OPIC's small business information office. The toll-free number is 1-800-424-OPIC. An OPIC information officer will be available to answer your questions.

After discussing your loan needs you may be asked to submit some preliminary information on the proposed business venture. OPIC officials will review the information and decide whether it qualifies for loan help.

The preliminary information you should submit to OPIC should include:

-name, location and type of project;

- -background and financial status of principal investors;
- -information on the product or service you plan to sell, including source of supply, expected sales or output, distribution channels, and projected market share;
- -summary of costs and sources of capital goods;
- -proposed financing plan, including the OPIC financial assistance required;
- -a brief statement of the expected contribution your business will make to the economic and social development of the host country.

If the proposed business venture qualifies, you will be asked to fill out a formal application giving more detailed information. The time required for review and approval of your application can vary between one month to six months. A major factor affecting approval time is the completeness of the information on your application.

OPIC officials claim they are more than willing to work with investors to get a business venture started as soon as possible. Persons wanting further information can write: Information Officer, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, 1129 Twentieth Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20521. Description-Contd.

Sections 1 and 2; sections 11 to 14. inclusive; sections 23 to 26, inclusive; and sections 35 and 36; township 5 north, range 2 east, Boise meridian.

Sections 1 to 36, inclusive, township 5 north, range 3 east, Boise meridian.

Sections 1 to 36, inclusive, township 5 north, range 4 east, Boise meridian.

Sections 1 to 36, inclusive, township 5 north, range 5 east, Boise meridian.

Sections 1 to 6, inclusive; sections 8 to 17, inclusive; sections 21 to 27, inclusive: and sections 35 and 36, township 4 north, range 3 east, Boise meridian.

Sections 1 to 36, inclusive, township 4 north, range 4 east. Boise meridian.

Sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, township 3 north, range 3 east, Boise meridian.

Sections 1 to 13, inclusive; and northwest guarter of section 14; township 3 north, range 4 east, Boise meridian; not heretofore included within the Boise National Forest, Idaho; all ranges east, Boise meridian.

Approved, May 17, 1934.

[CHAPTER 293.]

May 17, 1934. [S. 3144.]

AN ACT To legalize a bridge across the Saint Louis River at or near Cloquet, Minnesota.

[Public, No. 229.]

Saint Louis River. Bridge across, near Cloquet, Minn., legal-

Construction. Vol. 34, p. 84. Amendment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the bridge now being constructed over Saint Louis River at or near Cloquet, Minnesota, by the Highway Department of the State of Minnesota, if completed in accordance with plans accepted by the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War as providing suitable facilities for navigation, and operated as a free bridge, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be subject to the conditions and limitations of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters", approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Approved, May 17, 1934.

[CHAPTER 299.]

AN ACT

To provide punishment for killing or assaulting Federal officers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whoever shall kill, as defined in sections 273 and 274 of the Criminal Code, any United States marshal or deputy United States marshal, special agent of the Division of Investigation of the Department of Justice, post-office inspector, Secret Service operative, any officer or enlisted man of the Coast Guard, any employee of any United States penal or correctional institution, any officer of the customs or of the internal revenue, any immigrant inspector or any immigration patrol inspector, while engaged in the performance of his official duties, or on account of the performance of his official duties, shall be punished as provided under section 275 of the Criminal Code.

May 18, 1934. [S. 2080.] [Public, No. 230.]

Criminal Code amendments. Killing, <u>assaulting</u> Federal officers. Vol. 35, p. 1143.

Punishment.

SEC. 2. Whoever shall forcibly resist, oppose, impede, intimidate, or interfere with any person designated in section 1 hereof while engaged in the performance of his official duties, or shall assault him on account of the performance of his official duties, shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than three years, or both; and whoever, in the commission of any of the acts described in this section, shall use a deadly or dangerous weapon shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

Approved, May 18, 1934.

[CHAPTER 300.]

AN ACT

Applying the powers of the Federal Government, under the commerce clause of the Constitution, to extortion by means of telephone, telegraph, radio, oral message, or otherwise.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whoever, Extortion messages with intent to extort from any person, firm, association, or corporation any money or other thing of value, shall transmit in interstate commerce, by any means whatsoever, any threat (1) to injure the person, property, or reputation of any person, or the reputation of a deceased person, or (2) to kidnap any person, or (3) to accuse any person of a crime, or (4) containing any demand or request for a ransom or reward for the release of any kidnaped person, shall mitting. upon conviction be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both: *Provided*, That the term "inter-state commerce" shall include communication from one State, Terri-tory, or the District of Columbia, to another State, Territory, or the <u>Mailing threatening</u> <u>communications</u>. District of Columbia: Provided further, That nothing herein shall amend or repeal section 338a, title 18, United States Code (47 Stat. 649).

Approved, May 18, 1934.

[CHAPTER 301.]

AN ACT

To amend the Act forbidding the transportation of kidnaped persons in interstate _ commerce.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of June 22, 1932 (U.S.C., ch. 271, title 18, sec. 408a), be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"Whoever shall knowingly transport or cause to be transported, Transporting kid-or aid or abet in transporting, in interstate or foreign commerce, any ing for ransom. person who shall have been unlawfully seized, confined, inveigled, decoyed, kidnaped, abducted, or carried away by any means whatsoever and held for ransom or reward or otherwise, except, in the case of a minor, by a parent thereof, shall, upon conviction, be punished (1) by death if the verdict of the jury shall so recommend, provided that the sentence of death shall not be imposed by the court if, prior to its imposition, the kidnaped person has been liberated unharmed, or (2) if the death penalty shall not apply nor be imposed the convicted person shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for such term of years as the court in its discretion shall determine: Provided, That the failure to release such person within seven days after he shall have been unlawfully seized, us to release person within seven days. confined, inveigled, decoyed, kidnaped, abducted, or carried away

May 18, 1934. [S. 2252.] [Public, No. 232.]

Federal Kidnaping Act. amended. Vol. 47, p. 326; U.S.C., Supp. VII, p. 351.

Minor by a parent excepted.

Penalties.

Proviso. Presumption on fail-

Forcible resistance,

Punishment.

May 18, 1934. [S. 2249.] [Public, No. 231.]

Punishment for trans-

Vol. 47, p. 649; U.S.C., Supp.VII, p. 349.