



AND ASSOCIATES
CONSULTANTS TO MANAGEMENT



ASSISTING ORGANIZATIONS TO DEVELOP & CHANGE

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Public Advisory Group Meeting

March 23-24, 1995

Facilitated Discussion:

How To Be An Effective Advisory Group

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Presented by:

William L. Wood, CMC - Principal
Wood & Associates - Consultants to Management

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
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Six Key Components of Effective Groups

1. **Members understand and support the group's purpose and roles .**
2. **They have clearly defined authority and responsibilities.**
3. **The group's structure supports their purpose.**
4. **Meetings are scheduled regularly and conducted effectively.**
5. **The group uses appropriate decision-making and conflict management processes.**
6. **Members support, work effectively and enjoy being with each other.**

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
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Public Advisory Group Background Data

Purpose and Roles: as a working group, advises the trustees regarding the Council's decisions about how to:

- plan, evaluate and allocate available funds;
- plan, evaluate and conduct injury assessments and restoration activities;
- use other natural resource damage recoveries; and
- coordinate all of the above.

Authority: PAG is one of a number of advisory groups to the Council; no admin. authority, except to recommend annual budget to the Ex. Dir.; PAG to seek public involvement on their own only as specifically requested by the Council; value to the Council is the individual and collective experiences of the PAG members as a source of informed advice.

Responsibilities: prepare for and attend all meetings (or send alternate who has been thoroughly briefed and updated); share personal experiences relevant to issues under discussion; gather enough information from your interest group to fairly characterize the concerns of the entire group you represent; accept and support advisory role; actively participate in the PAG's decision making process(es), working toward consensus decisions whenever possible; in an unbiased manner, share information about the PAG's work and that of the Council with their special interest groups.

Structure: 17 members, who serve two year terms, who represent designated groups, and who were each selected based on pre-determined qualifications and processes; can have alternates; officers are chair and vice-chair; PAG reports through the Chair to the Council; few, if any, sub-committees; supported by designated federal officer and staff provided by the Council's Ex. Dir..

Meetings: in Alaska and at least quarterly; public meetings - all records and meetings open; formal minutes and records kept by staff; meeting rules and procedures approved by the Council (currently Robert's Rules of Order Revised); quorum = 12 voting members (including teleconference attendance); prescribed agenda; agenda and materials sent 15 days prior; meetings advertised 15 days prior.

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Effective Meetings

The five primary components that support effective meetings include:

- the right people are at the meeting and they fully participate,
- the meeting leader provides appropriate structure and direction,
- a detailed and functional agenda supports the meeting purpose,
- meeting norms enable participants to function effectively, and
- participants use active listening and communication skills.

Efficient Leader:

- Experience leading meetings, and using decision-making & conflict mgmt. processes.
- Comfortable and adept with structure (RRO, etc.)
- Encourages participation:
 - asks participants for their participation and welcomes their input
 - prompts discussion with open-ended questions (asks how, what or why)
 - calls on people by name
 - listens to participant's ideas; shows interest and treats everyone equally
 - rephrases comments to summarize and make sure ideas are understood
 - reinforces participation, even if they disagree with ideas
 - treats every idea as valid until the group decides otherwise
 - encourages discussion of differing points of view in order to arrive at the best decision
 - thanks everyone for their ideas and acknowledges their participation
- Handles questions and concerns:
 - repeats or rephrases the concern to make sure it is understood
 - solicits and captures thoughts from all participants
 - categorizes concerns into those that can be controlled by the group, and those that can not
 - sets priorities among the controllable items
 - helps the group reach consensus on issues the group wants to pursue

Functional Agenda

- | | |
|--|--|
| • Title | • Date |
| • Location | • Time |
| • Meeting purpose and outcomes | • Attendees |
| • Agenda item, person resp., time allotted | • Guest(s) |
| • Minutes related to each agenda item | • Action plan, person resp., deliverable, due date |

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Meeting Norms

- The rules, guidelines, and behaviors which members follow during their meetings
- Should be developed and agreed upon by the group's members
- Can become the criteria against which group member's behaviors are evaluated

Sample Norms

- Attend all meetings and be on time
- Member's are responsible for the group's progress; everyone must contribute!
- Everyone is equal during meetings
- Express ideal freely; be open and honest
- Listen carefully to the ideas and contributions of others; encourage others
- Actively listen to the speaker
- Keep your commitments
- Carry out assignments and complete them on time
- Avoid disruptive behavior during meetings
- Use effective decision making processes; don't jump to solutions - find causes first
- Do not belittle the ideas or opinions of others
- Use a gatekeeper to support norms, timing and meeting purpose

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Active Listening and Communication Skills

Major aspects of active listening and communications for meeting participants include:

Component	Description / Examples
1. Attending	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Requires attention and eye contact; prohibits rehearsing, defending, or judging
2. Prompting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Uses verbal ("Really?", "Yes...") and non verbal (nod, lean forward, silence) clues
3. Asking open-ended questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Solicits more information• Cannot be answered "yes" or "no"• Frequently start with "what", "why" or "how"
4. Rephrasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Restates the speaker's message in own words• Confirms understanding• Demonstrates attentiveness• May start with "Are you saying...?"; "It sounds like you..."; "Do you mean...?"; etc.
5. Self-disclosure statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Volunteers information about your own thoughts or feelings about the situation• Explains the reason for your position• Might start with "Let me explain why..."; "I need to know ___ because..."; etc.
6. Empathy statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identifies how you think the speaker feels• May also rephrase the speaker's point-of-view• Helps build trust/rapport, demonstrates attentiveness/understanding, prompts for more information, defuses strong emotions• Might start with "I can understand that you might feel ___ because..."; or "It sounds like you are ___ because of..."; etc.
7. Reinforcing statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Expresses appreciation for information or supportive behavior received• Acknowledges positive consequences resulting from the information/behavior• Motivates for repeating behavior• Might start with "Thank you. Now I can...", "That was valuable input so we can...", etc.

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Decision Making

Background:

- >> Styles include: non-committal, delegation, command, consultation, and consensus
- >> No one style is right for all situations; consensus is emphasized so:
 - Everyone participates and more perspectives and ideas are considered
 - Agreements are reached to move forward in unison
 - Time is saved in the long run
- >> Key decision-making skills are brainstorming and consensus building
- >> Brainstorming - solicit broad input and generate creative ideas concerning improvement opportunities, root causes of problems, solution alternatives, implementation steps, etc.
- >> Classic Brainstorming - quick and easy method of generating ideas:
 - Review brainstorming rules: generate as many ideas as possible; build on others' ideas; encourage free thinking; don't critique or belittle people or ideas
 - Identify question/issue
 - Solicit ideas; repeat and record all ideas (don't edit at this point)
 - Encourage elaboration or clarification on ideas
 - Reinforce participation
 - Summarize results and agree on next steps
 - Document conclusions - minutes to include summaries and action steps
- >> Storyboarding - structured brainstorming process to encourage broad participation and then to structure or rank alternatives:
 - Introduce process - orient members, validate questions and get buy-in to process
 - Collect ideas - have participants print each idea on a 3"x5" post-it note (brief but complete)
 - Organize alternatives - review each card, sort/combine ideas into logical alternatives, and categorize each alternative
 - Establish ranking - determine ranking criteria, have participants place dots on alternatives with highest rank (in their mind), summarize results
 - (Repeat above three steps for each question brainstormed)
 - Summarize results and agree on next steps
 - Document conclusions - minutes to include summaries, alternatives and rankings

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Consensus Decision Making Guidelines:

Making decisions by consensus is a skilled activity. Practice can help most groups be ready when a consensus decision is needed and appropriate. It is important for the leader or facilitator to clearly define the decision making process for the group and get agreement to move forward before attempting to use this approach to make a group decision. Some guidelines for successful consensus decision making are:

1. Avoid arguing for your own personal judgments. Approach the task on the basis of logic and greater good for all effected.
2. Avoid changing your mind only in order to reach agreement and avoid conflict. Support only decisions with which you are able to agree with, at least somewhat (80/20 rule); if you are able to "live with it", support it.
3. Avoid "conflict-reducing" techniques, such as majority vote, averaging, or trading, in reaching a decision whenever possible.
4. View differences of opinion as helpful, rather than as a hindrance.
5. Be open to creative ideas or lateral thoughts that go beyond the scope of current and proposed solutions.

Steps include:

- Discuss pros/cons of top 2-3 alternatives identified via brainstorming
- Develop weighted evaluation criteria and then score each alternative
- Search for resolution of differences (resolve "cons"; maximize benefits of "pros")
- Agree on way to proceed (make sure everyone's on-board)

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Conflict Management *

An effective way to reduce conflict is to handle disruptive behavior before it escalates to the conflict stage. Some suggested ways to reduce disruptive behavior in meetings include:

- Set and reaffirm expectations of meeting behaviors
- Model appropriate behavior and reinforce good behavior displayed by others
- Ignore disruptive behavior unless you think that it is likely to be repeated
- Try to draw the person back into the meeting; use empathy and self-disclosure
- Ask direct questions to refocus the person's attention.
- Rephrase to clarify disputes
- Use norms to cut off people who are monopolizing the conversation
- Provide negative feedback in private so that the person can correct themselves

Conflict occurs when two or more people try to reach different goals. Conflict has advantages - it can stimulate a search for new facts or solutions, enhance relationships, and increase group cohesiveness and performance. And, it has disadvantages - it can disrupt progress in decision making and problem solving, keep people apart if unresolved, and reduce opportunities for consensus

People who are otherwise highly competent can become ineffective during conflict. The goal of any conflict management strategy is to learn to identify the nature of the conflict and to separate the factual issues from the emotional issues.

Interpersonal conflict, perhaps the most common type of conflict, can become very emotional and have significant impacts on the relationship between the parties. This conflict emerges in face-to-face relationships usually because of competition for scarce goods, distrust or suspicion, not understanding the other person's position, value and belief differences, power struggles, inequities, or cultural or age differences. At stake in conflicts are the fulfillment of needs such as dependence, achievement, security, shared freedom, personal growth, and recognition.

Behaviors which fuel conflict:

- Pointing a finger or poking someone physically
- Back talk or sarcasm
- Gossiping
- Interpreting a message before understanding what the person means
- Verbally attacking the person
- Name calling/swearing
- Assuming a negative intent

In order to effectively manage conflict, it is helpful to picture conflict as a series of manageable events. Once the events are identified, steps can be taken to modify them and manage the associated emotions

* Adapted primarily from: *How to Manage Conflict*, National Press Publications, Inc., © 1991; conflict resolution materials developed by Development Dimensions, Int'l.; #IM-87, Series A; © DDI, 1990; and the BP Exploration, Alaska *Enhanced Organizational Teamwork Handbook*, second edition, © 1992.

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Conflict occurs in three stages -- daily events, challenges, and battles. Conflict moves between the stages, ranging from non-threatening daily events to potentially life-threatening battles. It is important for people to maintain an awareness of the stages and to recognize that the progression from one stage to another is not always linear with time. Characteristics of conflict, regardless of the stage, include:

1. As conflict escalates, concern for self increases.
2. The desire to win increases with a rise in self-interest.
3. Saving face takes on increased importance at higher levels of conflict, especially within groups.
4. Nice people can become harmful to others as conflict increases.
5. Conflict management strategies that work at lower stages are often ineffective at higher stages

Stage	Characteristics	Strategy
Daily Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• day to day irritations; low intensity• parties feel discomfort & anger, but are optimistic that things will work out• parties remain open• people are separated from the problem• issues are clear & specific	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• avoid; tolerate; accommodate as needed• communicate effectively so attitude is not interpreted as lack of concern• listening & participation are critical• focus on issue not the person• be aware of shift from upset to problem
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• competitive, "win-lose" attitude• self-interest very important• parties track victories & mistakes• groups choose sides & withhold info.• people & problem no longer separate• issues generalized: lots of "we-they"; more "always" & "never" exaggerations• low level of trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• address issue as a team• establish a "safe" yet structured setting• separate the person from the problem• try to get the facts: who are "they"; is it really "always"• look for areas of agreement• try not to force compromise• encourage consensus
Battles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• goal is to be right & destroy the opponent• parties lose perspective, prolong the conflict, & enroll others when possible• people leaving the group are likely	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• utilize an impartial intervention team• strong negotiation skills required• clear goals & sense of direction will help minimize losses

Key Principles

Maintain or enhance self-esteem

- Be specific
- Be sincere

Listen & respond with empathy

- Respond to feelings
- Respond to content

Ask for help in solving the problem

- Seek & develop ideas
- Provide support without removing responsibility

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How Members Can Work More Effectively With Each Other

Twelve major things that group members do to block their effectiveness:

1. Be an inappropriate conduit for staff or special interest issues.
2. Decide how to do things outside their area of control or influence.
3. Speak for the group without being so designated.
4. Complain publicly about the Advisory Group, Council or staff.
5. Give power to rumors; either starting them or supporting them.
6. Sandbag or surprise the Chairperson or members.
7. Waiver from the group's planned course based on inappropriate special interest pressure.
8. Break commitments re: where the group is going & how they plan to get there.
9. Not following meeting norms & other meeting effectiveness criteria.
10. Withhold questions or not participating, hoping the issue will go away.
11. Unwillingness to change their own disruptive behavior, or not willing to resolve interpersonal or group conflicts.
12. Remain in the group after they have repeatedly failed to keep their commitments.

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RESOLUTION

(as adopted)

of the

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Public Advisory Group (PAG) has been presented with information concerning the proposed research infrastructure improvements proposed for development in Seward and affiliated with the Institute of Marine Science as reflected in the Project Description and Supplemental Materials (September 26, 1994).

Based on the information presented at its October 13, 1994 meeting and the prior briefings regarding the project, the PAG expresses its general support for the proposed facility with the recognition that the proposed research infrastructure would make an important contribution to the restoration mission of the Trustee Council. While recognizing that there remain a number of issues that must be addressed to ensure that the proposed project can be successfully implemented, the PAG is supportive of development of the proposed facility in Seward.

Issues of particular concern include the following:

- the management structure of the proposed facility and the need to clearly identify the role of the University of Alaska as it relates to the future use and management of the facility;
- that the membership of the governing board of the facility be constituted in a manner that includes the financial and technical expertise needed to successfully implement the project as well as to appropriately represent interests from throughout the spill area;
- the role of the University of Alaska in the project with particular concern regarding the need to ensure that the University does not incur significant new operational cost liabilities at a time of declining funding resources;
- a need to ensure that future Trustee Council project funding is appropriately balanced between on-going, field-based ecosystem research efforts and the new laboratory-based research efforts that the proposed facility would support;

- future Trustee Council projects using the proposed facility should not be given funding priority over other proposed projects based on the location of project activities;
- the need to reduce or eliminate to the extent possible the capital and operational cost risks associated with the project to ensure successful implementation and operation of the facility;
- the City of Seward ensure that adequate, affordable housing resources are available to the researchers and other individuals who would use the facility; and
- the need to name the project in a manner that accurately reflects the facility's relationship with the University of Alaska, School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences.

In adopting this resolution, the PAG expresses its support for this project and asks that these issues and concerns be considered and addressed as the Trustee Council moves forward with the project.

October 13, 1994

RESOLUTION
of the
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Research Infrastructure Improvements
affiliated with the
School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences
Institute of Marine Science
in Seward, Alaska

WHEREAS, on January 31, 1994 the Trustee Council directed the Executive Director to prepare a formal recommendation concerning the proposed research infrastructure improvements affiliated with the Institute of Marine Science in Seward (hereafter, "the facility") and specifically indicated that the Executive Director should:

- take needed steps to secure compliance under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA);
- consult with appropriate entities, including the University of Alaska, the City of Seward, the Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science and Trustee Agencies to review the assumptions relating to the proposed improvements and capital and operating budgets;
- develop an integrated funding approach which assures that the use of trust funds is appropriate and legally permissible under the terms of the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree; and
- prepare a recommendation of the appropriate level of funding for consideration by the Trustee Council that would be legally permissible under terms of the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree; and

WHEREAS, since that time, the Trustee Council has been provided with detailed briefings and informational updates that address the issues identified in its January 31, 1994 directive to the Executive Director; and

WHEREAS, a detailed *Project Description and Supplemental Materials* document dated September 26, 1994 has been prepared (hereafter *Project Description*), the proposed project has been subjected to a full Environmental

Impact Statement (EIS) review under NEPA, and on behalf of the Trustee Council, the Department of the Interior has adopted a Record of Decision (ROD) for the EIS which has been concurred in by the federal trustee department and each of the State Trustees; and

WHEREAS, the *Executive Director's Recommendation and Findings Regarding Infrastructure Improvements Affiliated with the Institute of Marine Science in Seward, Alaska* has been prepared; and

WHEREAS, the Executive Director has reviewed the *Project Description* and, together with the Chief Scientist, finds that:

- the proposed facility improvements would provide needed research infrastructure for conducting long-term marine mammal, seabird, and fishery genetics research pertaining to species identified as injured by the oil spill in order to effectively restore those injured resources and that the facility has been designed to allow for adaptation to future restoration research needs;
- the capabilities of other coastal research facilities in Alaska have been assessed and that there are no existing facilities in Alaska to adequately address the identified and anticipated restoration research needs;
- the proposed research facility will make an important contribution to implementation of the ecosystem approach to restoration and that the facility would play a vital role in making it possible to understand the ecosystem relationships that may influence or control the recovery of injured resources;
- investment of settlement funds in the proposed research infrastructure would provide a needed facility for the Trustee Council restoration mission in a cost-efficient manner reflecting a reasonable balance between costs and benefits; and

WHEREAS, the Trustee Council's Public Advisory Group (PAG) has reviewed the *Project Description* and formally expressed its support for the facility at its October 13, 1994 meeting; and

WHEREAS, the Executive Director finds that a realistic construction plan for the proposed facility has been developed that will provide for the successful completion of the needed research facility within the budget identified (a copy of the capital budget from the *Project Description* is provided as an attachment);

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Trustee Council hereby concurs with and adopts the findings of the Executive Director and authorizes funding for

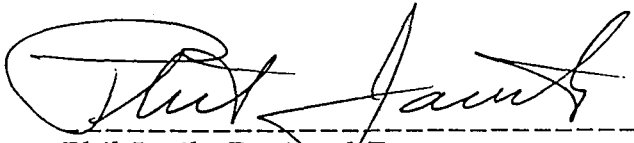
the project in an amount up to \$24,956,000 to support development of the research components of the facility subject to the following provisions:

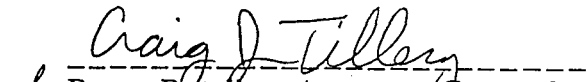
1. approval by the Executive Director of a detailed construction budget and a detailed operating plan that reflects a realistic cash flow for the successful construction and operation of the research facility;
2. approval by the Executive Director of an agreement to be entered into by the State of Alaska (Alaska Department of Fish and Game) and the City of Seward providing that the facility will be owned by the City and that the City will provide for the operation and maintenance of the facility for the practical life of the facility;
3. approval by the Executive Director of a showing by the City of Seward that future mitigation measures identified for the construction and operation of the facility will be given due consideration and implemented to the extent practicable;
4. approval by the Executive Director of a detailed governing and management structure for the facility that clearly identifies the role of the University of Alaska in providing the scientific leadership at the facility and ensures the facility is managed so that research activities appropriately serve the Trustee Council's restoration mission; and
5. annual financial reports and project status reports will be submitted to the Trustee Council by the City of Seward and the Executive Director will carefully monitor the construction of the facility and provide regular updates to the Trustee Council regarding the project's progress.

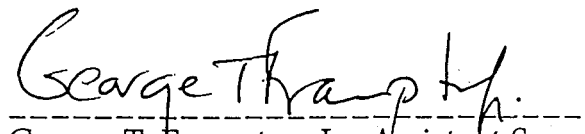
AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that it is the intent of the Trustee Council that funds for the project be transferred from the civil settlement to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game which shall, in turn, transfer capital funds to the City of Seward in a manner that is appropriate and timely to supplement the project funding previously appropriated by the Alaska State Legislature. Subject to the provisions identified above, the Alaska Department of Law and the Assistant Attorney General for the Environment and Natural Resources Division of the U.S. Department of Justice are hereby requested to petition the United States District Court for the District of Alaska for withdrawals in an amount of \$12,500,000 on September 15, 1995 and an additional withdrawal of \$12,456,000 on September 15, 1996 in accordance with the funding approvals contained herein.

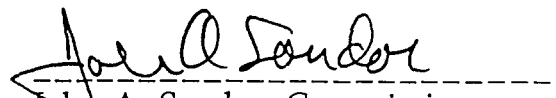
AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that in authorizing funding for this project, the Trustee Council adopts the following policy: Consistent with this facility's unique capabilities for marine mammal, seabird and fishery genetics research, it is the policy of the Trustee Council to concentrate its EVOS-

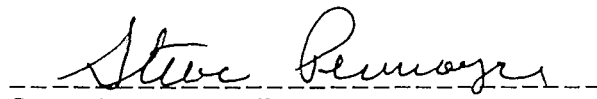
funded laboratory research projects and resources at the IMS facility to the maximum extent practicable. Approval of individual laboratory research projects, including the facilities at which they will be located, will be based on the resources required for that project and its cost-effectiveness, including the cost-savings available to the Trustee Council at the IMS facility as a result of this capital investment.

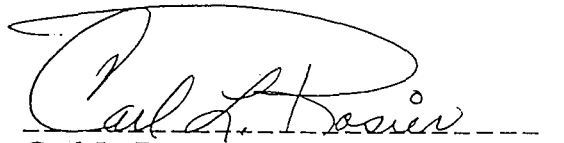

Phil Janik, Regional Forester
Alaska Region
USDA - Forest Service


for Bruce Botelho, Attorney General
State of Alaska


George T. Frampton, Jr., Assistant Secretary
for Fish and Wildlife and Parks
U.S. Department of the Interior


John A. Sandor, Commissioner
Alaska Department of
Environmental Conservation


Steve Pennoyer, Director
Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service


Carl L. Rosier, Commissioner
Alaska Department of Fish & Game

adopted November 2, 1994

Capital Budget

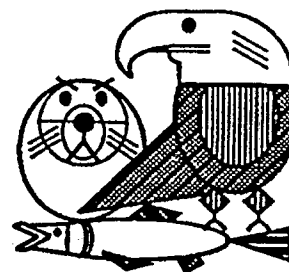
	CONSTR COST	DESIGN 15%	PA/PM 10%	CONT 10%	EST/PLAN 2%	TOTAL
RESEARCH COMPONENT						
1. MAIN BUILDING	\$9,815,000	\$1,472,000	\$981,000	\$981,000	\$196,000	\$13,445,000
2. HABITAT	\$8,204,000	\$1,230,000	\$820,000	\$820,000	\$164,000	\$11,238,000
3. LIFE SUPPORT	\$4,108,000	\$616,000	\$411,000	\$411,000	\$82,000	\$5,628,000
4. SITE DEVELOPMENT	\$2,319,000	\$348,000	\$232,000	\$232,000	\$47,000	\$3,178,000
5. FF & EQUIPMENT	\$2,560,000	\$384,000	\$256,000	\$256,000	\$51,000	\$3,507,000
Subtotal	\$27,006,000	\$4,050,000	\$2,700,000	\$2,700,000	\$540,000	\$36,996,000
EDUCATION COMPONENT						
1. MAIN BUILDING	\$5,713,000	\$857,000	\$571,000	\$571,000	\$114,000	\$7,826,000
2. HABITAT	\$1,017,000	\$153,000	\$102,000	\$102,000	\$20,000	\$1,394,000
3. LIFE SUPPORT	\$175,000	\$26,000	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$4,000	\$241,000
4. SITE DEVELOPMENT	\$420,000	\$63,000	\$42,000	\$42,000	\$8,000	\$575,000
5. FF & EQUIPMENT	\$309,000	\$47,000	\$31,000	\$31,000	\$6,000	\$424,000
Subtotal	\$7,634,000	\$1,146,000	\$764,000	\$764,000	\$152,000	\$10,460,000
TOTAL PROJECT						
1. MAIN BUILDING	\$15,528,000	\$2,329,000	\$1,553,000	\$1,553,000	\$310,000	\$21,273,000
2. HABITAT	\$9,221,000	\$1,383,000	\$922,000	\$922,000	\$184,000	\$12,632,000
3. LIFE SUPPORT	\$4,283,000	\$643,000	\$428,000	\$428,000	\$86,000	\$5,868,000
4. SITE DEVELOPMENT	\$2,739,000	\$411,000	\$274,000	\$274,000	\$55,000	\$3,753,000
5. FF & EQUIPMENT	\$2,869,000	\$430,000	\$287,000	\$287,000	\$57,000	\$3,930,000
Total	\$34,640,000	\$5,196,000	\$3,464,000	\$3,464,000	\$692,000	\$47,456,000

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council

THROUGH: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

FROM: Traci Cramer
Administrative Officer

RECEIVED
MAR 29 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

DATE: March 21, 1995

RE: Financial Report as of February 28, 1995

Attached is the Statement of Revenue, Disbursements and Fees, and accompanying notes for the *Exxon Valdez* Joint Trust Fund for the period ending February 28, 1995.

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

Joint Trust Fund Account Balance	\$109,136,814	
Less: Commitments (Note 6)	\$31,319,584	
Less: Restoration Reserve Balance	\$24,000,000	
Plus: Adjustments (Note 8)	<u>\$2,962,310</u>	
Uncommitted Fund Balance		\$56,779,540
Plus: Future Exxon Payments (Note 1)	\$490,000,000	
Less: Future Reimbursements (Note 3)	<u>\$26,300,000</u>	
Total Estimated Funds Available		\$520,479,540

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

attachments

cc: Restoration Work Force
Bob Baldauf

Trustee Agencies

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



STATEMENT OF REVENUE, DISBURSEMENT AND FEES
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL JOINT TRUST FUND
As of February 28, 1995



DRAFT

	Federal Fiscal Years Ending			To Date	Cumulative
	1992	September 30 1993	1994	1995	Total
REVENUE:					
Contributions: (Note 1)					
Contributions from Exxon Corporation	90,000,000	250,000,000	70,000,000		410,000,000
Less: Credit to Exxon Corporation for clean-up costs incurred		(39,913,688)			(39,913,688)
Total Contributions	90,000,000	210,086,312	70,000,000	0	370,086,312
Interest Income: (Note 2)					
Exxon Corporation escrow account	831,233				831,233
Joint Trust Fund Account	596,000	1,378,000	3,736,000	2,456,472	8,166,472
Total Interest	1,427,233	1,378,000	3,736,000	2,456,472	8,997,705
Total Revenue	91,427,233	211,464,312	73,736,000	2,456,472	379,084,017
DISBURSEMENTS:					
Reimbursement of Past Costs: (Note 3)					
State of Alaska	29,267,842	29,000,000	25,000,000		83,267,842
United States	24,726,280	36,117,165	6,271,600		67,115,045
Total Reimbursements	53,994,122	65,117,165	31,271,600	0	150,382,887
Disbursements from Joint Trust Account: (Note 4)					
State of Alaska	6,559,200	18,529,113	44,546,266	19,434,190	89,068,769
United States	6,320,500	9,105,881	6,008,387	8,252,361	29,687,129
Total Disbursements	12,879,700	27,634,994	50,554,653	27,686,551	118,755,898
FEES:					
U.S. Court Fees (Note 5)	23,000	154,000	364,000	267,418	808,418
Total Disbursements and Fees	66,896,822	92,906,159	82,190,253	27,953,969	269,947,203
Increase (decrease) in Joint Trust	24,530,411	118,558,153	(8,454,253)	(25,497,497)	109,136,814
Joint Trust Account Balance, beginning balance	0	24,530,411	143,088,564	134,634,311	
Joint Trust Account Balance, end of period	24,530,411	143,088,564	134,634,311	109,136,814	
Commitments: (Note 6)					(31,319,584)
Restoration Reserve: (Note 7)					24,000,000
Adjustments: (Note 8)					2,962,310
Uncommitted Fund Balance					56,779,540
Remaining Reimbursements: (Note 3)					(26,300,000)
Total Estimated Funds Available					520,479,540

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF REVENUE, DISBURSEMENTS AND FEES
FOR THE EXXON VALDEZ JOINT TRUST FUND

As of February 28, 1995

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

Received to Date	\$410,000,000
Future Payments	\$490,000,000

2. Interest Income - In accordance with the MOA, the funds are deposited in the United States District Court, Court Registry Investment System (CRIS). All deposits with CRIS are maintained in United States government treasury securities with maturities of 100 days or less. Total earned since the last report is \$873,472.
3. Reimbursement of Past Costs - Under the terms of the agreement, the United States and the State are reimbursed for expenses associated with the spill.

Reimbursements to Date	\$150,382,887
Remaining Reimbursements	
United States	\$3,000,000
State of Alaska	\$23,300,000

4. Disbursements from the Joint Trust Account - There are no pending court requests.
5. Fees - CRIS charges a fee of 10% for cash management services. Total paid since the last report is \$87,417.
6. Commitments - Includes \$24,956,000 for the Trustee Council's contribution toward the Alaska Sealife Center in Seward and \$6,363,584 for the final two installments (plus interest) for the Seal Bay purchase. The contributions for the Alaska Sealife Center will be made in September 1995 and 1996, with the Seal Bay payments due in November 1995 and 1996.
7. Restoration Reserve - The required documentation for establishment of the reserve has not been filed.
8. Adjustments - Under terms of the Agreement, both interest earned on previous disbursements and prior years unobligated funding or lapse are deducted from future court requests. Since the last court request \$324,686 in interest have been earned and \$2,637,624 have been reported as unobligated for the 1992 and 1993 Federal Fiscal Years.

	Interest	Lapse
United States	\$3,849	\$240,859
State of Alaska	\$320,837	\$2,396,765

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group

March 1995

Member	EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD	Mailing Address	Work Telephone Home Telephone FAX	Principal Interest
Rupert E. Andrews		9416 Long Run Drive Juneau, AK 99801	hm (907) 789-7422 fx (907) 789-1846	Sport Hunting & Fishing
Christopher Beck		1847 Sunrise Drive Anchorage, AK 99508	wk (907) 272-6365 fx (907) 272-6391	Public-at-Large
Karl Becker		Box 1185 Cordova, AK 99574	hm (907) 424-7466 fx (907) 424-7466	Aquaculture
Kimberly Benton		Communications Essentials 621 West 90th Avenue Anchorage, AK 99515	wk (907) 522-2163 fx (907) 349-9394	Forest Products
Pamela Brodie		Sierra Club 241 E. 5th Ave., Suite 205 Anchorage, AK 99501	wk (907) 276-4048 fx (907) 258-6807	Environmental
Dave Cobb		Valdez City Council P.O. Box 307 Valdez, AK 99686	wk (907) 835-4874 hm (907) 835-2637 fx (907) 835-4831	Local Government
Chip Dennerlein		1627 West 14th Avenue Anchorage, AK 99501	wk (907) 277-6722 hm (907) 278-3420 fx (907) 277-6722	Conservation
James Diehl		Knik Canoers and Kayakers Box 868 Girdwood, AK 99587	wk (907) 783-2708	Recreation Users

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group

March 1995

Member	Mailing Address	Work Telephone Home Telephone FAX	Principal Interest
John French	Fisheries Industrial Technology Centre University of Alaska Fairbanks 900 Trident Way Kodiak, AK 99615	wk (907) 486-1505 fx (907) 486-1540	Science/Academic
James G. King	1700 Branta Road Juneau, AK 99801	hm (907) 789-7540	Public-at-Large
Nancy Lethcoe	Alaska Wilderness Recreation & Tourism Association P.O. Box 1353 Valdez, AK 99686	wk (907) 835-4300 fx (907) 835-5679	Commercial Tourism
Vern C. McCorkle	8811 Arlene Street Anchorage, AK 99502	wk (907) 276-4373 hm (907) 243-3627 fx (907) 279-9000	Public-at-Large
Brenda Schwantes	Kodiak Area Native Association P.O. Box 1911 Kodiak, AK 99615	wk (907) 486-5725 hm (907) 487-2754 fx (907) 486-2763	Subsistence
Thea Thomas	P.O. Box 1566 Cordova, AK 99574	wk (907) 424-5800 hm (907) 424-5266 fx (907) 424-5820	Commercial Fishing
Charles Totemoff	Chenega Corporation 3333 Denali St., Suite 220-H Anchorage, AK 99503	wk (907) 277-5706 fx (907) 277-6862	Native Landowners

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group

March 1995

Member	Mailing Address	Work Telephone Home Telephone FAX	Principal Interest
Martha Vlasoff	c/o Chugach Heritage Foundation 4201 Tudor Centre Drive, Suite 210 Anchorage, AK 99508	wk (907) 561-3143 fx (907) 563-2891	Public-at-Large
Gordon Zerbetz	7311 Augustine Drive Anchorage, AK 99504	hm (907) 338-1313 fx (907) 333-3352	Public-at-Large
<u>Ex-Officio Members</u>			
Georgianna Lincoln	Room 510 State Capitol Juneau, AK 99801-1182	wk (907) 465-2828 fx (907) 465-2652	Alaska State Senate
Alan Austerman	Room 434 State Capitol Juneau, AK 99801-1182	wk (907) 465-3732 fx (907) 465-4956	Alaska State House
	P.O. Box 2368 Kodiak, AK 99615	wk (907) 486-5930 fx (907) 486-5933	
<u>Designated Federal Officer</u>			
Douglas L. Mutter	1689 C Street, Room 119 Anchorage, AK 99501-5126	wk (907) 271-5011 hm (907) 345-7726 fx (907) 271-4102	Department of the Interior

Trustee Council Meeting

The next meeting of the Trustee Council is scheduled to take place on Friday, March 31, from 2:00 – 4:00 PM, at 645 G Street in Anchorage.

The agenda will include review of the Nearshore Ecosystem and Forage Fish integrated restoration projects. The meeting will be available by teleconference at Legislative Information Offices in the spill area.

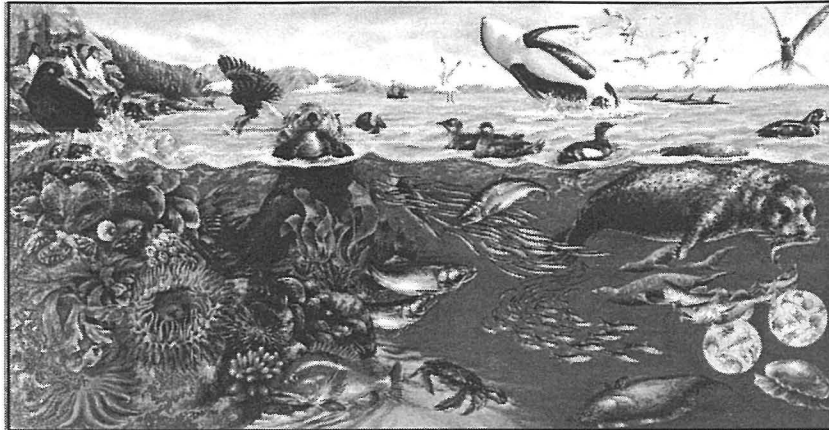
For more information or to obtain a copy of the agenda, contact the Oil Spill Public Information Center at 907/278-8008, toll-free within Alaska at 1-800-478-7745.

New Documents, Marine Ecosystem Poster Available

The 1995 *Annual Status Report* will be available in early April. The report summarizes the main elements of the Trustee Council's program in 1994, including the outcome of restoration activities and findings from research and monitoring projects.

The *Invitation to Submit 1996 Projects and Draft Restoration Program* includes an invitation to submit projects for the 1996 work plan and also presents a draft restoration program for public comment (see page 6).

As part of meeting its public information and education goals, the Trustee Council this winter produced a



full-color poster showing the various components of Alaska marine ecosystems involved in the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill. Posters are available for \$10 each.

To obtain any of these documents, contact the Oil Spill Public Information Center at 645 G Street, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451, or by calling 907/278-8008, toll-free within Alaska at 1-800-478-7745, outside Alaska at 1-800-283-7745.

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Restoration Update

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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March 1995 Vol 2 No 1

Workshop Participants Present 1994 Findings

More than 130 researchers, resource specialists and members of the public discussed key outcomes from restoration work completed in 1994 at the Trustee Council's annual Restoration Workshop in January. The group also began work on a financially sustainable, long-term approach to restoration compatible with the Council's *Restoration Plan*.

"The basic message is that, six years after the Exxon Valdez oil spill, recovery is occurring at different rates for different resources," said Chief Scientist Bob Spies. "This is a complicated process, and many factors influence the rate of recovery. The Trustee Council is doing every-thing practical to accelerate recovery where possible, and to understand what is constraining recovery for some resources."

Workshop presenters participated in numerous sessions and informal meetings in Anchorage during the four-day workshop. Each investigator provided a summary of the work completed last year, and an update on the status of recovery of injured resources and services. A more detailed discussion of the status of recovery is included in the Trustee Council's 1995 *Annual Status Report*, which will be available in early April. The *Invitation to*



Restoration workshop attendees listen to Dave Irons of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service summarizing discussions that took place about birds injured by the ExxonValdez oil spill. Photo by L.J. Evans.

Submit Restoration Projects for Federal Fiscal Year 1996 and Draft Restoration Program presents additional information on the status of injured resources and restoration needs, focusing on 1996 and extending to future years. Both of these documents are available at the Council offices or the Oil Spill Public Information Center.

Following are summaries of the major topics and findings discussed at the workshop.

Fish Resources: Stock Separation and Management

The Trustee Council recognizes that development of more efficient or effective management methods may be one of the best strategies to aid recovery of such injured resources as sockeye and pink

salmon. Providing resource managers with better tools makes it possible to guide harvests and avoid further injury to spill-affected populations while allowing harvest to continue on undamaged populations.

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Restoration Workshop

Continued from Page 1

Pink Salmon

Although record numbers of mixed stocks of pink salmon were harvested in Prince William Sound in 1994, the return from wild stock streams was below average. Management strategies have thus been developed to protect the wild salmon

stocks, which were adversely affected by oiling at stream mouths.

For the last several years, the Trustee Council has funded coded-wire marking of hatchery-raised pink salmon in Prince William Sound. While this method has provided valuable information, its major short-coming is that only a fraction of the

fish can be marked. A new hatchery fish marking method called thermal otolith marking has been under development and will be implemented in 1995.

Raising the water temperature in hatcheries by a few degrees causes rings to form on a small bone in the fish's head — the otolith. These rings can be detected after the salmon grows to adulthood and returns to spawn. By using this technique, hatchery managers can mark *all* the smolts prior to release. When the pink salmon return, the presence of hatchery fish in proportion to wild fish can be determined and fishery openings can be managed to minimize harvest of wild stocks.

Researchers at the workshop described an overlap of at least one year while switching from the already established technique of inserting coded wire tags to complete reliance on thermal otolith marking. This will enable scientists to ensure the new method provides the expected results with sufficient accuracy.

Sockeye Salmon

The Kenai River sockeye population may have been injured because fishing was closed in 1989 for fear of oiling the catch. As a result, too many fish escaped to

spawn. Fishery biologists feared the overabundant fry would starve once they had consumed all the available food, and the losses would show up in subsequent years as fewer sockeye returning to spawn in the Kenai river system. However, 1994 brought three times as many fish as expected, which suggests that major decreases predicted in 1995 and 1996 sockeye returns may not be as large as initially feared. These returns will be closely monitored and factored into future sockeye restoration activities.

To aid selective sockeye harvest in lower Cook Inlet, the Trustee Council has been supporting development since 1992 of a database of genetic information from 30 sub-populations of sockeye salmon from the Kenai/Skilak, western Cook Inlet, Kasilov and Susitna river systems. Using tissue samples from the commercial catch, stock composition estimates can now be provided within 48 hours to enable fishery managers to allocate harvest quotas. Fishery managers have also been using hydroacoustic techniques to count fish as a complement to other methods used.

These techniques have provided the Alaska Department of Fish and Game with additional tools to adjust the mixed-stock fishery in Cook Inlet and protect injured stocks, while also providing a lasting legacy for conservation of Kenai River and other Cook Inlet sockeye salmon in the future.

Trustee-sponsored management projects such as these are developed with defined endpoints and timelines. The objective is to phase out Trustee Council support, and turn the programs and techniques over to the management agencies and constituent groups for continued use.

Enhancement and Replacement

Enhancing, supplementing and replacing injured resources are among the options available for restoration. Enhancement and supplementation are general terms for actions that aid the survival of natural populations. Replacement is an appropriate restoration option either when the injured resource is no longer available or seriously reduced, or when harvest of a different resource would

Continued on Page 4

'The basic message is that six years after the Exxon Valdez oil spill, recovery is occurring at different rates for different resources.'

Chief Scientist Bob Spies.

SEA Program Pink Salmon, Herring Studies Providing Results

The Sound Ecosystem Assessment or SEA program was launched by the Trustee Council in the spring of 1994 to conduct research on the ecological factors responsible for fluctuations in herring and pink salmon populations in Prince William Sound.

In 1994 SEA researchers began testing several hypotheses using data collected from oceanographic measurements and biological samples collected in western Prince William Sound. The hypotheses focus on understanding how sea water circulating in the upper layers of the sound, which varies seasonally and annually, influences the abundance, movement, timing and species composition of plankton available to feed fish, birds and mammals in the region.

SEA investigators believe that in years with high rates of sea water flushing through the sound there is a large reduction in the availability of plankton. This results in more juvenile herring, pink salmon and other small fish being eaten by larger fish and birds. Investigators also suspect that a combination of physical factors and predation have an influence on the losses of herring spawn each year. Several species of ducks, shorebirds and gulls are believed to be the major predators.

In 1994 researchers observed a generally counter-clockwise circulation in the upper 150 meters of

the water circulation system through Prince William Sound. Below that depth a weaker clockwise spin was observed. Analysis indicated that water entering through Hinchinbrook Entrance was cooled and diluted as it passed through the sound, and that circulation was weaker in the northern and northwestern regions. The plankton bloom (a period of rapid population increase) was approximately 15 days later than in 1993. Researchers said most of this difference can be accounted for by cooler springtime temperatures in 1994.

Scientists at the Prince William Sound Science Center and the University of Alaska Fairbanks continue to analyze the data collected in 1994 and translate their findings into practical strategies for managing these important fishery resources. SEA scientists will investigate further in 1995 who eats whom in the surface waters of the sound, and how the survival of larval pink salmon and herring is affected by different physical and biological conditions.



Jim Murphy hauls in a CTD (current/temperature/depth) recorder while Dr. Ted Cooney looks on. The SEA program surveys collected nearly 1,000 CTD measurements during the 1994 field season. Photo by Robert Spies.

The *Restoration Update* is published by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council approximately six times a year. Its purpose is to update interested members of the public about actions, policies and plans of the Trustee Council to restore resources and services injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

For more information, mailing address correction or to request future articles on specific subjects, please contact:

Executive Director • Molly McCammon

Director of Operations • Eric Myers

Editor • L.J. Evans

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

Telephone: 907/278-8012, Toll free within Alaska at 800-478-7745, Toll-free outside Alaska at 800-278-7745 FAX: 907/276-7178





Chenega resident Pete Selanoff, Jr. picks up oiled mussels for transfer to another part of the beach. Chenega residents worked with Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation and National Marine Fisheries Service staff to clean up twelve mussel beds in 1994. Photo by L.J. Evans.

Restoration Workshop

Continued from Page 2

allow natural recovery of the injured resource to take place.

Salmon Habitat Improvement During 1994, salmon habitat restoration and enhancement work was undertaken at four locations in Prince William Sound, one in lower Cook Inlet, and one on Afognak Island. The project was the result of a three-year survey of the spill area to identify appropriate, cost-effective instream habitat restoration and enhancement techniques and candidate locations. Workers at the six sites improved fish habitat and rehabilitated streams affected by environmental and human-induced factors, constructed fish passes, and repaired a waterfall bypass originally constructed in 1962.

Coghill Lake Sockeye At Coghill Lake in northwestern Prince William Sound, Trustee Council-funded work has been underway to increase production of an already-present but declining sockeye salmon run as a replacement fishery for sport and

commercial harvests affected by the spill. Fertilizers are being added to the lake to encourage growth of plankton consumed by sockeye smolts. The availability of food in rearing lakes determines the growth and size of smolts that migrate to sea. Smolt size is an important factor contributing to ocean survival and subsequent adult returns. Over time, as the sockeye run increases, the sockeye will fertilize the lake themselves through the decomposition of spawned out carcasses.

The 1995 season will be the third of a five year fertilization plan for Coghill Lake. Sockeye fry were also added to the lake in 1994. Plankton production was significantly increased in 1993, but in 1994 results were less conclusive. Monitoring of results will continue to determine the project's success.

Chenega Chinook Release In 1994 the Trustee Council approved a local salmon run to be established at Crab Bay, as proposed by the residents of Chenega, to develop

an alternate food source to replace subsistence resources injured by the oil spill. Last year, 50,000 Chinook smolts were barged by the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation from the Esther Island hatchery to be reared for two weeks in net pens at Crab Bay by Chenega residents. The Aquaculture Corporation has donated egg-take and hatchery rearing for this project.

After only four days at the net-pen stage, 200 fish died from a disease which is not contagious to wild stocks. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game State Pathologist recommended that the fish be released early to avoid congestion and increased disease transmission among the penned smolts. Since the fish were released after only four days, it is uncertain whether they imprinted sufficiently to return to the area. Salmon returns will be monitored to evaluate the effectiveness of this project. Additional chinook fry will be released in 1995 as part of this ongoing project.

Bird Predator Removal Prior to 1930, foxes were introduced to most of the islands in southwestern Alaska for fur farming. These predators reduced populations of native birds, including black oystercatchers, common murrelets and pigeon guillemots. Since removal of the artificially-introduced predators would allow remnant populations of birds to increase or recolonize, the Trustee Council approved a project in 1994 to eliminate foxes on two islands near the western edge of the oil spill region.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has documented in the past that these types of predator removal projects are very effective in increasing bird populations. An increase of seabird populations in the Gulf of Alaska will make it more likely that birds can

repopulate areas that experienced the greatest spill impacts.

Fish and Wildlife Service workers removed 39 foxes from Simeonof and Chernabura Islands. Follow-up surveys in 1995 will assess bird population changes and verify that all foxes have been removed.

Marine Mammals

Harbor Seals Researchers working in Prince William Sound detected no signs of harbor seal recovery in 1994, either from spill-related effects or the area-wide decline which began prior to the spill.

Previous work has suggested that disease is not the cause of the ongoing decline, and reproduction rates appear to be normal. However, as in each of the years since the spill, surveyors in 1994 found approximately 40 percent fewer seals in the oiled areas of the sound than counted during a similar survey conducted the year before the spill.

Current hypotheses suggest that factors contributing to the harbor seal decline could include decreases in food availability, predation by killer whales or harvest by subsistence hunters. Projects are underway for 1995 which will examine the availability and abundance of the forage fish that harbor seals rely upon for food, gauge recovery of killer whales and investigate whale predation upon seals, and work with subsistence hunters who voluntarily want to manage their harvest patterns to aid in the recovery of harbor seals.

Sea Otters

Surveys of sea otters in Prince William Sound conducted in 1992 through 1994 suggest that population numbers remain low and that recovery of sea otters in oiled areas has not yet occurred. Continued monitoring of sea otters will be carried out as part of the Nearshore Ecosystem project (see Nearshore studies below).

Seabirds and Forage Fish

Populations of several fish-eating bird and mammal species have declined in Prince William Sound over the last 20 years, while species which depend on other food sources such as clams have not declined. Some forage fish, such as herring and juvenile salmon, are known to have been injured by the spill. Scientists say that changes in forage fish abundance or distribution may be constraining recovery of resources such as common murrelets, harbor seals, harlequin ducks, marbled murrelets and salmon. The Trustees funded a forage fish pilot study in 1994 to test techniques and collect data to aid in designing sampling methods for subsequent years.

Seabird surveys were conducted from boats at the same time hydroacoustic equipment on

board assessed the presence of fish schooling underwater. Researchers noted that seabirds were often observed near dense schools of forage fish close to the water's surface, and that forage fish were found distributed in patches around seabird colonies. In future years the project will integrate seabird and forage fish research to determine if enough suitable food is available for these species.

Nearshore Ecosystem

The nearshore ecosystem includes the community of plants and animals that inhabit the relatively shallow water of shoreline areas. Much of the oil spilled by the *Exxon Valdez* ended up in this area, and the nearshore ecosystem suffered further disturbance as a result of cleanup activities.

Continued on Page 9

Archaeologist Mary Irving begins removal of the top layers at an archaeological site between Seward and Whittier. The site was studied and stabilized as part of a Trustee Council project to restore and protect archaeological sites injured because of the oil spill. Photo by Linda Yarborough, USFS.



Invitation for 1996 Work Projects Combined with Long-Term Plan

Do you have a Restoration Project you think the Trustee Council should consider? If so, the best time for you to make your suggestion is between now and May 1.

On March 24, the Trustee Council published an *Invitation to Submit Restoration Projects for Federal Fiscal Year 1996*. The *Invitation* provides the guidelines necessary for private contractors, agencies, universities, communities, and other interest groups to suggest restoration projects for 1996. Proposals are due May 1. The 1996 federal fiscal year begins October 1, 1995, and ends September 30, 1996.

Projects received before May 1 will be reviewed by the Trustee Council's scientific advisors, the Public Advisory Group, and trustee agency staff. Those recommended for funding will be published in late June in the Draft 1996 Work Plan. The Trustee Council plans to decide upon the final 1996 Work Plan at the end of August 1995.

If you would like to submit a project for evaluation, please contact the Restoration Office for a copy of the *Invitation*. Use the guidelines in the invitation to submit your project to the Trustee Council before May 1.

If you have questions about how to write a proposal, or how they will be evaluated, come to a meeting on Tuesday, April 18, 1995, at 2:30 PM, at the Restoration Office, 645 G Street in Anchorage. If you are not in Anchorage and would like to participate by teleconference, please call Rebecca Williams at 907/278-8012, toll-free within Alaska at 800-478-7745, or toll-free outside Alaska at 800-283-7745, by April 17. However, please call at any time if you have questions.

A Vision for the Future: The Draft Restoration Program

In January, more than 130 scientists, staff, and members of the public came together in Anchorage to review restoration activities over the past year, and develop a vision of the future — a forecast of work plan projects needed in the coming years to accomplish restoration objectives.

This vision is described in the *Draft Restoration Program: 1996 and Beyond* which is published as a part of the *Invitation*. For each injured resource and service, the document describes projects likely to be proposed for restoration including an estimate of the cost, what the project will accomplish, and when it will be finished. Collectively, the information provides a view of priorities for the work program for next year, and beyond.

"This is the first time we have had a long range view of our projected needs," said Executive Director Molly McCammon. "With this information, we can realistically assess restoration needs, and put together a financially sustainable restoration program to make the best use of available funding."

The *Draft Restoration Program* is a starting point for this year's funding decisions by the Trustee Council. It has not yet been adopted by the Trustee Council, and is being distributed to the public for review and comment.

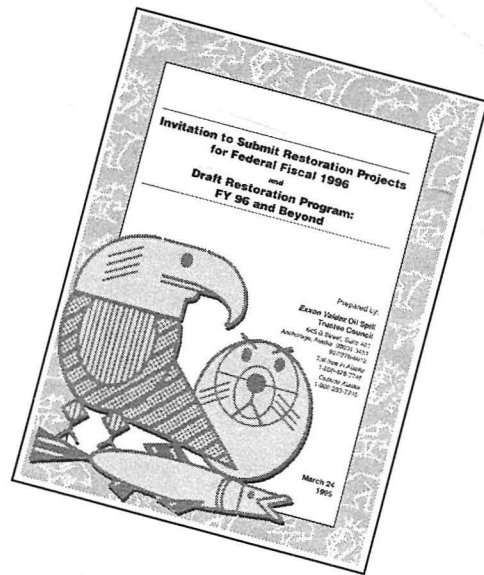
The *Draft Restoration Program: 1996 and Beyond* or a shorter summary of the document is available by calling the Restoration Office. Comments are due by May 1 in order to be incorporated into the final decision process.

Public Meetings Taking Place in April

Trustee Council staff will be conducting meetings in the spill region during April to update the public on the status of restoration, what the Council has learned about recovery in the last year, and what the future holds for restoration activities. The team visiting each community will include the Chief Scientist or an expert working on a project particularly relevant to the area.

Public meetings are being scheduled in the following communities: Cordova, Homer, Valdez, Seldovia, Kodiak, Kenai, Tatitlek, Chenega, Port Graham and Seward. The dates and times of the meetings will be announced in local newspapers and other public media.

Please call the Trustee Council office at 907/278-8012 or the Oil Spill Public Information Center at 907/278-8008, toll free within Alaska at 1-800-478-7745 for additional information.



Update: small parcel habitat protection Trustees seek public comment

The Trustee Council recently gave the green light for further consideration of protecting 22 small parcels important to the restoration of injured resources and services. Evaluations of these parcels were included in the *Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process: Small Parcel Evaluation & Ranking* reviewed at the Council's February 13 meeting.

Sixteen of the parcels were ranked as having "high" or "moderate" value to the restoration of injured resources and services, and an additional five tracts were designated "Parcels that Merit Special Consideration" because they contain unique or other outstanding resource, service or management values.

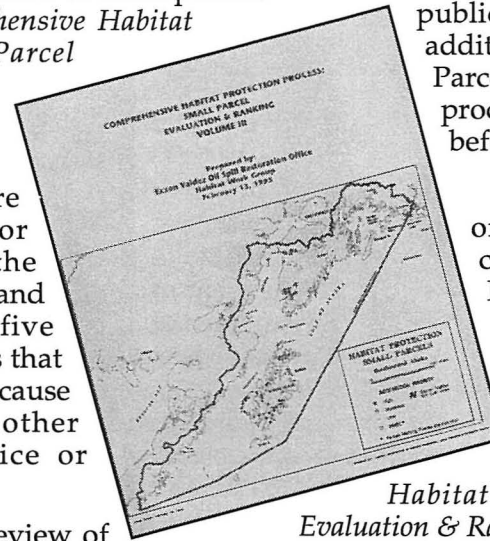
The evaluation included a review of small parcel nominations of less than 1,000 acres received during a public solicitation period in the summer of 1994. At the February 13 meeting, the Trustees authorized Executive Director Molly McCammon to oversee preliminary negotiations for acquisition and protection of the 22 parcels as part of the Council's overall program to protect habitat

important to the recovery of resources or services injured by the oil spill.

In addition, the Trustees gave agencies and the public until March 31, 1995 to nominate additional small parcels for consideration. Parcels nominated in this supplementary process must receive agency sponsorship before they are evaluated.

Public comment is now being sought on these parcels. Based on public comment and further analysis, McCammon will present an initial recommendation to the Trustees by June 15, 1995 regarding those small parcels that should be protected using joint settlement funds.

Copies of the *Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process: Small Parcel Evaluation & Ranking Vol. III*, which summarizes the small parcel evaluation process and provides information on the parcels under consideration, or the parcel nomination packet are available by contacting the Trustee Council office or the Oil Spill Public Information Center. All written comments should be sent to EVOS Trustee Council, 645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501.



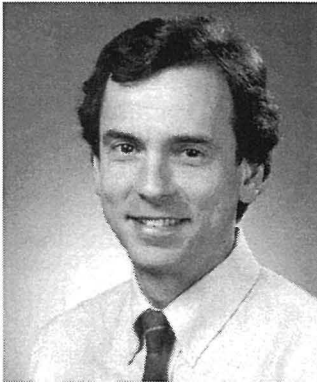
Small Parcels Under Consideration

Parcel #	Parcel Name	Acres
PWS 5	Valdez Duck Flats	30
KEN 10	Kobylarz Subdivision	20
KEN 12	Baycrest	90
PWS 17	Ellamar Subdivision	172
KEN 19	Coal Creek Moorage	53
KAP 22	The Triplets	70
KEN 29	Tulin Parcel	220
KEN 34	Cone Parcel	100
PWS 52	Valdez, Hayward	10
KEN 54	Salamatof Parcel	1,260
KEN 55	Overlook Park	97
KAP 105	Three Saints Bay	48
KAP 130	Uyak Bay	318
KAP 142	Three Saints Bay	40
KAP 145	Termination Point	1,028
KEN 148	River Ranch	146
KEN 149	Perl Island	157
KAP 150	Karluk	5
KAP 220	Ayakulik River Mouth	56
KAP 226	Karluk River Lagoon	22
KEN 1001	Deep Creek Parcel	91
KEN 1004	Stephanka Tract	803

Burden and Rue Join Trustee Council

Recent appointments made by Governor Tony Knowles have resulted in changes in two Trustee Council members — the representatives for the Alaska Departments of Fish and Game and Environmental Conservation.

As the new Commissioner of the Department of Fish and Game, Frank Rue is already familiar with the issues regarding restoration. He was appointed director of the Habitat Division in the Department of Fish and Game in 1988, and played an active role in response to the *Exxon Valdez* spill in 1989. Under his direction Habitat staff collected critical information about the effects of the oil on resources in the spill's path and monitored cleanup operations.



Frank Rue

The Oil Spill Impact Assessment and Restoration office was combined with the Habitat Division in 1993, making Rue also the director of Fish and Game's restoration activities.

G e n e Burden came to the post of Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation after serving ten years in several posts at Tesoro Alaska Petroleum Company. He is familiar with the risks associated with oil spills, the importance of prevention and being prepared to respond if one should occur, and the issues involved in restoration. While he was working for Tesoro, the company responded to a 750,000



Gene Burden

gallon underground oil spill at the Nikiski refinery on the Kenai Peninsula.

Governor Knowles praised both officials in their roles on the Trustee Council.

"Using the settlement funds wisely to assist restoration and recovery will benefit all Alaskans," Knowles said. "I'm confident that Gene and Frank, along with Bruce Botelho, will contribute to the Trustee Council's effectiveness in achieving its mission of restoring the injured resources in the spill region."

Since Governor Knowles retained Bruce Botelho as Attorney General, he will continue as the third State of Alaska Trustee Council member.

New Public Advisory Group to Meet

A new slate of members in the Trustee Council's Public Advisory Group has been selected and will hold its first meeting in Anchorage on March 23 and 24.

Representatives on the Public Advisory Group volunteer their time to advise the Trustees on issues of concern to the interest groups and communities they represent. They meet approximately four times a year and provide an additional avenue for public involvement in the restoration process.

The public advisory group members selected for the 1994 - 1996 term are listed to the right.

Public Advisory Group - 1995 - 1997 Term

Member	Principal Interest
Rupert Andrews	Sport Hunting & Fishing
Chris Beck	Public at Large
Karl Becker	Aquaculture
Kim Benton	Forest Products
Pamela Brodie	Environmental
Dave Cobb	Local Government
Chip Dennerlien	Conservation
James Diehl	Recreational Users
John French	Science/Academic
James King	Public at Large
Nancy Lethcoe	Commercial Tourism
Vern McCorkle	Public at Large
Brenda Schwantes	Subsistence
Thea Thomas	Commercial Fishing
Charles Totemoff	Native Landowners
Martha Vlasoff	Public at Large
Gordon Zerbetz	Public at Large

Ex-Officio Members

Alaska State Senator Georgianna Lincoln
Alaska State Representative Alan Austerman

Restoration Workshop

Continued from Page 5

Oiling Conditions

Residual subsurface oil lingers in patches on beaches within the spill region. At some locations the oil continues to cause contamination problems, especially in mussel beds. In 1994, assessment teams removed 38 tons of oiled sediment from beneath 12 oiled mussel beds in Prince William Sound, resulting in a 95 percent reduction of oil at those sites.

A 1995 project will conduct a final survey of oiled shorelines of concern to community residents in the Kodiak region.

Intertidal plants and invertebrates

The key to recovery in the upper intertidal zone appears to be re-establishment of the brown seaweed *Fucus*. A canopy of large leaves of adult plant needs to become re-established to provide shelter for young plants, snails, limpets and other invertebrates.

Fucus is a slow-growing plant which spreads outward from adult plants, regaining ground in crevices which retain moisture. Studies to determine the best restoration strategy for these intertidal communities will continue in 1995.

Harlequin ducks

Harlequin ducks still do not appear to be reproducing in significant numbers in the heavily oiled western half of Prince William Sound. Several years of studies have not yet allowed scientists to rule out oil exposure as an underlying cause of this decline, rather than some natural geographic differences between the western and eastern sides of the sound.

An integrated package of nearshore research projects has been developed and reviewed, and will be available for Trustee Council action at its meeting scheduled for March 31. Nearshore resources to be studied

Wallace Moonin of Port Graham cuts a salmon to dry as part of his traditional subsistence practices.
Photo by Ron Stanek, ADF&G.



include sea otters, river otters, harlequin ducks, pigeon guillemots, black oystercatchers, mussels, clams, and other intertidal and subtidal organisms. More extensive discussion of 1994 findings on some of these resources is included in the 1995 *Annual Status Report*.

Subsistence Resources

Residents of some communities in the spill region continue to have concerns about the safety of their subsistence food resources. A 1994 project analyzed samples of subsistence resources from harvest areas used by communities in Prince William Sound, the Gulf of Alaska and Kodiak, and reported the test findings back to the communities. Tests conducted on shellfish, finfish and harbor seals all found hydrocarbon levels so low as to be within the margin of error for the tests.

In many cases the injured resources aided by other restoration projects are the same species, such as pink salmon, traditionally used as subsistence resources. The Trustee Council is supporting projects in 1995 to implement additional community outreach and involvement in the restoration program, enhance and replace subsistence resources, and survey oiled shorelines of concern to communities in the Kodiak

region and near Chenega Bay.

Cultural Resources

During 1994, archaeologists monitored sites on the Kodiak and Katmai coasts, the outer Kenai coast, Kachemak Bay, and Prince William Sound. These archaeological sites were injured as a result of the spill, either directly, by oiling, or from cleanup activities or increased vandalism. Surveyors in 1994 did not find any new evidence of vandalism, but natural erosion continues to be a problem at some sites.

At two sites in Prince William Sound, archaeological excavations recovered data about early residents of the area. Evidence of house posts and the remains of tools were discovered at one site between Seward and Whittier, and layers of volcanic ash from eruptions 300 and 2,000 years ago were found. Information recovered from these sites will provide significant insights into the early residents of the sound.

Additional Information

For more information, contact the Oil Spill Public Information Center at 645 G Street, Anchorage, AK 99501, or call 907/278-8008, toll-free within Alaska at 1-800-478-7745, outside Alaska at 1-800-283-7745, or call the Trustee Council offices at 907/278-8012.

Trustee Council Meeting

The next meeting of the Trustee Council is scheduled to take place on Friday, March 31, from 2:00 – 4:00 PM, at 645 G Street in Anchorage.

The agenda will include review of the Nearshore Ecosystem and Forage Fish integrated restoration projects. The meeting will be available by teleconference at Legislative Information Offices in the spill area.

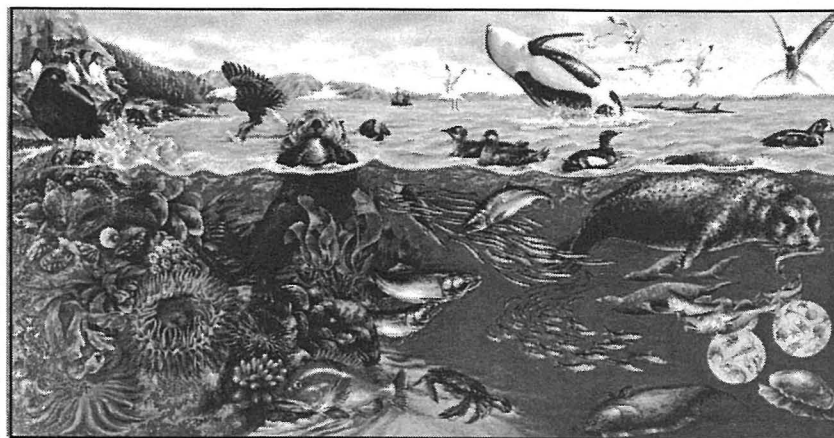
For more information or to obtain a copy of the agenda, contact the Oil Spill Public Information Center at 907/278-8008, toll-free within Alaska at 1-800-478-7745.

New Documents, Marine Ecosystem Poster Available

The 1995 *Annual Status Report* will be available in early April. The report summarizes the main elements of the Trustee Council's program in 1994, including the outcome of restoration activities and findings from research and monitoring projects.

The *Invitation to Submit 1996 Projects and Draft Restoration Program* includes an invitation to submit projects for the 1996 work plan and also presents a draft restoration program for public comment (see page 6).

As part of meeting its public information and education goals, the Trustee Council this winter produced a



full-color poster showing the various components of Alaska marine ecosystems involved in the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill. Posters are available for \$10 each.

To obtain any of these documents, contact the Oil Spill Public Information Center at 645 G Street, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451, or by calling 907/278-8008, toll-free within Alaska at 1-800-478-7745, outside Alaska at 1-800-283-7745.

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

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Restoration Update

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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Workshop Participants Present 1994 Findings

More than 130 researchers, resource specialists and members of the public discussed key outcomes from restoration work completed in 1994 at the Trustee Council's annual Restoration Workshop in January. The group also began work on a financially sustainable, long-term approach to restoration compatible with the Council's *Restoration Plan*.

"The basic message is that, six years after the Exxon Valdez oil spill, recovery is occurring at different rates for different resources," said Chief Scientist Bob Spies. "This is a complicated process, and many factors influence the rate of recovery. The Trustee Council is doing every-thing practical to accelerate recovery where possible, and to understand what is constraining recovery for some resources."

Workshop presenters participated in numerous sessions and informal meetings in Anchorage during the four-day workshop. Each investigator provided a summary of the work completed last year, and an update on the status of recovery of injured resources and services. A more detailed discussion of the status of recovery is included in the Trustee Council's 1995 *Annual Status Report*, which will be available in early April. The *Invitation to*



Restoration workshop attendees listen to Dave Irons of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service summarizing discussions that took place about birds injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Photo by L.J. Evans.

Submit Restoration Projects for Federal Fiscal Year 1996 and Draft Restoration Program presents additional information on the status of injured resources and restoration needs, focusing on 1996 and extending to future years. Both of these documents are available at the Council offices or the Oil Spill Public Information Center.

Following are summaries of the major topics and findings discussed at the workshop.

Fish Resources: Stock Separation and Management

The Trustee Council recognizes that development of more efficient or effective management methods may be one of the best strategies to aid recovery of such injured resources as sockeye and pink

salmon. Providing resource managers with better tools makes it possible to guide harvests and avoid further injury to spill-affected populations while allowing harvest to continue on undamaged populations.

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Habitat Protection Process; Large Parcel Status Summary

Landowner/Parcel (* High Value Parcels)	Region	Acreage	Estate Purchased	Purchase Price (M)	Joint Trust \$	YR Due*	Other Sources	Managing Agency	TC Reso.	Closing	Notes	Exec. Dir.	Action Required T.C.	Nego. Agency	L.O.
Seldovia Native Association	KEN								Yes	Yes					
Inholdings w/in Kachemak Bay St. Pk.		23,800	Fee	\$22,000.0	\$7,500.0	93	\$14,500.0	DNR	12/11/92	8/27/93	Transaction Complete				
Imminent Threat															
Total		23,800		\$22,000.0	\$7,500.0		\$14,500.0								
Seal Bay	KOD/Afog			\$38,700.1	\$29,950.0	93	none	DNR	Yes	Yes	Payment schedule does not reflect accrued interest due at time of payment.				
Seal Bay KAP 01		17,166	Fee		\$2,916.7	94			6/25/93	11/23/93					
Tonki Cape		24,383	Fee		\$2,916.7	95									
Imminent Threat					\$2,916.7	96									
Total		41,549		\$38,700.1	\$38,700.1										
Eyak	PWS								Yes						Closing
Orca Narrows Subparcel		2,052	Commercial timber rights	\$3,450.0	\$3,450.0	95		USFS	5/31/93	1/13/95	Eyak accepted TC offer 12/31/94.				
Imminent Threat											Trustee Council authorized add'l funds 1/5/95.				
Total		2,052		\$3,450.0	\$3,450.0						Transaction Complete				
Total Imminent Threat		67,401		\$64,150.1											
Afognak Joint Venture	KOD/Afog			FMV + 20%	20% closing	95	none	State	Yes		No commercial use of the land (including timber harvest) except that which may be consistent with the goals of restoration. Public uses to include sport and subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping and recreation. Nego continue on AJV 01b, 02, 04 and subsurface.		Authorization for funding may be withdrawn by giving 30 day notice to AJV.	Hazmat NEPA Develop language satisfactory to DOJ & DOL to implement enforcement provisions.	
AJV 01a, Shuyak Strait*		19,500	Fee	≤ \$70M	5%	96			12/2/94						
AJV 03 Laura/Paul's Lake*		13,400	Fee	Offer is open for 60 days following completion of final approved appraisal.	15%	97									
AJV 07 East Tonki Bay		2,500	Fee		15%	98									
AJV 08, West Tonki Bay		13,328	Fee		15%	99									
					15%	2000									
					15%	2001									
Total		48,728		≤ \$70,000.0											
Akhiok Kaguyak	KOD			\$46,000.0	\$13,000.0	Closing	\$10,000.0	USFWS	Yes		Exchange of lands will be on a value for value basis w/ such lands subject to the conservation easement.			Hazmat	
AKI 01 Kaiugnak Bay, 02 Kiavak Bay, 04a & 04b Alitulik Peninsula*, 05 Sulua/Portage Bays, 06a & 06b & 06c North Olga Bay*		76,646	Fee		\$8,000.0	95			11/2/94			Approve conservation easement		Endangered Species Act, Coastal Zone Mgmt Act	No development prior to closing
AKI 03 Kaguyak Bay, 07a & 07b Olga Bay Narrows, 08 Upper Station Lakes*		43,239	Conservation Easement		\$7,500.0	96								Develop language satisfactory to DOJ & DOL to implement enforcement provisions.	Shareholder vote expected late March.
AKI 03 Kaguyak Bay, 07b/to be identified		n/a	Exchange		\$7,500.0	97									
Total		119,885		\$46,000.0	\$36,000.0		\$10,000.0							Fish Weir Sites NEPA, ANILCA Congressional Review	

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* Payments due after September 15 of the year indicated; either 9/30 or 10/1

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Habitat Protection Process; Large Parcel Status Summary

	Landowner/Parcel (* High Value Parcels)	Region	Acreage	Estate Purchased	Purchase Price (M)	Joint Trust \$	YR Due*	Other Sources	Managing Agency	TC Reso.	Closing	Notes	Exec. Dir.	Action Required			
														T.C.	Nego. Agency	L.O.	
Chenega		PWS			FMV + 20% ≤ \$48M	20% closing	95	≤ \$10M		Yes		Development of language satisfactory to DOJ & DOL to implement enforceable conservation easement required.		Authorization for funding may be withdrawn by giving 30 day notice to Chenega.	Congressional notification to extent necessary.	Shareholder approval	
	CHE 01 Eshamy Bay*		7,900	Fee	Offer is open for 60 days following completion of final approved appraisal.	5%	96			12/2/94			No development				
	CHE 02 Jackpot Bay*		12,100	Fee		15%	97										
	CHE 03 Granite/Ewan/Paddy Bays, CHE 04 NW Chenega Island, CHE 07 NE Whale Bay, CHE 08 Flemming Island, CHE 10 Sleepy Bay, CHE 11 Pleiades Islands, CHE 06 S Knight Island		54,554	Conservation Easement including Timber Rights and public access.		15%	99		US				Preparation of conservation easements Develop language satisfactory to DOJ & DOL to implement enforcement provisions.				
	CHE 05 SE Chenega Island(southern portion) CHE 09 Evans Island		clarify	Conservation Easement including Timber Rights, limited public access		15% 15%	2000 2001		US								
Total			74,554		≤ \$48,000.0	≤ \$38M		≤ \$10M								NEPA	
English Bay		KEN							NPS			T.C. authorized continued negotiations with English Bay Corporation for lands within Kenai Fjords National Park and other additional parcels at 12/2/94 meeting.					
	ENB 06 James Lagoon*, ENB 02 Harris Peninsula, ENB 03 North Arm Nuka Bay, ENB 04 Paguna/Taroka/Thunder Bays, ENB 05 McArthur Pass, ENB 07 Beauty Bay (All ENB parcels w/in Kenai Fjords NP)		33,500	Fee													
	ENB 08 Port Chatham		15,800						State								
Total			49,300														
Eyak		PWS							USFS	Yes		Easement in perpetuity, on Orca Revised, is subject to terms and conditions as negotiated and determined by parties involved and Trustee Council. Easement will address development on Orca Revised only to the extent compatible with restoration of injured resources and services and shall include the right to public access.			Final Approved Appraisal	Shareholder Approval	
	Alternative 1:															Title Search	
	Orca Revised: EYA 12 Rude River, EYA 13 Orca Narrows, EYA 07 East Simpson Bay		14,800	Timber Rights, public access		20%	Closing			12/2/94						Congressional notification to extent necessary.	
	EYA 11 Core Parcels: EYA 08 Power Creek, 09 Eyak Lake, 10 Eyak River		13,700	Fee	FMV + 20% ≤ \$50 M	5%	96									Develop language satisfactory to DOJ & DOL to implement enforcement provisions.	
	Remaining Eyak Lands, EYA 02 Sheep Bay*, EYA 03 Windy Bay*, EYA 01 Port Gravina*, EYA 04 Canoe Passage, EYA 05 Outer Sheep Bay, EYA 06 West Simpson Bay			5 Year timber moratorium	No additional cost to Trustee Council	15%	97										
						15%	98										
						15%	99										
						15%	2000										
						15%	01										
Total			28,500												Hazmat		
Alternative 2: Core Parcels Only as described above			13,700	Fee	FMV + 20% ≤ \$21M										NEPA		
Total			13,700		≤ \$20,000.0												

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Habitat Protection Process; Large Parcel Status Summary

Landowner/Parcel (* High Value Parcels)	Region	Acreage	Estate Purchased	Purchase Price (M)	Joint Trust \$	YR Due*	Other Sources	Managing Agency	TC Reso. Yes	Closing	Notes	Exec. Dir.	Action Required T.C.	Nego. Agency	L.O.
Kodiak Island Borough	KOD/Afog				20% closing	95					No commercial use of the land (including timber harvest) except that which may be consistent with the goals of restoration. Public uses to include sport and subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping and recreation. Funds must be provided w/in 8 months of execution of purchase agreement or KIB has the option to withdraw from the deal.			Develop language satisfactory to DOJ & DOL to implement enforcement provisions.	Title Search Provision for Fish Tech Ctr. Natural Use Zoning enacted. Interim mgmt as in Shuyak St. Pk..
KIB 01, Shuyak Island*		25,665	Fee	FMV + 20% ≤42M	5%	96			12/2/94						
					15%	97									
					15%	98									
					15%	99									
					15%	2000									
					15%	2001									
Total		25,665		≤ \$42,000.0										Hazmat NEPA	
Koniag	KOD			\$28,500.0	\$3,000.0	Closing	7,000.00		Yes		Unamortized amounts for the easement will be applied to any subsequent purchase.			Dev. process for making weir sites etc. avail to State @ no cost.	
Alternative 1:									12/2/94						
Kon 01*, 02*, 03, 05, 06a		59,691	Fee	\$26,500.0	\$5,000.0	95									
Sturgeon and Karluk Rivers, KON 02 W-2, KON 04*, KON 06b, K Parcel amortized over 7 years.		56,048	7 Yr. Non development Conservation Easement	\$2,000.0	\$4,500.0	96						Approve conservation easement.		Develop language satisfactory to DOJ & DOL to implement enforcement provisions.	
			No public access		\$4,500.0	97						Maintain un-obligated funds \$16.5M			
Total		115,739		\$28,500.0	\$4,500.0	98									
Set Aside for Future Purchase of Easement Lands				\$16,500.0											
Total Compensation w/ Set Aside				\$45,000.0	\$21,500.0		\$7,000.0								
Alternative 2: All holdings identified above.											Requires a letter of intent w/in 120 days or \$4.75M lapses.	Yes 12/2/94		DOJ approval as necessary.	
KON 01 Brown's Lagoon*		8,090	Fee	\$51,750.0	\$3,000.0	Closing	\$9,000.0							Title Search	
KON 02 Uyak Bay* (portions of)		6,897	Fee		\$6,000.0	95								Survey	
KON 03 Larsen Bay		16,110	Fee	\$4.75M requires letter of intent w/in 120 days.	\$6,000.0	96								Hazmat	
KON 04 Karluk River *		36,865	Fee		\$6,000.0	97								NEPA	
KON 05 Halibut Bay		24,112	Fee		\$6,000.0	98								Congressional Review	
KON 06 Sturgeon River		22,536	Fee		\$6,000.0	99									
K Parcel		1,129	Fee		\$5,000.0	2000									
					\$4,750.0	2001									
Total		115,739		\$51,750.0	\$42,750.0		\$9,000.0								
Old Harbor	KOD			\$14,500.0	\$4,000.0	94	\$3,250.0	USFWS	Yes		Old Harbor will relinquish their remaining entitlement within the Kodiak Refuge up to 4,433 acres.			Title Search	
OLD 1 Kiltuda Bay, OLD 02 Sitkalidak Strait, OLD 03 Midway Bay (partial), OLD 04 Barling Bay (partial), OLD 05 Three Saints Bay		29,000	Fee		\$7,250.0	95			11/2/94					Development of reverter clause acceptable to DOJ & DOL	No development prior to closing
OLD 03 Barling Bay and OLD 04 Midway Bay (partial)		3,000	Conservation Easement	Donation										Develop language satisfactory to DOJ & DOL to implement enforcement provisions.	
OLD Selections in Refuge		see notes													
Additional small Islands		100	Fee												
Sitkalidak Island		Unspecified	Exchange/ Conservation Easement												
Total		32,100		\$14,500.0	\$11,250.0		\$3,250.0								

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Habitat Protection Process; Large Parcel Status Summary

	Landowner/Parcel (* High Value Parcels)	Region	Acreage	Estate Purchased	Purchase Price (M)	Joint Trust \$	YR Due*	Other Sources	Managing Agency	TC Reso.	Closing	Notes	Exec. Dir.	Action Required T.C. Nego. Agency L.O.		
Port Graham		KEN							NPS			T.C. authorized continued negotiations with Port Graham Corporation for lands within Kenai Fjords National Park and other additional parcels at 12/2/94 meeting.				
	PTG 05, Delight Desire Creeks, PTG 01, 02 and other holdings w/in Kenai Fjords NP		46,170	Fee and Unspecified partial Interest												
	Total		46,170													
Tatitlek		PWS								Yes		No commercial use of the land (including timber harvest) except that which may be consistent with the goals of restoration. Public uses to include sport and subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping and recreation.		Offer may be w/drawn by T.C. by giving 30 days notice to TAT.	Develop language satisfactory to DOJ & DOL to implement enforcement provisions.	Shareholder Approval No further timber harvesting or road development except that provided for under existing contract.
	TAT 02 Sawmill Bay		1,521	Fee	FMV + 20%	20% closing	95	≤ \$10M	State	12/2/94						
	TAT 03 Columbia Bay (Emerald Bay)		477	Fee	≤ \$22M	5%	96		State							
	TAT 03 Columbia Bay (Heather Bay)		1,719	Easement	Offer open for 30 days after final approved appraisal.	15%	97		US							
	TAT 04 Galena Bay (subparcel)		1,685	Fee		15%	98		State							
			7,758	Cons. Easement		15%	99		US							
	TAT 01 Bligh Island* (Bligh, Busby, & Reef Is.)		8,853	Cons. Easement	15%	2000		US (Busby Island State)								
	TAT 07 Two Moon Bay (Hells Hole)		6,325	Fee	15%	2001		US								
	TAT 07 Two Moon Bay (Port Fidalgo)		844	Cons. Easement				State								
	TAT 07 (Snug Corner Cove, Two Moon Bay, Goose Island)		23,177	Conservation Easement				US								
	TAT 06 Pt. Fidalgo Subparcel (Sunny Bay)		2,445	Cons. Easement				US								
															Hazmat	
															NEPA	
															Title Search	
	TAT 06 Pt. Fidalgo Subparcel (Whalen Bay)		1,981	Fee, subj. to existing rights incl. timber contract	44,796 ac con. easement 11,989 ac fee				US						Congressional notification to extent necessary.	
	Total		56,785		≤ \$22,000.0	≤ \$12M		≤ \$10M								
Total Large Parcel			597,426													

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Habitat Protection Process; Small Parcel Process Status Summary

Parcel ID	Name	Owner	Location	Acres	Rank	Agency Sponsor	Description	Negotiator	Letter of Consent
KEN 19	Coal Creek Moorage	Linda McLane 262-4613 P.O. Box 769 Kasilof, AK 99610	Coal Creek Moorage Subdivision, Part 1, Block 1, Lots 1,2,3,4, & 5; Block 2, Lot 2, Tract A. This parcel is located at the confluence of Coal Creek and the Kasilof River, part of the Kasilof River Flats.	53	High	ADF&G/ ADNR	The parcel contains an extensive tidal marsh surrounded by uplands of mixed spruce and birch. This parcel benefits pink and sockeye salmon, Dolly Varden, bald eagles, commercial and sport fishing, recreation and archaeological resources.	Alex Swiderski, DOL 269-5274	
KEN 34	Cone Parcel	Chester Cone 283-7167 P.O. Box 263 Kenai, AK 99611	South of Beaver Loop Road, Kenai AK. T5N, R11W, Sec 11, SM. This parcel is located near the mouth of the Kenai River in an area known as the Kenai River Flats.	100	High	ADF&G/ ADNR	This parcel contains an extensive tidal marsh and is surrounded by uplands containing bog meadow, grass, sedge, rose shrubs and spruce. Wetlands found on this property provide habitat for salmon smolt, Dolly Varden, waterfowl, shorebirds and raptors.	Alex Swiderski, DOL 269-5274	
KEN 149	Perl Island	Perl Island Ranch Partners 243-1380 P.O. Box 190228 Anchorage, AK 99519	Island in Chugach Island group south of the Kenai Peninsula. T12S, R14W, Sec. 19 SM, Kenai, AK. This parcel occupies the NW corner of Perl Island, the central of the three islands in the Chugach Islands group.	156	High	ADNR	An anadromous stream on the property provides habitat for salmon and Dolly Varden. In addition, there is a documented concentration of sea otters in the area. Acquisition would eliminate the impact of cattle grazing on injured resources.	Alex Swiderski, DOL 269-5274	
PWS 05	Valdez Duck Flats	University of Alaska 786-7766 3890 Univ. Dr. #103 Anchorage, AK 99508	0.5 miles north of the city of Valdez, Richardson Highway, Valdez Alaska. U.S. Survey No. 448, T8S, R6W, S29/32.	33	High	USFS	The Valdez Duck Flats are a large and unique complex of intertidal mud flats and salt marsh covering approximately 1000 acres. Millions of salmon fry from these streams and the nearby Solomon Gulch hatchery feed and rear throughout the Duck Flats.	John Hamening USFS 586-7871	
PWS 52	Valdez, Hayward	Philip L. Hayward 562-5037 1208 Oxford Dr. Anchorage, AK 99686	Lots 1-4, Block 3 and 4, Zook Subdivision, Mineral Loop Road, Valdez, Alaska. T8S, R6W, S33/34.	9.5	Moderate	ADF&G	This parcel is adjacent to the Valdez Duck Flats and acquisition would provide protection from development adjacent to these unique complex intertidal mud flats and salt marsh.	Alex Swiderski, DOL 269-5274	

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*PMSC: Parcels Meriting Special Consideration

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Habitat Protection Process; Small Parcel Process Status Summary

Parcel ID	Name	Owner	Location	Acres	Rank	Agency Sponsor	Description	Negotiator	Letter of Consent
KEN 10	Kobylarz Subdivision	Elizabeth Kobylarz 262-6393 254 Binkley St. Soldotna, AK 99669	Kobylarz Subdivision Tract D, Sec 19, T5N, R10W, SM, Kenai, AK. This parcel is located on Mile 14 of the Kenai River and encompasses approximately 1100 feet of riverbank frontage on Big Eddy.	20	Moderate	ADF&G/ ADNR	This parcel provides access to one of the most popular fishing areas on the Kenai river. Acquisition would provide protection of key salmonid habitat and also benefit Dolly Varden.	Alex Swiderski, DOL 269-5274	
KEN 148	River Ranch	Anderson, Hanni, Terry 243-1380 P.O. Box 190228 Anchorage, AK 99519	Government Lot 4, 9, 10 and the NE 1/4 of the SW 1/4, T5N, R9W, Sec 22, SM Kenai AK. This parcel is located near River Mile 32 on the Kenai River.	146	Moderate	ADF&G/ ADNR	This parcel is one of the larger privately owned properties on the river, developed as a horse and cattle ranch. It has high potential for recreational use and habitat protection as acquisition will facilitate management of fisheries and injured resources	Alex Swiderski, DOL 269-5274	
KAP 150	Karluk	Karluk IRA Council Kathryn Reft P.O. Box 22 Karluk, AK 99608	Karluk River, Kodiak Ak. T30S, R32W, Section 23, SM. This parcel is located on the west side of Kodiak Island.	5	Moderate	ADF&G/ ADNR	The Karluk River drainage is the single largest salmon system in the Kodiak Island Group. Subsistence fishermen are dependant on Karluk resources including pink and sockeye salmon. Dolly Varden and recreation/tourism will also benefit from protection.	Alex Swiderski, DOL 269-5274	
KAP 226	Karluk River Lagoon	Reed Stoops, Ayakulik Associates 463-3223 420 Main St. #600 Juneau, AK 99801	USS 362 - Tracts A-D, Karluk River Lagoon, T30N, R32W, Sec. 22. SM.	21.5	Moderate	ADF&G/ ADNR	This parcel provides important public access and recreational service values. The Karluk River is world renown for its highly productive fishery resources including chinook, sockeye, pink, chum and coho salmon. Cultural resources will also benefit.	Alex Swiderski, DOL 269-5274	
KEN 54	Salamatof Parcel	Salamatof Native Assoc., Inc. 283-7864 P.O. Box 26822 Kenai, AK 99611	T4N, R9W, Sec. 6 & 7, SM, Kenai, AK. T4N, R10W, portions of Sec. 1 & 12, SM, Kenai AK. This parcel encompasses approximately two miles of river bank between River Miles 26 & 28 upstream of the Soldotna Airport.	1260	Moderate	ADF&G/ ADNR/ USFWS	This parcel is one of the largest undeveloped privately owned parcels on the Kenai River. Protection will be provided injured resources such as salmon, Dolly Varden, river otters and bald eagles from future development.	Glenn Elison USFWS 786-3545	

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Habitat Protection Process; Small Parcel Process Status Summary

Parcel ID	Name	Owner	Location	Acres	Rank	Agency Sponsor	Description	Negotiator	Letter of Consent
PWS 17	Ellamar Subdivision	Ellamar Properties, Inc. 278-1311 P.O. Box 203113 Anchorage, AK 99520	Ellamar Sbudivision in Virgin Bay, Tatitlek Narrows, Prince William Sound. T11S, R9W, S20/29. This parcel is located on Virgin Bay, Approx. 2 miles north of the village of Tatitlek in PWS.	172	Moderate	ADNR	The area is mostly flat, well forested protected by Bligh and Busby Islands to the west and surrounded by mountains to the east. 42 lots have been sold. Benefits exist for salmon, herring, intertidal/subtidal habitats, sea otters and recreation/tourism.	Alex Swiderski, DOL 269-5274	
KEN 55	Overlook Park	Cronland, Geisler, Lloyd, McNiven, Whytal 235-5401/5144 P.O. Box 1649 Homer, AK 99603	3/4 miles north of Bluff Point from Sterling Highway, Homer, AK. T6S, R14W, Sections 15 & 22, SM, Kenai, AK. This parcel is locally known as Overlook Park. It is situated below and is visible from the Sterling Hwy. scenic overlook.	97	Moderate	ADNR	The parcel lies upland of 3/4 mile of Kachemak Bay shoreline and an extensive tidal pool area unique to the area and accessible from the road system. This intertidal habitat contains especially diverse flora and fauna.	Alex Swiderski, DOL 269-5274	
KAP 145	Termination Point	Leisnoi Inc. 487-4929 P.O. Box 1186 Kodiak, AK 99615 (Surface Estate)	Monashka Bay, NE coast of Kodiak Island. T27S, R20W, Sec. 6, 7, 8 & 18. SM. This parcel is approx. 12 miles from the town of Kodiak.	1028	Moderate	ADNR	This relatively flat coastal tract with 4 miles of convoluted shoreline and is forested. The parcel also contains productive intertidal habitat and benefits marbled murrelets, pigeon guillemots, recreation, subsistence and archaeological resources.	Alex Swiderski, DOL 269-5274	
KAP 130	Uyak Bay	Dodge, Eklund, Povelite, Truitt 487-2122 SR Box 8800 Kodiak, AK 99615	Head of Uyak Bay, west side of Kodiak Island. T33S, R27W, Sec. 31, & T34S, R27W, Sec.6. SM.	318	Moderate	USFWS	This parcel has approx. 0.5 miles of shoreline on Uyak Bay and Uyak River runs through a portion of the parcel. The Uyak River provides habitat for pink, coho, and chum salmon, Dolly Varden, bald eagles. There is also a productive intertidal area.	Glenn Elison USFWS 786-3545	

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Habitat Protection Process; Small Parcel Process Status Summary

Parcels that Merit Special Consideration									
Parcel ID	Name	Owner	Location	Acres	Rank	Agency Sponsor	Description	Negotiator	Letter of Consent
KEN 12	Baycrest	Michael Bullock (Agent), Baycrest Investment Corp. 562-6968 725 Market St. Wilmington, DK 19801	T6S, R14W, Sec. 23., below Baycrest Hill west of Homer. This parcel is adjacent to the "Overlook Parcel" on the west and contains 3/4 mile of Kachemak Bay frontage.	90	PMSC*	ADNR	This parcel contains an extensive tidal pool area and is accessible from the road system. Outstanding attributes of this parcel contribute to recreation, public access and management of the Overlook Parcel.	Alex Swiderski, DOL 269-5274	
KEN 29	Tulin Parcel	Charles E. & Helen Tulin 272-2159 1422 K Street Anchorage, AK 99501	Located between the Sterling Highway and Cook Inlet with 3/4 mile of ocean frontage. T6S, R14W, Sec. 8 & 9, SM Kenai, AK	220	PMSC*	ADNR	This parcels contains and runs parallel to Diamond Creek from the Sterling Highway to Cook Inlet. The parcel is dominated by a mixed spruce and birch forest. Outstanding attributes of this parcel are its potential for recreation and public access.	Alex Swiderski, DOL 269-5274	
KAP 22	The Triplets	Ouzinkie Native Corporation 680-2208 Box 89 Ouzinkie, AK 99644	Marmot Bay, 4 miles north of Kodiak Island, T25S, R25W, Sec. 23 & 26, SM.	60	PMSC*	USFWS	These three islands comprise the largest seabird colony in the Kodiak Archipelago. They contain important breeding habitat for several seabird populations impacted by the oil spill (colonial nesting seabirds, common murre).	Glenn Elison USFWS 786-3545	
KAP 220	Mouth of Ayakulik River	Ayakulik Associates, c/o Reed Stoops 463-3223 240 Main St. #600 Juneau, AK 99801	Mouth of the Ayakulik River, USMS 247, lots 1-6, Tract A. This parcel is composed of 6 lots and an adjacent tract at the mouth of the Ayakulik River in western Kodiak.	56	PMSC*	ADF&G	This river is second only to the Karluk for sockeye and chinook salmon production potential. Acquisition would provide outstanding benefits to recreation and fisheries management.	Alex Swiderski, DOL 269-5274	
KAP 105/142	Three Saints Bay	Pestrikoff & Boskoffsky 286-2206 Box 93 Old Harbor AK 99643	Three Saints Bay, Kodiak Island T35S, R27W, Sec. 10 & 11, SM. These parcels adjoin each other and are located within the entrance to the bay.	48 & 40	PMSC*	USFWS	Accessible shorelines and nearshore waters are used for subsistence purposes. Outstanding attributes include the wilderness qualities of the area, subsistence benefits to residents, and cultural resources.	Glenn Elison USFWS 786-3545	

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