

14.2.30

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



## MEMORANDUM

TO: Public Advisory Group

FROM: Molly McCammon, Executive Director

DATE: May 15, 1998

SUBJ: Meeting on June 1-2, 1998

Please find enclosed materials for the upcoming PAG meeting on June 1-2 in Anchorage. The past month and a half have been extremely busy as the Restoration Office held public meetings on the Restoration Reserve in more than 20 communities and has also been working to organize and review some 146 project proposals submitted for funding in the FY 99 Work Plan. The two primary purposes of the June 1-2 meeting are for the PAG to develop comments on: 1) future use of the Restoration Reserve; and 2) the draft FY 99 Work Plan. In addition, a date and itinerary for the fall field trip should be chosen.

**Draft Agenda:** A draft agenda is enclosed.

**Draft Minutes/November 4-5 meeting:** Please review these draft minutes for approval.

**AJV resolution:** As you know, the Trustee Council took action on an Afognak Joint Venture acquisition at a meeting April 2<sup>nd</sup>. A copy of the approved resolution is enclosed.

**Restoration Reserve:** The Restoration Office has received a substantial body of written comment on the Restoration Reserve from individuals and organizations both within and outside of the state. Copies of the public comments are enclosed for your reference. An analysis of these comments is in progress and will be forwarded to you in the near future. Additionally, a summary of the comments will be presented at the PAG meeting.

**Draft FY 99 Work Plan:** Also enclosed is a spreadsheet that provides an abstract and summary information (project cost, principal investigator, whether the project is new or continuing, etc.) on project proposals submitted for funding in FY 99. The Chief Scientist and core peer reviewers will meet early in the week of May 19<sup>th</sup> and the Restoration Work Force, along with PAG members Rupert Andrews and Jim King, will meet on May 28<sup>th</sup> to review proposals. I hope to have a summary of my preliminary recommendation available by May 29<sup>th</sup> to fax to you along with the summary analysis of public comment on the Restoration Reserve.

**Fall field trip:** Preliminary planning has been done regarding the logistics of a fall PAG field trip to the Kenai Peninsula that would include a tour of the recently opened Alaska

SeaLife Center as well as a visit to restoration projects along the Kenai River. The PAG should discuss what it would like to do at the meeting.

I look forward to seeing you all in the near future.

enclosures:

- Draft Agenda for June 1-2, 1998 meeting
- November 4-5 Meeting Summary
- AJV Habitat Protection Resolution
- Restoration Reserve public comments
- Draft FY 99 Work Plan project spreadsheet



# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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## AGENDA

### *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council* **Public Advisory Group**

Fourth Floor Conference Room, 645 G Street, Anchorage, Alaska

Monday, June 1, 1998, 10:30 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Tuesday, June 2, 1998, 8:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. (or sooner)

**DRAFT**

**DRAFT**  
5/19/98

#### **PURPOSE:**

1. Develop recommendations on future uses of the Restoration Reserve Fund.
2. Develop recommendations on the draft FY 99 Work Plan.

#### **Monday, June 1**

10:30 a.m.	Welcome/roll call Approval of November 4-5, 1997 Meeting Summary	Rupert Andrews, Chair
10:45	Executive Director's Report	Molly McCammon, Executive Director
11:15	Community Involvement Coordinator's Report	Hugh Short
11:30	Summary of Public Comments received on Restoration Reserve	Veronica Christman
noon	<b>Lunch (on your own)</b>	
1:00 p.m.	Work Session on Restoration Reserve	
5:00	<b>Adjourn</b>	

**Tuesday, June 2**

8:30 a.m. Welcome/roll call

Rupert Andrews, Chair

9:00 Public Comment

10:00 Presentation, discussion, action on draft FY 99 Work Plan  
FY 99 Project Proposals

Stan Senner, Science Coordinator  
Sandra Schubert, Project Coordinator

noon **Working lunch (provided)**

**Action Items:**

1. Recommendations on future use of Restoration Reserve
2. Recommendations on draft FY 99 Work Plan

4:30 PAG field trip (early September)

5:00 p.m. **Adjourn**

**RESOLUTION OF THE  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL**

We, the undersigned, duly authorized members of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council ("Council"), after extensive review and after consideration of the views of the public, find as follows:

1. Afognak Joint Venture ("AJV"), owns the surface estate of lands located on Afognak Island, Alaska, including the lands as described in Attachment A and generally depicted on the map at Attachment B as parcel AJV 1a, parcel AJV 1b, parcel AJV 3a, including the conservation easement buffer on the west side of Laura and Pauls Lake, parcel AJV 7, parcel AJV 8, the weir sites at Pauls and Waterfall Creeks, and all rights held by AJV, including timber rights, to Delphin and Discoverer Islands, and referred to collectively herein as the Lands.

2. The Lands were conveyed to AJV pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. The subsurface estate associated with the Lands was conveyed to Koniag, Inc. an Alaska Native Regional Corporation.

3. The Lands are within the oil spill area as defined by the Council in the Final Restoration Plan approved November 2, 1994.

4. Pursuant to a Resolution adopted December 2, 1994 the Council authorized an appraisal of parcels AJV 1a, AJV 1b, AJV 2, AJV 3a, AJV 4, AJV 7, and AJV 8, all as configured on December 2, 1994, as well as additional lands on Afognak Island owned by AJV, and authorized the State of Alaska ("State") to offer to purchase those parcels at fair market value as determined by an approved appraisal, but not to exceed \$70,000,000. The appraisal has been completed and reviewed by the state and federal review appraisers. The fair market value for parcels AJV 1a, AJV 1b, AJV 3a, AJV 7, and AJV 8, all as configured on December 2, 1994, is \$104,446,000 which

exceeds the amount allocated for the AJV acquisition.

5. Pursuant to a Resolution adopted May 9, 1997 the Council authorized the expenditure of \$70,000,000 over four years, the present value of which would have been \$64,340,000, for AJV 3a, AJV 7, AJV 8, and a portion of parcels AJV 1a and AJV 1b, all as configured on May 9, 1997 and with AJV 1a and AJV 1b to be subject to a limited timber harvest such that the appraised value of the interests to be acquired was \$64,340,000. AJV rejected the offer and advised that it would not sell all of AJV 3a as then configured. Biologists from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and the United States Forest Service reconfigured parcel AJV 3a to preserve the most important habitat in the parcel, including providing for limited timber harvest in portions of parcel AJV 3a. Small adjustments approved by the government biologists were made to AJV 3a based on discussions with AJV. Following protracted negotiations, AJV has agreed to sell the Lands totaling approximately 41,750 acres as set forth in Attachment A.

6. A substantial portion of the habitat value of parcel AJV 3a can be preserved by acquiring the interests described in Attachment A. Areas not designated for timber harvest would be conveyed at the time of closing and the designated timber harvest areas conveyed following completion of timber harvesting operations or at the end of fifteen years, whichever is sooner.

7. The estimated appraised value of the Lands is \$62,800,000, excluding the timber on Delphin and Discoverer Islands which has not been appraised but is believed to have significant economic value.

8. The Lands include important habitat for various species of fish and wildlife for which significant injury resulting from EVOS has been documented through the Council's habitat protection analysis and large parcel evaluation and ranking. Parcel AJV 3 as originally configured was the

highest ranked parcel in the Council's habitat protection process, and AJV 1a was one of the highest ranked parcels. This analysis has indicated that the Lands have high value for the restoration of such injured natural resources as pink salmon, black oystercatchers, harbor seals, harlequin ducks, bald eagles, the intertidal/subtidal zone, marbled murrelets, pigeon guillemots, sea otters, river otters, and cultural and archeological resources. This analysis has also indicated that the Lands have high value for the restoration of injured services that rely on these natural resources, including wilderness, recreation and tourism. This acquisition will assure protection of the Department of Fish and Game weir sites on Waterfall and Paul's Creeks. The weir sites have high value for the restoration of injured fisheries. Restoration of the injured species will benefit from acquisition and protection of this important habitat through the elimination of activities and disturbances which may adversely affect their recovery.

9. The benefits resulting from acquisition and protection of the Lands are further described in the Habitat Benefits Report at Attachment C.

10. Existing laws and regulations, including but not limited to ANCSA, the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, the National Park Service Organic Act, the Refuge Administration Act, the Alaska Anadromous Fish Protection Act, the Clean Water Act, the Alaska Coastal Management Act, the Bald-Eagle Protection Act and the Marine Mammal Protection Act, are intended, under normal circumstances, to protect resources from serious adverse effects from activities on the Lands. However, restoration, replacement and enhancement of resources injured by EVOS present a unique situation. Without passing judgment on the adequacy or inadequacy of existing law and regulations to protect resources, scientists and other resource specialists agree that, in their best professional judgment, protection of habitat in the spill area to levels above and beyond

that provided by existing laws and regulations will have a beneficial effect on recovery of injured resources and lost or diminished services provided by these resources.

11. The lands on northern Afognak have been logged extensively for many years, and all of parcels AJV 1a and AJV 3a would be logged within the coming years. Logging would have substantial negative impact on the restoration of injured resources on these two highly ranked parcels. The buffer along Laura and Pauls Lakes will assure protection of that important lake system. The package also provides protection for the portions of Tonki Bay not already included within Afognak Island State Park and protection for the high value islands within Blue Fox Bay. With this acquisition the Council has been able to assure restoration and protection of the most important parts of the ecosystem on northern Afognak Island and Shuyak Island.

12. There has been widespread public support for the acquisition of the Lands within Alaska and nationally.

13. The purchase of the Lands is an appropriate means to restore a portion of the injured resources and services in the oil spill area. Acquisition of the Lands is consistent with the Final Restoration Plan.

14. The purchase price is based upon a single cash payment of seventy million five hundred thousand dollars (\$70,500,000). Because the payments would be over a period of years it is necessary that the purchase price be adjusted for the deferred payments. The adjustment to the purchase price will vary depending upon the payment schedule but will be based upon a rate of 5.16%. Thus the exact amount to be paid will be determined by future action of the Council, which action may include other small adjustments to the interests to be acquired.

15. It is ordinarily the governments' practice to pay fair market value for lands they

acquire. However, due to the unique circumstances of this proposed acquisition, including the Lands' exceptional habitat for purposes of promoting recovery of natural resources and related services injured by EVOS and the need to acquire it to prevent possible degradation of the habitat, the Council believes it is appropriate in this case to pay more than the estimated fair market value of the Lands.

17. This negotiated price represents the lowest price at which the Lands can be acquired and protected under the Council's habitat protection program.

18. This is a reasonable price given the significant natural resource and service values protected; the scope and pervasiveness of the EVOS environmental disaster and the need for protection of ecosystems; the relationship of the price to other large-scale acquisitions in Alaska by the United States and the State, including purchases under the Council's habitat protection program as well as other governmental acquisitions; and the priority of this acquisition to other expenditures of the joint settlement funds for restoration purposes.

**THEREFORE**, we resolve to provide seventy million five hundred thousand dollars (\$70,500,000) plus an additional adjustment for the deferred payments in funding towards the purchase by the State and the United States for the Lands. This amount is based on the above-described acquisition of the Lands, consisting of approximately 41,750 acres, more or less, as described in Attachment A and depicted on the map at Attachment B.

This authorization for funding is subject to the inclusion of the following terms and conditions in any implementing purchase agreement with AJV:

(a) receipt by the United States District Court for the District of Alaska (District Court) of any necessary settlement payments due from Exxon Corporation, et al. and the subsequent

disbursement of these funds by the District Court for this purpose;

(b) AJV shall grant to the United States or the State, respectively, at no additional cost a conservation easement similar to that used in other acquisitions funded by the Council which will enable the United States or the State to enforce on a non-exclusive basis the restoration objectives of this acquisition. The form and substance of this easement and the related warranty deed for the State or the United States must also be satisfactory to the Alaska Department of Law and the United States Department of Justice;

(c) completion of a title search and review, and any required surveys all of which must be satisfactory to the United States and the State for the respective interests in the Lands acquired by each government;

(d) no development or timber harvesting is to take place on the Lands prior to closing except that timber harvesting may take place on the portion of the Lands within parcel AJV 3a that are to be acquired after completion of timber harvesting;

(e) completion of a hazardous materials survey satisfactory to the State and the United States; and

f) compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act and other provisions of applicable federal and state law.

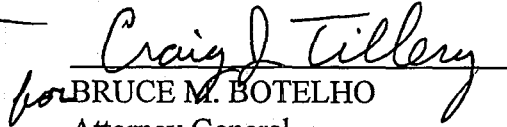


APPROVED by the Council at its meeting of April 2, 1998, held in Anchorage and Juneau,


Alaska, as affirmed by our signatures affixed below:



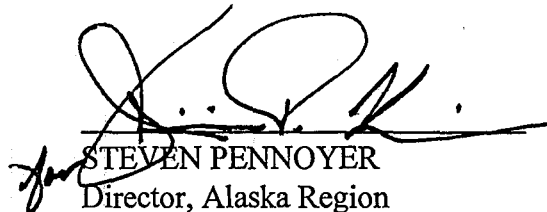
PHIL JANIK  
Regional Forester  
Alaska Region  
USDA Forest Service



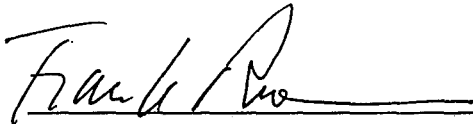
BRUCE M. BOTELHO  
Attorney General  
State of Alaska



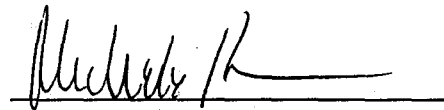
DEBORAH L. WILLIAMS  
Special Assistant to  
the Secretary of the Interior  
for Alaska



STEVEN PENNOYER  
Director, Alaska Region  
National Marine  
Fisheries Service



FRANK RUE  
Commissioner  
Alaska Department of  
Fish and Game



MICHELE BROWN  
Commissioner  
Alaska Department of  
Environmental Conservation

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## ATTACHMENT A

Unless otherwise indicated all lands are to be acquired in fee simple.

- AJV 1a: The area as depicted on Attachment B to the Resolution containing 19,071 acres, more or less, including all land west of Waterfall Creek.  
Hogg, Teck, and Bear Islands in Blue Fox Bay, containing 386 acres, more or less.  
Easement satisfactory to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game on the eastern shore of Waterfall Creek to operate a fish weir.
- AJV 1b: The area as depicted on Attachment B to the Resolution containing 2802 acres, more or less, adjacent to the Kodiak Island National Wildlife Refuge.
- AJV 3a: The area as depicted on Attachment B to the Resolution containing 5680 acres, more or less, to the east of Pauls and Laura Lakes.  
The area as depicted on Attachment B to the Resolution containing 2213 acres, more or less, to the east of Pauls and Laura Lakes to be acquired without the timber rights, which timber rights shall be retained by AJV for fifteen years.  
Conservation easement preserving a 200 buffer along the western shores of Pauls and Laura Lakes, said easement prohibiting commercial timber harvesting, but allowing the construction of cabins, not more than two lodges, with limited road access to be approved by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and related facilities. If a lodge is constructed, the easement shall be extended so as to maintain a 200 foot width exclusive of the lodge, except that the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service may, in their sole discretion, provide for a reduced width if such width is adequate for the restoration of injured species and maintains an adequate wildlife corridor along the lakes.  
An easement satisfactory to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game for the operation of the weir site at the mouth of Pauls Creek.
- AJV 7: The area as depicted on Attachment B to the Resolution containing 2456 acres, more or less, in Tonki Bay.
- AJV 8: The area as depicted on Attachment B to the Resolution containing 8742 acres, more or less, along the western shore of Tonki Bay.

All rights held by AJV, including timber rights, to Delphin and Discoverer Islands in Perenosa Bay.

## Restoration Benefits Report for Habitat Acquisition

### ***Afognak Joint Venture Parcels AJV 01a/01b, 03a, 07, 08***

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#### Region and Locale

Afognak Island. Parcels are located on the northern and eastern portions of the island, adjacent to the Afognak Island State Park (AISP) and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (KNWR). In combination, the parcels include approximately 41,000 acres and 95 miles of marine coastline.

#### Proposed Acquisition Description

Afognak Joint Venture (AJV) parcels 07 and 08 are located along Tonki Bay on eastern Afognak Island. Parcel 07 is forested with Sitka spruce, the sole conifer on the island. This parcel is surrounded on three sides by the AISP, the northern boundary of the parcel abuts Tonki Bay. Parcel 08 is primarily a treeless corridor along the southwestern shore of Tonki Bay. This parcel links the two, currently discontinuous, units of the AISP. Acquisition of these two parcels will consolidate the AISP into one integral unit, stretching unbroken from Tonki Cape to Seal Bay.

AJV parcels 01a and 03a are located on northern Afognak Island. Both are heavily forested by the oldest stands of Sitka spruce in the Kodiak archipelago. Parcel 03a is located on a peninsula with a complex shoreline between Seal and Perenosa bays. The southeast border of 03a abuts the Seal Bay unit of the AISP. Two large lakes, Laura and Pauls, dominate the interior of the parcel. Parcel 01a is bounded on the east by Perenosa Bay, on the north by Shuyak Strait, on the west by Bluefox Bay, and on the south by the KNWR. Acquisition of these two parcels will protect large continuous blocks of mature and old growth coastal rainforest habitat. Each parcel would make significant contributions to adjacent park and refuge holdings.

#### Individual Parcel Discussion

##### ***AJV 01a/01b. Acreage: 21,873 Marine Coastline: 44 miles***

This parcel supports the most structurally complex coastal rainforest on Afognak Island. Mature trees are older here than in other parts of the island. The maturity of the stand has led to old growth characteristics of uneven age and size structure, with prevalent snags, and seedling regeneration in forest gaps. Many small lakes, ponds, streams, and muskegs are scattered throughout the parcel. Adjacent marine waters provide an abundance of food for marine birds and mammals. The parcel shares a boundary of nearly 13 miles with the existing Afognak unit of the KNWR.

The parcel includes 35 documented anadromous fish lakes and streams, supporting pink, coho, and chum salmon as well as anadromous Dolly Varden. Twenty bald eagle nests have been cataloged in the parcel. Parcels AJV 01a and AJV 03a, in combination, support the highest recorded concentrations of nesting marbled murrelets on Afognak Island and throughout the oil spill zone<sup>1</sup>. Sixteen seabird colonies have been recorded along the shoreline of the parcel, including adjacent islands.

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<sup>1</sup> Kathy Kuletz, USFWS, Personal Communication.

Previous analyses conducted by the Habitat Protection Working Group ranked this parcel high for the following injured species/services:

pink salmon	harbor seal	pigeon guillemot
Dolly Varden	harlequin duck	sea otter
pacific herring	intertidal/subtidal biota	wilderness
black oystercatcher	marbled murrelet	cultural resources

The analyses ranked this parcel moderate for the following injured species/services:

bald eagle	river otter
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In addition to supporting the injured species described above, the parcel also supports populations of deer, elk, brown bear, fox, marten, red squirrel, beaver, rainbow trout, goshawk, peregrine falcon, and a diverse assemblage of neotropical migratory birds.

***AJV 03a. Acreage: 5,680 with timber rights; 2213 without timber rights. Marine Coastline: 35 miles***

This parcel supports a complex and relatively old coastal rainforest. Laura and Pauls lakes, two large anadromous fish waterbodies, occupy the western half of the parcel. A highly convoluted and protected shoreline comprises the parcel's northeastern boundary. Adjacent marine waters provide an abundance of food for marine birds and mammals. The parcel shares a boundary of nearly 5 miles with the existing Seal Bay unit of the AISP.

Recognizing that insufficient funds were available to acquire timber rights for the entire parcel, a team of biologists<sup>1</sup> divided the parcel into ecologically distinct subunits. They then identified the ecologically contiguous subunits within the parcel that included the highest value habitat (Exhibit 1). The identification of priority subunits followed these concepts:

- Relative value of the intrinsic habitat resources and fish and wildlife populations.
- Sensitivity of these habitats and populations to timber harvest.
- Physical linkage to the Afognak Island State Park refugium.
- Proximity to existing roads.

The proposed parcel configuration includes the acquisition of both land and timber rights for the subunits with highest habitat value.

The parcel (including the 200 foot conservation easement along the western shore of Laura and Pauls lakes) includes 26 documented anadromous fish lakes and streams, supporting pink, coho, and sockeye salmon as well as anadromous Dolly Varden and steelhead trout. Ten bald eagle nests have been cataloged in the parcel within the timber rights acquisition area. Parcels AJV 01a and AJV 03a, in combination, support the highest recorded concentrations of nesting marbled murrelets on Afognak Island and throughout the oil spill zone<sup>2</sup>. Three seabird colonies have been recorded along the shoreline of the parcel, not including offshore islands.

<sup>1</sup> John Schoen, Audobon Soc.; Chris Iverson, USFS; Kathy Kuletz, USFWS; Glen Elison, USFWS; Roger Smith, ADF&G; Michael Wiedmer, ADF&G.

<sup>2</sup> Kathy Kuletz, USFWS, Personal Communication.

Previous analyses conducted by the Habitat Protection Working Group ranked this parcel high for the following injured species/services:

pink salmon	harlequin duck	sea otter
bald eagle	intertidal/subtidal biota	wilderness
black oystercatcher	marbled murrelet	cultural resources
harbor seal	pigeon guillemot	

The analyses ranked this parcel moderate for the following injured species/services:

sockeye salmon	pacific herring
river otter	recreation/tourism

In addition to supporting the injured species described above, the parcel also supports populations of deer, elk, brown bear, fox, marten, red squirrel, beaver, rainbow trout, goshawk, peregrine falcon, and a diverse assemblage of neotropical migratory birds.

**AJV 07. Acreage: 2,456 Marine Coastline: 6 miles**

This parcel is primarily a low-lying valley located at the head of the eastern arm of Tonki Bay. The parcel supports commercial-sized timber, but access to the site is limited. Adjacent marine waters provide an abundance of food for marine birds and mammals. The parcel shares a boundary of nearly 7.5 miles with the existing Tonki Cape Peninsula unit of the AISP.

The parcel includes 4 documented anadromous fish lakes and streams, supporting pink, coho, and chum salmon as well as anadromous Dolly Varden. Other resource information is currently unavailable.

**AJV 08. Acreage: 8,742 Marine Coastline: 6 miles**

This parcel is the eastern half of parcel AJV 08 (13,400 ac) that was evaluated a part of the Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process by the Habitat Work Group. The steep eastern side of the parcel forms the southwestern shoreline of West Tonki Bay. The eastern boundary is entirely uplands and the southern tip borders Izhut Bay. On the north and southeast the parcel is contiguous with Afognak State Park.

The parcel is dominated by spruce and wet meadows. It also contains the headwaters of two anadromous streams that drain into Izhut Bay. The area provides habitat for elk, deer and brown bear.

Acquisition of this parcel would create a land bridge that connects the two discontinuous units of AISP. This bridge would facilitate management of the park.

# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

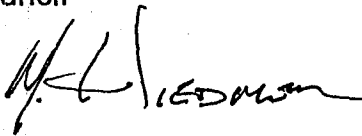
*Habitat and Restoration Division*

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

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### MEMORANDUM

TO: Alex Swiderski, Assistant Attorney General  
Department of Law  
Molly McCammon, Executive Director  
EVOS Trustee Council

FROM: Michael Wiedmer   
Habitat Biologist  
Region II

DATE: December 18, 1997

SUBJECT: AJV03a Subunit Analyses

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This report summarizes my attempt to capture the thoughts of the biologists<sup>1</sup> who have recently evaluated the fish and wildlife populations and habitats of Parcel AJV03a on the northern coast of Afognak Island. This draft is intended to provide the biological basis by which various land acquisition options can be evaluated. I look forward to your comments.

#### **Assumptions.**

The following assumptions guided the development of the subunit layout:

- All of AJV03a provides valuable habitat resources worthy of protecting.
- We cannot purchase the entire parcel.
- We must strive to select a subset of the entire parcel that maximizes resource protection for the money available.
- Existing timber harvest and road access is concentrated broadly along the southwestern and narrowly along the southeastern boundaries of the parcel.

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<sup>1</sup>John Schoen, Audobon Soc.; Chris Iverson, USFS; Kathy Kuletz, USFWS; Glen Elison, USFWS; Roger Smith, ADF&G; Michael Wiedmer, ADF&G.

- We should focus additional timber harvest near these areas and protect unharvested areas more distant from the currently developed areas.
- We should retain and maximize functional ecological linkages to land we currently own (Afognak Island State Park).
- We should retain large, unharvested core areas surrounding sensitive habitats and important wildlife travel corridors.
- We should limit additional timber harvest to regions peripheral to these core areas.
- Because of typically gentle terrain, slope stability is not a general concern.
- Valuable subsurface minerals are currently unknown in all of AJV03a.
- Public, non-motorized recreational access is currently provided by ANILCA on AJV land.

### Subunit Analyses.

**Subunit: A    Total acres: 460    % of AJV03a: 4    High Volume Timber Index: 0.8<sup>1</sup>**

**General Location:** Southern end of Laura Lake surrounding confluence of Gretchen Creek.

**Boundaries:** Afognak Island State Park (Park) to east and south; small drainage separating Subunit A from B to the north; western boundary includes a small coho salmon spawning and rearing system.

#### Habitats:

- ◇ **Marine:** None.
- ◇ **Freshwater:** Only portion of AJV03a that includes Gretchen Creek—believed to be the most important salmon spawning area in the parcel. Includes productive riparian/wetland/lotic/lentic complex surrounding lower Gretchen Creek. Includes a ½ mile-long Laura Lake tributary documented to support coho salmon. Also includes a short coho salmon rearing stream near the northern boundary of the subunit.
- ◇ **Terrestrial:** High natural habitat heterogeneity relative to other subunits. Potential harlequin duck nesting habitat in small stream riparian zones.

#### Populations:

- ◇ **Marine:** None.
- ◇ **Freshwater:** High concentration of sockeye salmon spawning; coho salmon spawning and rearing; Dolly Varden spawning and rearing.

<sup>1</sup> Subunit acreages and landcover types compiled by Kelly Zeiner, DNR Land Records Information Section, based on electronic data provided by Cascade Appraisal Services, Inc. See Table 1 and the attached map for additional information.

- ◇ **Terrestrial:** Brown bear and eagle feeding concentrations, suspected river otter concentrations, elk concentration area. Harlequin duck breeding populations suspected in Gretchen/Laura/Pauls drainage—specific nesting sites unknown.

**Comments:** Subunit has a 2.3 mile boundary with the Park, on both sides of Gretchen Creek. This area is an important wildlife travel corridor and will provide an important linkage zone between the Park refugium and the remainder of AJV03a to the north.

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**Subunit: B   Total acres: 567   % of AJV03a: 5   High Volume Timber Index: 1.1**

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**General Location:** Southeastern portion of AJV03a, east of Laura Lake.

**Boundaries:** Bounded by the Park to the east, a small drainage to the south, a wide lake buffer to the west, and small sub-watersheds to the north.

**Habitats:**

- ◇ **Marine:** None.
- ◇ **Freshwater:** Seven percent of area comprised of lakes and ponds with extensive interconnecting wetlands. Drainage predominantly east directly to marine waters. Not documented to provide anadromous fish habitat.
- ◇ **Terrestrial:** General forested habitats.

**Populations:**

- ◇ **Marine:** None.
- ◇ **Freshwater:** Ponds and adjacent riparian areas important for waterfowl.
- ◇ **Terrestrial:** Because the subunit's streams do not appear to support anadromous fish and because they flow directly to the coast, they are less likely to support nesting harlequin ducks. Unless resident Dolly Varden populations are high, river otter concentrations are probably low. No known bald eagle nest sites. Subunit thought to support average deer and elk densities.

**Comments:** Subunit is immediately adjacent to existing road system in the park. Additional road building requirements minimal with no substantial stream crossings. If additional timber harvest must occur within AJV03a, this subunit would be one of the areas where harvest would be most appropriate.

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**Subunit: C   Total acres: 103   % of AJV03a: 1   High Volume Timber Index: 1.3**

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**General Location:** Eastern shore of Laura Lake west of Subunit B.

**Boundaries:** Laura Lake to the west; approximately 220 yards inland to the east.

**Habitats:**

- ◇ **Marine:** None.



- ◇ **Freshwater:** Anadromous lake riparian zone approximately 2 miles in length. Two small lake margin coho salmon rearing streams.
- ◇ **Terrestrial:** Feeding area for bear, eagles, otters, and other species attracted by anadromous fish run. Travel corridor along Laura Lake for range of wildlife species. Potential harlequin duck nesting habitat in small stream riparian zones.

**Populations:**

- ◇ **Marine:** None.
- ◇ **Freshwater:** Sockeye and coho salmon and Dolly Varden rearing populations. Small potential salmonid spawning populations.
- ◇ **Terrestrial:** Brown bear and eagle feeding concentrations; suspected river otter concentrations. Deer and elk movement through travel corridor. Harlequin duck breeding populations suspected in Gretchen/Laura/Pauls drainage—specific nesting sites unknown.

**Comments:** Area particularly important for its riparian values and as a linkage zone between the Park refugium and areas to the north.

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**Subunit: D   Total acres: 199   % of AJV03a: 2   High Volume Timber Index: 1.3**

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**General Location:** Northwest of Laura Lake.

**Boundaries:** Subunit L (Laura Lake riparian area) on west; inland 0.5 miles from lake on east (sub-watershed boundaries). Subunit G to north, subunit B to south.

**Habitats:**

- ◇ **Marine:** None.
- ◇ **Freshwater:** Eleven percent of area comprised of small lakes and ponds. Subunit drains west to Laura Lake. Upstream of documented coho salmon rearing habitat; may include Dolly Varden rearing and spawning habitat.
- ◇ **Terrestrial:** Forested area dominated by high volume timber. Potential harlequin duck nesting habitat in small stream riparian zones.

**Populations:**

- ◇ **Marine:** None.
- ◇ **Freshwater:** Upstream of documented coho salmon rearing populations, may include populations of rearing and spawning Dolly Varden.
- ◇ **Terrestrial:** Suspected average deer and elk densities. Harlequin duck breeding populations suspected in Gretchen/Laura/Pauls drainage—specific nesting sites unknown.

**Comments:** Important to maintain a linkage zone along Laura Lake stretching from the Park refugium and areas to the north. Intent is to provide lake system travel corridor within subunits C and L.

**Subunit: E    Total acres: 1,779    % of AJV03a: 17    High Volume Timber Index: 1.2**

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**General Location:** Broad coastal band surrounding northwestern extension of Seal Bay.

**Boundaries:** Western boundary between 0.7 and 1.0 miles from Seal Bay; northern boundary incorporates all of isthmus to unnamed peninsula; northern boundary on peninsula follows ridge line; northeastern boundary at steep ravine transecting southern portion of peninsula.

**Habitats:**

- ◇ **Marine:** Approximately 6 miles of protected marine coast, primarily with a rocky intertidal zone. The protected northwest embayment of Seal Bay provides extensive rocky intertidal habitats for a broad range of species impacted by the oil spill. Entire subunit borders marine waters identified as a harbor seal and sea otter concentration area.
- ◇ **Freshwater:** One documented pink salmon stream with protected estuary at the northwest head of Seal Bay. Two short documented coho salmon rearing streams at the head of Phoenix Bay. The headwater of a documented coho and pink salmon stream flows from the subunit into the park. In addition to the three known salmon streams, the protected nearshore marine waters are probably important during the early marine phases of local stocks of sockeye, coho, and pink salmon as well as anadromous Dolly Varden. A total of 137 acres of small to medium-sized lakes and ponds, concentrated in the western half of the subunit.
- ◇ **Terrestrial:** Includes all of the narrow isthmus to the large peninsula. The isthmus provides a critical terrestrial corridor from the main body of the island to the peninsula. Because its large exposure to moderating marine temperatures leads to lower snow depths, the peninsula is reported to provide important winter habitat for resident terrestrial mammals. Sites on both sides of the isthmus are known to provide very high volume timber stands. Known to include areas of intermediate seral development resulting from a 60+ year-old spruce bark beetle infestation. Compared to other forested stands, these areas are characterized by lower densities of mature spruce, more open canopies, higher densities of snags and downed logs, and greater recruitment of juvenile spruce.

**Populations:**

- ◇ **Marine:** Herring and other forage fish observed in nearshore waters during recent area reconnaissances. Early marine-phase salmonid juveniles and Dolly Varden adults in nearshore zone. Harbor seal and sea otter concentrations. Probable concentration of river otter in the protected marine waters of Seal Bay. Nearshore marine bird concentrations.
- ◇ **Freshwater:** Pink salmon spawning; coho salmon spawning and rearing; probable Dolly Varden spawning and rearing.
- ◇ **Terrestrial:** A peregrine falcon (*pealei*) was noted off the southern tip of the peninsula. It is not known if this was a resident or a fall migrant. One documented bald eagle nest site

at the estuary near the northwest head of Seal Bay. Two bald eagle nests on coast facing outer Seal Bay. Documented high levels of marbled murrelet dawn activity near the isthmus and along the west side of Seal Bay indicating nesting concentrations. Deer and elk are known to occupy area in winter. Brown bears frequent coast in spring, primarily to scavenge and to feed on emergent vegetation.

**Comments:** Subunit has a 1.7 mile boundary with the Park, on and near the marine coast of Seal Bay. This area is an important wildlife movement corridor and would provide an important linkage zone between the Park refugium and the winter habitat provided by the peninsula. The combination of important winter habitats for terrestrial mammals, extensive coastline, high probability of marbled murrelet nesting, and linkage to the Park make this subunit one of the core areas of AJV03a.

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**Subunit: F   Total acres: 175   % of AJV03a: 2   High Volume Timber Index: 1.2**

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**General Location:** Isolated peninsula within northern half of Laura Lake. Connected by narrow (~ 120 foot) isthmus to Subunit G.

**Boundaries:** Almost entirely surrounded by Laura Lake.

**Habitats:**

- ♦ **Marine:** None.
- ♦ **Freshwater:** Subunit has over 1 mile of lake shore, some very near the outlet stream of Laura Lake.
- ♦ **Terrestrial:** Extensive riparian zone.

**Populations:**

- ♦ **Marine:** None.
- ♦ **Freshwater:** Salmonid rearing along lengthy subunit shoreline.
- ♦ **Terrestrial:** Proximity to outlet salmon spawning and migration stream provides roosting and perhaps nesting opportunities for bald eagles. Radio-collared elk relocated in subunit. Feeding concentration for bear, eagles, river otters, and other species dependent on anadromous fish run.

**Comments:** The most significant aspect of this subunit is its geographic relationship to Subunit G. Subunit G is considered a core area, where little or no disturbance is desired. Any road access to Subunit F would pass through much of Subunit G. Primarily for this reason, development of Subunit F is not a preferred option.

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**Subunit: G   Total acres: 570   % of AJV03a: 5   High Volume Timber Index: 1.1**

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**General Location:** Between Laura and Pauls lakes.

**Boundaries:** Western boundary connects the southwest corner of Pauls Lake to the northwest corner of Laura Lake. Eastern boundary abuts Subunit E. East of Pauls

Lake, the northern boundary follows smaller drainages. East of Laura Lake, the southern boundary follows a small watershed divide.

**Habitats:**

- ◇ **Marine:** None.
- ◇ **Freshwater:** The subunit borders the stream connecting Laura and Pauls Lake—an important salmonid migratory corridor, and a spawning and rearing area. The outlet of Laura Lake is known to provide spawning habitat for late-run coho salmon. Almost 2 miles of Laura Lake shoreline and 0.6 miles of Pauls Lake shoreline. Three very small Laura Lake tributaries provide coho salmon rearing habitat.
- ◇ **Terrestrial:** Extensive and productive lotic and lentic riparian zones. Harlequin duck breeding populations suspected in Gretchen/Laura/Pauls drainage—specific nesting sites unknown. Almost 2 miles of lake riparian habitat along Laura Lake and 0.6 miles of lake riparian habitat along Pauls Lake.

**Populations:**

- ◇ **Marine:** None.
- ◇ **Freshwater:** High numbers of spawning, rearing, and migrating salmon.
- ◇ **Terrestrial:** Regionally high to very high seasonal concentrations of predators and scavengers (e.g., brown bear, bald eagle, fox, marten) feeding on adult salmon. One documented<sup>1</sup> bald eagle nest west of the Laura Lake outlet. Concentrations of river otter feeding on rearing juvenile salmonids. Potential marbled murrelet nesting populations.

**Comments:** Linked, via a 1 mile border with Subunit E, to marine waters of Seal Bay. Subunit G, primarily because of the high densities of adult salmon and the large numbers of predators attracted to these salmon, make this subunit one of the core areas of AJV03a.

**Subunit: H    Total acres: 38    % of AJV03a: <1    High Volume Timber Index: 1.1**

**General Location:** West shore of Pauls Lake.

**Boundaries:** Pauls Lake to east, 200 feet inland to west.

**Habitats:**

- ◇ **Marine:** 200 foot shoreline along Pauls Bay.
- ◇ **Freshwater:** Anadromous (Pauls) lake shoreline. The outlet stream of Pauls Lake provides almost all of the pink salmon spawning habitat in the entire drainage.
- ◇ **Terrestrial:** Anadromous (Pauls) lake shoreline riparian area and linkage zone from Subunit G to the coast.

<sup>1</sup> Identified by M. Wiedmer, ADF&G, June 29, 1991, during an aerial survey of the drainage.

**Populations:**

- ◇ **Marine:** Very limited contact. See comments for subunits I and Z.
- ◇ **Freshwater:** High numbers of spawning, rearing, and migrating salmon.
- ◇ **Terrestrial:** Seasonal concentrations of bald eagles, particularly near the Pauls Lake outlet. Movement of brown bear, deer, and elk to and from the coast.

**Comments:** A 200-foot buffer would provide a more limited, but functional travel corridor along the western margin of the lake. A buffer wider than 66 feet would reduce the risk of windthrow immediately adjacent to the lake.

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**Subunit: I    Total acres: 1,188    % of AJV03a: 11    High Volume Timber Index: 0.7**

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**General Location:** Unnamed Perenosa Bay peninsula east and north of Pauls Lake.

**Boundaries:** Subunit O to the southwest, Perenosa Bay to the west, north, and northeast, Subunit M to the east, and a small drainage to the south.

**Habitats:**

- ◇ **Marine:** Approximately 4 miles of marine coastline, 70 % of which is exposed, the remainder of which is moderately sheltered. Southern 2/3 of western shoreline is identified as herring spawning habitat. All marine waters adjacent to the subunit are identified as a sea otter concentration area.
- ◇ **Freshwater:** A documented coho salmon rearing (and spawning?) stream flows into Pauls Lake at the southern boundary of the subunit.
- ◇ **Terrestrial:** Extensive cape areas where moderating marine influences lead to limited winter snow levels.

**Populations:**

- ◇ **Marine:** Sea otter concentrations, herring spawning and rearing populations. Nearshore marine bird concentrations.
- ◇ **Freshwater:** Some rearing (and probably spawning) coho salmon in the Pauls Lake tributary on southern boundary of subunit. Large numbers of rearing and migrating sockeye salmon in Pauls Lake. Spawning pink salmon in the outlet of Pauls Lake. Dolly Varden throughout drainage.
- ◇ **Terrestrial:** Coastal winter habitat for deer and elk. Brown bears frequent coast in spring, primarily to scavenge and to feed on emergent vegetation. One documented bald eagle nest along western shoreline of Perenosa Bay.

**Comments:** This peninsula is considered ecologically comparable to the northern half of the peninsula in the northeast portion of AJV03a (Subunit K). Because Subunit K is more distant from existing timber harvest operations, if a choice must be made in which subunit additional timber harvest should be allowed, limited timber harvest in Subunit I

would be preferred over Subunit K. Subunit I, however, has among the lowest densities of high volume timber of any of the proposed subunits here described.

**Subunit: J    Total acres: 385    % of AJV03a: 4    High Volume Timber Index: 1.1**

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**General Location:** Southwest shore of Phoenix Bay.

**Boundaries:** Phoenix Bay to the north and east. Moderate-sized drainage to the west. Subunits G and E to the south.

**Habitats:**

- ◇ **Marine:** Approximately 3 miles of moderately to highly protected marine coastline along inner Phoenix Bay. Entire coastline identified as herring spawning habitat. Adjacent marine waters identified as sea otter concentration area.
- ◇ **Freshwater:** Coho salmon rearing (and spawning?) stream along western boundary. Stream also probably supports anadromous and resident Dolly Varden.
- ◇ **Terrestrial:** Mixed-volume forest along protected waters of Phoenix Bay. Winter deer and elk habitat; probable high-density marbled murrelet nesting habitat. Part of coastal travel corridor.

**Populations:**

- ◇ **Marine:** Herring spawning and rearing populations. The protected nearshore marine waters are probably important during the early marine phases of local stocks of sockeye, coho, and pink salmon as well as anadromous Dolly Varden. Probable river otter concentration in protected marine waters.
- ◇ **Freshwater:** Small coho salmon population, probable resident and anadromous Dolly Varden population.
- ◇ **Terrestrial:** Three documented bald eagle nests near the head of Phoenix Bay. Documented high levels of marbled murrelet dawn activity indicating nesting concentrations.

**Comments:** Because of its proximity to the core subunits E and G, and because of its inherent habitat values, primarily derived from its extensive protected marine shoreline, Subunit J ranks high for habitat suitability.

**Subunit: K    Total acres: 1,784    % of AJV03a: 17    High Volume Timber Index: 0.9**

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**General Location:** Northern half of peninsula at northeast corner of AJV03a.

**Boundaries:** Phoenix Bay to the west and northwest; Gulf of Alaska to northeast; Subunit E to south.

**Habitats:**

- ◇ **Marine:** Over 10 miles of marine coastline; over ½ of which is well-protected; ⅓ of which is highly exposed. Inner Phoenix Bay provides herring spawning habitat. All adjacent marine waters identified as a sea otter concentration area.
- ◇ **Freshwater:** Limited to few small ponds and small streams—no known anadromous fish waterbodies.
- ◇ **Terrestrial:** Extensive cape areas along outer coast provides important snow-free late-winter habitat. The only documented seabird nesting colonies (3) within AJV03a are located along the outer coast of this subunit.

**Populations:**

- ◇ **Marine:** Nearshore marine bird concentrations. Pacific herring spawning and rearing in Phoenix Bay. The protected nearshore marine waters are probably important during the early marine phases of local stocks of sockeye, coho, and pink salmon as well as anadromous Dolly Varden.
- ◇ **Freshwater:** Limited.
- ◇ **Terrestrial:** Three documented bald eagle nests distributed along the coastline. Important winter refuge for deer and elk populations. Brown bears frequent coast in spring, primarily to scavenge and to feed on emergent vegetation. Documented high levels of marbled murrelet dawn activity along inner Phoenix Bay indicating nesting concentrations. Within the total of 3 documented seabird nesting colonies, a population of 11 pigeon guillemots, 19 horned puffins, and 7 parakeet auklets has been estimated.

**Comments:** All of the peninsula shared by subunits E and K is considered a high-priority no-harvest area because of its inherent habitat values, its potential link to the Park, and its remoteness from current timber harvest activities. If timber harvest did occur, it must accommodate travel of deer, elk, and other resident species to snow-free areas along the outer coast. Marble murrelet nesting habitat and brood success would be reduced by timber harvest in this subunit.

**Subunit: L    Total acres: 65    % of AJV03a: 1    High Volume Timber Index: 1.5**

**General Location:** Northwest corner of Laura Lake.

**Boundaries:** Laura Lake on west; inland 220 yards on east. Subunit G to north, subunit C to south.

**Habitats:**

- ◇ **Marine:** None.
- ◇ **Freshwater:** Coho salmon documented in the lower reach of the stream in the southern half of the subunit. Anadromous lake riparian zone more than 1 mile in length.
- ◇ **Terrestrial:** Feeding area for bear, eagles, river otters, and other species dependent on anadromous fish run. Travel corridor along Laura Lake for range of wildlife species.

Forested area dominated by high volume timber. Potential harlequin duck nesting habitat in small stream riparian zones.

**Populations:**

- ◇ **Marine:** None.
- ◇ **Freshwater:** Sockeye and coho salmon and Dolly Varden rearing populations.
- ◇ **Terrestrial:** Brown bear and eagle feeding concentrations; river otter concentrations. Deer and elk movement through travel corridors. Harlequin duck breeding populations suspected in Gretchen/Laura/Pauls drainage—specific nesting sites unknown.

**Comments:** Area particularly important as a linkage zone between the Park refugium and areas to the north.

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**Subunit: M    Total acres: 275    % of AJV03a: 3    High Volume Timber Index: 1.0**

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**General Location:** West of mid-Phoenix Bay.

**Boundaries:** Phoenix Bay to northeast, inland ¼ + miles to drainage divide, a moderate-sized drainage to the southeast.

**Habitats:**

- ◇ **Marine:** Approximately 2 miles of marine coastline, which is sheltered to moderately sheltered. Shoreline is identified as herring spawning habitat. All marine waters adjacent to subunit are identified as a sea otter concentration area.
- ◇ **Freshwater:** A documented coho salmon rearing (and spawning?) stream flows into Phoenix Bay along the eastern boundary of the unit. Stream probably provides Dolly Varden spawning and rearing habitat.
- ◇ **Terrestrial:** Cape areas where moderating marine influences lead to limited winter snow levels.

**Populations:**

- ◇ **Marine:** Sea otter concentrations, herring spawning and rearing populations. Nearshore marine bird concentrations.
- ◇ **Freshwater:** Some rearing (and probably spawning) coho salmon populations, highly probable Dolly Varden populations.
- ◇ **Terrestrial:** Coastal winter concentration of deer and elk. Brown bears frequent coast in spring, primarily to scavenge and to feed on emergent vegetation. Documented high levels of marbled murrelet dawn activity along Phoenix Bay indicating nesting concentrations.

**Comments:** This portion of the peninsula is known to support regionally high densities of marbled murrelets. Timber harvest should avoid this coastal zone.



**Subunit: N   Total acres: 259   % of AJV03a: 2   High Volume Timber Index: 1.1**

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**General Location:** Inland subunit between Pauls Lake and inner Phoenix Bay.

**Boundaries:** Subunit J to east and north, moderate-sized drainage to the west.  
Subunits G to the south.

**Habitats:**

- ◇ **Marine:** None.
- ◇ **Freshwater:** Coho salmon rearing (and spawning?) stream along western boundary. Stream also probably supports anadromous and resident Dolly Varden.
- ◇ **Terrestrial:** Typical mix of low- and high-volume timber.

**Populations:**

- ◇ **Marine:** None.
- ◇ **Freshwater:** Small coho salmon population, probable resident and anadromous Dolly Varden population.
- ◇ **Terrestrial:** Expected average concentration of forest-dependent wildlife.

**Comments:** Split from subunit J. Subunit J is thought to have the greater density of populations of nesting marbled murrelets, wintering deer and elk, nesting and feeding bald eagles, and spring brown bears.

**Subunit: O   Total acres: 84   % of AJV03a: 1   High Volume Timber Index: 0.7**

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**General Location:** East shore of Pauls Lake.

**Boundaries:** Pauls Lake to west, 220+ yards inland to east.

**Habitats:**

- ◇ **Marine:** 220 yard shoreline along Pauls Bay.
- ◇ **Freshwater:** Anadromous (Pauls) lake shoreline. The outlet stream of Pauls Lake provides almost all of the pink salmon spawning habitat in the entire drainage. Tributary at southern boundary of subunit provides known rearing (and perhaps spawning) habitat for coho salmon and probable habitat for Dolly Varden.
- ◇ **Terrestrial:** Anadromous (Pauls) lake shoreline riparian area and linkage zone from Subunit G to the coast.

**Populations:**

- ◇ **Marine:** Very limited contact. See comments for subunits I and Z.
- ◇ **Freshwater:** Some rearing (and probably spawning) coho salmon in the Pauls Lake tributary on southern boundary of subunit. Large numbers of rearing and migrating sockeye salmon in Pauls Lake. Spawning pink salmon in outlet of Pauls Lake. Dolly Varden throughout drainage.

- ◇ **Terrestrial:** Seasonal concentrations of bald eagles, particularly near the Pauls Lake outlet. Travel of brown bear, deer, and elk to and from the coast.

**Comments:** A 220-yard buffer would provide a functional travel corridor along the eastern margin of the lake. A buffer wider than 66 feet would reduce the risk of windthrow immediately adjacent to the lake.

**Subunit: Z    Total acres: 2,539    % of AJV03a: 24    High Volume Timber Index: 1.0**

**General Location:** Western portion of AJV03a.

**Boundaries:** Laura and Pauls lakes to the east; AJV03b to the west; Perenosa Bay to the north and northwest.

**Habitats:**

- ◇ **Marine:** Over 2 miles of exposed rocky shoreline facing Perenosa Bay. Herring spawning habitat along Perenosa Bay coastline.
- ◇ **Freshwater:** Anadromous lake shoreline approximately 4 miles in length. Six small lake margin coho salmon rearing streams.
- ◇ **Terrestrial:** Anadromous (Laura) lake riparian zone approximately 4 miles in length—feeding area for bear, eagles, otters, and other species dependent on anadromous fish run. Travel corridor along Laura Lake for range of wildlife species. Potential harlequin duck nesting habitat in small stream riparian zones.

**Populations:**

- ◇ **Marine:** Sea otter concentrations in Perenosa Bay. Herring spawning populations along coast.
- ◇ **Freshwater:** Sockeye and coho salmon and Dolly Varden rearing in Laura Lake. Coho salmon and Dolly Varden rearing in small tributaries.
- ◇ **Terrestrial:** Brown bear and eagle feeding concentrations; river otters. Deer and elk travel corridors. One coastal and one inland<sup>1</sup> bald eagle nest. Harlequin duck breeding populations suspected in Gretchen/Laura/Pauls drainage—specific nesting sites unknown.

**Comments:** Subunit Z contains an extensive reach of riparian habitat along Laura Lake, a documented anadromous fish waterbody, a rocky marine coastline, and a broad mix of terrestrial landcover types. Its inherent habitat values are high. This subunit is, however, immediately adjacent to a large area (AJV03b) with extensively developed road access and timber harvest. Because of this proximity to existing development, if timber harvest is to occur in parts of AJV03a, it is preferable to restrict the bulk of future timber harvest to this subunit. Windthrow along Laura Lake will be a concern if extensive timber harvest leaves lengthy but narrow riparian buffers. Windthrow could be reduced by a combination of wider buffers and properly designed harvest units.

<sup>1</sup>Identified by M. Wiedmer, ADF&G, June 29, 1991, during an aerial survey of the drainage.

**Subunit Groupings and Rankings.**

The proposed ranking of the subunits is below. The subunits most suitable for no-harvest retention are ranked 1, the subunit most suitable for timber harvest is ranked 4. Within each rank, the subunits are listed in priority of retention. In general, the following attributes were evaluated for each subunit:

- Relative value of the intrinsic habitat resources and fish and wildlife populations.
- Sensitivity of these habitats and populations to timber harvest.
- Physical linkage to the Afognak Island State Park refugium.
- Proximity to existing roads.

1. E, G, A (2,809 acres, 27 %)
2. K, J, M, C, L, O (2,696 acres, 26 %)
3. F, H, D, N, I, B (2,426 acres, 23 %)
4. Z (2,539 acres, 24 %)

Attachments (Tables 1 and 2 and Parcel AJV03a: Preliminary Subunits map)

Table 1. AJV03a subunit and landcover type acreages.

Subunit/Rank	Total acres <sup>1</sup>	% of AJV03a <sup>2</sup>	High Volume acres	% <sup>3</sup>	% of Total 3a High Volume <sup>4</sup>	High Volume Timber Index <sup>5</sup>	Low Volume acres	% <sup>3</sup>	Non-Commercial Timber acres	% <sup>3</sup>	Muskeg acres	% <sup>3</sup>	Lakes/Ponds acres	% <sup>3</sup>
A / 1	460	4	250	54	4	0.8	125	27	84	18	0	0	1	0
B / 3	567	5	395	70	6	1.1	52	9	36	6	47	8	37	7
C / 2	103	1	85	83	1	1.3	11	11	6	6	0	0	1	1
D / 3	199	2	170	85	3	1.3	0	0	3	2	0	0	26	13
E / 1	1,779	17	1,363	77	20	1.2	225	13	54	3	0	0	137	8
F / 3	175	2	141	81	2	1.2	30	17	3	2	0	0	1	1
G / 1	570	5	423	74	6	1.1	96	17	13	2	0	0	38	7
H / 3	38	<1	28	74	<1	1.1	3	8	7	18	0	0	0	0
I / 3	1,188	11	549	46	8	0.7	432	36	151	13	0	0	56	5
J / 2	385	4	276	72	4	1.1	68	18	15	4	0	0	26	7
K / 2	1,784	17	1,030	58	15	0.9	351	20	344	19	0	0	59	3
L / 2	65	1	62	95	1	1.5	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	3
M / 2	275	3	183	67	3	1.0	59	21	20	7	0	0	13	5
N / 3	259	2	190	73	3	1.1	60	23	2	1	0	0	7	3
O / 2	84	1	36	43	1	0.7	45	54	0	0	0	0	3	4
A - O	7,931	76	5,181	65	77	1.0	1,557	20	739	9	47	1	407	5
Z / 4	2,539	24	1,588	63	23	1.0	602	24	206	8	5	0	138	5
Subunits Total	10,470	100	6,769	65	100		2,159	21	945	9	52	0	545	5
Anadromous waters, lake islands, and riparian buffers	1,288		131	10			46	4	33	3	0	0	1,078	84
Total surface acreage	11,758		6,900	59			2,205	19	978		52	0	1,623	14

<sup>1</sup> Does not include the surfaces of documented anadromous fish waterbodies, adjacent no-harvest riparian buffers, or islands within Pauls and Laura lakes. Does include the surfaces of lakes and ponds not documented to support anadromous fish. Values rounded to the nearest whole number.

<sup>2</sup> Percent acreage of all available AJV03a contained within individual subunit. Values rounded to the nearest whole number. Available AJV03a is the total acreage excluding Laura and Pauls lakes and all other documented anadromous fish streams, the no-harvest riparian buffers, or islands within Laura and Pauls lakes. Available AJV03a = Subunits Total (10,471 acres).

<sup>3</sup> Percent specific landcover type acreage of total subunit acreage. Values rounded to the nearest whole number.

<sup>4</sup> Percent of all available AJV03a high volume acreage contained within individual subunit. Values rounded to the nearest whole number.

<sup>5</sup> Ratio of percent of total available high volume timber acreage in AJV03a contained within individual subunit to the percent of total available AJV03a acreage contained within individual subunit (unrounded Column 6 divided by unrounded Column 3). Values greater than 1.0 indicate a greater proportion of high volume timber; values less than 1.0 indicate a lesser proportion of high volume timber.

Table 2. AJV03a subunit ranking.

Subunit	Acres	% of AJV03a	High Volume Acres	% High Volume of AJV03a	Cumulative Total Acres	Cumulative % Total Acres	Cumulative High Volume Acres	Cumulative % High Volume Acres
E	1779	17	1363	20	1779	17	1363	20
G	570	5	423	6	2349	22	1786	26
A	460	4	250	4	2809	27	2036	30
K	1784	17	1030	15	4593	44	3066	45
J	1385	4	276	4	4978	48	3342	49
M	275	3	183	3	5253	50	3525	52
C	103	1	85	1	5356	51	3610	53
L	65	1	62	1	5421	52	3672	54
O	84	1	36	1	5505	53	3708	55
F	175	2	141	2	5680	54	3849	57
H	38	0.4	28	0.4	5718	55	3877	57
D	199	2	170	3	5917	57	4047	60
N	259	2	190	3	6176	59	4237	63
I	1188	11	549	8	7364	70	4786	71
B	567	5	395	6	7931	76	5181	77
Z	2539	24	1588	23	10470	100	6769	100

Habitat Protection Acquisition Project

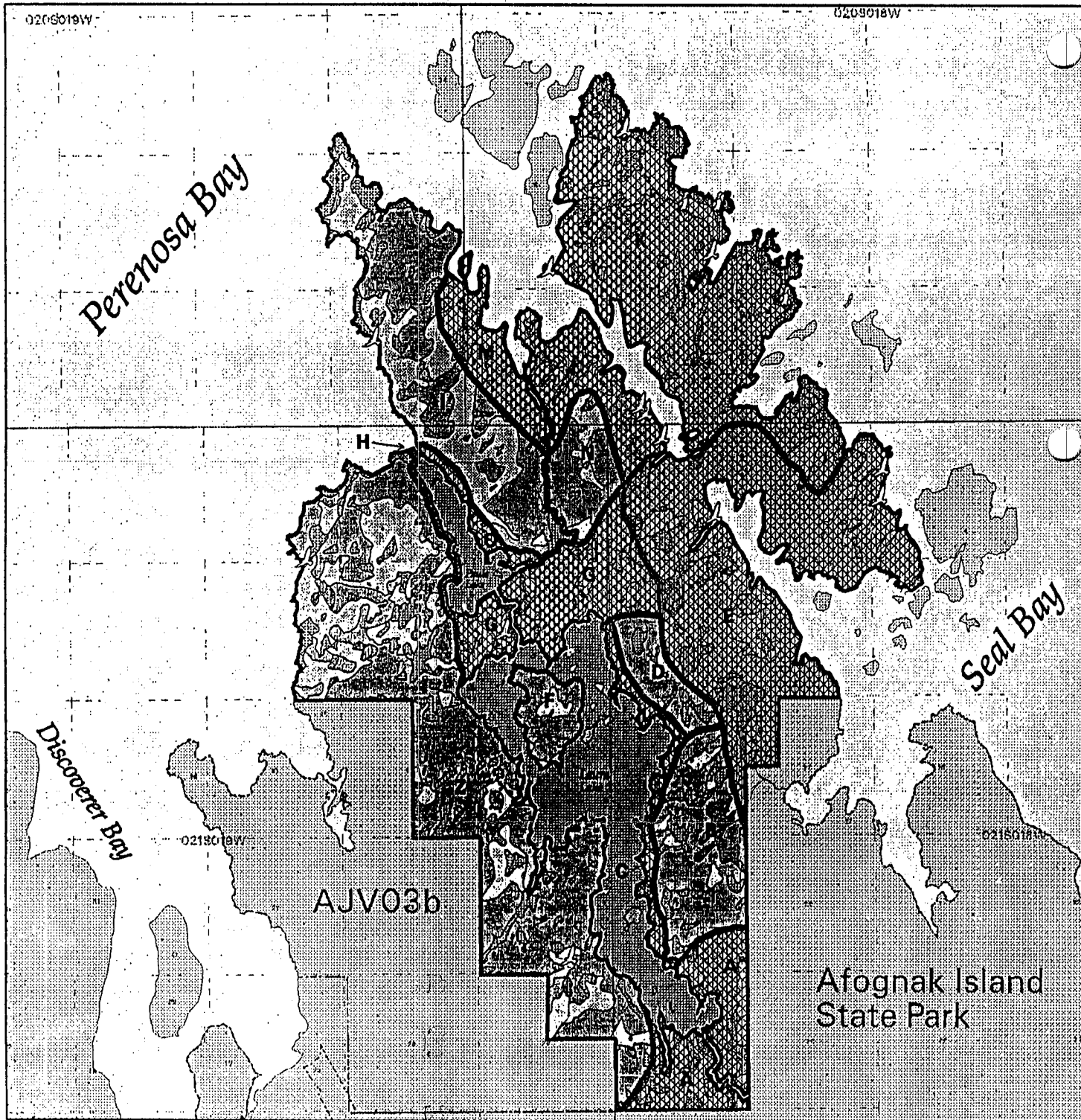
Parcel AJV03a: Preliminary Subunits

Afognak Island, Alaska











Scale 1:30,000

Two inches equals approximately one mile

Universal Transverse Mercator Projection, Zone 5



LEGEND

-  High Ranking Parcels
-  High Volume Area
-  Low Volume Area
-  Non-Commercial
-  Muskeg
-  Lakes and Ponds
-  Anadromous Streams
-  Streams
-  Eagle Nests within Parcel
-  Seabird Colonies within Parcel

Data Sources:

Shoreline, hydrology provided to Alaska Department of Natural Resources by Afognak Native Corporation, via Cascade Appraisal Services, Inc.

Vegetation/Timber Cruises data provided by Cascade Appraisal Services, Inc.

Anadromous streams/lake classification was determined by the Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 1990.

Bald Eagle nests and Seabird Colonies provided by US Fish & Wildlife Service, 1990; amended by Alaska Department of Fish & Game, 1997.

Acquisition Parcel subunits delineated by Mike Wiedmer, Alaska Department of Fish & Game, November 1997.



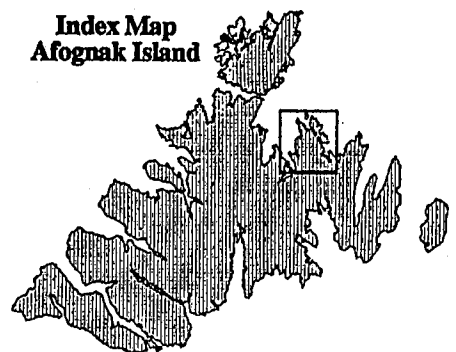
Produced by

Alaska Department of Natural Resources

Land Records Information Section

Date printed: December 16, 1997

Index Map  
Afognak Island



2259 ✓

Dear EVOS Trustees,

I support the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council's habitat protection program. Since the 1989 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, activists within this outstanding conservation program have listened to local citizen's concerns and used settlement monies wisely to protect lands all across Alaska's spill zone. Lands in Kachemak Bay State Park, Kenai Fjords National Park and Chugach National Forest are just a few of the places permanently protected from logging and other damaging land uses.

I support allocating 75 percent of the "Restoration Reserve" to protect fish and wildlife habitat through acquisition of both small and large parcels of land.

First Name LAURA Last Name Prescott  
Residence Address P.O. Box 90264  
City Anchorage State AK Zip 99509  
Email \_\_\_\_\_ Fax \_\_\_\_\_

The Restoration Office received 241 postcards identical to this one.

TO: EVOS Trustee Council

I strongly support continuing the Trustee Council's habitat protection efforts. In planning uses of the Restoration Reserve, I urge you to:

- \* Use at least 75 percent of the reserve for habitat protection, for both the large parcel and small parcel programs.

- \* Expand the definition of the spill impact zone to include the Copper River Delta and Bering River uplands. This area now faces timber and coal development that jeopardizes the Delta, an internationally significant refuge for migratory birds and a critical part of the ecosystem affected by the spill.

- \* Reserve funds for habitat should not be treated as a permanent endowment. Instead, the money should be managed for maximum flexibility, so the Trustees can make an especially large habitat acquisition if the opportunity arises.

Thank you.

Signature: Rosemary A. Maxcy

Name: Rosemary A. Maxcy

Address: 841 McCarthy Ct

El Segundo, CA 90245

Telephone: (310) 640-9291 Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**The Restoration Office received 228 similar  
form letters, email messages and other letters.**



# SIERRA CLUB



85 Second Street, Second Floor, San Francisco, CA 94105

April 20, 1998

## NINE YEARS AFTER THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL, PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND STILL NEEDS YOUR HELP

Sierra Club needs your help to make sure Exxon's restoration money will bring lasting environmental protection to the region damaged by the nation's worst oil spill. In 001, Exxon will make the last of its \$900 million in spill damage payments. The state and federal trustees in charge of spending that money have set aside \$140 million of it so restoration work can continue beyond the year 2002. The trustees are asking for public comments on how to use this "Restoration Reserve."

Unless the public demands otherwise, the trustees will use most of it on scientific research and monitoring, with relatively little set aside to buy and protect habitat. While research is an important part of spill restoration work, the single best way to make sure spill-damaged ecosystems have a chance to recover is to protect habitat from further harmful development.

Please take a few minutes to send comments to the Trustee Council. See the sample message below. If you're short on time, just sign the sample message and send it to one of the following addresses. (Your personal message is always more effective.)

Thank you!

The comment deadline is Thursday, April 30, 1998. If you miss the deadline, please write anyway, because the Trustee Council often considers *\*all\** public comment received up to the time they make a final decision.

By U.S. mail: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, Spill Trustee Council, 2000 Broadway, Suite 1000, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451  
Restoration Office,  
645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451  
By fax: 907-276-7178  
by e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us)

---

**Keri Hile**

**From:** "Maggie Eisenberger"  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Subject:** None  
**Date:** Friday, May 01, 1998 10:07AM

Dear EVOS Trustee Council:

This message is in response to your request for public comment on the Restoration Reserve.

I would like to make the following brief points concerning its use:

- 1) We should use at least 75% of the Restoration Reserve for habitat protection, specifically large and small parcels. This is the only way to guarantee natural, long-term recovery of the spill area and its ecosystems.
- 2) I also feel that the area of consideration should be extended to include the Copper River Delta and Bering River area for its critical habitat value that is unlike any other in the world, and that these monies also be used for conservation easements of Chugach Alaska Corps. land, currently slated for clearcutting.

Sincerely,  
Maggie Eisenberger

Maggie Eisenberger  
Chesterfield Day School  
1100 White Road, Chesterfield MO 63017  
Phone: 314-469-6622 FAX: 314-469-7889

**The Restoration Office received 167 similar messages.**

2067

**Keri Hile**

---

**From:** 'dlacey@mosquitonet.com'  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Subject:** Oil Spill Restoration  
**Date:** Tuesday, March 31, 1998 8:20AM

Dear Trustees!

I have three comments/concerns to give you.

- 1) Please see that at least 75% of the Restoration Reserve be used for habitat protection, specifically large and small parcels. This is the only way to guarantee natural, long-term recovery of the spill area and its ecosystems.
- 2) Thanks to you, the Trustee Council, for your excellent work acquiring important habitat lands throughout the oil spill region such as areas like Kachemak Bay State Park or Kenai Fjords National Park.
- 3) Please continue your tradition of welcoming and responding to public comment through meetings, newsletters, and other effective means of involving the public. Decisions on uses of the Restoration Reserve must be accountable to the public.

Thank you very much.

In service,  
Dave Lacey  
PO Box 81765  
Fairbanks, AK 99708-1765

**The Restoration Office received 113 similar messages.**

**Keri Hile**

**From:** Jones Anna Bowditch  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Subject:** Public Comment on the Restoration Reserve  
**Date:** Friday, April 24, 1998 2:18PM

Original Subject:  
Public Comment on the Restoration Reserve

To: Trustee Council:

Re: Public Comment on the Restoration Reserve:

1) USE: We should use at least 75% of the Restoration Reserve for habitat protection, specifically large and small parcels. This is the only way to guarantee natural, long-term recovery of the spill area and its ecosystems.

I strongly recommend that the area of consideration be extended to include the Copper River Delta and Bering River Area for its critical habitat value.

2) GOVERNANCE: Continue with current arrangement.

3) PUBLIC ADVICE: Public comment is vital to the decision making process. Continue with current arrangement.

4) TERM: Habitat reserve funds should not have a fixed or permanent term. They should be managed with maximum flexibility, so that the principal in the reserve fund can be used to complete especially large habitat protection deals.

Thank You for your excellent work acquiring important habitat lands throughout the oil spill region, including Kachemak Bay State Park, Kenai

Fjords National Park, and Afognak Island, and please continue your tradition of welcoming and responding to public comment.

Anna B. Jones  
349 W. Harvard Avenue  
Anchorage, AK 99501

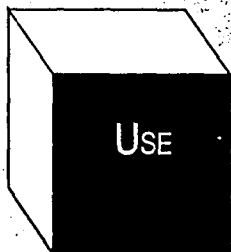
**The Restoration Office received 33 similar messages.**



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

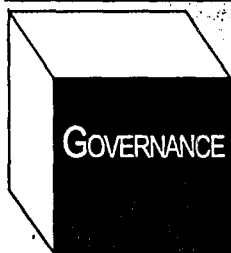
# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



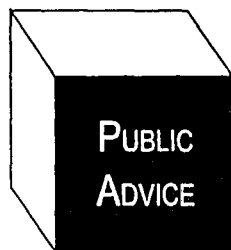
Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS: Large Parcel Habitat Protection should be the primary, if not the only, use of the Restoration Reserve. This is the only thing we can be certain of that will help all injured species. Loss of habitat is what threatens most species on this planet. Alaska has just recently started seeing large scale development so the opportunity remains to protect entire ecosystems. Unfortunately valuable wildlife habitat such as Afognak Island and Prince William Sound contain marketable timber supplies and when these are clear-cut the ecosystem is inevitably damaged.



Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: In general I believe the present Trustee Council should continue to make policy and funding decisions.



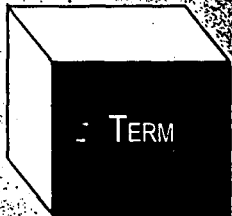
Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: I do not know enough about this process to state a definite opinion but from what I do know it would appear to have a PAG that is smaller in size to reduce costs. However I do firmly believe that public input should be welcomed and responded to.

# RECEIVED

MAR 17 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



COMMENTS: *Since I believe large Parcel Habitat Protection should be how the Reserve funds are spent, I feel that a 10 year term would be best due to all pressing needs to protect habitat before it is developed.*

Key Questions: How should Reserve funds be managed and invested? Permanently? 10-year term? 20-year term?

#### INSTRUCTIONS

- 1) Clip this page;
- 2) fold along the center line;
- 3) tape it shut;
- 4) attach a stamp;
- 5) drop in the mail.

You can send your comments via fax: 907-276-7178; or via e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us); or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

#### OPTIONAL

Name Mitchell B. Cline

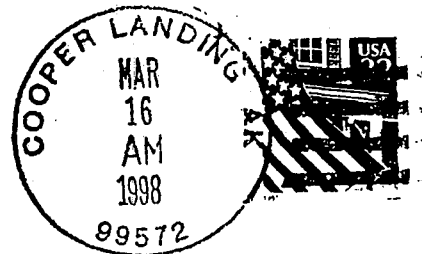
Address P.O. Box 727

City Cooper Landing State AK

Would you like to receive the Trustee Council newsletter? ☒

YES

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



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

2002 ✓

KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH MAYORS CONFERENCE

RESOLUTION 97-15

A RESOLUTION URGING THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
TO ESTABLISH AN ECOSYSTEM RESEARCH FOUNDATION  
WITH THE RESTORATION RESERVE

WHEREAS, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council has been setting aside \$12 million per year into a Restoration Reserve fund; and

WHEREAS, this fund is projected to have approximately \$150 million by the year 2002; and

WHEREAS, the support for establishing this fund was heavily represented by people who supported continued long-term research into the impact on ecosystems in and adjacent to the spill area; and

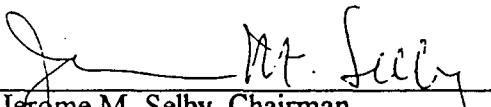
WHEREAS, there is a growing need for research on the ecosystems in and adjacent to the spill area to better understand these systems and the marine mammals, fish, sea birds and other inhabitants of these ecosystems; and

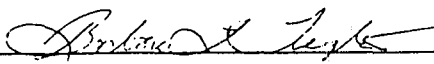
WHEREAS, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council is seeking public input for recommendations concerning the use of the Restoration Reserve; and

WHEREAS, much of the spill area and adjacent area is in Southwest Alaska and the Kodiak Island Borough; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Kodiak Island Mayors Conference that the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council is urged to establish a non-profit ecosystem research foundation with an Alaskan board of directors to review proposals and award grants for ecosystem research using the annual interest earnings after inflation proofing of the fund.

PASSED AND APPROVED on this 9th day of December, 1997.

  
Jerome M. Selby, Chairman  
Kodiak Island Mayors Conference

Attest: 

Date: December 10, 1997

RECEIVED  
MAR 16 1998  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

## USE

Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

### COMMENTS:

SMALL PARCEL HABITAT PROTECTION IS IMPORTANT AND ACQUISITIONS MUST CONTINUE.

PUBLIC EDUCATION CENTERS & STEWARDSHIP AS WELL AS RESEARCH AND MONITORING. MUST CONTINUE.

## GOVERNANCE

Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

### COMMENTS:

THE PRESENT GROUP TRUSTEE COUNCIL IS OK BUT MEMBERS NEED TO BE CHANGED OUT AFTER 3 YEARS. NEW MEMBERS AT A RATE OF 2 PER YEAR. BROUGHT IN.

## PUBLIC ADVICE

Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

### COMMENTS:

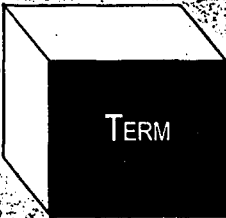
THE PAG SHOULD CONTINUE w/ PUBLIC INPUT MEETINGS.

RECEIVED

MAR 17 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL





COMMENTS:

*Permanently*

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- 1) Clip this page;
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- 5) drop in the mail.

You can send your comments  
via fax: 907-276-7178; or via  
e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us);  
or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

**OPTIONAL**

Name

*Vin Barker*

Address

*530 ATLEIGH DR.*

City

*WASILLA*

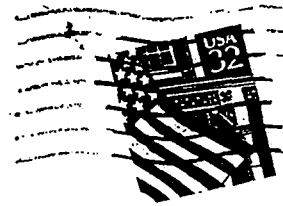
State

*AK 99654*

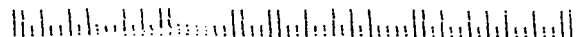
Would you like to receive the Trustee Council newsletter?



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



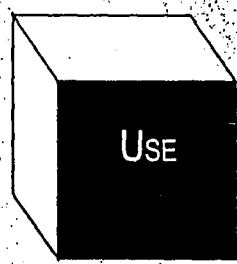
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
Restoration Office  
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Anchorage, AK 99501-3451





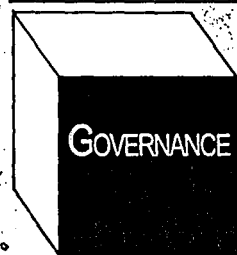
# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



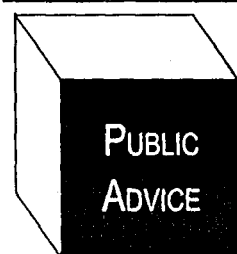
**Key Questions:** Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS: STOP ACQUIRING LAND AND GASSEMENTS.  
SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE RESEARCH AND MONITORING.  
MAXIMIZE PUTTING MONEY IN RESERVE - REDUCE THE PAYROLL SIGNIFICANTLY. STOP BEACH CLEANUP ACTIVITIES. BEGIN PURCHASING LIMITED ENTRY COMMERCIAL FISHING PERMITS IN PACEC WIDEWATER SOUND. FIRST - BUY ALL SABLEFISH / BLACK COD PERMITS, THIS WILL HELP THE ORCAS. SECOND - BUY THE HAZZLERIES AND SHUT THEM DOWN



**Key Questions:** Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: LEAVE AS IS, BUT QUIT BUYING NATIVE CORPORATION LANDS.



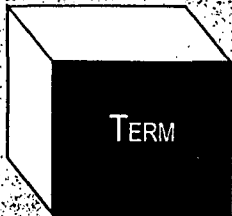
**Key Questions:** Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: QUIT SPENDING \$ ON PAG. TWENTY FIVE PUBLIC MTGS IN DIFFERENT TOWNS IS OVERKILL - SPEND THE MONEY WISELY - NOT ON SALARIES, PLANE TICKETS, ETC.

RECEIVED

MAR 17 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

### COMMENTS:

SLOW DOWN THE EXPENDITURES  
NOW. SAVE AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE - NOW!  
INVEST WISELY AND USE THE EARNINGS.  
YOU SHOULD EASILY BE ABLE TO SAVE  
\$200 million - THIS SHOULD YIELD AT  
LEAST \$15-20 million PER YEAR TO BUY OUT  
ALL OF THE PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND COMMERCIAL  
FISHERIES OVER TIME AND REDUCE THE  
COMPETITION BETWEEN COMMERCIAL FISHING AND  
NATURE.

### INSTRUCTIONS

- 1) Clip this page;
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- 3) tape it shut;
- 4) attach a stamp;
- 5) drop in the mail.

You can send your comments  
via fax: 907-276-7178; or via  
e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us);  
or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

### OPTIONAL

Name

Mike BARKER

Address

6101 ALPINE WOODS DR.

City

ANCHORAGE

State

AK 99516

Would you like to receive the Trustee Council newsletter?



BUT QUIT PAINTING  
SO OFTEN

YES

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



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

Dear Trustee Council,

2005 ✓

This is my comments on how the Restoration Reserve should be spent. I firmly believe that Large Parcel Habitat Protection should be the way that the monies are used. This will ensure that at least the habitat exists when all the toxins are finally washed away.

The Reserve should be spent over a 10 year term so that threatened habitat, such as Afognak and Kodiak Island can be protected immediately. With as little money as possible being used for administrative purposes.

RECEIVED

MAR 17 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Sincerely,

Hope Cline

Hope Cline

General Delivery

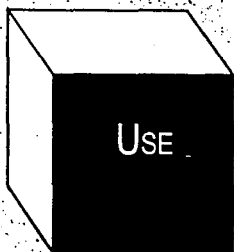
Girdwood, AK. 99587



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



USE

Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

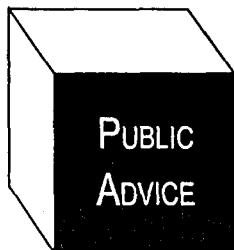
COMMENTS: Should concentrate on small parcel habitat protection, research and monitoring, and stewardship. The focus should be on maintaining clean habitats and improving habitats where possible so that the plants, ~~and~~ fish, birds, and animals can replenish themselves. Some research and monitoring should be allowed so that changes in environments or populations can be noted right away.



GOVERNANCE

Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: Trustee Council should continue as is. Although I would like to see community representatives, I believe their role should be in the PAB so that the Council does not degenerate into a political battle between members looking to aid their own specific communities. The PAB should work closely with the Council — through teleconferencing, e-mail, etc.   
 \*except that a member of the scientific community should be added.



PUBLIC ADVICE

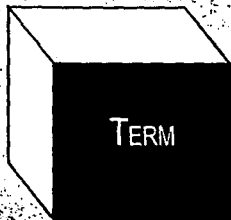
Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: PAB should be continued, members should stay in contact more than 4x per year by teleconference and email to keep costs down. I don't know what groups the PAB is made up of, so don't know if it should be changed. I do think a formal advisory group is useful.

# RECEIVED

MAR 19 1998

 EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



COMMENTS: DEFINITELY should be a  
PERMANENT endowment

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

### INSTRUCTIONS

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- 4) attach a stamp;
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You can send your comments  
via fax: 907-276-7178; or via  
e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us);  
or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

### OPTIONAL

Name KENDRA JAMFON

Address Box 2514

City CORDOVA State AK 99574

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YES

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



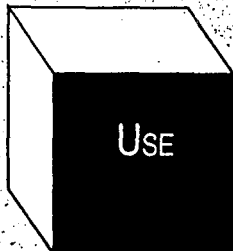
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645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



COMMENTS: *Research + Monitoring, Community Based  
Restoration Projects, Public Education +  
Outreach.*  
*NO Habitat Acquisition*

Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

RECEIVED

MAR 19 1998

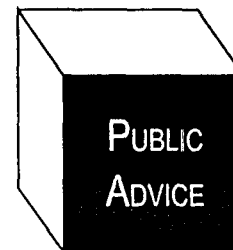
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



COMMENTS:

*Yes*

Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

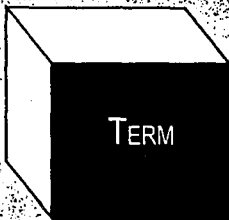


COMMENTS:

*Yes*

Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?





COMMENTS:

*Perpetual or at least 20 year term.*

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

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e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us);  
or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

OPTIONAL

Name

*GEORGE F. STAW*

Address

*502 Pine Ave*

City

*Ketchikan*

State

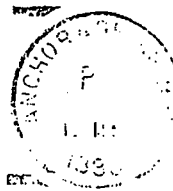
*Alaska*

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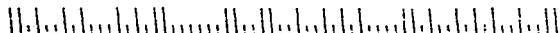


YES

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



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





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MAR 19 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCILEVOS Trustee Council  
fax: 907-276-7178

Re: Restoration Reserve

Use: I suggest a combination of primarily habitat protection and research and monitoring. Within habitat protection, managers could choose to acquire large or small parcels as opportunities arise and funding permits. Perhaps a discretionary fund could be set aside for other project proposals such as community-based restoration projects and outreach programs. In my opinion, habitat protection is still the most effective use of this money. It is the most enduring and less likely to be funded through other means. Community based projects, outreach, and stewardship are more readily funded through either profit-making ventures or existing educational and governmental infrastructure. I think perpetual conservation easements are an excellent alternative to fee simple acquisition in many cases where the landowner (i.e. Native corporations) would be happy to retain ownership and maintain current use (often undeveloped land for hunting and limited recreational purposes). Conservation easements would preserve the land in its relatively natural condition and prevent potential overdevelopment that threatens wildlife habitat at less cost than fee acquisition.

Governance: I am pleased with the performance of the present Trustee Council and recommend that it continue to make policy and funding decisions. I see no need for the added bureaucracy of creating separate boards for overseeing different uses of the reserve funds. One council will have a better overview of the entire situation and be better qualified to evaluate opportunities against the "big picture."

The Public Advisory Group allows for representation of a broad field of interest and I hope it would be continued (4 meetings a year seems like a lot; maybe one or two would be sufficient.) I think the group is more effective than only relying on public input without a formal group. The representatives, most likely better informed on the issues and opportunities than the general public, can provide expert advice and the public can still participate at meetings in addition to talking to the representatives.

Term: I favor a perpetual inflation-proofed endowment similar to the Permanent Fund. There will always be critical lands to protect and what will be important in the future may not be obvious today. We might as well protect significant parcels fewer per year over the longer term instead of protecting what seems most important in just the short term. Similarly, research needs will certainly change over time. Better to find additional funding for projects and be able to fund more than to spend all the money on a few projects and not have funds in the future. Grantors of all types like collaborative projects, so let's stretch our dollars and cooperate to bring projects to successful conclusion over the long term.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment.  
Mary Griswold P.O. Box 1417 Homer, AK 99603

2009 ✓ March 20, 1998

Trustees, Restoration Office  
645 G St., Suite 401  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
Dear Trustees:

I urge you to spend your "Restoration Reserve" money on habitat protection through ongoing land acquisition. Please continue your fine tradition of land purchasing, because, in that way, wildlife and vegetation are given a chance to survive. No amount of research can equal the direct approach of buying land. The survival of wildlife can be assured by land protection that comes with land purchase. Research is useful, but should not take centerstage. Let's nurture wildlife directly by buying the land they need for their habitat. Thank you.

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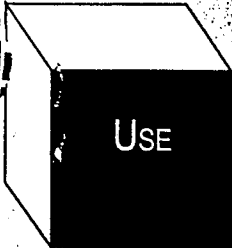
Sincerely yours,  
M. Ruth Hiswander  
622 Barkera  
Davis, Ca. 95616



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

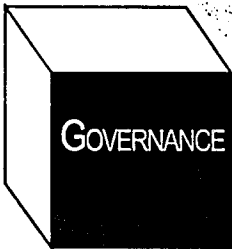
COMMENTS:

*pm parcel for ea*

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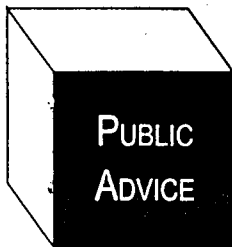
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS:

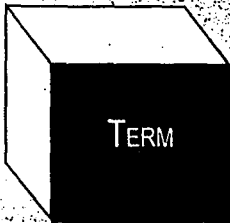
*a new & combined  
with key people  
& research*



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS:

*modify the PAG  
combine & scale  
down on  
#1s*



COMMENTS:

10 yrs as the  
environment changes const  
according to mother  
nature! (people vs people)

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

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Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
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### OPTIONAL

Name

CAROLEEN H. Watersfield

Address

1612 So Chugach #A3

City

Prater, AK

State

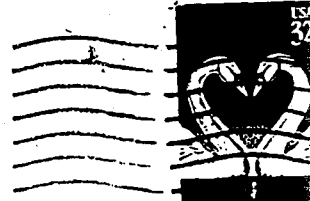
#99645-67

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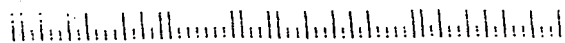


YES

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



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



2011  
3/19/98

To whom it may concern,

I would like to strongly urge that the Exon-Valdez Restoration Reserve spend a significant portion of the restoration Reserve on habitat protection through ongoing land acquisition. Thank you for listening to my comment.

Thanks,

Dan Dumont

256 5th Ave

SF, CA 94118

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MAR 23 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



Mr. Dan Dumont  
256 5th Ave.  
San Francisco, CA 94118-2303

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MAR 23 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

2012 ✓

Marilyn Scarborough  
17001 Aris Ct  
Anchorage AK 99516

Dear Trustees,

I really appreciate the land purchases you have made to preserve habitat for animals, birds, and fish in Prince William Sound, Kenai Fjords, Kachemak Bay and Afognak Island. I think land acquisition and protection is the best use of these monies.

I spend 50-75 days a year sea kayaking in the areas affected by the "spill". I have seen many species adversely affected; their numbers greatly diminished after the spill. Murrelets and Harlequin ducks who nest in old growth forests were hardly seen for a few years. Murrelets seem to be rebounding as I see more of them now. Sea otters, seals and orcas died in large numbers. There are many fewer sea otters today. Runs of salmon and herring are way down. Let's use these \$'s to preserve habitat for the species impacted by the spill.

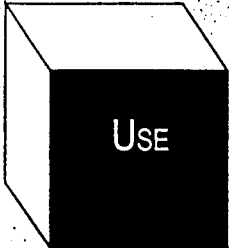
Please spend most of these \$'s on land acquisition and protect the habitat of the animals, birds and fish; especially in Prince William Sound - the area most affected by the oil.

Thank you  
Marilyn Scarborough



# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



USE

Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS: Research and especially monitoring should be continued — not so much to measure spill effects, but to build basic information about habitat requirements of various species.

The idea of an endowment fund to finance small parcels of critical habitat, is excellent. Nature Conservancy, which has vast experience and public support, would be best manager of such a fund. Public education, especially for elementary school children, is very worthwhile (like Discovery Foundation in Juneau).



GOVERNANCE

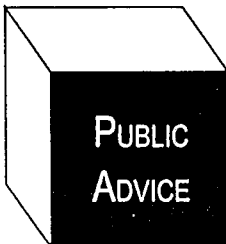
Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: Current Council should be continued, and is doing a good job.

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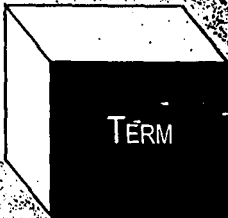
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



PUBLIC  
ADVICE

Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: PAG should continue in its present form — doing good job.



Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

COMMENTS: I favor perpetual endowment —  
it would allow long-range planning with  
certainty of adequate funding — especially  
important for research and monitoring —  
Year-term limits would create pressures  
to approve projects (use it or lose it) which  
might not be justifiable as ~~current~~ environmental  
conditions change and new knowledge becomes  
available.

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

#### OPTIONAL

Name TED MERRELL  
Address 3240 FRITZ COVE  
City JUNEAU State AK 99801

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Anchorage, AK 99501-3451



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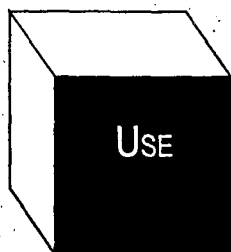




Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS: *Three key uses (others worthy, if money allow priorities or combinations)*

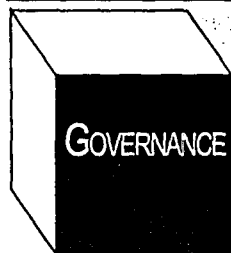
- 1) Research + Monitoring
- 2) Community-Based Restoration; Public Education

*I see both uses under (2) as of equal importance*

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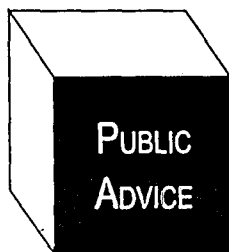
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TRUSTEE COUNCIL



Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

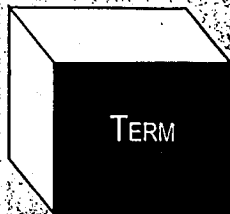
COMMENTS: *I'm weak on this knowledge, but suggest careful evaluation based on The Trustee Council's record of decision-making. If need be this could be done, hopefully at reasonable cost, by a separate, Temporary evaluator(s) who is a non-involved, independent entity. Avoid snowballing ~~to~~ organization and undue layout for administrative expenses.*



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS:

*Again, living away from the action, I'm not qualified to suggest particulars. In general "public outreach" is highly desirable, provided it does gobble up the uses monies. Public sentiment is not always on the mark, but the public needs to be a part, to counter research or administrative "empire-building"*



Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

COMMENTS: *Not less than a one-hundred  
year period; anything much less is likely  
to not catch the longterm and "big picture"  
better to think and study longterm than to take  
the usual short-sighted approach. We might have  
review mechanisms, of course. The Alaska Permanent  
Fund for investments of oil revenues may provide  
a partial model for the investments.*

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
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#### OPTIONAL

Name Charles V. Lucier

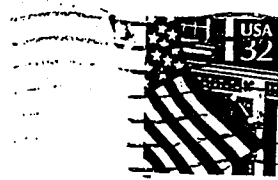
Address 862 G ST.

City Springfield State OR 97477

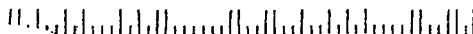
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YES

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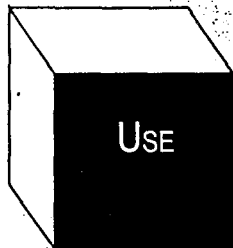
2015 ✓ ✓



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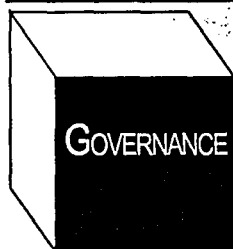
# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

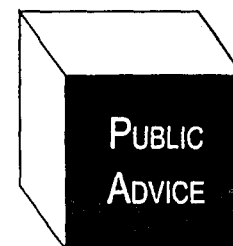
COMMENTS: Before any more large parcels are purchased, I would like to see some research done to determine if species impacted by the oil spill are recovering faster on public land vs. private lands. In other words, are those large land purchases mitigating damage done by the oil spill. This is, my understanding, as to what EVOSTC is supposed to do.



Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: If they continue to make large parcel purchases their primary & most expensive goal. NO!

If they fund & prioritize research & do oil spill mitigation, yes.



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

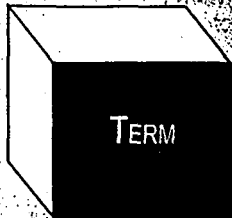
COMMENTS:

0

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



COMMENTS:

yes 20 yrs

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

### OPTIONAL

Name William S. Haag

Address Bx 2964

City Kodiak State AK

99615

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YES

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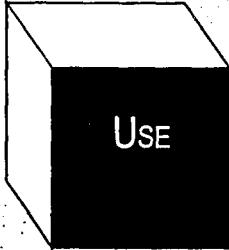
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



## COMMENTS:

Don't Use but save for the  
"Next Oil Spill". Eventually  
this will happen again

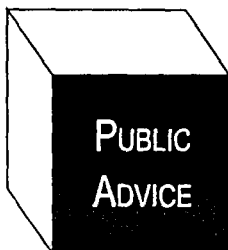
Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?



## COMMENTS:

Trustee Council Agencies are  
the greatest beneficiary  
of money

Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?



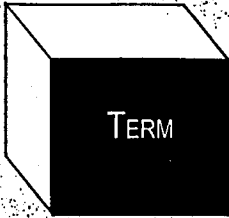
## COMMENTS:

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TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?



COMMENTS:

*Permanently*

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
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Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

OPTIONAL

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

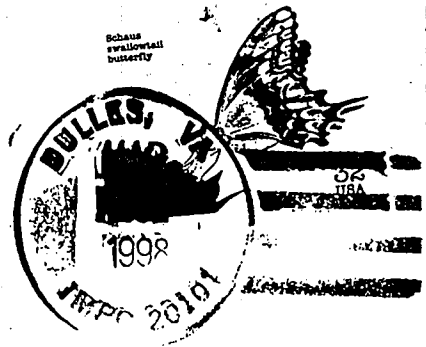
City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

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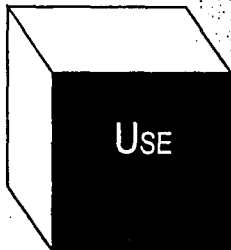




Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

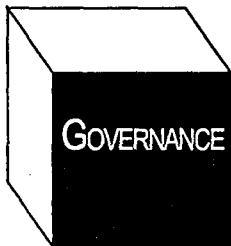


Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS:

Remaining funds from the Settlement should be saved for future emergency clean ups in the AK marine environment. A large earthquake, for example, could make the Valdez spill damage seem small compared to what could occur.

NO MORE USE OF FUNDS TO BUY private LAND!



Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

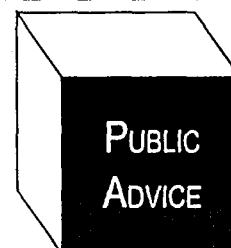
COMMENTS:

DISBAND THE COUNCIL.

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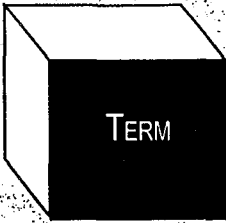
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS:

DISBAND THE PAG.



COMMENTS:

*Invest permanently for future  
clean ups.*

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
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OPTIONAL

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

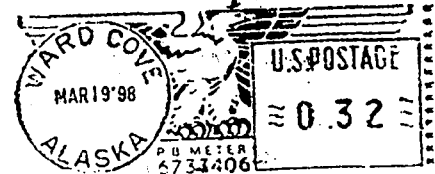
State \_\_\_\_\_

Would you like to receive the Trustee Council newsletter? ☐

☒ **NO, DISBAND THE COUNCIL**

YES

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



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





2018 ✓

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MAR 27 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

"The mission of the Council is to ensure the safe operation of the oil terminals, tankers, and facilities in Cook Inlet so that environmental impacts associated with the oil industry are minimized."

March 25, 1998

Sandra Schubert  
Project Coordinator  
EVOS Trustee Council  
645 G. St, Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

Dear Sandra:

Attached is a written copy of the testimony I provided at the EVOS Restoration Reserve Fund public meeting on 3/24/98 in Kenai. Once again, I compliment you and Stan on a job well done.

My testimony summarized points outlined in a 12/13/97 letter sent to Molly McCammon by Al Hastings, President of the Cook Inlet Regional Citizens Advisory Council. A copy of that letter is attached for inclusion in the formal record of public comments received regarding the administration of the EVOS Restoration Reserve Fund.

It is interesting to note that the "building blocks" outlined in the Special Edition of the Restoration Update parallel many of the topic areas identified at the 1998 EVOS Restoration Workshop. Noticeable by its absence was the importance of considering sociocultural impacts. One can't help but wonder.

Sincerely,

Bryan Mac Lean, Ph.D.  
Executive Director

Enc/as



2018 ✓  
"The mission of the Council is to ensure the safe operation of the oil terminals, tankers, and facilities in Cook Inlet so that environmental impacts associated with the oil industry are minimized."

13 December 1997

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

Dear Ms. McCammon,

We at the Cook Inlet Regional Citizens Advisory Council are responding to a request to submit comments on the Restoration Reserve printed in the October/November 1997 issue of the Restoration Update Newsletter. The Cook Inlet Regional Citizens Advisory Council (RCAC) is a citizen's oversight council for oil industry operations in the Cook Inlet region, and was established according to Section 5002 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA '90). Our mandate includes conducting environmental monitoring within Cook Inlet to assess impacts of oil industry operations.

We recently co-organized the Cook Inlet Symposium in Anchorage with the Environmental Protection Agency, the U.S. Geological Survey, and the Alaska Oil and Gas Association. The goal of this symposium was to bring together researchers and resource managers as a first step towards understanding where data gaps exist. We recognized that, although there are many research projects currently being conducted in Cook Inlet, there was a general lack of integration at the ecosystem level and few background physical and chemical data available to assist in interpretations.

We support the Trustees Chief Scientist's recommendation to fund a "permanent, adaptive, interdisciplinary monitoring and research program to track and predict ecological change and provide data and a mechanism for long-term conservation and management." A permanent endowment would ensure that monies would be available for data collection over the long-term, making it possible to assess temporal changes over decades. This slower spending of money would require keen evaluation of studies to select the most applicable and necessary studies.

The ten-year plan shows that habitat protection expenditures will total 42% of the settlement budget. For the Restoration Reserve budget, we are recommending that the money be dedicated to research and monitoring. However, if future studies identify areas that are integral to a healthy ecosystem, an option should be available to insure that they remain pristine or undeveloped through purchase by the Restoration Reserve.

The EVOS Trustees and core scientific reviewers have worked hard to define their process for evaluating studies. The more recent, large, integrated studies (e.g. the SEA, NVP, and APEX studies) have resulted in a better understanding of links and interactions between food web components and the interactions of biological components to the physical and chemical environment in Prince William Sound. An emphasis should be placed on these types of studies in the northern Gulf of Alaska, encompassing the entire spill area, including the Kenai Peninsula,

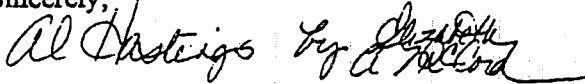
Cook Inlet, Shelikof Straits, and Kodiak Island. However, there may be instances where knowledge of areas outside of this general area will facilitate our understanding of ecosystem processes within the spill area. These potential studies should not be eliminated from consideration.

A scientific advisory council or panel should be established to evaluate research and monitoring projects. This advisory group should include not only the Trustee agencies, but additional state and federal agencies and university researchers as well. These scientific advisors can evaluate the value of studies on a technical basis and can provide peer review. We feel that citizen input should also be emphasized in this advisory panel by establishing seats for public members. Local citizens often observe environmental changes first, because they have historical and detailed knowledge of specific regions.

The Cook Inlet RCAC strongly recommends that emphasis be placed on integrating existing data and establishing a "data depository" with access available to everyone. We believe that this can best be done through coordination with efforts that are currently underway for "sub-areas" of the entire spill area, such as the planned Kachemak Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve and the Cook Inlet Basin Coalition.

I appreciate the opportunity to comment on this important decision before the Trustee Council. If you have questions about the groups mentioned above or our studies in Cook Inlet, I encourage you to call our Scientific Research Coordinator at (907) 283-7222.

Sincerely,

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

Al Hastings  
President, Cook Inlet RCAC



*"The mission of the Council is to ensure the safe operation of the oil terminals, tankers, and facilities in Cook Inlet so that environmental impacts associated with the oil industry are minimized."*

**Testimony of Bryan Mac Lean  
Public Meeting  
EVOS Restoration Reserve Fund  
Kenai  
3/24/98**

Good evening and thank-you for this opportunity to comment.

I am Dr. Mac Lean, Executive Director of the Cook Inlet Regional Citizens Advisory Council.

The Cook Inlet RCAC is a citizens oversight organization established by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. Our mission is to ensure the safe operations of oil tankers and oil facilities within Cook Inlet and the Kodiak Island area. This mandate includes conducting environmental monitoring.

We support a permanent, adaptive, interdisciplinary monitoring and research program with a focus on tracking and predicting ecological change. Such an orientation would provide data and a mechanism for long term conservation and management. This type of permanent endowment strategy would ensure that monies are available for the type of long term data collection required to assess temporal changes over decades. Development of background physical and chemical data are key elements to this approach that must not be overlooked or minimized.

A natural outcome of such a process would be the establishment of a data repository with access available to everyone. This could easily be accomplished through coordination with current efforts in subareas of the spill such as the planned Kachemak Bay Research Reserve and the Cook Inlet Basin Coalition.

We encourage a research and management regime that emphasizes an integrated ecological approach that encompasses the entire spill area, including the Kenai Peninsula, Cook Inlet, Shelikof Strait, and Kodiak Island. Crucial to this approach is recognition of the existence of social impacts and addressing this issue through a comprehensive research regime. Special emphasis should be placed on those communities dependent upon culturally-based subsistence economies. In other words, formal recognition of humans as injured natural resources in need of restoration.

We also support the establishment of a scientific advisory council to review, select, and evaluate research and monitoring projects. Such a body could be based on current Trustee agencies and expanded to include additional representatives from state and federal agencies, academia, and impacted communities.

The importance of community representatives can not be stressed too strongly. Their local knowledge and ability to assess environmental/social changes are vital to "good science".

Finally, we have strong reservations regarding the expenditure of restoration reserve funds on habitat protection through fee acquisition.



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

Name Brian MacLean (will send written statement)  
Location CIRAC Kenai 3/24/98

USE (RAC's Mandate includes environ. monitoring)

Permanent, adaptive, inter-disciplinary  
long-term monitoring & research program.  
Focus-track & predict ecological change

+ Establish data repository & access available to  
everyone.

Research & mgt. regime — spill-area wide.

### GOVERNANCE

Must recognize social impacts. Emphasize  
subsistence communities — recognize humans  
as injured natural resources

Scientific advisory council to select &  
monitor projects. ~~CA should~~ <sup>body</sup>  
should include ~~academia~~ impacted communities <sup>as well as govt. agencies</sup>

### PUBLIC USE

### ADVICE

no more habitat acquisitions

### TERM

Permanent endowment

INCLUDE WITH WRITTEN COMMENTS ON RESTORATION.  
THE FOLLOWING WAS MAILED AND FAXED TO YOUR  
OFFICE IN MARCH. THANK-YOU

2022 ✓

April 28, 1998

Dear Exxon Oil Spill Trustee Council,

#### LONG TERM RESTORATION

Long term restoration is the goal of Restoration Reserve funds. Since the fund will be worth \$150. million by 2002 the Trustee Council is in the extraordinary position of being able to protect subsistence, recreation, tourism, and commercial fishing within the spill-region.

Trustees did a good job and their Council's structure must be retained to preserve the continuity vital to long term major projects like restoring Alaska after the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill.

Most certainly Restoration Funds must be used to protect wilderness habitat upon which Alaskan's precious renewable resources and Kenai Peninsula's top industries depend. Tourism and fishing are the major job providers for Peninsula residents, according to Alaska Labor Dept.

#### SABOTAGE

However a major effort is a-foot by special-interest group industrialists in league with multi-national corporations to strip Alaska of her resources and Alaskans of their livelihoods. Oil and Logging barons have money enough to buy political-aid from Congressmen, state politicians, and borough mayors while offering meager local employment and draining Alaska's wealth. Poverty, pollution, and eco-destruction is left in their wake. Witness the Exxon- Valdez Oil Spill.

Alaska's US Senator Frank Murkowski, a prime supporter of out-of-state loggers and oilers, seeks to block the Council's ability to buy and preserve land with Restoration Funds. Habitat protection threatens the interests of his multi-national corporation constituents and their ability to bleed our state for personal gain.

The Kenai Peninsula, once Alaska's Tourism Jewel, is a case in point. Coast lines coated with crude Exxon are just now regaining their ability to produce subsistence food for Native Alaskans culturally dependent on pristine habitat. While salmon stocks remain in trouble the state is pushing massive oil-drilling against residents' wills and is spite of ecosystems struggling to regain health.

#### ACQUISITION IS THE KEY TO PRESERVATION

Only the Council has the money and power to parry this assault on Alaska by acquiring and protecting wilderness. Some areas within the spill region never received aid to cope with their injuries and are now under further attack.

An example is the head of Kachemak Bay (an important breeding ground for marine life and terrestrial animals) known as the only major moose calving ground on the Kenai Peninsula. The surrounding roadless old-growth forest stretches to Soldotna and shades vital salmon streams feeding Kachemak Bay and Cook Inlet.

Here is the home of commercial hatchery salmon and endangered wild-fish stocks, halibut, flounder, clams, and shell-fish. Yet nothing was done when Exxon's oil-sheen hit.

No samples were taken when Kachemak Bay clams at the mouth of Fox Creek surfaced en-mass killed by a black tar they retained in their shells. No samples were taken of the foul green gunk laced with dead sea-life that continues to wash ashore.

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MAY 08 1998

EXXON VALDEZ  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

BOX 168  
BUCKLE POINT, AK  
99556

Government subsidized cattle grazing, Bradley Dam construction, the Exxon spill, wildlife poaching, and long term squatting have depleted the head of Kachemak Bay perhaps to the point of no return. Its time to STOP.

#### SAVE THE ECONOMY

Virtually unregulated logging is gobbling trees protecting salmon streams crucial to Kenai Peninsula sports and commercial fishing. Wildlife whose salmon and shellfish diets were impoverished by the Spill are dying or being shot as their forest home turns to square miles of mud and stumps.

According to DNR's Deep Creek Management Plan (not being followed) and Alaska's Fisheries Atlas (1978) four important spawning streams exist in this area. They are Deep Creek, Stariski Creek, Fox Creek, and Anchor River all now subjected to logging sedimentation while no government water-samples are taken and the Forest Practice Act goes unenforced.

There could be no better use of Restoration Reserve funds than to save this orphan-area of the Exxon Spill by acquiring habitat in this marine and forest ecosystem vital to Kachemak Bay and Cook Inlet communities. Local economies will be preserved-- subsistence, fishing, recreation, and tourism protected.

Spin-off from habitat acquisition in the Deep Creek Management Area will be the reward of saving fantastic Kenai Peninsula Brown Bears from the brink of extinction. K.P. Brown Bear meet all criteria for listing as a threatened species, says a US Forest Service report by Lowell Suring.

As Oregon-Washington loggers cut Kenai Peninsula forests for quick sale to Japan Ak. Fish and Game says Brown Bears are being shot in record numbers.

"The Forest Practice Act goes unenforced and DNR's Use It Or Lose It timber policy is causing habitat destruction and salmon stream silting. Logging is leading to salmon loss, bear decline, moose-habitat destruction, and salmon stream silting says AK. Fish and Game in a '95 report.

Kenai Peninsula Brown Bear habitat is being destroyed, says Suring. The bears are over-hunted, he says.

"Data on K.P. Brown Bear's survival requirements is lacking. They're probably an isolated population with no ability to escape," Suring says.

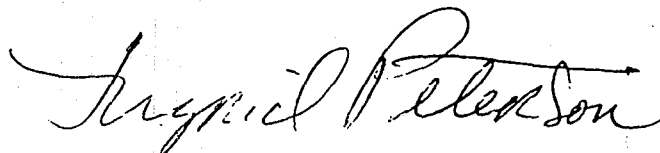
Sincerely,

Ingrid Peterson

Location Fox Creek Canyon Ridge head of Kachemak Bay,

Box 168 Anchor Point 99556

Phone 252-5399 Kenai 566-8406 Anchorage





Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

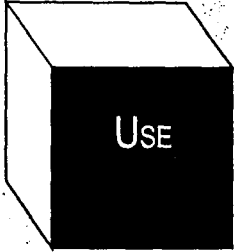
# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

MAR 24 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

COMMENTS:



USE

Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

LARGE PARCEL HABITAT PROTECTION IS BY FAR THE MOST VALUABLE TOOL FOR RESTORATION. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH FOR THE MOST PART BENEFITS SCIENTISTS. THE ECOSYSTEM WORKS PERFECTLY WHETHER WE UNDERSTAND IT OR NOT. WITHOUT UNDISTURBED HABITAT EVERYTHING ELSE IS MOOT!

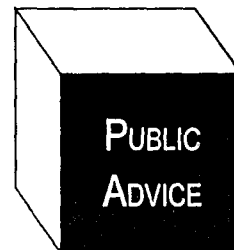


GOVERNANCE

Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS:

I THINK THE TRUSTEE COUNCIL HAS DONE A GREAT JOB. THEIR TASK HAS BEEN DIFFICULT, AND THEY HAVE DONE IT WELL. DON'T BE DISCOURAGED BY FAT CAT POLITICIANS WHO HAVE FINANCIAL INTERESTS IN THE TIMBER INDUSTRY.



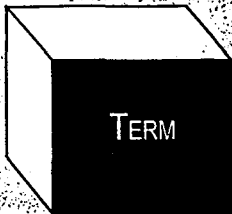
PUBLIC  
ADVICE

Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS:

THE PAG IS AN EXCELLENT COMPLIMENT TO THE TRUSTEE COUNCIL - LETS NOT TRY TO REINVENT THE ORGANIZATION TO SATISFY A FEW CRITICS.





## COMMENTS:

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

### INSTRUCTIONS

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via fax: 907-276-7178; or via  
e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us);  
or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

### OPTIONAL

Name

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City

State

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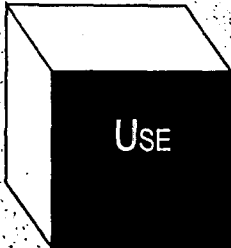
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

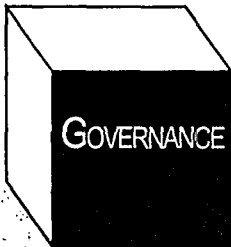


USE

Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS:

THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL PRESENTS AS AN OPPORTUNITY TO PRESERVE THE REGION INDEFINITELY. WHATEVER IT TAKES, THE REGION SHOULD BE "MADE" BETTER THAN IT WAS BEFORE THE SPILL.



GOVERNANCE

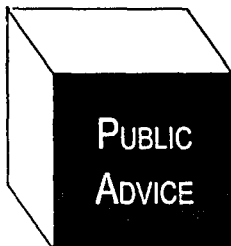
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COMMENTS:

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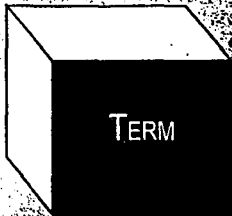
MAR 24 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

PUBLIC  
ADVICE

Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS:



## COMMENTS:

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
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### OPTIONAL

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

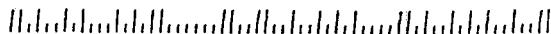
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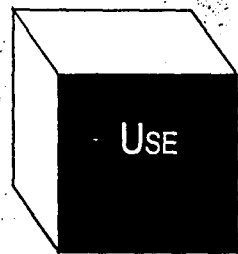
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# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council **RESTORATION RESERVE**

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



COMMENTS:

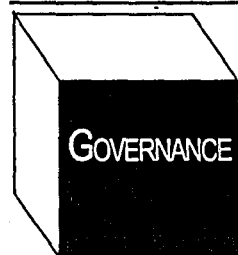
Research & Monitoring and  
Comm Based Restoration proj.

Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

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MAR 24 1998

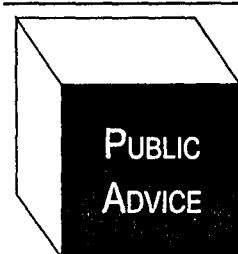
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



COMMENTS:

Current Trustee Council  
but vary length - Terms &  
rotate 1/2 from affected areas  
for better representation

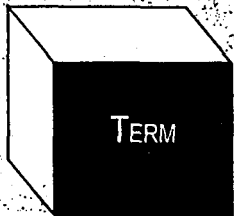
Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?



COMMENTS:

If PAG is costly &  
repetitive of council  
& people not from affected  
areas or experienced in  
areas - related fields -  
boq it!

Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?



Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

COMMENTS:

Quit buying trees  
\$ should be used on  
fishery rehab stream Cor. Lake  
re-stocking & rehab-  
term.

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
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#### OPTIONAL

Name

Malla Jean Atkins

Address

Box 461

City

Chitina

State

AK 99574

Would you like to receive the Trustee Council letter?

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Anchorage, AK 99501-3451



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Restoration Office

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

99501-3437

2024

✓

**AD HOC RESEARCH GROUP FOR KODIAK ALASKA  
P.O. BOX 948  
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615**

MARCH 25, 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
545 G STREET, SUITE 401  
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501-3451

CC: SENATOR TED STEVENS  
SENATOR FRANK MURKOWSKI  
SENATOR JUDD GREGG  
SENATOR ERNEST F. HOLLINGS  
REPRESENTATIVE DON YOUNG  
REPRESENTATIVE HAROLD ROGERS

REPRESENTATIVE ALAN B. MOLLOHAN  
GOVERNOR TONY KNOWLES  
ALASKA SENATOR JERRY MACKIE  
ALASKA REPRESENTATIVE ALAN  
AUSTERMAN

**REGARDING THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL ENDOWMENT FUND**

Kodiak's "Ad Hoc Research Group", an informal organization of Kodiak fishing groups interested in promoting fisheries research met, in January 1997 with Molly McCammon to discuss the plans for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Endowment Fund. The Ad Hoc Research Group met again in February to formalize a consensus position on the use of the endowment fund moneys.

After much discussion, the group has endorsed the following and we appreciate your consideration of our thoughts:

**I. USE OF THE FUND:**

- A. The fund should be a "permanent" type fund. Research should be funded only out of interest earnings after deductions for inflation proofing. The Fund should be protected from spend thrifting.  
We feel strongly that the Alaska fisheries will be best served by having a perpetual research fund available to fund the collection of long term data series as well as short term projects.
- B. The annual interest moneys should be used to fund physical oceanographic, atmospheric and ecosystem research including the collection of long term data series. A portion of the annual interest may also be used to fund the purchase of environmentally sensitive areas important to fish production.
- C. Research and habitat acquisitions should be specific to the spill area. This item does not preclude research outside the spill area if that research can be related to spill area. In our discussions research such as DNA analysis of fish stocks and oceanographic current monitoring were two types of research identified where work in and outside of the spill area could be valuable in better understanding of the spill area dynamics.

AD HOC RESEARCH GROUP - EVOS FOUNDATION COMMENTS - MAR. 25, 1998 - PAGE 2 of 3

The spill area encompasses the major fish production areas and fishing population in the Gulf of Alaska. This area, while important to Alaska residents, does not appear to have the scientific appeal that research in the Arctic or Bering Sea does. We have serious concerns that failure to specify that research should be specific to the spill area will result in an increasing use of the fund in areas outside the spill for research which has no relevance to the spill area.

- D. The Ad Hoc Research Group is opposed to using the fund to endow university chairs. We feel that more and better research will be done if scientists are required to submit competitive proposals than if the use of the money is left to the discretion of a tenured professor. We feel that Universities will be the major recipients of research funding.

**RESEARCH PRIORITIES AND SELECTION**

- A. Annual spending shall have research in ocean and ecosystems as the top priority. We suggest the following annual disbursement of funds as follows:

1. Oceanographic, Atmospheric and fisheries Research: 85% of the annual amount available.
2. Habitat acquisition: limited to no more than 15% of the annual amount available.

- B. Research proposals must undergo peer review and be recommended by the peer review process as well as the proposed Exxon Valdez Advisory Council (explained below) before becoming eligible for funding consideration.

- C. There will be a strategic plan for research which is updated annually.

ADDRESS:                       
**ORGANIZATION**                     

- A. The fund should have a governing board of directors. We suggest the governing board should consist of the following members:

Federal Government Representative	1
State Government Representative	1
Spill Area Local Government Representative	1
Citizen Members from the Spill Area	4

- B. The fund should have a Scientific Peer Review Advisory Council consist of the following entities:

University of Alaska School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences  
 Alaska Department of Fish and Game  
 US Fish and Wildlife Service  
 Two Alaska Fishing Industry Representatives  
 One local community representative

Thank you for your attention to our comments

KODIAK AD HOC RESEARCH GROUP - COMMENTS - DECEMBER 19, 1997 - PAGE 3 OF 3

NAME Jay E. Allen TITLE Pres ORGANIZATION ALASKA DRAGGERS  
 ADDRESS: KODIAK AK

Steve Anderson Kodiak Seiners A.  
 ADDRESS: Box 310 Kodiak AK 99615

Matthew Nouri MANAGER ALASKA PACIFIC SEAFARMS  
627 STELAKOF KODIAK, AK 99615  
 ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

SCOTT SMILEY - Director FITC, STOS, NAF  
 ADDRESS: 118 Trident Wy. Kodiak, 99615

John W. Pfiff - Economic Dev. Specialist  
 ADDRESS: Kodiak Chamber of Commerce Box 1485 Kodiak AK 99615

JEFF STEPHAN UFMA (UNITED FISHERMEN'S MARKETING ASSOCIATION, INC.)  
 ADDRESS: Box 1035, KODIAK, AK 99615 Jeff R. Stephens

ND 1. Treasury Northwest Salmon Cress United Salmon G  
STATS BOARD MEM  
 ADDRESS: Box 2754 KODIAK ALASKA 99615

Alvin B. Burch Director Alaska Dragger Assn  
 ADDRESS: Box 991 Kodiak AK 99615

Neil Bane Professor Kodiak College of UAA  
117 Benny Benson Drive  
Kodiak AK 99615

CHRIS BLACKBURN, Director, ALASKA GROUND FISH DATA BANK  
P.O. Box 948, Kodiak, AK 99615



2025 ✓

**No Recipient, No Subject**

To: kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us  
From: JEF <hjfisher@alaska.net>  
Subject: Restoration Reserves - recommendations  
Cc:  
Bcc:  
X-Attachments:

Following the outline in Volume 5, Number 2, for the RESTORATION RESERVE possibilities, I confirm my suggestions of 3/24/98 at the Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly Chambers:

1) Some portion of the RESERVE should be allocated to "back up" the operating expenses of the public education and research programs of the Seward SeaLife Center, in the event the tourist revenues are inadequate to provide reasonable support. This suggestion is made with the concomitant awareness that such a facility can also expect revenues from contracts for specific programs.

2) The Restoration Reserve, or other aspects of the EVOS, should undertake to research the resource values now largely ignored, i.e., watershed contributions, climate influences, etc. The goal of such research should be to document those extremely important values of our natural resources. The regions contemplated by the EVOS are discrete enough and dramatic enough to provide most important data for EVOS uses as well as the world at large. Presently the only values recognized seem to be mostly the payout from short term exploitation, i.e., clear cutting, wetlands filling, etc.

3) There should be some type of continuing monitoring by the EVOS Council, or its successor, to see the programs set forth in law and policy are implemented and maintained. Such monitoring should be forceful enough that its programs specified by law and policy don't have to be mandamus'd by such organizations as the Natural Resource Defense Council does with its lawsuits against governmental agencies, i.e., Corps of Engineers, etc.

*James E. Fisher*  
James E. Fisher, 171 Farnsworth Blvd., Soldotna, 99669  
Phone: 262-9601 fax 262-9641

*E-mail confirmation*



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

### USE

Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS: I believe all of these uses are valid, however, habitat protection should take top priority. I would prefer to see 80% of the Reserve go toward long term habitat protection (small and large parcel combined), with the remaining 20% divided among the other uses.

Once habitat has been lost, other restoration efforts seem rather futile.

I'd also like to see the Trustee Council play a strong role lobbying agencies + the state for responsible management of our marine resources to promote long-term ecosystem health.

### GOVERNANCE

Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: I was impressed with the low (3%) overhead/admin. costs presented on page 2 of this Restoration Update. If you can continue to keep a high proportion of your revenues flowing into your programs, I'd support continuing the existing Council. Good job!

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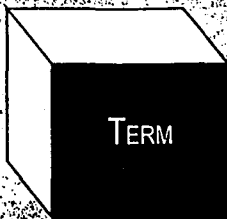
MAR 26 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

### PUBLIC ADVICE

Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: Insufficient knowledge to answer this.



Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

COMMENTS: I'd like to see funds for key habitat  
protection, research, and other conservation opportunities  
last indefinitely. I'd say "permanently,"  
though I don't know much about the trade  
offs.

#### INSTRUCTIONS

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e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us);  
or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

#### OPTIONAL

Name Jon Miller

Address 2630 Home Run

City Fbks State AK

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



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

Keri Hile

---

From: 'cattoy@juno.com'  
To: Keri Hile  
Cc: 'whim@juno.com'; 'cattoy@juno.com'  
Subject: RE:restoration reserve  
Date: Thursday, March 26, 1998 4:00PM

Trustee Council  
Restoration Office  
Anchorage, Alaska.

It is of my opinion, as a future resident of Alaska that the remaining money in the "Restoration Reserve" should be spent--the majority of it--for habitat protection. With protection of large and small parcels, I feel, it is the only way to guarantee the natural and long-term recovery of the oil spill area and the ecosystems contained within.

As a concerned citizen and future resident of Alaska I've been following the clean-up work. I want to thank personally the Trustee Council for the excellent work throughout the oil spill region. The Kenai Fjord national park, the Kenai River, also the Kachemak Bay State park are better for your diligent efforts.

I plan to visit the regions of the Kodiak-Afognak Islands this summer to see how this clean up is coming along in regards to it's clean up and recovery.

I am on the Alaska Rainforest Campaign's mailing and e-mail list and keep informed on what is going on in Alaska in regards to ecological issues.

Thank you, Carole Caravaggio  
25111 Leach Street  
Roseville, Michigan 48066

caroleena/the CATTOY

---

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TRUSTEE

Restoration Office

645 G. Street 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501

MS. Carole Caravaggio  
25111 Leach St.  
Roseville, MI 48066-3648

e-mail

CATTOY@JUNO.COM

March 26, 1998

It is of my opinion, as a future resident of Alaska that the remaining money in the "Restoration Reserve" should be spent - the majority - for habitat protection. With protection of large + small parcels, I feel this is the only way to guarantee the natural, long term recovery of the oil-spill area and the ecosystems contained within.

As a concerned citizen & future resident of Alaska I've been following the clean-up work. I want to personally thank the Trustee Committee / Council for your excellent work throughout the oil spill region. The Kenai Fjord National Park, the Kenai River, also the Kachemak Bay State Park are better for your diligent efforts.

I plan to visit the regions of the Kodiak - Afognak Islands this summer to see how the area is coming along in regards to its clean up & recovery.

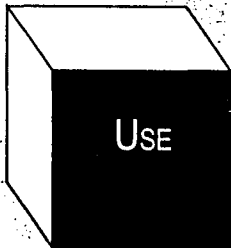
I am on the Alaska Rainforest Campaign's mailing & e-mail list & keep informed on what is going on in Alaska in regards to ecological issues. Thank you -  
Carole Caravaggio



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

- COMMENTS:
1. CONTINUE RESEARCH: MONITORING OF RECOVERING OR NOT RECOVERED SPECIES STOP RESEARCH ON RECOVERED SPECIES IE PINK SALMON.
  2. CONTINUE HABITAT ACQUISITION LARGE / SMALL
  3. SUPPORT "REPOSITORY" CONCEPT FOR ARTIFACTS IN PWS
  4. DISCONTINUE "ECOSYSTEM STUDY"
  5. SUPPORT PUBLIC EDUCATION ON ECOSYSTEMS OF PWS
  6. STOP SPENDING MONEY IN KODIAK.
  7. PUBLIC EDUCATION FACILITY IN VALDEZ WHERE MORE PEOPLE ENTER PWS THAN ANY OTHER COMMUNITY. WOULD HAVE BROADER PUBLIC REACH



Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

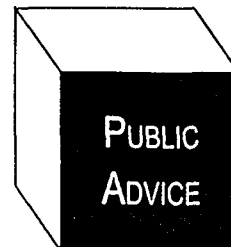
COMMENTS:

1. CONTINUE TRUSTEE COUNCIL
2. CONTINUE PAG, BUT ELIMINATE EX-OFFICIO FROM STATE LEGIS. LIMIT TERMS TO TWO (2) YEARS ENABLING MORE PEOPLE TO BE INVOLVED
- 3.

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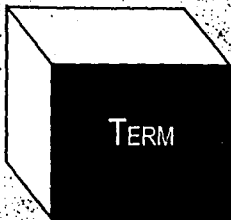
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS:

- See ABOVE
1. ENCOURAGE OR DEMAND LOCAL HIRE ON PROJECTS. JUST DON'T DEPEND ON UNIV OF AK INTERNS OR RESEARCHERS AND TECHS FROM LOWER 48 UNIVERSITIES. THIS IS VERY FRUSTRATING.



COMMENTS: An Endowment That Perpetuates  
The "Trustees" Responsibilities for 20 Years

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

#### OPTIONAL

Name

MATT KINNEY

Address

Box 1540

City

VALDEZ

State

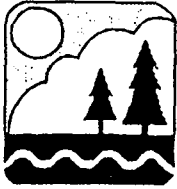
AK

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Anchorage, AK 99501-3451



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



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OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

March 20, 1998

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 "G" Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

**Re: North Afognak Island Wildlife Habitat Faces Clearcuts**

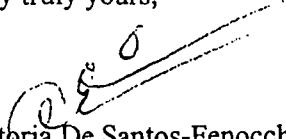
Dear Trustees:

The members of the Ecology Center for Southern California urge you to purchase all of North Afognak Island especially Paul's and Laura Lake. The Paul's and Laura Lakes are the single-highest rated and ranked wildlife habitat in the entire Trustee habitat evaluation process.

Please use the "Restoration Reserve" for habitat acquisition and protection. So far none of the reserve is dedicated to purchasing lands for conservation.

We thank you for your efforts and are counting on you to protect North Afognak lands.

Very truly yours,



Victoria De Santos-Fenocchi, REP  
Associate Director

VDSF/js



2032 ✓

## Keri Hile

---

**From:** JOHN KOLARIK  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Subject:** Restoration Reserve Use  
**Date:** Thursday, March 26, 1998 8:29PM

Many thanks to you from those of us that have been boycotting Exxon all these years by helping to save the State and Nat'l Parks and the Kenai, among others, by the judicious use of the funds that were made available.

Anything you can do to use the rest of the funds in this type of restoration will be the best thing to do for habitat preservation and ultimate wisest way to go. Don't let Murkowski jerk you around. He'd let Exxon operate a fleet of 1/8" thick single-bottom tankers operate in Prince William Sound.

Thanks again!

John KOLARIK  
151 Bergwall Way  
Vallejo CA 94591 707-644-3705  
hobeko@juno.com

---

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**Keri Hile**

---

**From:** "R. Dean Galloway"  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Cc:** Alaska Rainforest Campaign - DC office  
**Subject:** Restoration Funds  
**Date:** Thursday, March 26, 1998 7:57AM

Dear Friends of Alaska,

My wife and I are going to Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula in May of this year. We are very interested in the preservation of the that wonderful natural area that we have only read about. We want it to be there for us and our grandchildren. The remaining funds of the Exxon oil spill should be used to ensure that Prince William Sound and the surrounding lands are maintained for posterity.

Dean Galloway and Zoia Horn



Susan Cox  
PO Box 1046  
Welches OR 97067-1046

21 March.

2042

✓

Dear Sir, I am writing to urge use of the  
Exxon-Valdez Restoration Reserve for continuing  
habitat acquisition & protection

Thankyou

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MAR 27 1998

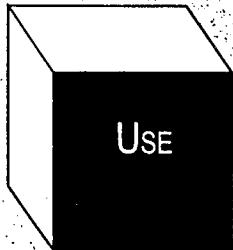
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TRUSTEE COUNCIL



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

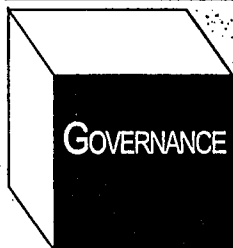
# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



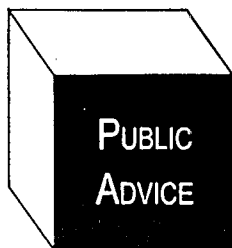
Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS: Research/Monitoring and  
~~Science/Management~~  
Public Education/Outreach/Stewardship  
Should be priorities. Monitoring  
not only provides health check, but gives a  
baseline benchmark for additional future  
comparisons.  
Public involvement is always the key to  
successful programs



Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: Continue parallel with a  
20 year or less Term, as addressed  
on the back of this form. To be dissolved  
with the end of the funding term.



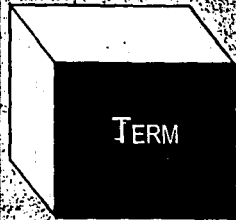
Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: Drop the PAG. Seek more  
general input/outreach.

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

COMMENTS: No more than 20 year  
term. ~~After~~ 30 years of monitoring/research  
land acquisition, etc. is enough for one  
tanker disaster.

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

OPTIONAL

\* [durocher@alaska.net](mailto:durocher@alaska.net)

Name

Greg Durocher

Address

3707 Bisguier Dr.

City

Anchorage

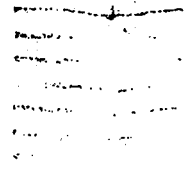
State

AK

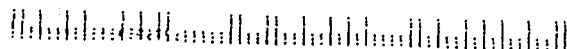
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Anchorage, AK 99501-3451



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



2044 ✓

3703 Fallen Timber  
Louisville, KY  
40241

March 25, 1998

Trustees, Restoration Office  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Sirs:

Please use your restoration  
reserve for habitat protection  
through ongoing land acquis-  
ition. This is the most press-  
ing need for wildlife!

Thank you!

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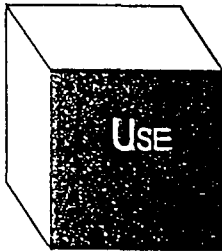
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Sincerely,  
John & Candace  
McBride



# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

## COMMENTS:

Past experience with the 1964 earthquake and oil spills in other areas of the world show that oil from the 1989 spill will be in the shallow intertidal region for 20 years or more. That oil will continue to pollute the system and harm the animals that live there. I think all the money should be put into an endowment and 80% of the interest earned each year used to support research on the long term effects of the 1989 oil spill on the EVOS marine system. No money should be spent on land purchase since most of the EVOS region is already publicly owned and all the intertidal region, the area still impacted is under public control.



Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

## COMMENTS:

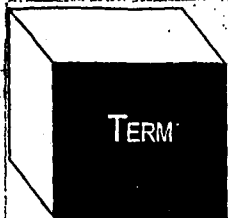
The current TRUSTEE council should be abolished and a very small administrative staff with a board of directors should take its place. The board should be made primarily of environmental scientists. A competitive process should be used to determine which projects get funded using the NSF program as a model. Administrative costs should be less than 10% of the annual budget.



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

## COMMENTS:

The PAG should be dissolved it has outlived its usefulness and such a large body is too expensive for the much reduced structure that will have to exist.



COMMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_

Permently

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

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Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

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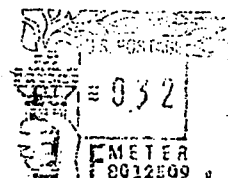
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City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

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YES

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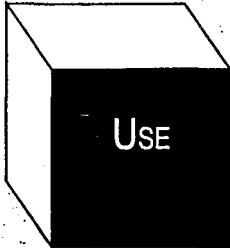




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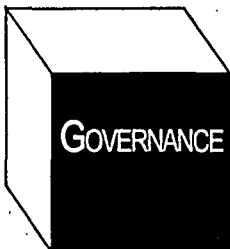
# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



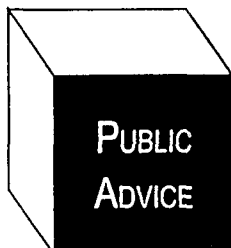
Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS: A fund that is sustainable provides permanence to the protective effort which should be continuous. Unforeseen or unanticipated future impacts on fish, wildlife, forests require a vision that includes both large and small area habitat protection. Authentic information based upon sound scientific research is essential for education of the public which should be part of the process. Both community and regional based restoration is important.



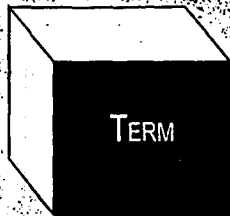
Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: The current practice appears to be going in the right direction in providing the public with a voice in how funds are expended. All too often, elected officials do not vote in the best public interests. This is particularly obvious in Alaska where public opinion is ignored in many cases. I may not agree with the majority, but we have the best working democracy in the world and it should be practiced at all levels.



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: The Public Advisory Group should be continued but if it is eliminated some method of allowing the public to have a voice in how funds are expended should be provided. It is no secret that big corporation money has been buying votes in state and federal elections.



Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

COMMENTS: A permanent endowment fund from which only  
the interest is used should be established policy.  
Purchase of land for public ownership and management  
should have priority. While a mix of both private and  
public land should be established, only public land can  
be properly managed and controlled to meet the will of  
the people. This is particularly important in protecting  
large areas of wilderness, fish and wildlife habitat  
for present and future generations.

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to  
comment.

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

#### OPTIONAL

Name Clarence A. Petty

Address 6417 USH 11

City Canton State N.Y. 13617

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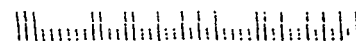
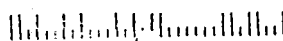


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MAR 30 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



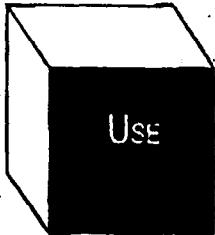


Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

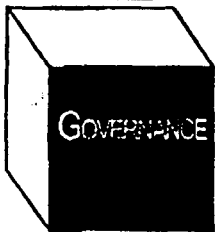
2062 ✓  
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MAR 30 1998  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



USE

Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

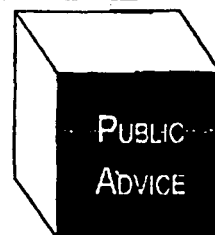
COMMENTS: (I) feel more research and put the research to use is a very good idea. Also maybe a scholarship or educational program for people who would want to go into a field of education to help the areas and people that were affected by the spill. And if they worked in that field in the area they would be rewarded with key help with further education as in the nature of a loan so much forgiveness. ALSO IMPORTANT: Continue monitoring of a reef. Also the people need to be protected as well as the animals.



GOVERNANCE

Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

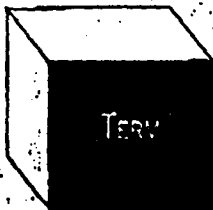
COMMENTS: ALSO a major concern of our community is to get a hatchery and some type of commercial development of processing fish for more jobs in our community.



PUBLIC  
ADVICE

Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS:



Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

## COMMENTS:

I ~~feel~~ feel that at least part of  
the \$ should be set aside for a permanent fund.  
I don't think that just the people that were  
there in 1989 were affected but people that ~~were~~  
came later even the ones that were born into a  
suburban lifestyle later is also feeling the  
brunt of the effects of the oil spill.

## INSTRUCTIONS

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

## OPTIONAL

Name

Carol KVASNIKOFF

Address

P.O. Box 8006

City

NANUKE

State

AK

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

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

2063 ✓

**Keri Hile**

---

**From:** 'tssh@aurora.alaska.edu'  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Subject:** Restoration Reserve  
**Date:** Wednesday, April 01, 1998 3:13PM

Please use the remaining Restoration Reserve to protect, as you have done in the past, key habitats. I am especially appreciative of your efforts on behalf of Kachemak Bay State Park and Kenai Fjords National Park.

Thank you for welcoming public comments throughout your decision-making processes. It is my hope that you will continue with this open door policy.

Sallie Hogg  
P.O.Box 212595  
Anchorage, AK 99521-2595

2007 ✓  
**Keri Hile**

---

**From:** Andrew Jones  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Subject:** Spending of Restoration Reserve  
**Date:** Wednesday, April 01, 1998 10:53AM

Dear Trustee Council:

I urge you to spend all of the remaining Restoration Reserve for habitat protection. This is the only way to preserve the integrity of ecosystems which could be fragmented by private inholdings. I would note that this is the strategy the Council has pursued in Kenai Fjords National Park, and you are to be congratulated for this.

Sincerely,

Andrew Jones  
Tucson, Arizona

**Keri Hile**

---

**From:** Tor R Janson  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Subject:** remaining funds  
**Date:** Sunday, March 29, 1998 11:05PM

Dear Trustee Council,

I hear that you are currently deciding how to use your last funds for restoration after the Exxon spill. I hope you will complete your excellent use of those funds by using the remainder of the Restoration Fund for protection of habitat in the spill area to insure the healthy rehabilitation of the ecosystems affected by the oil spill.

Thank you for your time,  
Tor Janson

Keri Hile

---

From: "Page Else"  
To: Keri Hile  
Subject: Restoration REserve  
Date: Monday, March 30, 1998 10:51AM

<<File Attachment: PART\_02.TXT>>  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

As you decide what to do with the remaining settlement money, please do =  
not allow politicians to determine how the money is spent or detract you =  
from your true mission. A significant portion of the funds should be =  
allocated to long-term scientific monitoring (by independent credible =  
scientists, not industry consultants).  
The remainder should go to habitat preservation, which in todays world =  
is the only way to help assure protection of the environment which =  
ultimately sustains humans.  
Page Else

of us are here temporarily. I would like school children  
to be able to see the environment as it is.

Hands on education and non environmental education is  
elementary to a dynamic science education. Perhaps in  
the future we can have a school where the children can  
experience the environment.

There are no better places to learn than in the field.



**COMMENTS FOR TRUSTEE COUNCIL, April 9, 1998****FROM: LANA W ANDERSON****P O BOX 41****CHIGNIK BAY, AK 99564****PHONE 749-2550**

Governance Perhaps the council could consist of both an *executive board*, with members such as your current council and a *larger body of representatives* which would include members from all villages or towns within the affected area.

How do you get input from the large body of representatives? Have teleconferences or website chatting. This would enable the council to get more input, more insight, more ideas concerning the restoration reserve.

Reduce marine pollution *Villages and towns in "bush" Alaska need help to reduce pollution within their environments.* For example villages don't have organized plans or methods to get rid of toxic material. Car and boat batteries are often stacked up on the ground someplace. Who will pay to have these removed? Oftentimes no entity.

Dumpsites sometimes are located in wetlands. Villages could use help to prevent environmental pollution. Environmental pollution affects more than just an immediate area.

What do villages do with waste oil? No one knows.

Public Information Think of the future and future generations. All of us are here temporarily. I would like school children to get knowledge of the Restoration Reserve.

In bush Alaska our schools are inadequate. Science is merely a subject taught out of a book. It becomes a reading/writing assignment. This makes science education boring and tiresome for students. *Children need a more dynamic science education.* Hands on education and local environmental education are only a few elements to a dynamic science education. Perhaps the restoration reserve can include some sort of science education improvement project.

One way to better science education is to hire science teachers in rural school districts. Perhaps we can't have a science teacher at each school, but we could share a science teacher with other schools. Schools often have itinerant special ed teachers, music teachers, or art teachers. What about having an itinerant science teacher?

*The reserve could provide funding for science education or science teachers for villages and towns within oil spill affected areas.*

2071 ✓  
3710 Ember Spring Dr.  
Kingwood, TX 77339-1932  
March 29, 1998

Dear Sir or Madam,

I urge you continue to spend your 'restoration reserve' fund on habit acquisition and protection. This has long been your main work. I urge you not to deviate from the course.

Cordially,

  
Robert Markeloff

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APR 03 1998

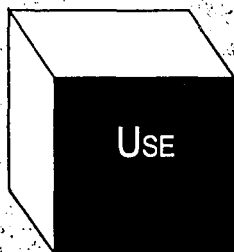
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trust

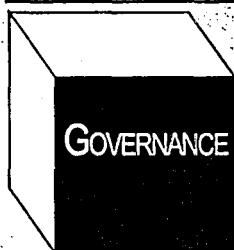
# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS: As human populations grow it is imperative to secure large blocks of public wild land today. It is best to protect whole watersheds whenever possible. Therefore, habitat protection should be the main use for the remaining Res money. The Reserve money should be used to buy inholdings in already existing conservation areas such as local, state, and national parks, national forests or wild life areas, or small waters etc. River valley lands and estuaries are critical habitat and should be purchased whenever possible.



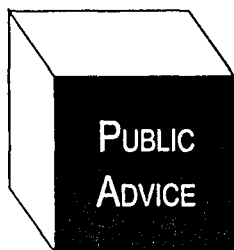
Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS:

The current Trustee Council is fine.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
APR 03 1998

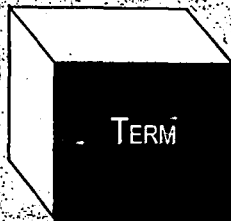
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Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS:

The Public Advisory Group should continue as is.



Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

COMMENTS: The Reserve funds should be  
managed over a limited ten year period.  
This would allow for sufficient money  
each year to purchase critical habitat  
lands. Land purchases today will be  
the best way to protect habitat in  
the long term future. Reserve money  
could be the "seed" money used in  
conjunction with other public and private  
money to purchase critical habitat.

*E. Hanson*

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

#### OPTIONAL

Name \_\_\_\_\_

ERIC A. HANSON  
445 FAIRWAY LN  
SAINT LOUIS MO 63122-2932

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

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

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Restoration Office  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
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32

2074 ✓

**Keri Hile**

---

**From:** george redden  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Subject:** fate of the restoration reserve  
**Date:** Friday, April 03, 1998 9:07AM

**To:** The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
**Subject:** Allocation of the Oil Spill restoration reserve

I have been informed that the final fate of the remaining restoration money that has been used in association with the Exxon Valdez oil spill is uncertain and may be diverted for less pertinent issues. As a periodic kayaking tourist in Alaska and environmental scientist, I strongly recommend that the remaining funds be used in a way that continues to address issues related to the environmental damage from the oil spill and the risk of future damages to Alaskan ecosystems. I do not feel confident that Senator Murkowski, based on his past record and performance, should be given an unrestrained decision power to decide how the money is spent. I would like to see the money allocated for increasing the habitat protection or future related ecological research. The Council has already done a remarkable job of acquiring and potentially protecting (at least legally) various parcels in the oil spill region. The remaining funds should be used to further this activity.

Thank you very much.

George Redden

---

George Redden  
Dept. of Civil and Environmental Engineering  
Stanford University, MC 4020  
Stanford, CA 94305 / U.S.A.  
redden@ce.stanford.edu  
(650)723-0861  
FAX(650)725-3164  
redden@ce.stanford.edu

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

207.5

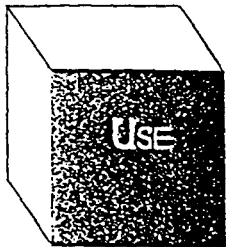
# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

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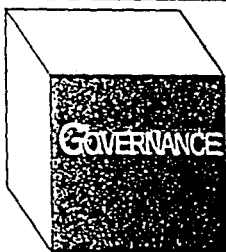
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



COMMENTS:

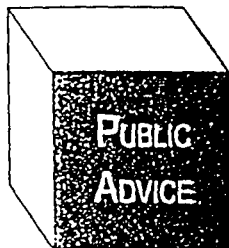
Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

All of the reserve should be used for research + monitoring the long term effects of the spill



COMMENTS: A new body, small in size, made up of local EVOS residents. No politicians.

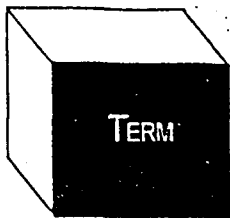
Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?



COMMENTS:

Get rid of PAG. have 1 Annual public meeting and a News Letter

Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?



COMMENTS:

Use Competitive grant process like  
Sea Grant

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
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Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

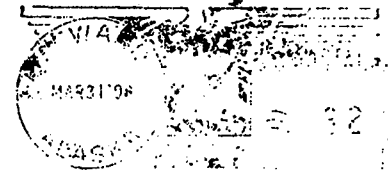
A. J. Paul  
University of Alaska  
P. O. Box 730  
Seward, AK 99664

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

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APR 01 1998  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

2077 ✓

**Keri Hile**

---

**From:** charles springer  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Subject:** settlement money  
**Date:** Thursday, April 02, 1998 2:41PM

I would like to see the majority of the restoration reserve used for continued purchases for Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet habitat. In addition I would like to see monies spent in Whittier for a habitat education center. The investments in Seward and the purchases in PWS and Cook Inlet are great examples of smart choices for future generations. Thank You. Charles Springer PO box 230490, Anchorage, Ak 99523



## Keri Hile

---

**From:** "Harvey Freed CA"  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Subject:** Alaska\$  
**Date:** Sunday, April 05, 1998 3:26PM

To the Trustee Council of the Restoration Reserve \$:

Dear sirs or madams: Thank you for all your past efforts and vigilance in acquiring protected habitat lands in the old oil spill areas and related forest. I urge you to continue your good works most especially in continuing to oversee that the available funds be used to acquire more parcels whether large or small. In this way we can truly hold these lands for the present plants and animals and as a preserve for the future. The areas need to recover from the oil spill disaster and we should do all we can to preserve all our remaining ecosystems.

I have heard that Alaskan Sen. Murkowski is trying to circumvent the trust and spend the remaining \$ in other ways. I sincerely hope that this can be prevented.

Thank you Judith Freed

Daniel J.M. Schally  
P.O. Box 3230  
Kodiak, Alaska 99615-3230

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APR 06 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

3 April 1998

EVOS Trustees  
645 'G' Street  
Suite 401  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear EVOS Trustees:

I am writing to you with comments about how I feel the Restoration Reserves should be used. I am also writing with some general comments about your past and ongoing activities.

I have been very pleased with the way you have been spending the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill money, thus far. I am especially pleased that you have made land purchases. In my opinion, land purchases should be the number one goal of the EVOS Trustees. The conservation and protection of natural habitat is crucial for the recovery of all the species that suffered damage and setbacks as a result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. I encourage you to continue purchasing land with the funds you have available. I just heard today that you were in the final stages of purchasing land on Afognak Island and the news made my day. Keep up the good work!

In addition to the land purchases, I also support the use of Exxon Valdez Oil Spill funds for continuing public education. I hear Jody Seitz's "Coastal Currents" on public radio and I read her column which appears in the Kodiak Daily Mirror. I believe that the old adage, "out of sight, out of mind," applies to the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The public needs to be kept aware that the damage caused by the spill did not vanish overnight, and that just because it no longer makes headlines both here and around the world, the problems it caused still persist. The strides this state has made in terms of readiness and preparedness for another spill (heaven forbid) have been great, indeed, but without continued public awareness, these strides will fade and falter. The public must be kept aware so that pressure on politicians can be maintained.

As far as the future use of Restoration Reserves, I believe the money should be spent in the following ways (listed in no particular order):

1. land acquisitions to preserve and protect habitat

As I mentioned above, I believe this should be a primary goal of the EVOS Trustees; however, I realize that the amount of money remaining grows less and less each day, and that therefore land acquisition may no longer be possible, at least not on a large scale.

2. public education

As noted above, public awareness of the damage caused by the Exxon Valdez oil spill and of the dangers of future spills must be maintained at all costs. Although funds are diminishing, public education in the form of Jody Seitz's radio and newspaper items are a good way to keep public awareness high at what I imagine is a relatively low cost.

3. research

As great a tragedy as the Exxon Valdez oil spill was (and still is), it did sort of light a proverbial fire under wildlife biologists to study some of the species most affected, including species that had never before been the subject of any research. The gathering of info. on these species, even under such poor circumstances, is necessary if we are to be able to try and save some of these declining species from continued declines and eventual extinction. Although I am not personally knowledgeable about how much research the EVOS Trustees helps to fund, I imagine that a fairly sizeable amount of money is devoted to research and should continue to be devoted to research.

4. "presence"

For lack of a better term, I will call this goal "presence," by which I mean that the EVOS Trustees are a known entity with good name recognition and generally high approval ratings (despite Sen. Murkowski's attempts to undermine the public's confidence with his scurrilous and anti-conservation agenda driven attacks on the Trustees). Keeping that name alive, even if the Trustees don't have a big budget to spend, will serve as an on-going reminder of the Exxon Valdez disaster. The Trustees can continue to be a voice, even if they can no longer make large monetary contributions to important education, research, conservation, and readiness efforts.

In closing, I want to say again that I think the Trustees have done a fantastic job. I especially want to let you know how much the purchase of such important habitat such as that on Afognak Island means to me, personally, not to mention its incalculable importance to a wide variety of species (including the old growth forests). Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,



Daniel J.M. Schally

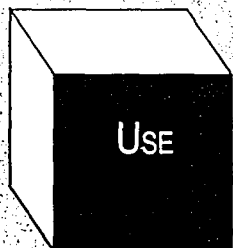


# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council RESTORATION RESERVE

APR 06 1998

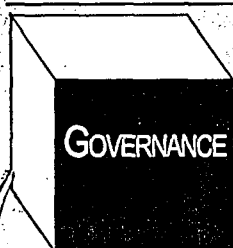
Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup>

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



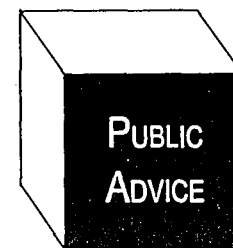
Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS: Follow example and procedures of the Permanent Fund using at least 100 million to set up the endowment.  
Then continue with large and small habitat and parcel acquisition.  
Consider putting in easements and letting local Land Trusts handle the monitoring from the initial costs of setting up the conservation easements with them.  
These should all be in perpetuity (even the endowment).



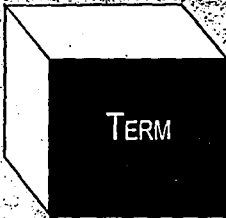
Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: continue present Trustee Council for now  
Later perhaps create one similar to that of the Permanent Fund to handle that endowment process.  
Purchase outright conservation easements on small parcels.



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: Always keep public participation open  
Could some of this EVOS money be used to prevent future oil spills in the area? This could use some of the rest of the 140,000. Cook Inlet needs are great - we are sitting ducks right now.



## COMMENTS:

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

*Permanently*

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### OPTIONAL

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

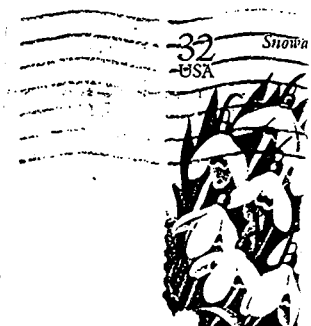
Mr. Richard Tyler  
P.O. Box 1281  
Homer, AK 99603-1281

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*already do*  
YES



RICHARD TYLER  
PO BOX 1281  
HOMER AK 99603-1281  
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
Restoration Office  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

## USE

Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS: *Community-Based Restoration Project's Small Salmon Egg Take With Incubator's and Rearing Pen's For Port Lion's Excess Salmon That Cannot Pass Falls at Crescent Creek.*

*Should Be Run Through The Port Lion's City Council and The Port Lion's High School*

## GOVERNANCE

Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: *Current Trustee Council is Doing a Wonderful Job and Should Not Change.*

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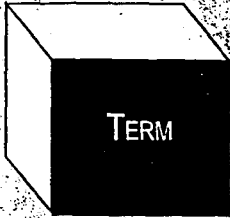
APR 06 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

## PUBLIC ADVICE

Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: *Unsure*



COMMENTS: *Permanently To Fund Small Projects in the Future in the oil Affected Areas Only.*

Key Questions: How should Reserve funds be managed and invested? Permanently? 10-year term? 20-year term?

**INSTRUCTIONS**

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- 3) tape it shut;
- 4) attach a stamp;
- 5) drop in the mail.

You can send your comments via fax: 907-276-7178; or via e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us); or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

**OPTIONAL**

Name *P. Sanyal-Soiff*  
Address *PO Box 63*  
City *Port Lions* State *ALASKA*

Would you like to receive the Trustee Council newsletter? ☒ YES

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



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

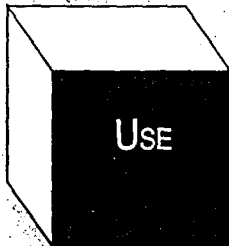
99501-7



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



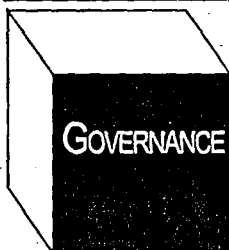
Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS: I favor a practical approach to the challenge before us. Consequently, I favor a strategy that, first, makes use of many carefully selected small parcel habitat protection projects coupled with strategic large parcel and community-based projects.

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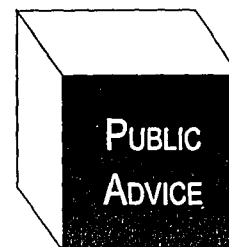
APR 06 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

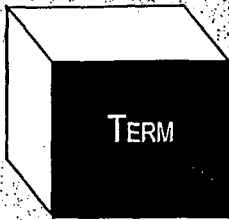
COMMENTS: The Trustee Council should continue.



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: The PAG sub-group should continue only as long as it is needed. When the period of acquisitions, etc. ends, the PAG should be sunsetted.





COMMENTS: *I favor a perpetual (Permanent Fund) plan complete with inflation-proofing.*

Key Questions: How should Reserve funds be managed and invested? Permanently? 10-year term? 20-year term?

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Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

### OPTIONAL

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

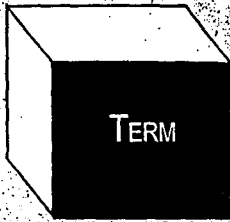
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

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



Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

#### COMMENTS:

*There should be no questions  
here, I feel that without question  
it should be permanent (because  
who knows if we felt the full  
impact of the spill. There could be  
new developments many years from  
now, who knows? People can guess, (But  
how can one tell) They can do all  
the testing they want, but it costs  
money. So it should be permanent.*

#### INSTRUCTIONS

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e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us);  
or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

#### OPTIONAL

Name Emil T. Suglak

Address P.O. Box 15

City Karluk State AK 99608

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YES

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



WAVE WHOLESALE COMPANY

WAVE STORES CO-OP

Phone # (907) 349-3101 • Fax # (907) 349-3104

Spill Trustee Council

ie 401

EX 9501-3451

*Trustee Council should look  
into getting from a Apartment  
to communities in case  
another incident like this  
happens again.  
Be prepared*



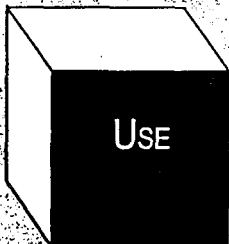
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

RECEIVED

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

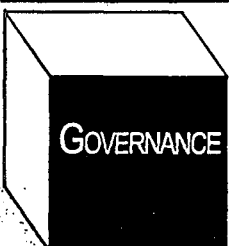
APR 6 1998  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

## COMMENTS:

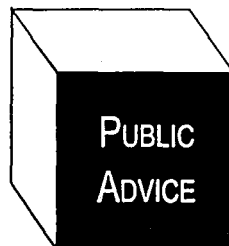
For Kachuk Island I would like to suggest the Small Parcel Habitat Protection & the training of local villagers on how to do research & the monitoring of local beaches. It would be cheaper in the long run, should locals be trained for monitoring & research, than to fly out people every time to do such research.



Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

## COMMENTS:

I think the Acting Trustee Council should remain as is, but they also need to inform (for instance) Kachuk Village more than what it was when the Trustee Council visited Kachuk on 03/30/98, that was basically the first meeting that I am aware of. Also the Trustee Council should look at a local person to keep in touch with, should changes occur.



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

## COMMENTS:

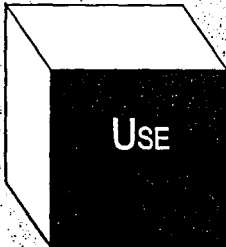
I don't think (PAG) should continue, there already is the Trustee Council, maybe a couple (PAG) members should join the Trustee Council. At \$124,000 a year I haven't heard anything from (PAG) those monies certainly could be put to better use. (Trustee Council is plenty)



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



COMMENTS:

85% long-term fisheries Oceanography  
10% public education  
5% Administration, Program  
Review, etc

Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?



COMMENTS:

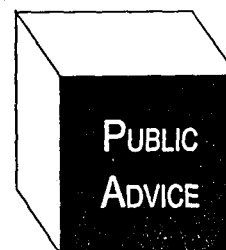
Continue the present structure.

Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

RECEIVED

APR 09 1998

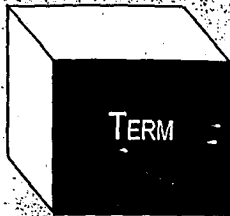
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



COMMENTS:

A reduced PAG should continue to advise and review on the science efforts

Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?



## COMMENTS:

Inflation-proofed endowment drawing  
only off the interest -

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

### INSTRUCTIONS

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

### OPTIONAL

Name

Ted Cooney

Address

P.O. Box 81392

City

Fairbanks

State

Alaska 99708

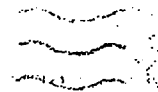
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YES

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Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

2011 ✓  
DEAN LITTLEPAGE

P.O. BOX 770744 EAGLE RIVER, ALASKA 99577 907/696-5616

April 7, 1998

To: Oil Spill Trustee Council

Subject: Restoration Reserve

I'm writing to support the Trustee Council's work in acquiring habitat in the oil spill area, specifically Prince William Sound, Kodiak-Afognak, Kachemak Bay State Park and Kenai Fjords National Park. Spend the Restoration Reserve, all of it, on habitat protection. That's the only long term good that can come of this whole thing. A hundred years from now the only land left as natural habitat will be what we protect now.

Don't let Frank Murkowski bully his way in and bully the public out. You have done a great job of soliciting and listening to public comment, and I hope you continue just the way you've been operating.

Thanks for your efforts! Alaska is so much better for it!

Sincerely,

*Dean Littlepage*



# Alaska Outdoor Council

Rod Arno, President

P.O. Box 2790

Palmer, Alaska 99645

Ph: (907) 376-2913

Fax: (907) 376-7100

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APR 13 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

April 8, 1998

Dear Ms. McCammon,

The Alaska Outdoor Council is a federation of over 45 Alaskan hunting, fishing, and outdoor clubs. The AOC serves as the official state association of the National Rifle Association.

The primary payments from Exxon are scheduled to expire in the year 2002. The Trustee Council's on-going payments into a "Restoration Reserve" endowment, will allow spill related public interest projects to continue beyond this expiration date. We appreciate the Council's actions in establishing this endowment, and ask that a effective and responsive public process accompany any future management and distribution of funds.

As a diverse coalition our membership's activities are dependent on maintaining fish and wildlife habitat resources, and continued public access to those resources. When properly employed the EVOS habitat program is a effective tool which can provide many net gains for hunters and fishers, including new access rights to previously restricted lands.

Our organization would like to see a substantial portion of the Restoration Reserve allocated toward habitat acquisition projects which have a direct benefit for wildlife / fisheries conservation, and the public's use and enjoyment of these resources. A majority of Reserve funds should at least be made available for this purpose. Ideally, a substantive public process accompanying the Reserve account would serve as the ultimate check and balance on the use of funds.

Thank you for your attention to our comments.

Sincerely,

Rod Arno, President  
Alaska Outdoor Council

2101 ✓

4-3-98

Dear Trustees;

I am writing in regards to  
the Exxon Valdez Restoration Reserve.

I strongly urge you to make  
land acquisition and habitat protection a  
#1 priority, it is of the utmost importance  
that this be carried out while the funds  
are sufficient.

I believe scientific research  
restoration and monitoring should come  
as a second choice. I would very much  
like your view on this. RSVP

Sincerely

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APR 08 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Mrs. G. R. LaPalme



Armand Lapalme  
198 Sylvester Rd  
Northampton MA 01061-9779  
FLORENCE, 2

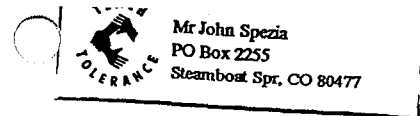


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APR 07 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

April 7, 1998



I am writing in regard to EVOS  
funds for purchasing or acquisition  
of land for preservation.

While scientific research and  
monitoring is important, if you do not  
have the habitat for research, you  
have nothing to study.

If you don't have the habitat you do not  
have the plants and animals to study.

Habitat protection & preservation is #1.

Purchase such areas as Kenai Fossil NP additions,  
Admiral Island additions, Prince William lands  
and others FIRST, study them latter!

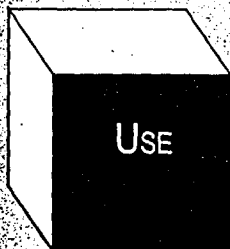
Sincerely John Spezia



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

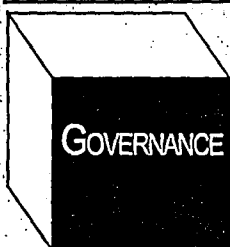
## RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



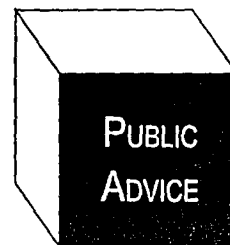
Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS: Habitat protection for large and small parcels should be #1 priority! Second priority should be to monitor injured wildlife populations.



Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: Yes, I feel it is working o.k. and it isn't necessary to invent a new system!



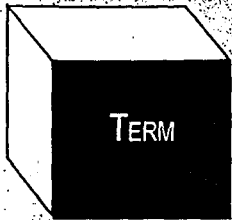
Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: Yes, but perhaps @ a reduced level.

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APR 07 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



COMMENTS:

20 year term

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
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### OPTIONAL

Name

Art Souls

Address

P.O. Box 1693

City

Homer

State

AK

99653

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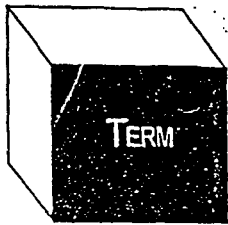
YES

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

RESTORATION OFFICE



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



COMMENT

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

PERMANENTLY

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### OPTIONAL

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

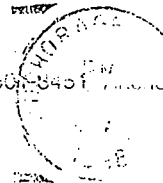
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Would you like to receive the Trustee Council newsletter? ☐

YES

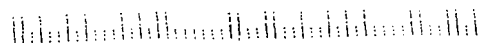
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Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

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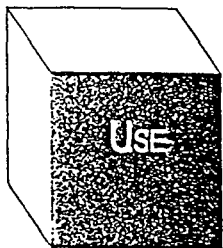
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# RESTORATION RESERVE

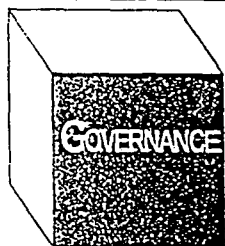
Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



COMMENTS:

Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

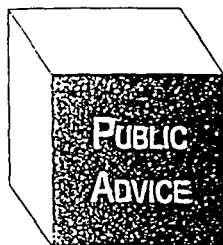
ONLY



COMMENTS:

Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

YES



COMMENTS:

Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

NO

YES

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APR 07 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

dl 20 ✓  
**Keri Hile**

---

**From:** "James N. Stephens"  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Subject:** Restoration Reserve  
**Date:** Wednesday, April 08, 1998 2:46PM

To the Trustee Council,

Thank you for your excellent efforts in the Exxon Valdez "spill area". I urge you to invest the remainder of the Restoration Reserve funds in further acquisition of available lands in the area and continued protection of wildlife habitat.

Jim Stephens, Secretary  
Georgia Chapter,  
Sierra Club.  
Member, Alaska Wilderness League

**Keri Hile**

---

**From:** Jake Kreilick  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Cc:** 'akrain@boo.net'  
**Subject:** Comments on remaining Restoration Reserv  
**Date:** Wednesday, April 08, 1998 8:21PM

Original Subject:  
Comments on remaining Restoration Reserves

To: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
From: Jake Kreilick-Campaign Coordinator at Native Forest Network  
Re: Comments on oil spill restoration funds  
Date: April 8th, 1998

I'm writing to urge the Council to use the remaining money from the settlement with Exxon to protect more forested habitat. All of this money should be used to offset damages to Prince William Sound by acquiring both large and small tracts of forest. This is the best way to ensure that natural processes will return to the area allowing for full ecosystem recovery.

I'm pleased to hear that the Council has already directed a considerable amount of the funds to acquire critical habitat in Kachemak Bay State Park, Kenai Fjords National Park, the Kenai River and Kodiak-Afognak Islands. You are to be commended for this. Please don't let Senator Murkowski dictate what happens with the rest of these monies. These are federal public lands that belong to all Americans

Sincerely,

Jake Kreilick  
Campaign Coordinator  
Native Forest Network  
P.O. Box 8251  
Missoula, MT 59807  
PH: 406-542-7343  
FAX: 406-542-7347  
jkreilick@wildrockies.org

Native Forest Network

Understanding of marine ecosystems is essential to the health of the coastal environment. We must ensure that the resources exist for everyone and I will continue to support this endeavor.



## UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ANCHORAGE

OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR

3211 Providence Drive  
Anchorage, Alaska 99508-8060  
(907) 786-1437 - FAX (907) 786-6123  
AYCHANC

April 9, 1998

Fax Transmittal: (907) 276-7178

EVOS Trustee Council  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Trustees:

I would like to lend support for establishing a research endowment as well as endowed chairs within the University of Alaska system. This is an excellent opportunity for the university and the council to continue work together to accomplish our mutual objectives and goals.

For example, an endowed research chair at UAA would provide a means to continue spill-related research in perpetuity. Additional income could be obtained from the patenting of processes for spill restoration and cleanup techniques. Development of educational courses for spill prevention, restoration, and preservation techniques would also serve the needs of our communities, including spill damaged areas, as well as generate additional income from other oil-damaged areas throughout the world also needing similar expertise.

There are numerous faculty on UA campuses prepared to continue to work with the council in advancing its long-term objectives. A research endowment as well as endowed chairs would generate significant long-term value, not only to Prince William Sound, but to our overall understanding of marine ecosystems and their potential response to oil spills. Numerous benefits exist for everyone and I will do all I can to support this endeavor.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Edward Lee Gorsuch".

Edward Lee Gorsuch  
Chancellor

/kch



Public Meeting

Marla McPherson  
PO Box 3585  
Homer, AK 99603  
(907) 235-6109

4-8-98

Restoration Office  
645 G St. 40  
Anchorage, AK 99501

To whom it may concern:

I would like to take this opportunity to comment on the use of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill restoration reserve funds.

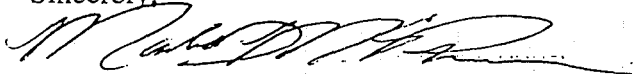
The EVOS Trustee Council has contributed greatly to the quality of life in Kachemak Bay by responsibly purchasing parcels of critical wildlife habitat. Our community is grateful to you for your efforts to preserve and restore valuable areas which were damaged in 1989.

Although many of our habitat and fish and wildlife species are improving from the spill, we have not witness sufficient recovery. Even though the spill was almost a decade ago, and many of the lingering effects of the spill are not noticeable in our every day lives, I hope we won't take their severity for granted. Habitat preservation and restoration is still critical to the environments and the economies in the effected areas, and I strongly recommend that EVOS Trustees continue to use a significant portion of the reserve funds for habitat restoration on large and small parcels.

Furthermore, scientific research and monitoring is essential to understanding the true ramifications of man-made disasters, as well as comprehending the natural cycles and trends in our environment. It is unfortunate that we did not realize the value of long-term scientific data and monitoring before the oil spill. If we had placed value in such research before 1989, we would have a more complete picture of the oil spill's impacts on Alaska's marine ecosystems, as well as understand its ability to recover. I request that EVOS Trustee Council place a high priority on water quality, habitat, and species monitoring to improve our understanding of our marine ecosystems and our place as humans in it.

Thank you once again for your dedication to improving our quality of life after a tragedy we can never forget.

Sincerely,



Marla McPherson

2155 ✓  
Public Meeting

Joel Cooper  
PO Box 3585  
Homer, AK 99603

April 8, 1998

*Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustees Council  
Restoration Office  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Trustees

I would like to thank the Trustee Council for the opportunity to comment on how to spend Restoration Reserve Funds. Given the impact that the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill on fish, wildlife, and their habitat, it is vitally important to continue to gain understanding of the impacts that the spill had on the species and to protect their habitat.

There are two areas in the program that I think are equally important to continue to fund with the Restoration Reserve.

**1. Research and Monitoring Restoration**

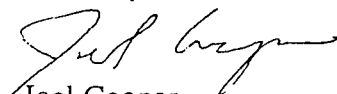
Scientific research funded the Trustee Council has focused on specific restoration goals, but the knowledge gained through these efforts has wide spread applications, providing new insights about our fragile marine ecosystem. Our understanding of fish, marine mammals, seabirds and the ecosystem we share has taken a giant leap forward since 1989.

**2. Habitat Protection**

Habitat protection is essential to the health of salmon species. Researchers have concluded that depleted salmon populations cannot rebuild if any habitat that is critical during any of their life stages is seriously comprised. This lesson extends to other fish, birds, and mammals injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.

I would greatly appreciate the council considering the continued funding of these programs. Thank You.

Sincerely,

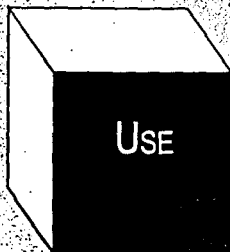
  
Joel Cooper



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

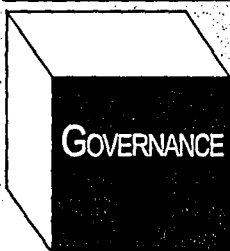
Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

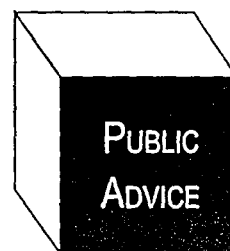
see attached also (same person - no name)

COMMENTS: SPEND THE \$ ON 2 THINGS → RESEARCH & MONITORING, and SCIENTIFIC INTERPRETATION & PUBLIC EDUCATION. THE LONG-TERM ECOSYSTEM MONITORING PROGRAM SHOULD BE THE NEW FOCUS, NOT SINGLE-SPECIES STATUS. THE ECOSYSTEM INCLUDES HUMANS SO EROS TRUSTEE COUNCIL SHOULD FOCUS MORE ON SOCIAL & ECONOMIC ELEMENT OF ECOSYSTEM HEALTH (i.e., RESOURCE VALUATION). THE EDUCATION + OUTREACH SHOULD BE INCREASED, AND REFINED TO MEET THE AUDIENCE'S NEEDS. ALL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH RESULTS UNDER EROS SHOULD BE PROVIDED IN AN UNDERSTANDABLE FORMAT TO THE PUBLIC AND POLICY-MAKERS AND MANAGERS.



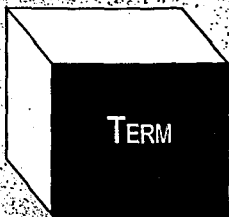
Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS:



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: DROP THE PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP, BUT MAINTAIN PUBLIC INPUT OPPORTUNITIES.



COMMENTS: PERMANENT ENDOWMENT.

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

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You can send your comments  
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e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us);  
or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

#### OPTIONAL

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

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YES

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

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



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Location Homer 4-8-98

\*\*\* female scientist  
(no name) -  
also wrote attached  
comments

USE 1st - Finding for interpretive efforts

to bring science to public & decision makers.

Scientists aren't educators <sup>they</sup> can't do ~~it~~ a good job  
educating.

good portion of \$ should go for this  
ecosystem

Long-term Research & Monitoring

unique opportunity of funding & stability  
in terms of

---

### GOVERNANCE

---

PUBLIC  
ADVICE

Public

Public

Public

Public

---

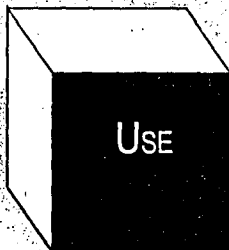
TERM



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



COMMENTS:

- 1) community-based restoration
- 2) public education, outreach, and stewardship
- 3) research small parcel habitat protection
- 4) research & monitoring - long term

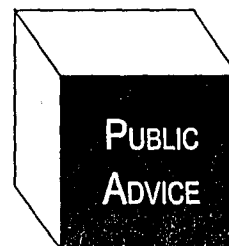
**Key Questions:** Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?



COMMENTS:

~~USE~~  
continue the current trustee council

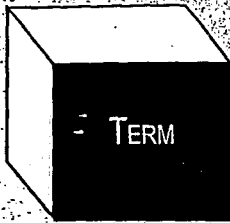
**Key Questions:** Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?



COMMENTS:

PAG continued

**Key Questions:** Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?



COMMENTS

*permanently - ongoing endowment*

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

OPTIONAL

Name *Eric Knudsen*

Address *PO Box 2094*

City *Homer,* State *AK*

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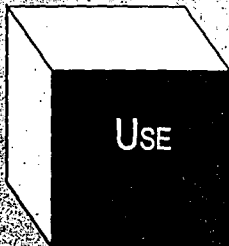
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

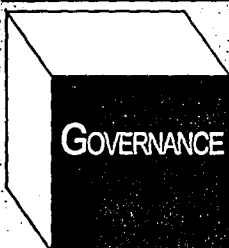
Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

## COMMENTS:

The bulk of the Restoration Reserve Fund (at least 75%) should be used for habitat protection both for single purchase as well as acquisition of conservation easements. Conservation easements, particularly on large parcels, could be a more cost effective way to protect habitat given the reduced amount we will have to work with. The other 25% should be used for research, monitoring and education. We do need more information for the species that have not recovered.

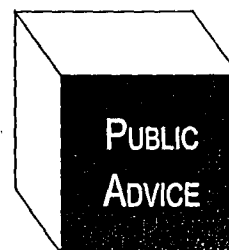


Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

## COMMENTS:

If the current council continues, their meetings and costs would have to be drastically reduced. They have done a good job but they will have to reduce administrative costs. Perhaps a certain % of the habitat monies could be designated for conservation easements and be managed by the Nature Conservancy.

What changes should occur?

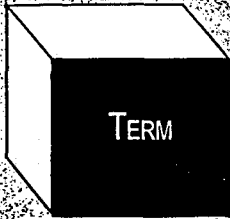


Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

## COMMENTS:

No, the PAG could be phased out. Use direct public input. Yes, public participation is very important.





Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

COMMENTS:

The term should be permanent.  
However, the fund should not be  
obliged to spend money on habitat acquisition  
unless there are ~~critical~~ critical parcels  
that meet certain criteria. ~~It~~ Being able  
to buy <sup>land</sup> or protect it through conservation  
easements in perpetuity is a very  
powerful, long-lasting way to protect  
the rapidly affected area.

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

OPTIONAL

Name

*she attended*  
NITA FRANKS/Ed Bailey

Address

*she didn't*  
Box 2994

City

Homer

State

AK 99603

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YES

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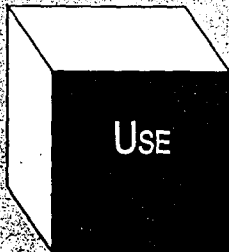
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS:

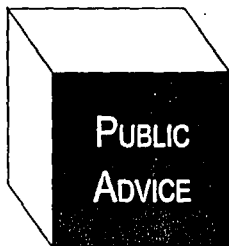
In favor of:  
① Community-Based  
Restoration Projects  
② Public Ed, Outreach &  
Stewardship.



Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS:

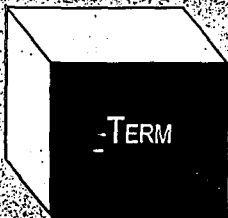
undecided



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS:

Public continues  
Public Outreach  
cont a PAG.



COMMENTS:

*Long term  
Perpetual  
Endowment*

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

OPTIONAL

Name

*Curtis M. Roberts Ph.D.*

Address

*P.O. Box 263*

City

*Seldovia*

State

*AK 99663*

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☒ YES

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

2139 ✓  
3408 PINE CREST COURT  
SIOUX CITY, IOWA, 51106-4336  
712-276-0345  
mred@pionet.net  
April 8, 1998

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Restoration Office  
645 G Street Suite 401  
Anchorage AK 99501

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APR 13 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

To the Trustees of the Council:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

As a stockholder in EXXON, I am seriously concerned that the funds, provided by the company for the mitigation of the effects of the Valdez oil spill, need to be used for the preservation of the ecosystem and not for the personal preferences of a particular Senator no matter how powerful he may appear to be.

So far, from the information available to me, it appears that Trustees of the Council have done an excellent job in allocating the funds to acquire valuable habitat lands as a means to protect fragile ecosystems and allow the full recovery of those lands from the disaster of the Valdez.

May I urge in the strongest possible terms that the continuation of the existing policies be a top priority for the further allocation of the funds that were made available?

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Very truly yours,

*Edward M. Sibley*

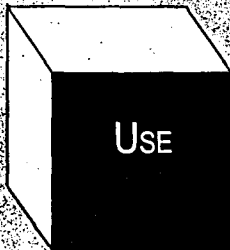
Edward M. Sibley



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

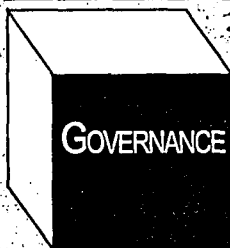
# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



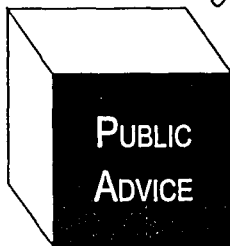
Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

A VARIETY OF NATURAL LANDSCAPES LOCATED THROUGHOUT "SPILL-AREA" SHOULD CONTINUE TO BE PURCHASED FROM PRIVATE WILLING SELLERS IN "FEE-SIMPLE" AND THEN ADDED TO COMMENTS: THE PUBLICALLY-OWNED CONSERVATION ESTATE PARKS, NAT'L FORESTS, CRITICAL HABITAT AREAS, REFUGES, ETC. I STRONGLY RECOMMEND THAT 60-70% OF THE 140 MILLION DOLLAR "RESTORATION RESERVE" BE SET-ASIDE AND SPECIFICALLY DEDICATED TO THE PURCHASE OF SCENICALLY, RECREATIONALLY, & ECOLOGICALLY VALUABLE NATURAL LANDS AS THEY BECOME AVAILABLE. CONCENTRATE ON BUYING PARCELS IN THE 40 ACRE TO 5000 ACRE SIZE RANGE. PROVIDE FUNDING TO THE KACHEMAK HERITAGE LAND TRUST TO INVENTORY & PURCHASE "FEE-SIMPLE" PROPERTIES NEARBY SPILL-AFFECTED KENAI PENINSULA COMMUNITIES FOR PARKS, GREEN-BELTS, BEACH-ACCESS, & OTHER CONSERVATION PURPOSES.



Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: THE EVOS TRUSTEE COUNCIL AS CURRENTLY EXISTS HAS FUNCTIONED EXTRAORDINARILY WELL SINCE ITS INCEPTION. A NEW SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE, HOWEVER, MUST BE PUT INTO PLACE TO ADMINISTER THE "RESTORATION RESERVE", DUE TO THE EVENTUAL ASCENSION OF AN ALASKA GOVERNOR &/OR U.S. PRESIDENT FROM THE REPUBLICAN PARTY RIGGING WHO WILL NO-DOUBT HOLD THE "RESERVE" MONIES HOSTAGE TO THEIR TYPICALLY ANTI-CONSERVATION, CORPORATIST, & CONSPIRACIOUS WORLD VIEW. SOME FORM OF A PERMANENT DECISION-MAKING BOARD (OR COUNCIL) CONSISTING OF KNOWLEDGEABLE RESTORATION RESERVE PROGRAM (USE ADVOCATES) SHOULD BE SET-UP BY COURT-ORDER, INSTEAD OF THE CURRENT EVOS TRUSTEE COUNCIL.



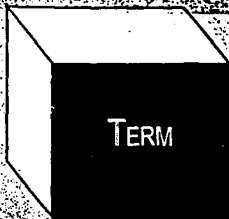
Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: PUBLIC OUTREACH SHOULD ALWAYS BE A PRIORITY DURING THE COMING RESTORATION RESERVE ERA. THE CURRENT "PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP (PAG)" SHOULD BE DROPPED & REPLACED BY (ADVOCATES OF "HABITAT PROTECTION"/LAND PURCHASES, RESEARCH & MONITORING, & PUBLIC EDUCATION, ETC.

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

### COMMENTS

I strongly favor, & there-  
fore, RECOMMEND THAT THE <sup>ENTIRE</sup> PRINCIPAL  
AND THE INTEREST BE SPENT OVER A  
10 YEAR PERIOD. THIS will yield more  
up-front money for the ALL IMPORTANT  
habitat PROTECTION LAND PURCHASES. I  
RECOMMEND THAT THE ENTIRE \$140 million +  
"RESTORATION RESERVE" be EXPENDED DURING  
AN ORDERLY 10 YEAR DRAW-DOWN OF  
ALL PRINCIPAL AND EARNED INTEREST.

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

### OPTIONAL

(FROM:)

Name

MIKE W. KLIEMANN

Address

P.O. BOX # 15163

City

FRITZ CREEK,

State

ALASKA 996

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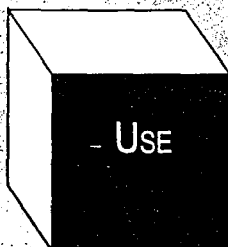
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Public  
COMMENT  
ENCLOSED



# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council **RESTORATION RESERVE**

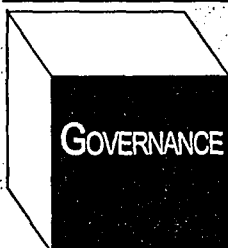
Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS: During the past 2 years, several watershed programs have evolved at a grassroots level. I support more local based water quality and habitat monitoring.

Please consider long term monitoring of the Valdez Duck Flats, administered through the PWS EDC, and in coordination and cooperation with other Port Valdez monitoring programs. operated in conjunction with Alyaska P.S.C., RCAC, ADEC, and EPA are currently involved in monitoring programs and reviews.



Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

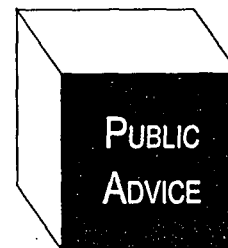
COMMENTS:

Continue trustee council.  
Doing a real Pro job!

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EXXON VALDEZ  
TRUST

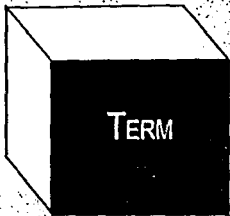


Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS:

I have no contact with any PAG members.  
Not sure if it needs to be continued.





Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

COMMENTS: 20 year - I once read that  
Gov. thinks in 4 year segments, but  
communities think in 20 year  
segments.

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
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Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

#### OPTIONAL

Name Judy Kitagawa

Address PO Box 1709

City Valdez State AK 99686

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YES

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# Prairie Patterns

*Rich Patterson*

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APR 13 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

April 9, 1998

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
Restoration Office  
645 G St., Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

Dear Council:

Last week the Indian Creek Nature Center, my employer, approved a plan to restore a three acre wetland that was drained by railroad construction in 1859.

It's a major task. We'll need to remove about 30,000 cubic yards of sediment that washed in from nearby land that should never have been farmed.

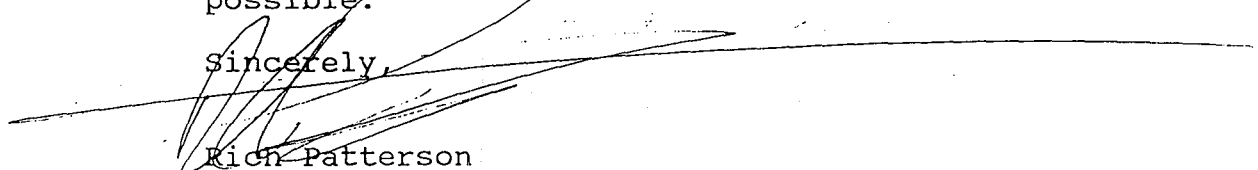
The project will cost about \$300,000!

I'm writing you because it's far more cost effective to never let natural habitats degrade than to attempt to restore them later. You have that opportunity.

Using a high percentage of Exxon Valdez Restoration Reserve Funds for habitat protection makes great sense and will protect ecosystems from degradation.

I urge you to protect as much land as possible.

Sincerely,

  
Rich Patterson  
Director, Indian Creek Nature Center

2144 V  
RECEIVED

APR 13 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

April 10, 1998

Molly McCammon  
Exxon Valdez Oil Settlement  
Trustee Council  
545 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

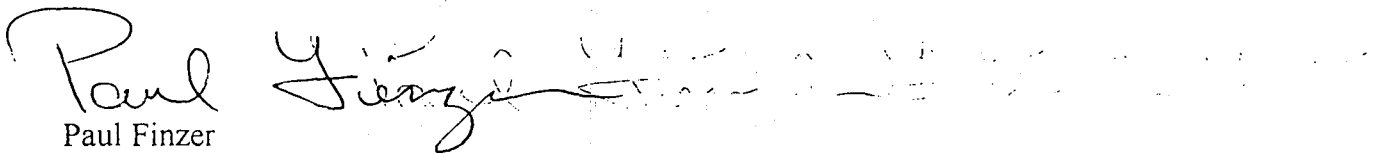
Dear Ms. McCammon:

I would like to request that the \$140 million from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Endowment Fund be put into an endowment to be used for research and marketing of Alaska's seafood.

I feel that this would be the best net benefit to the state of Alaska and the coastal committees that were impacted by the oil spill. If this is done there may be a need for a board of directors made up of Federal, State, Local government and Citizens from the spill area.

The buying of land to me is a waste of this money. When you buy land only a small number of the people that were impacted by the spill benefit.

Sincerely,



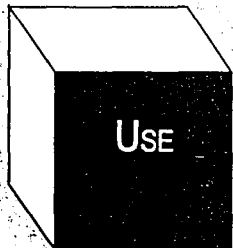
Paul Finzer  
PO Box 4364  
Kodiak, AK 99615



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

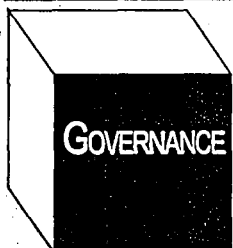
# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



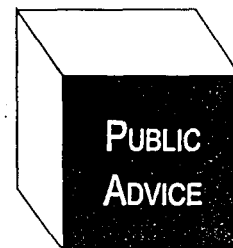
Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS: Large and small conservation easements should be pursued where appropriate and where there is a willing & seller. Fee acquisition for future development projects such as state marine parks should cease! This is ~~clearly not~~ <sup>not</sup> consistent with the ~~initial~~ <sup>stated</sup> ~~purpose~~ <sup>purpose</sup> of this restoration plan. Landlocked Bay is a good example of this abuse of power and authority. All past fee acquisitions should be reverted to easements and development plans curtailed.



Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: The Current Trustee Council is straying from its mission. A new council or revised council that is focused on habitat and environmental restoration ~~should~~ not land acquisition and development should be formed



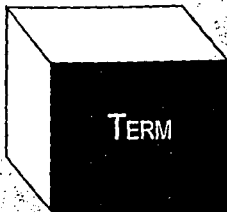
Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: Please send me a list of all members of the Council and the PAG and their mailing addresses.

RECEIVED

APR 13 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



## COMMENTS:

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

### INSTRUCTIONS

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- 2) fold along the center line;
- 3) tape it shut;
- 4) attach a stamp;
- 5) drop in the mail.

You can send your comments  
via fax: 907-276-7178; or via  
e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us);  
or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

### OPTIONAL

VINCENT McCLELLAND  
BOX 791  
KEENE VALLEY, NY 12943

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

Would you like to receive the Trustee Council newsletter? ☒

YES

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

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

2151 ✓

**Keri Hile**

---

**From:** Nancy Waterman and Bill Leighty  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Subject:** <none>  
**Date:** Monday, April 13, 1998 7:43AM

April 13, 1998

Please enter this comment into the record of public meetings being held this month:

Although expensive, I believe investment of the Restoration Reserve used for parcel purchase for habitat protection is the only way to guarantee natural, long-term recovery of the ecosystems. Thank you for your work in acquiring important habitate like Kenai Fjords National Park, Kachemak Bay State Park and recently the parcel on Afognak.

Thank you for requesting public comment.

Sincerely,

Nancy Waterman  
Box 20993  
Juneau, AK 99802

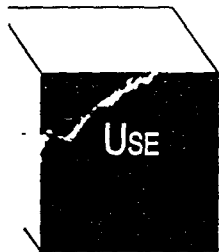
586-1426



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS: Finance or help finance Aquaculture program in Chignik Area.

Pay for genetic or tagging studies on salmon.

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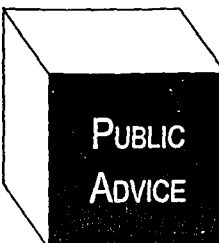
APR 10 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: No comment



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should outreach be continued?

COMMENTS: Yes, but each seat should be up to change. There should be no permanent seats.



COMMENTS: Term would depend on if each Area ~~is~~ received money's on long or short term projects.

**Key Questions:** How should Reserve funds be managed and invested? Permanently? 10-year term? 20-year term?

## INSTRUCTIONS

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- 2) *fold along the center line;*
- 3) *tape it shut;*
- 4) *attach a stamp;*
- 5) *drop in the mail.*

*You can send your comments  
via fax: 907-276-7178; or via  
e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us);  
or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745*

*OPTIONAL*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Would you like to receive the Trustee Council newsletter? ☐ YES

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



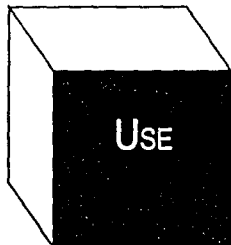
**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council**  
Restoration Office  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

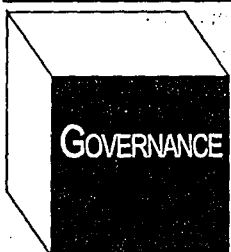
## Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



**Key Questions:** Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS:

I feel not enough large and small parcel habitat has been purchased within the area. First and most heavily impacted by the spill. Specifically, Elington Passag, Southern Montague Island and Knight Island.



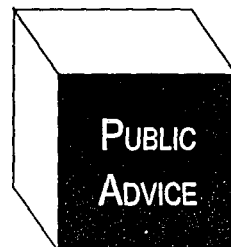
**Key Questions:** Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS:

I think the Trustee Council should continue with more influence and input from individuals connected to Prince William Sound itself, rather than those areas that received relatively minimal impact from the spill.

look like? Why do you think

this change should occur?

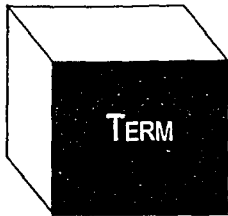


**Key Questions:** Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS:

Yes, with the same stipulations as mentioned above.





Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

COMMENTS: This <sup>resource</sup> management of its habitat  
protection in all areas impacted. The most  
by the spill. Specifically, purchase of  
remaining available lands within Elington  
Passage, Knight Island and Southern Montague  
Island. Land cannot be purchased than  
perhaps funding of positions within Fish &  
Game, or Forest Service or State Park positions  
to help protect the fragile impact areas that  
will be receiving increased use & abuse due  
to the road to Whittier.

#### INSTRUCTIONS

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- 5) drop in the mail.

You can send your comments  
via fax: 907-276-7178; or via  
e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us);  
or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

#### OPTIONAL

Name Ken Cook  
Address PO Box 770745  
City Eagle River State Alaska

Would you like to receive the Trustee Council newsletter? ☒

YES

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

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APR 10 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

To: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Committee

I am sorry I am unable to attend this meeting because of another meeting scheduled before I was aware you would be in Port Lions.

I would like to give my thoughts on funding Mini-Cultural Centers on Kodiak Island in the six villages. It is something all the villages I believe would support and is included in the strategic plan at KANA. I got the idea of using some of your monies to help with this project through your news letter which stated that you had plans to do a similar project in the Prince William Sound area. I have hi-lited and attached the news letter for your information.

I believe all rural communities in the Gulf would benefit from a study on the economics and what we might do to improve employment in our area such as Fisheries, Tourism, Etc...

Thank you!!!

Sincerely,

*Denise May*  
Denise May

P.S. (Telephone 454-2505 if you have  
any questions. I will be home on  
April 2<sup>nd</sup> 1998)

Arliss Sturgulewski  
3301 "C" Street, Suite 520  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503  
(907) 561-5286  
(907) 561-7683 (FAX)

RECEIVED

APR 23 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

April 21, 1998

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

Dear Molly:

Compliments to you and your staff over the March-April 1998 Special Edition, Restoration Update. I feel the choices before the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council are well articulated. Although I was unable to attend the scheduled hearings either due to location or my travel schedule, I did want to offer current testimony on the future of the Restoration Reserve.

The Restoration Reserve should create a perpetual endowment. This would entail inflation proofing with any additional earnings available for expenditure. The earnings should primarily be used for research and monitoring.

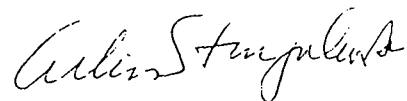
A major effort should be made to include the public in developing the research plan and to explain the results of research efforts.

Peer review is a necessary component of seeing that "good science," both basic and applied, is developed. I have support for the present structure of the EVOS Trustee Council; however, I feel that native, conservation and fishing industry representation would be useful. It is possible, of course, to draft an advisory structure to allow for comment on the decision-making process.

A good deal of support is present for small parcel habitat protection should needs arise. If this is included in the EVOS Trustee Council's plan, I would hope that a specific amount is stated. For example, \$15-20 million for habitat protection with the balance for monitoring and research would be excellent.

With all the fine work that has been accomplished, leaving a structure for ongoing research and sharing of this information with the public will truly leave a positive legacy to the tragedy of the oil spill.

Sincerely,



Arliss Sturgulewski

Please Forgive me for not being  
able to be here in person, however  
please allow Ken Adams to read what  
I wish to ~~say~~ ask.

A lot has happened in the last  
9 years here in Cordova. We have  
been through some seriously  
damaging times, not only financially  
but as importantly, emotionally and  
spiritually.

I love the ~~the~~ <sup>(1)</sup> animals and the

lands. That is why I live here.  
The financial damage leads to the  
emotions and spirit. The ~~the~~ <sup>animals</sup>  
finance is food, to grow, love, ~~through~~ <sup>(food)</sup>  
take away the animals finance ~~and~~  
they end up weak and succumb to the  
cold.

We humans have the IRS, child  
support, our boats, our homes, our  
children.

~~For these~~ (2)

FOR THOSE OF US WHO HAVE TRIED  
TO WORK WITH THE RULES AND LAWS AND  
GET INTO THE FISHERIES ON AN EMPTY  
STOMACH (FINANCE) IT HAS BEEN HARD.

I HAVE EVER BEEN TO JUNEAU  
TRYING TO GET SOME HELP FROM THE STATE.

"HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF THE EXXON  
VALDEZ" I'VE SAID "I'VE BEEN TRYING  
TO GET MY LIFE BACK EVER SINCE."

"CAN'T SOME KIND OF FUNO BE

(3)

SET UP TO HELP US OUT." "YOU WANT  
US TO BREAK THE LAW" JUNEAU SAID

THE IRS A COUPLE YEARS AGO  
RETIZED THE OIL SPILL HURT CORDOVA.  
THEY ARE WILLING TO WORK WITH US.

I'M NOT JUST A POP INTO <sup>TOWN</sup> PERSON.  
I'VE BEEN TRYING TO MAKE A HOME HERE FOR  
A LONG TIME AND THIS BEAUTIFUL THING  
CALLED OIL TOOK IT. THE OILS FLOW,  
THE TANKERS GO AND WE'RE FALLING

(4)

BACKWARD.

I'm NOT ASKING ANYONE TO BREAK  
THE LAW. I'VE ASK THIS STATE WHO IS  
SO PROUD OF HER OIL FOR HELP, TO REMEMBER  
US FISH. WE WERE DOING FINE WITH OUR  
FISH UNTIL THE OIL MIXED WITH THEM,  
NOW I ASK YOUR TRUSTEE COUNCIL.

I UNDERSTAND YOU HAVE GUIDELINES  
ON HOW THE MONEY IS TO BE SPENT. IN  
THOSE GUIDELINES IS THERE SOME

(5)

WAY TO DIRECTLY RESTORE THE  
INDIVIDUALS OF A COMMUNITY. FOR IN  
OUR CASE THAT WILL HELP IN RESTORING  
THE TOWN. THAT MIGHT MEAN NO MORE  
BUSINESSES WHO ARE DEPENDANT ON  
FISHERMAN'S MONEY WILL HAVE TO CLOSE THEIR  
DOORS AFTER DECADES OF SERVICE.

~~IN MY CASE ~~THAT~~ ALONE ~~IS~~ WITH~~  
~~THIS SKILL AND GEAR I HAVE~~  
SEWARD GOT THEIR FISH PRISON,

(6)

A LOT OF FOREST WILL STAY  
BEUTIFUL, THE ECOSYSTEM HAS SOME  
FIVE PEOPLE LOOKING OUT FOR HER.

THE ANIMALS AND FISH ARE STARTING  
TO INCREASE AND STARTING TO LOOK  
HEALTHY. NOW HOW ABOUT US?

WE WALKED OUT OF OUR FRONT DOOR  
AND STEPPED IN CRUDE OIL. AFTER  
THAT A DECK HAND COULD MAKE VERY  
LITTLE. I HAVE THE SKILL, THE GEAR,

(7)

AND THE DISSEE. I CAN BRING  
YOU IRS DEALS, CHILLO SUPPORT DEALS,  
AND BANKS WHO WILL NOT RELEASE  
ANY MONEY UNLESS IT IS FOR AN  
APPROVED PERMIT OR BOAT.

GIVE US 10 YEARS. GIVE US A  
FUND THAT WILL BE PAID BACK IN.  
WE HUMANS WHO HAVE BEEN DEVASTATED  
THESE LAST YEARS @ NEED RESTORED  
ALSO. OUR CHILDREN AND OUR LIVES

(8)

Have needs we CAN'T meet IF we  
DON'T HAVE THAT BASIC FOOD HUMANS  
NEED, FINANCE,

IT IS HARD TO over come  
PETROPHOBIA when ITS All you  
CAN DO JUST TO SURVIVE.

CAN IT BE DONE AND WILL you DO IT?

THANK you FOR your TIME

DONALD SHAW  
SHAW MAN SEAFOODS  
(Someday Hopefully)  
CAV



# Cordova District Fishermen United

Celebrating 63 Years of Service to Commercial Fishermen in Cordova, Alaska  
P.O. Box 939 Cordova, Alaska 99574 / Telephone (907) 424-3447 / Fax (907) 424-3430

## TESTIMONY GIVEN APRIL 7, 1998 RE: RESTORATION FUND RESERVE

Good evening. I'm Cheri Shaw, Executive Director of Cordova District Fishermen United (CDFU). On behalf of CDFU we would like to welcome you to Cordova. The opportunity to address directly the EVOS programs and specifically today, the uses of the Restoration Reserve is very important. Thank you for this opportunity.

First, let me reiterate CDFU's mission. CDFU is the oldest commercial fishermen's organization in the state, established in 1935. Our charter is to "preserve, promote and protect" the fisheries of Prince William Sound (PWS), the North Gulf of Alaska and the Copper and Bering River Districts. The fisheries of this area include all five species of salmon, herring, halibut, black cod, grey cod, crab and many other species. The area we serve includes just over 900 PWS salmon and herring permit holders who fish 1140 limited entry permits. Their crews, the local processors, cannery workers, and transportation services are intimately linked to these seafood producers and make up the backbone of the towns and villages of the Sound. Every year, over 65 million pounds of seafood products leave PWS through Cordova alone. Cordova is among the top three seafood ports in Alaska, and in recent years has out produced both Kodiak and Cook Inlet/Anchorage ports in salmon shipments.

CDFU has participated in the EVOS trustee process, obviously since it's inception. We were there at the beginning and we are happy to take this opportunity to comment on plotting the future use of the funds.

Without question there will be many demands on the future uses of the Restoration Reserve funds. We here at "ground zero" of the oil spill have been the focus of a great many of the EVOS projects, particularly with salmon and herring. Many were damage assessment studies, and projects such as the coded wire tag and otolith marking have greatly sharpened our management strengths, aiding in stock recovery and management in the future. The baseline research on herring such as genetics, over-wintering survival and ongoing disease studies have been extremely necessary. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has been able to better manage not only for the hopeful recovery of these stocks, but again, we undoubtedly are in a stronger position to better manage herring stocks in the future.

Back in 1993 as you well know, it was the fishermen in PWS who took it upon themselves to strongly push the Council's science programs ahead with ecosystem-based marine research. The Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA) project is a community project because we are fishing communities. It has come from the people who work, live and raise their families in PWS. From what we have seen over the years, the SEA project has just begun to fill in the database with the beginnings of a whole picture. It is imperative that the final model efforts which appear to be coming together are funded, completed and evaluated with the necessary data collected on a long term basis to make these models useful. There are other EVOS ecosystem project groupings that we are somewhat familiar with, but from everything we have heard, the SEA project has been carrying the water for the real understanding of how the Sound works, how the gulf and the Sound are linked and how that affects the biology of the fish which are at the heart of the entire marine ecosystem.

*Testimony Re: Restoration Reserve Funds*

*April 7, 1998*

*Page -2-*

Therefore, we felt that one of the primary uses of the Restoration Reserve should be the continuation of existing marine ecosystem work. EVOS through the SEA program is already being recognized as contributing to other larger ecosystem research programs. We don't feel that the scope of the EVOS ecosystem work needs to be expanded.....perhaps reduced, combined and refocused, relying on the results and trends currently known. It appears there is much existing program work that still needs to be completed and should be supported.

At this point in time, we realize that the Trustee Council is collecting input for the final form of the trustee legacy. We don't have much familiarization with what forms the management structure might take. University endowments would appear to be only a partial answer. Significant land parcels have been already purchased. A foundation of some type seems to make sense, but the mission statement will need to be carefully constructed. One of the greatest strengths of the EVOS science projects in recent years have been the requirement of community involvement and connection. The multi-disciplinary collaborations between agency and independent scientists should also continue to be required. Non-agency scientists have brought new technologies and approaches to the agencies and the agencies have been able to educate academics and consultants about the realities and requirements of ongoing management. This interaction needs to be continued.

Public involvement in any process is vital and necessary. The Public Advisory Group acting as a separate sanctioned advisory body has actually been a very effective way to get broadbased input to the Council. We would support some kind of continuation of a separate formal advisory committee to a board or council.

The fixed term account at 20 years appears to create a very sizable and powerful annual budget, thus the Council legacy could continue among other things, a strong research program. With any annual budget, administrative and management costs would have to be analyzed as to the effect on program funds.

We thank you for fielding our thoughts at this time. As you are aware, much of our fleet is currently out on the fishing grounds. We at CDFU will be commenting further to the Council in writing later this month. Thank you again for coming.

Linton Moustakis  
5401 East 142nd Ave.  
Anchorage, Alaska  
99516-4225 USA

April 9, 1998<sup>2164 ✓</sup>

PH 345 1043

FAX 345 4733

Nolly McCannon, Exec. Dir.  
EVO5 Trustee Council  
Anchorage, AK

RECEIVED

APR 10 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Nolly:

Please take this suggestion under serious consideration for the disposition of all or part of your \$140 million surplus.

Whereas the State of Alaska was woefully neglect in its failure to attempt to halt the spruce beetle infestation on the Kenai Peninsula 12-15 years ago, and since the problem has now devastated most of SC Alaska, I suggest that monies be granted to applicants who can show need and inherent danger to their properties, to provide for proper and safe removal of dead and infested spruce trees.

In my case, for example, there are 50-60 large trees (75' tall, etc) dead or dying which will soon present a fire danger to me and my neighbors. I cannot afford to pay for removal, and even though the trees have economic value, I cannot locate anyone willing and competent to remove these trees. Please let me hear from you.

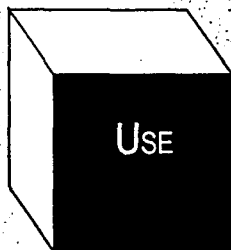
Linton Moustakis



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

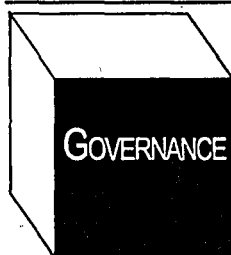
# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



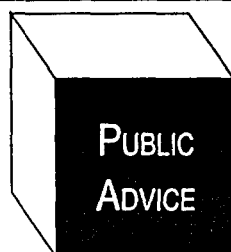
Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS: As the manager of a Bed & Breakfast here in Anchorage, I see a large portion of Alaska's current & future economy dependent on tourism. To ensure ~~the~~ long-term growth & sustainability of the tourism industry, I believe we should allocate the remainder of the funds as follows:  
70% habitat protection  
30% research/monitoring w/ focus on reducing human impact on the environment



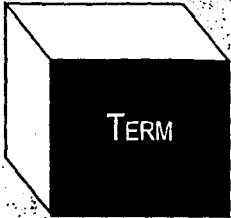
Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: I think the current methods of governance are good, though I would suggest appointing to the Council a representative of the Indigenous people of the area.



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: \*Public comment is key, though calling out names from the sign-in sheet is intimidating (also allows those trying to intimidate others to stick around). I suggest allowing people to raise hands or come forward, therefore allowing us more shy people to speak after the more aggressive people have testified & gone. THANK YOU for lister,



COMMENTS:

Some sort of endowment would  
benefit this project in  
the future

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1) Clip this page;
- 2) fold along the center line;
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- 5) drop in the mail.

You can send your comments  
via fax: 907-276-7178; or via  
e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us);  
or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

OPTIONAL

Name Shannon McKinney

Address 4406 Forest Rd

City Anchorage State AK

Would you like to receive the Trustee Council newsletter?

☐  
YES

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

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

# Alaska

## Professional Hunters Association, Inc.

P.O. Box 91932 • Anchorage, Alaska 99509  
(907) 522-3221

April 14, 1998

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

Dear Molly,

About ten years ago we were talking about the need to restructure the guide law in the wake of the Owsecheck ruling! Remember all those "illegal outfitters" who's common use access was being denied? You did a wonderful job of handling all of us. We were right, of course!!

Well, the Lock Ness Monster surfaces again.....You know that APHA is an organization of professional guides who consider LONG TERM conservation of wildlife as a PRIMARY objective. The foundation of healthy populations is habitat. We appreciate your efforts in this regard. Few other individuals are more sensitive to the potential for negative impacts on habitat and people who appreciate and utilize wildlife habitat than are professional guides. We truly appreciate your past actions in this regard.

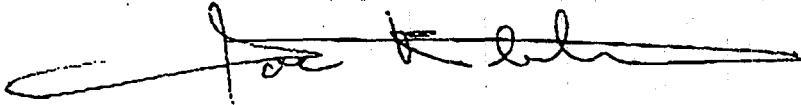
The Trustee Council is requesting public comment for proposed uses of the EVOS Restoration Reserve account. We appreciate the Council's effort to try and ensure that future EVOS spending reflects the interests of the general public. We believe that acquiring and conserving high quality fish and wildlife habitat benefits all "user groups". APHA would like to see the councils habitat acquisition program emphasized under the Restoration Reserve spending plan. We encourage you to allocate up to 75% of Reserve funds to purchase key habitat areas. Maintaining quality wildlands, easing public access, and safeguarding a broad range of fish and wildlife habitats should be a primary goal of Reserve spending.

Research conducted under the auspices of the Restoration Reserve should be geared toward practical applications that

directly benefit wildlife and fisheries conservation, and the public's use and enjoyment of these resources. Projects which have questionable merit and which do little to actually improve the health of the resources, and the public's use of these resources, should be discouraged.

Thanks for the opportunity to comment Molly. I trust, as do members of our organization that the Trustee Council will act accordingly based on input through the public process to do what is best for fish and wildlife in the spill affected area. Please let us know what we can do to contribute to this process.

With Best Regards,



On behalf of the Board of Directors - APHA



Providing  
North American Wildlife  
for the Film Industry

2167 ✓

Doug Seus'  
**Wasatch Rocky Mountain Wildlife, Inc.**  
558 Little Sweden Road, Heber City, Utah 84032, Phone: 801-654-3176, Fax: 801-654-4747

RECEIVED

April 9, 1998

APR 14 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Sirs,

My name is Doug Seus and for years I have worked closely with Brown Bears captive and wild. I have found that research, not carefully designed, may prophetically become redundant. I personally would love to see at least 75% of the remaining oil spill dollars spent on the immediate and direct purchase of land(s). All forms of botanicals and wildlife face the same peril, NOT ENOUGH HABITAT. Leave the Bios-politics to someone else. Enclosed is information on Vital Ground, a foundation "Best The Bear" and I work closely with. The flyer explains the importance of habitat!

Thanks and  
Best Regards,  
Doug Seus



2170 V

**Keri Hile**

---

**From:** michael hodgson  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Subject:** Public comment on \$140 million use  
**Date:** Tuesday, April 14, 1998 2:36PM

As a journalist who covered the effects of the oil spill on Kodiak for the Christian Science Monitor and subsequently wrote other articles for Backpacker, Adventure West, the San Jose Mercury News and others, I want to stress my belief that it is essential that the \$140 million of oil spill funds in the restoration reserve be used to fund habitat acquisition in the Kodiak Archipelago. These moneys will mean the difference between survival and development of outdoor recreation as a resource, if the money is committed as needed, or the irreversible demise of the Kodiak bear, salmon, bald eagle and recreational opportunities if money is diverted.

Sincerely  
Michael Hodgson

2151 ✓

## Keri Hile

---

From: Ron Dearborn  
To: Keri Hile  
Subject: Restoration Reserve Comments  
Date: Tuesday, April 14, 1998 5:13PM

From: Ron Dearborn, Director  
Alaska Sea Grant College Program

To: EVOS Trustee Council

Re: Comments on the Restoration Reserve

### USE:

All of the restoration reserve should be used for improving understanding of the ecosystem of the spill affected area through the process of research.

For the protection and recovery of injured resources our biggest obstacle is ignorance. Protections to the marine ecosystem provided through land acquisition and by existing state and federal lands will be only partially realized if we do not learn how to manage their use wisely. This can be done effectively and efficiently only through wisely targeted research on the ecosystems and their interactions. Similarly the impact of other human activities such as fishing, coastal development of unprotected areas, recreation, etc cannot now be managed wisely given our limited knowledge of the ecosystem.

Such ecosystem research would have the added value of helping us react appropriately to other unanticipated challenges to the system, whether another oil spill or different event.

In recommending a focus on research, I am recommending against monitoring except when it is expressly designed to further understanding of the ecosystem. Blindly continuing the existing monitoring programs will have little value. Some of those same factors may be important to understanding the workings of the ecosystem, but the fact that a monitoring effort now exists is not justification for its continuance.

### GOVERNANCE:

Consistent with my recommendation to spend the restoration reserve on gaining new knowledge of the ecosystem through research, I recommend changing the governance to reflect this more focused challenge. The existing governance was appropriate for the broad responsibilities the trustees, but a better management process can be pulled together for the purpose of identifying and funding research. Consideration should be given to contracting with the National Academy of Sciences for management of the research with the help and advice of agency and academic scientists of Alaska.

I recommend an open approach to peer review of the research. A standing team for peer review cannot meet the challenges of the cutting edge research needed to move knowledge of the ecosystem forward. A more standard approach to peer review, such as that used by the National Science Foundation would be more appropriate.

### PUBLIC ADVICE:

A vigorous process of involving the public is needed. However the expense and restricted nature of the existing PAG is not justified. I recommend terminating the PAG and replacing it with an emphasis on public interaction through open public meetings, open communication with the press, and an emphasis on public education of what is being learned through the research expenditures. An effort should be made to provide this information in a neutral manner, not as a sales document to justify past decisions.

TERM:  
Make the fund a permanent endowment for research.

rkd



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

2072 2071

Name Bob Dearborn

Location FLY 4-13-98

USE - greatest threat to PWS is ignorance <sup>was</sup>  
- all of this money should go into study of the ecosystem  
- want to predict what will happen and how man's actions will affect system

GOVERNANCE - need some adjustment; rather than trustees who balance so many interests  
need ~~at~~ science management board (w/agency & outside scientists)

PUBLIC  
ADVICE - strong public guidance is needed

TERM - natural cycles are so long, ~~that~~ need fund in perpetuity

2176 ✓  
**Keri Hile**

---

**From:** "paul j. driver"  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Subject:** Restoration Reserve  
**Date:** Wednesday, April 15, 1998 10:19PM

Dear Sir/Madam,

I write with reference to the remaining settlement money from the 1989 oil spill. Firstly, I want to thank you for the habitat acquisitions already

realised by the Trustee Council. Secondly, I implore you to use the remaining

monies to further protect pristine Alaskan natural areas. Thank you,

Sincerely,

Paul J. Driver M.D.

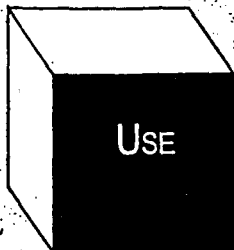


2177V  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE RECEIVED

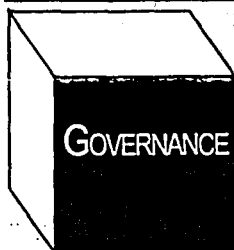
Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century APR 15 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



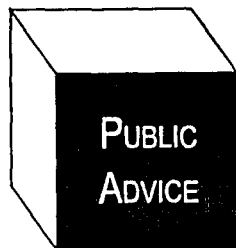
Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS: THERE SHOULD BE A SMALL DEGREE OF MONITORING - AT LEAST PROVISIONS FOR MONITORING EFFORTS FUNDED BUT CONDUCTED AS ADD-ONS TO OTHER, EXISTING EFFORTS. ACQUISITION SHOULD CONTINUE TO SECURE SECTIONS THAT COULD COMBINE OR ADD TO WHOLE AS NEEDED. I'D REALLY LIKE TO SEE SOME "RESTORATION" OF MARKETING THIS AREA TO VISITORS SO THEY CAN SEE EFFORT. PERHAPS A FUND THAT ISSUES GRANTS FOR REGIONAL MARKETING PROJECTS.



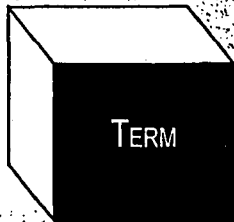
Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: PERHAPS RETAIN AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE BUT WORK MORE THOROUGH REGIONAL ADVISORS WHO CAN HELP MONITOR ISSUES, OVERSEES SPENDING. EVENTUAL DOWN-SIZE AND ELIMINATION SHOULD PROBABLY BE FACTORED IN OVER NEXT 5 YEARS.



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: MAYBE TIME TO DOWNSIZE - KEEP IT DYNAMIC BY ENCOURAGING MEMBERS TO JOIN (VOLUNTEER) NOT FAMILIAR WITH MAKE UP OF PAG BUT NEEDS TO HAVE INFORMED PEOPLE WITH EXPERIENCE. IF GRANT/TOURISM FUNDING CAN HAPPEN - GET GOOD TOURISM ENTITIES ON BOARD



Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

COMMENTS: A percentage should help  
watchdog other threats, a  
percentage should secure any  
critical areas and a percentage  
should be ready to help market  
the use of these areas for recreation  
& education purposes. Also need to be  
able to ~~maintain~~ have sustainable  
budget.

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e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us);  
or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

#### OPTIONAL

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

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YES

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TRUSTEE COUNCIL



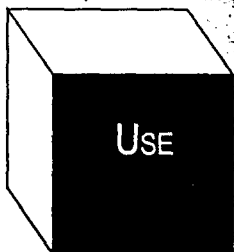


Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE **RECEIVED**

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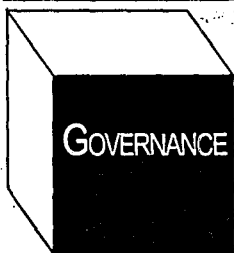
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



COMMENTS: Restoration Reserve should be used  
for community based projects.

NO MORE HABITAT ACQUISITION

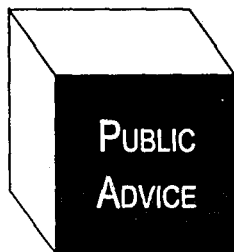
Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?



COMMENTS: NEW Body The majority should be from the Oil spill Communities. There should be seats for Tribal Governments. Unanimous decisions.

The current council funds their own agencies.

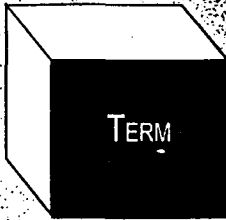
Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?



COMMENTS: NO PAG

Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?





COMMENTS: Permanently, of course

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

**OPTIONAL**

Name Bob Heinrichs

Address Box 1000

City Cordova State AK 99574

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# RESTORATION RESERVE RECEIVED

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century APR 15 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

## USE

Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

### COMMENTS:

I am not in favor on any more large scale habitat purchases but possibly -- in extreme cases support might be offered for small parcels.

I'd also direct continued support for monitoring & research and under community based restoration.

I strongly believe there's justifiable support for the Cordova Project by the Trustee. Hopefully, this project can be submitted to the Trustee during the spring & summer of 98. I think the support should be "significant" -- perhaps \$4-5 M.

## GOVERNANCE

Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

### COMMENTS:

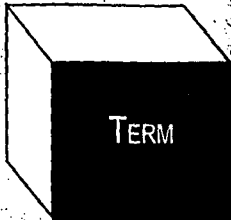
Nothing to offer here.

## PUBLIC ADVICE

Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

### COMMENTS:

Nothing to offer here.



Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

## COMMENTS

I think a permanent endowment is a  
great idea -- a positive legacy of the EVOS  
It'd also be a good idea to investigate  
the possibility of receiving a higher rate of  
return from the investment of the endowment's  
principal.

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

## OPTIONAL

Name

Keri Adams

Address

Box 1855

City

Cordova

State

AK 99574

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YES

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



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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SP  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

2180 ✓

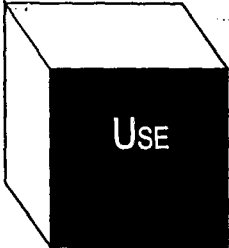


Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE **RECEIVED**

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century APR 15 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS:

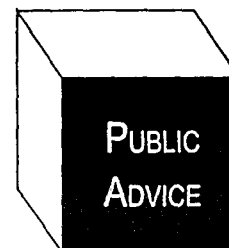
All of these uses should continue. The Trustee Council has done a good job in providing balance to its efforts and continuing these uses will extend that effort into the future.



Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS:

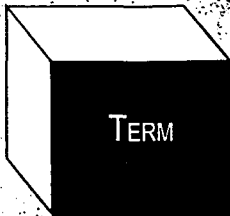
Yes. If the Trustee Council is probably one of the better examples of effective leadership & management. If it's not broken, it shouldn't be fixed. It needs to resist the efforts of those who want to change things.



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS:

?



Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

#### COMMENTS:

The most effective restoration efforts  
have been the purchase of habitat.  
I would continue to put a strong  
emphasis on purchasing private lands  
that may be subjected to habitat  
losses

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#### OPTIONAL

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

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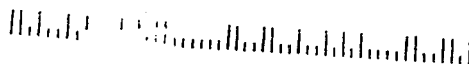
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APR 15 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL--

99501+3451



2181 ✓

**Kachemak Heritage Land Trust**  
**Preserving, for public benefit, land with significant natural, recreational,**  
**or cultural values by working with willing landowners.**

Box 2400 • Homer, Alaska 99603 • (907) 235-5263  
Box 511 • Seward, Alaska 99664 • (907) 224-5372  
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April 14, 1998

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Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

**RECEIVED**  
APR 15 1998  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Trustee Council Members,

As the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council continues its use up funds to restore and protect environments damaged by the oil spill and to plan for future use of the Restoration Reserve, some new ideas should be considered. In order to make the most of what is left, Kachemak Heritage Land Trust recommends setting aside a large percentage of the Reserve funds for both continued outright purchase and perpetual stewardship through conservation easements for spill-affected lands.

KHLT strongly supports use of Reserve funds primarily for small parcel habitat acquisition and protection. There cannot be a better way to protect and ensure the existence of viable habitat than to preserve it as such forever. To better achieve this goal, the purchase of conservation easements should be a high priority. Instead of outright purchase of the most sensitive lands, an endowment fund within the Restoration Reserve could purchase enough of the development rights on significant lands to preserve significant conservation values, while keeping the land in private ownership and thus on the tax rolls. Conservation easements permanently preserve the natural values of property while keeping ownership in private hands. The conservation easement stays with the property through all future owners. Each conservation easement can be tailored to the individual property, or to simplify the process, perhaps a more universal conservation easement document might be written and then held and stewarded a qualified land conservation organization in Alaska. This method would be a beneficial one to add to the tools EVOS uses to meet its established goals. In addition, the perpetual stewardship of conservation easements will provide for long-term monitoring and data collection. Using this method, far less money will be spent for far more research and protection.

Beyond our specific interest in and support of the purchase of conservation easements using funds from the Restoration Reserve, we would like to pass on the following responses to your Restoration Update inquiry for public input;

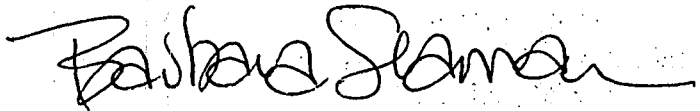
KHLT believes that several endowments should be established to finance ongoing and future projects -- such as a conservation easement purchase and stewardship program. To allow the Restoration Reserve funds to be fully expended over a set period would be much less valuable over the course of time.

Our only comment about fund governance is that separate governance for each separate endowment using people most knowledgeable in each area of expertise seems appropriate and most cost effective as administrative funds decline.

KHLT believes that the Restoration Reserve funds should continue to be used exclusively in the spill region.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment. We wish you the very best in this endeavor, and express our sincere thanks and congratulations for work well done!.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Barbara Seaman", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Barbara Seaman  
Executive Director

POB-40159 2183 ✓

Fairbanks

AK 99710

April 14, 1998

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Council  
Restoration Office

645 G. Street, #401

Anchorage AK 99501

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APR 16 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Sir,

Although I couldn't attend last night's public meeting in Fairbanks, I do want to express my feelings on the Council's work. I believe they have done an excellent job of using Exxon's money as it was supposed to be used - to protect lands impacted by the oil spill, & to prevent further damage to Prince William Sound and other areas from further degradation by development - logging, or other development. Land protection is the best way to insure a healthy natural environment which will perpetuate health & prosperity for local people, as well as for others who benefit from visiting the area for work or pleasure.

I also appreciate the chance to comment on the Council's plans, & trust their decisions will be made with the benefit of public input. I don't have



any specific recommendations for land purchases, but that is the use the remaining money should be spent for.

Sincerely,

Phonice K Collins



# Wildlife Management Institute

1101 14th Street, N.W. • Suite 801 • Washington, D.C. 20005  
Phone (202) 371-1808 • FAX (202) 408-5059

April 16, 1998

ROLLIN D. SPARROWE  
President

LONNIE L. WILLIAMSON  
Vice-President

RICHARD E. McCABE  
Secretary

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APR 20 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

Dear Ms. McCammon and Members of the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council:

The Wildlife Management Institute is a private, nonprofit, scientific and educational organization. It is committed to the conservation, enhancement and professional management of North America's wildlife and other natural resources.

WMI supports wise use of wildlife, including regulated recreational hunting of designated populations. WMI endorses the proposition of scientific wildlife management and the concept of biological diversity. WMI recognizes that wildlife management must be a skillful blend of science and art in relation to dynamic human circumstances. And WMI believes that wildlife not only reflects the continents wealth, but in many respects is that wealth.

With these goals in mind, WMI has remained interested over the years in the outcome of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) Restoration process. In general, we think that the EVOS Trustee Council got it right the first time, when you assigned spending categories of habitat protection, research, monitoring and enhancement for the \$1 billion oil spill settlement.

Your record of achievement, particularly in habitat protection, stands among the most important conservation efforts in recent decades. You have helped make the best of the worst environmental accident in U.S. history.

As to the Restoration Reserve allocations, WMI urges that you stay the course in terms of your original spending categories and to resist recommendations to place all remaining funds into a research endowment.

If there are large or small acquisitions of exceptional value that will both help the oil-injured resources as well as human use (e.g., commercial fishing and outdoor recreation), then by all means, leave yourself the chance of pursuing those options.

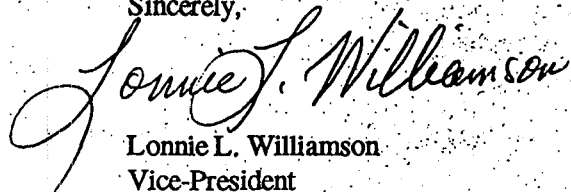
Please bear in mind that in this era of rapidly increasing population and urban encroachment, balancing the needs of wildlife and its habitat with the economic, recreational and social needs of people is tricky business. WMI believes that balance can be struck and that the EVOS Trustee Council has done a very good job striking that balance in one of America's most unique and naturally rich locations.

Leadership opportunities like yours present the opportunity to take the long term view.

In decades hence, it is unlikely that the EVOS Trustee Council will be criticized for having protected too much fish and wildlife habitat, and created too many world class public access lands for wilderness dependent recreation. The greater threat to the EVOS legacy is that you will protect too little, or rather, that you'll miss the chance to perfect some outstanding acquisitions by failing to pick up small parcels within the large parcels already protected, or by overlooking the chance to add a few more high quality large parcels.

Thank you for the opportunity to present testimony and good luck with your important decisions ahead.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Lonnie L. Williamson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Lonnie L. Williamson  
Vice-President

LLW:bsg

# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

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APR 16 1998  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

USE

Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS: Habitat protection should be permanent and conservative. That is, no extractive use or polluting impacts from human activity should be ever allowed.

Monitoring of industry activities in the future to ensure against incidents of further damaging impact.

Fund to protect and reward whistleblowers from within industries that may impact reserve areas.

GOVERNANCE

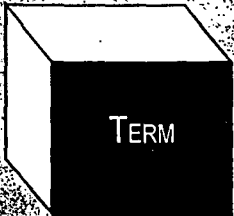
Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: For a permanent body, each year a pool, selected as a jury is, winnowed by objective testing, suitable to the Council-member task, should produce from an eligible pool of 20-50, 4 members and 1 alternate to serve 5 years, the first as assistant apprentice, and The senior alternate could chair meetings and break tie votes as well as the ordinary duties as official representative of the Council. Compensation 2X average AK income and 4 mos./yr. time off. Duty of residency to serve.

PUBLIC  
ADVICE

Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: Given the irresponsibility of corporations to any duty other than profit, and the lickspittle devotion of legislatures to sources of campaign funding, there will likely be at least one more major oil spill in Alaska. To be ready to limit damage, we should build an industrial accident state force of 1000-2000 persons, ready to deploy at a 2-4 hr notice anywhere in the world (especially frigid zones) to gain experience and perfect techniques and technologies. 50¢/barrel spill prep fee for in state



Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

COMMENTS:

Investments should never be made in extractive corporations except in small odd lots for use as tickets to board + stockholder meeting as a method of calling attention to poor practices that impact Alaska. The vast bulk should be limited to school bonds or waste treatment bonds purchased in Alaska.

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1) Clip this page;
- 2) fold along the center line;
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- 4) attach a stamp;
- 5) drop in the mail.

You can send your comments  
via fax: 907-276-7178; or via  
e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us);  
or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

OPTIONAL

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

Would you like to receive the Trustee Council newsletter? ☐

YES

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



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

99501+3451

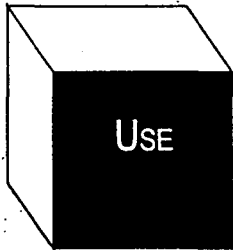




Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

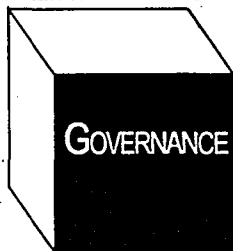
COMMENTS:

I don't believe limits for use should be placed on reserve funds at this early stage. Restoration is an on-going process that may have changing needs in the future.

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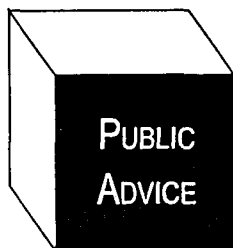
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS:

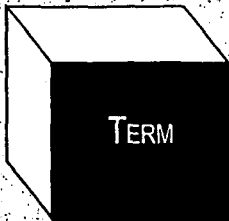
Utilizing The current Trustee Council would maximize The great deal of institutional knowledge that has been created over The years and minimize The costs (both monetary and timeliness) of creating and educating a new body.



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS:

I believe public involvement is important. However, The PAG as it exists now would not be my choice for The reserve. A smaller group would be better suited to productivity - perhaps fewer specific interests represented. 5 to 7 members with broader interests and a newsletter mailed to interested parties.



Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

COMMENTS:

Again, I don't favor putting  
a term or limits, on the  
reserve at this point. I've invested  
in perpetuity with the option  
to revise to a shorter term  
if restoration goals are met down  
The line seems appropriate.

INSTRUCTIONS

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- 4) attach a stamp;
- 5) drop in the mail.

You can send your comments  
via fax: 907-276-7178; or via  
e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us);  
or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

OPTIONAL

Name Kimberley Benton  
Address 110 Shelly Marie Circle  
City Anchorage State AK 99518

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YES

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

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

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APR 16 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL "Working to Restore the Nescopeck Creek Watershed"  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

**Friends of the Nescopeck**

PO Box 367

Sybertsville PA 18251

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Office  
645 G St. 401  
Anchorage AK 99501

10 April 1998

The Friends of the Nescopeck, a grass roots conservation organization in northeastern Pennsylvania, wishes to submit the following brief comments regarding the expenditure of the remaining settlement money from the Exxon Valdez oil spill, also known as the "restoration reserve." The Friends of the Nescopeck have extensive experience in water pollution issues. One of our critical regional issues is the cleanup of streams killed by acid mine drainage and raw sewage, and the prevention, through habitat restoration and preservation, of nonpoint source pollution such as hydrocarbon spills.


We believe that at least 75 percent of the restoration reserve should be used for habitat protection, specifically both large and small parcels. Whenever possible, privately owned inholdings, if they exist, should be purchased to consolidate public land holdings and thus preserve the ecological integrity of the landscape. This is the only way to guarantee natural, long-term recovery of the spill area and its ecosystems.

We also thank the Trustee Council for its excellent work in acquiring important habitat lands throughout the oil spill region, particularly lands in critical areas such as Kachemak Bay State Park and Kenai Fjords National Park.

We also urge the Trustees to continue their tradition of welcoming and responding to public comment through meetings, newsletters, and other effective means of involving the public. Decisions on the uses of the restoration reserve must be accountable to the public.

We understand that Senator Murkowski thinks otherwise. He would leave the citizens of Alaska and the United States out of the decision-making process so that he alone could decide on how best to spend the restoration reserve. Senator Murkowski is flat out wrong and we urge the Trustees to resist his wrongheaded overtures.

Sincerely

  
Alan C. Gregory

Conservation chairman

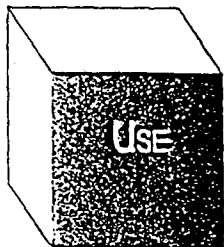




Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council 2190V

## RESTORATION RESERVE

*Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*



COMMENTS:

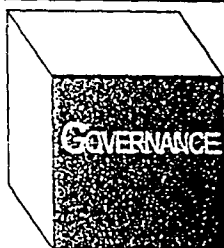
Monitoring the trapped oil on the beaches and its effects of clams, herring, seaweed and gumboots is critical. Enough land has been bought.

Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

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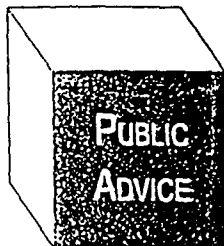
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



COMMENTS:

Get rid of the bureaucrats on staff and the council also replace it with unpaid local residents.

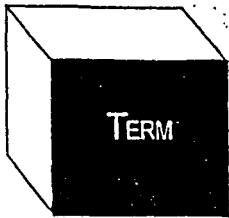
Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?



COMMENTS:

A local PAG is very good to have, keep it.

Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?



COMMENTS:

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

The reserve should be managed by a board of local EVOS  
region fishermen, and subsistence users. The money  
should be kept forever to keep a continuous program.

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You can send your comments  
via fax: 907-276-7178; or via  
e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us);  
or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

OPTIONAL

Name \_\_\_\_\_

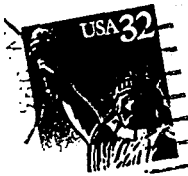
Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Would you like to receive the Trustee Council newsletter? ☐

YES

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



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



99501-3451



2891 ✓  
April 15, '98

Ms. Molly Mc Cammon  
Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 C St. Suite 401  
Anchorage, Ak. 99501-3451

Dr. Ms. Mc. Cammon:

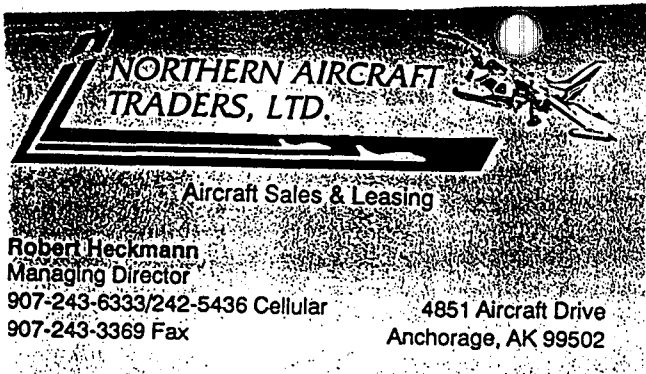
Please accept this paper as  
an idea as to how some of the  
oil spill fund might be used.  
'Your seed money and sponsorship'  
could lead to needed development.

Sincerely,

Earl Stephens

EARL STEPHENS  
6449 VILLAGE PARKWAY  
ANCHORAGE, AK. 99504

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APR 17 1998  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



2092 ✓

FAX COVER SHEET  
**RECEIVED**

APR 17 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

(907)243-6333 Office  
(907)243-3369 Fax

SEND TO Company name	From <i>Rob Heckmann</i>
Attention <i>RESTORATION OFFICE</i>	Date <i>4/14/98</i>
Office location <i>645 G-STR. 401</i>	Office location <i>ANCH-</i>
Fax number <i>276-7178</i>	Phone number <i>907-243-6333/8369F</i>

**URGENT URGENT URGENT URGENT URGENT**

Total pages, including cover: \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS

*DEAR RESTORATION OFFICE -*  
*ANY REMAINING FUNDS LEFT FROM THE EXXON SPILL*  
*SHOULD BE USED TO FIX OUR ECO SYSTEM - INCLUSIVE*  
*FIGHT - CLEANER CEMENTING - SUPPORT BETTER AIR QUALITY*  
*AND WATER QUALITY - OR SUPPORT COMPLETE HABITAT RETURN*  
*PLEASE DO NOT LET MURKOWSKI SPEND IT AS PER HIS CHOICE*  
*IT'S NOT HIS TO SPEND - WE RATED PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND -*  
*WE ARE CONTINUING TO RUIN OUR FORESTS - LETS PUT IT BACK*  
*GIVE IT BACK TO MOTHER NATURE - INSTEAD OF CONSISTANTLY ABUSING HER*  
*WHEN IT'S GONE - WE ARE ONLY TO BECOME - AND WHAT DO WE TELL*  
*OUR KIDS AND GRAND KIDS - LET'S USE IT TO FIX WHAT WE*  
*DESTROYED AND USE IT TO STOP FURTHER ABUSE OF OUR LAND*

*Sincerely*

*[Signature]* *4/14/98*



# UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ANCHORAGE

OFFICE OF ACADEMIC AFFAIRS  
RESEARCH AND GRADUATE STUDIES

3211 Providence Drive  
Anchorage, Alaska 99508-8054  
Telephone (907) 786-1099 FAX (907) 786-1426

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APR 20 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

April 16, 1998

EVOS Trustee Council  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

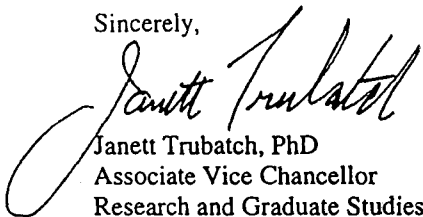
Dear Trustees:

I would like to support the concept of establishing endowments for research, faculty chairs, and student scholarships at UAA as part of the disposition of the EVOS Trust funds. This is an excellent opportunity for the university and the council to continue work together to accomplish our mutual objectives and goals.

An endowment would provide support in perpetuity for research and development on the prevention and mitigation of oil spill-related damage. Development can lend to additional income from the patenting of processes for spill restoration and cleanup techniques. Scholarship support for students would provide a continuous source of skilled employees to work in the area of environmental preservation and restoration.

UAA has a number of faculty currently involved with various aspects of simultaneously sustainable environmental protection and economic growth. We have instituted a new program in environmental studies and have two major research institutes, Institute of Social and Economic Research and Environment and Natural Resources Institute that have a long history of work in that area. We, at UAA, would certainly welcome the opportunity to work with the council toward advancing our mutual long-term objectives.

Sincerely,

  
Janett Trubatch, PhD  
Associate Vice Chancellor  
Research and Graduate Studies



## Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation

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APR 20 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

April 10, 1998

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

Dear Trustees:

Thank you for requesting comments on the use of funds from the Restoration Reserve in your March-April 1998 newsletter. The Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation is the non-profit organization which supports the goals and objectives of the Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus, comprised of 240 Members of the U.S. House and Senate -- the largest in the Congress.

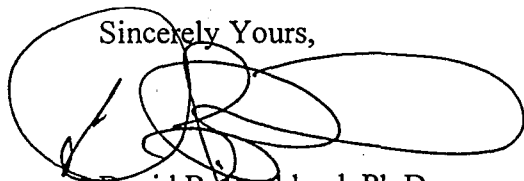
The Caucus and Foundation have supported Land and Water Conservation Fund appropriations for Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge totaling over \$4 million since fiscal year 1995 to compliment the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council's large and small parcel habitat protection measures.

I have had the distinct pleasure of observing first-hand the lands already protected on Kodiak and Afognak Islands, plus the Karluk River. Clearly your Council is selecting remarkably productive and key habitat. In doing so, you have created an extraordinary resource for the American people. It is really a fascinating story of taking one of the worst environmental disasters in the United States, and in its wake creating an legacy for the entire country's present and future generations.

I hope the Council will set aside the funding needed to complete the Karluk River agreement, as it decides future uses of the Restoration Reserve. Key will be small parcel acquisitions within existing large parcels already protected, plus additional high-quality habitats on Afognak Island. The Foundation supports acquisitions or conservation easements to facilitate priority uses of the lands such as outdoor recreation and public access, where such use is compatible with the overall restoration objectives of the Council.

Thank you again for the opportunity to comment. You have a fantastic opportunity to now finalize the most important conservation legacy in the U.S., and I wish you well as you make the critical decisions about how best to do so.

Sincerely Yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several loops and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

David B. Rockland, Ph.D.  
Chairman of the Board

2192 ✓

April 16, 1998

EVOS Trustee Council -

There is some question about  
what to do with settlement monies...

Please acquire habitat. Put  
all the money possible towards  
buying up sensitive areas or scenic  
areas important to guide/outfitter/tour  
operators.

I worked on Shuyak Island the  
summer of '89 cleaning up oil, collecting  
dead, oiled animals, and assessing beaches  
for clean-up priority. Prince William  
Sound and the entire region suffered  
a terrible blow, as you know. It is  
the best use of the money to safeguard  
habitats from extractive industries.

Also as you know, one of the  
major side effects of the spill was the  
abrupt and unplanned peopling of the  
area, which led to further degradation.

I don't think settlement monies should  
be spent on boat ramps, visitor  
facilities, etc. - projects that will open  
the region to more activity. Please buy  
land with your money. Thank you. David van der

D. van der Berg  
Box 80433  
Fairbanks, AK 99708

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



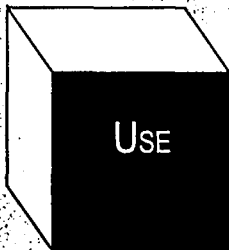


Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

2199 ✓  
April 30

# RESTORATION RESERVE

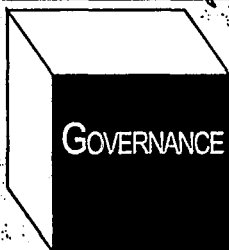
Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS: <sup>Continuing</sup> ~~Research~~ <sup>Research & Monitoring</sup> - to not only document damage, but to monitor & study change not oil spill related - i.e. global warming, additional pollution that's deleterious which is which in the <sup>ecosystem</sup> ~~ecosystem~~

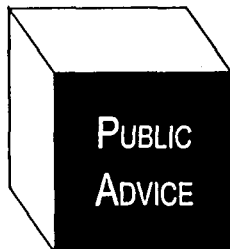
Large & Small Habitat Protection depending on the importance for the sustainable health of ecosystem and endangered species - (depending on <sup>future</sup> management ~~control~~)  
Community Based <sup>according to</sup> ~~Community~~ Community Involvement and importance of community dependence on the resource.  
Public Education & Stewardship that being education public on importance of a healthy ecosystem - <sup>Education</sup> ~~Education~~ <sup>Watershed</sup> ~~Watershed~~ <sup>Management</sup> ~~Management~~



Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: If it can't be done don't try to fix

it. Keep it as least ~~the~~ bureaucratic as possible. Maximize the best use of funds - don't let it be used up in too much <sup>complexity</sup> ~~complexity~~ and inefficient governance. Re-evaluate the process to be sure you are accomplishing your goals - "not just missing the boat" nothing stays static - change is inevitable in Governance and Nature.



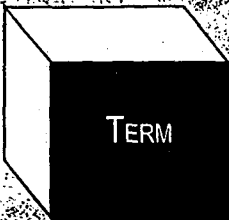
Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: I don't think I have enough experience or <sup>knowledge</sup> ~~information~~ to answer this intelligently. Don't underestimate public involvement - if "they" are properly informed. Need checks & balances, but "Committee" can be self defeating, ~~and~~ time consuming, and expensive. You need wisdom to monitor the "big picture" - not <sup>opinion</sup> ~~uninformed~~ <sup>opinion</sup> ~~opinion~~

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APR 20 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

COMMENTS: I think some fund should be set  
aside in an endowment to fund research, <sup>monitoring</sup>  
and education out reach because marine ecology  
will change and long time effects of the Ex Valdez  
Spill may not be discovered after the original  
Spill funds sunset.


Good presentation to public at Fairbanks  
needed more attendance - but those who did make  
intelligent comments. Nice to comment on's  
issue you approve instead wanting to have  
for a change.

### INSTRUCTIONS

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You can send your comments  
via fax: 907-276-7178; or via  
e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us);  
or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

### OPTIONAL

Name  Ms. Ginny Wood  
1819 Musk Ox Trail  
Fairbanks, AK 99709-6626

Address 1819 Musk Ox Trail

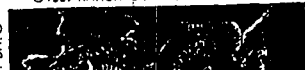
City Fairbanks State AK 99709

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Anchorage, AK 99501-3451



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

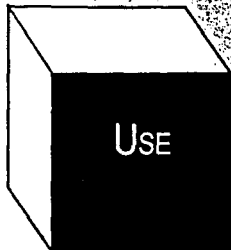




1200V  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



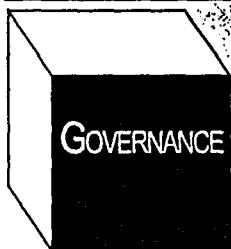
Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS: Mostly research and monitoring (say 75-80%).  
Some small parcel habitat protection (in partnership with other groups).  
Some public education (in partnership with other groups).  
Definitely not an endowed chair for UAF.

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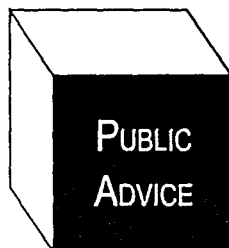
APR 2 '0 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



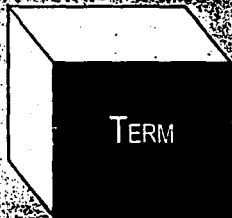
Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: Small board with unanimous consent is good.  
NMFS, ADFG, and ADEC should remain. Dept. of Agriculture and Attorney General may be eliminated if activities relating to them, such as land purchases and law suits, cease (otherwise no). One member of the PAG might sit on this board.  
An advisory group consisting of representatives from the other major funding groups might be good (RCACs, industry, OSRI, etc.) for communication. Representatives could sit on the PAG, or separately. Probably reorganizing PAG with these additional seats would be best.



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: See above



COMMENTS:

Permanently.

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

### OPTIONAL

Name S. L. Vaughan

Address P.O. Box 644

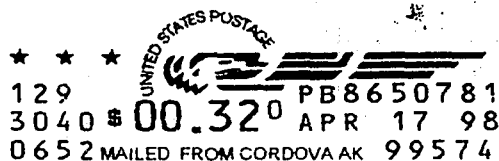
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State AK

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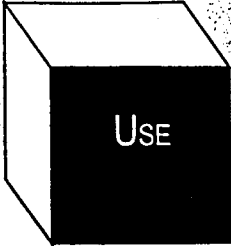
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS: I would prefer the bulk of the money be used for large and small parcel habitat protection. I do not think endowing a chair or faculty position at the University of Alaska is a wise use of the funds. If research money is available, let the best proposal be funded.

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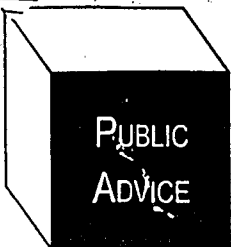
APR 20 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
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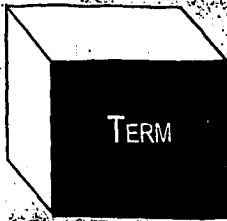
Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: The current board seems to be working. I would hesitate to go select an entirely new body. If anything, make minor changes in the existing board.



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: The PAG should be modified or eliminated. There are too many members to function effectively or efficiently.



COMMENTS: Invest them permanently

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

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Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

### OPTIONAL

Name \_\_\_\_\_

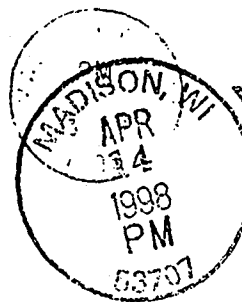
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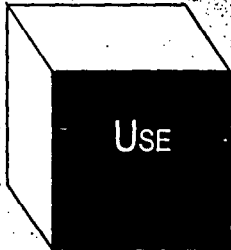




3211 ✓  
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# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



USE

Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

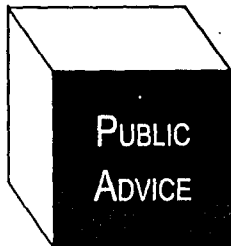
COMMENTS: • Ongoing research & monitoring  
• Large Parcel habitat protection  
• A combination of Public Education/outreach by means of a Community-Based Project in Whittier  
(1) to offset the ever-increasing popularity of Prince William Sound  
(2) to bring the sound to families unable to visit by boat (↑ number if the road comes)  
(3) to increase appreciation, awareness, and safety for all (A P.W.S. museum, perhaps)



GOVERNANCE

Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: It seems a joining of the Council and the Public Advisory Group would be logical. In the merger, fewer members might be included. These members could include the public advisory component and solicit ongoing public input. Collaborative government representatives - both state and federal - would still be critical. (Too heavy on



PUBLIC ADVICE

Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

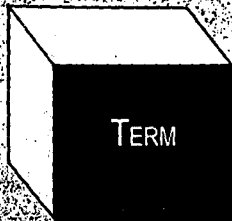
COMMENTS: the government end as is!

✓ See above

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APR 21 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

## COMMENTS

It seems the most  
prudent management of these  
funds would be a perpetual  
endowment.

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

## OPTIONAL

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Ms. Janet Long  
P.O. Box 663  
Whittier, AK 99693

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

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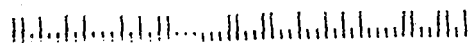
YES

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99501-3451





2013 ✓

**Keri Hile**

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**From:** Charles Oriez  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Subject:** habitat restoration reserve  
**Date:** Tuesday, April 21, 1998 9:34AM

I support your decision to set aside Exxon Valdez money for a restoration reserve past 2000. However, I would urge you to spend a greater portion of the money on habitat acquisition and preservation.

Charles Oriez  
7975 S Datura Cir W  
Littleton, CO 80120

—  
Charles Oriez coriez@netone.com  
cc:mail free - "Not blind opposition to progress"

2217 RECEIVED

APR 21 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Michèle M. Provost  
8150 Lakecrest Drive, Apt. #810  
Greenbelt, MD 20770  
Tel: (301) 345-6860  
E-mail: mprovos@american.edu

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill  
Trustee Council  
Restoration Office  
645 G Street, Ste 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501

April 16, 1998

To the members of the Trustee Council:

Thank you for your good work  
in acquiring habitat lands like the  
Kachemak Bay State Park, Kenai Fjords Natl  
Park, the Kenai River & Kodiak-Afognak  
Islands, which I hope to visit when I  
visit our 49th state. Please use  
the remaining settlement money  
for more habitat acquisition to  
guarantee protection for priceless  
ecosystems. Thank you very much!

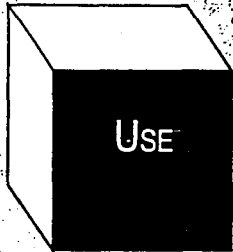
Michèle M. Provost



2220V  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

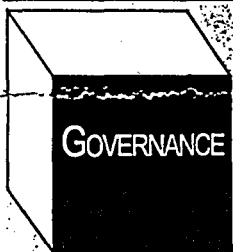
# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS: I would like to see the restoration funds used to protect as much habitat as possible. This may be the last chance to protect one of the worlds greatest eco-systems. Purchase of high quality habitat will insure that residents and visitors will be able to hunt, fish and enjoy nature in its purest form. Please preserve this ~~resource~~ unique and unreplaceable resource for future generations.



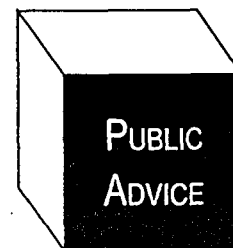
Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: Retain the current structure.

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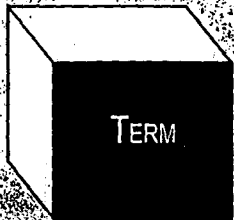
APR 22 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: I hope that PAG members remember that the American People were injured parties in the spill. Please don't treat the fund as an Alaskan's only wish list.



COMMENTS:

10 year term

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

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OPTIONAL

Name Austin Hepburn

Address 253 Upper Golph Rd

City Radnor State PA 19087

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222/ ✓

## Keri Hile

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From: "Bob Day"  
To: Keri Hile  
Cc: "Tom Weingartner"  
Subject: Comments on Restoration Reserve Fund  
Date: Wednesday, April 22, 1998 9:38AM

To the members of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council:

Enclosed are my suggestions on uses for the Restoration Reserve Fund. I am a marine ecologist, so I probably will be accused of having a conflict of interest in offering my comments; thus, you can make of my comments what you will.

### USE

My recommendation is that you first invest the money so that both the earnings and the principal will be used up over a period of 20-25 years. Any long-term studies certainly will run out of gas by then, and inflation will eat up a significant part of that money over the long term.

I then recommend that you use ~10% of the earnings on an annual basis for small-parcel habitat protection. The emphasis so far has been on large-parcel habitat acquisition, but there certainly are numerous small parcels out there worthy of saving.

You then should use the remaining ~90% for long-term monitoring and scientific research over the 20-25 years that money will be available. With prudent investment, this amount may be around \$5-6 million/year. You should set up a new scientific advisory council that sets scientific priorities, with revisions to that scientific plan every 4-5 years. Projects should be funded for 3-5 years, depending on their topic, and should emphasize trying to understand how the marine ecosystem in this region works. This emphasis should occur without regard to the oiled/unoled dichotomy that you still seem locked into in some cases—that dichotomy has outlived its scientific usefulness and in many cases probably hinders development of an understanding of the system and its processes. In all cases, you need to leverage that money with other matching funds that may be available; however, a worthy project should not be disqualified simply because it has been unable to acquire matching funds. The emphasis really should be on studies that develop an understanding of processes and their effects on marine ecosystems and on studies that develop an understanding of long-term variation in those ecosystems. For example, scientists talked for years about a "regime shift" in the North Pacific in the mid-late 1970s, but its impact on Alaska was not brought home to all of us here until we saw Paul Anderson's astounding long-term trawl data from the Alaska Peninsula. Unfortunately, that type of data set is scarce in the US, but European scientists routinely investigate ecosystem variation with data sets of 20 years or more. In addition, developing a better understanding of natural variation will enable us to separate effects of a man-made perturbation, such as a large oil spill, from a natural perturbation, such as El Nino-related change.

Another reason for having a 20-25 year timespan (other than burnout on everyone's part) is that this timespan will cover one 18.6 lunar nodal cycle (discussed by Royer), several El Nino events (average occurrence of every ~4-5 years), numerous generations of marine fishes and their strong year-classes (3-8 years), and several generations of marine birds (~5-8 years) and mammals.

I do not recommend that you use any of the money for large-parcel acquisition (there is not enough money for such acquisition without crippling other programs at this point), community-based restoration

projects (the State should be building things such as boat docks), or public education (there are other funding sources such as Sea Grant for marine education).

#### GOVERNANCE

I recommend that, for all practical purposes, the Trustee Council disband except for a small office to manage paperwork for parcel acquisition and help with management of research/monitoring projects. The scientific panel that is set up would be doing most of the work, but a few people would be needed to help it. Organizations such as NMFS could manage outside projects, as they are doing now, for a small management fee.

#### PUBLIC ADVICE

Given my above recommendations, it is no surprise that I recommend disbanding the PAG. If there are local scientific issues that affect a particular community, they can be addressed during annual public input and testimony, which would be solicited. Then, if the scientific panel finds such testimony compelling, the topic should be investigated scientifically.

#### TERM

In reality, any scientific program such as this will run out of steam after 20 years or so, unless there is a strong reason to keep it going (such as the US's Antarctic Research Program, which effectively maintains our claims to a stake in management of resources there). Hence, plan on all of the money being spent by 20-25 years after the beginning of the program. Remember, however, that setting up a large number of monitoring programs at the beginning of the program is going to hamper the number of original studies that can be funded in any year; such a problem was encountered years ago in NSF's Arctic Research Program, which had ~90% of the annual budget of ~\$5 million taken by one study [ISHTAR] for 5 years in a row, effectively precluding most other studies in the Arctic for that length of time. So, pick and choose carefully what you want to fund for multiple-year monitoring.

Thank you for allowing me to comment on this important subject.

Sincerely yours,

Robert H. Day, Ph.D.  
bday@abrinc.com  
ABR, Inc.  
P.O. Box 80410  
Fairbanks, AK 99708-0410  
PH 907-455-6777/FAX -6781

use the Gulf on a seasonal basis. These populations provide the economic backbone via commercial fisheries, tourism, and subsistence for many communities that rely on the Gulf for their livelihoods.

would be hard to tell if the changes due to natural variations from another "climateologically" anomalous year. What might the consequences of these

changes be? They could be significant, especially if they lead to a change in the timing or extent of the ice cover, which could have a major impact on the local economy and environment.

3222 ✓  
**Keri Hile**

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**From:** Tom Weingartner  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Subject:** Commnets on Restoration Reserve Fund  
**Date:** Wednesday, April 22, 1998 1:00PM

Comments Submitted to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council on what to do with the Restoration Reserve Fund

#### USE

I am a marine scientist and I offer my advice knowing that I will probably be accused of bringing a bias or conflict of interest to this debate. Nevertheless, I have attempted to develop my recommendations based upon two perspectives. The first is my experience as an oceanographer who has studied the Gulf of Alaska (as well as the Arctic Ocean and the equatorial Atlantic Ocean). The second is from having seen my discipline mature over the past two decades and sensing the direction that it is heading.

The impacts of the Exxon Valdez oil spill were largely confined to the marine environment of the Gulf of Alaska. Sorting those impacts out has not been a trivial task. I have not participated in these studies until the present time. But as an outsider peering in it appears to me that much of the difficulty associated with delineating impacts stems from the fact that we knew, and even today, know, very little about this ecosystem. It seems very appropriate to me that a wise use of at least some of the reserve fund is to invest it in improving our understanding of this marine environment.

The continental shelf of the Gulf of Alaska extends nearly 2000 km from southeast Alaska to Unimak Pass. Its waters also feed the highly productive Bering Sea ecosystem. The Gulf of Alaska shelf sustains a highly productive marine ecosystem that is reflected in the diversity and the abundance of its marine life. Indeed, the Gulf of Alaska ranks amongst one of the world's largest fisheries (when the commercial stocks are considered in aggregate). It also supports large numbers of marine mammals and seabirds, many of whom use the gulf on a seasonal basis. These populations provide the economic livelihood (via commerical fisheries, tourism, and subsistence) for many communities throughout Alaska and the Pacific Northwest. While it is apparent that these populations are sensitive to pollution (in all of its forms) and exploitation, they are also sensitive to climate variability. However, the mechanistic links between a climate perturbation and an impact on a given species are known, if at all, only tentatively. If, for example, the oil spill had happened last summer when ocean conditions were extremely anomalous would we have been able to sort out changes due to natural variations from those caused by the spill? From all present indications we are heading into another "climatologically" anomalous year. What might the consequences of these conditions be on the biological portion of the ecosystem? We run the risk of confusing ecosystem change with pollution or a climate perturbation. That confusion will plague society until we understand how the marine ecosystem functions, including its response to natural variability. This confusion could be very costly as it might lead us to make the wrong decisions for specific user groups and for society in general.

Therefore, I believe that some portion of the Restoration Reserve Fund should be set aside to support research and monitoring activities directed at deciphering the mechanistic connections between physical and biological changes in the Gulf of Alaska. Such a program needs to be undertaken with the recognition that this is a costly task and that a quick resolution of these issues is not obtainable.

Let me give you an example of a success story in ocean sciences and the time scale over which that success was achieved. Twenty-five years ago our

knowledge of El Nino was largely limited to understanding it as an equatorial Pacific thermal anomaly that wreaked havoc on the fisheries and communities on the west coast of South America. Today we recognize it as having global consequences. We understand much of the ocean and atmospheric physics involved in the establishment of the El Nino. Indeed we have growing confidence in developing models that will predict an El Nino several months in advance. This knowledge has come at a substantial cost - but far less than the billions of dollars in damage caused by a typical El Nino. An ability to predict the onset of this phenomenon could minimize catastrophic costs in the future.

Understanding how an ecosystem functions is far more difficult. The reason is that these are enormously complicated problems that will require years of effort on the part of scientists from a broad range of disciplines. That effort will require a synergistic combination of ecosystem monitoring, research on specific processes, and modeling.

Monitoring serves a threefold purpose. First, it quantifies variability and supplies the long-term data sets that are crucial for detecting change. Second, an appreciation of variability often leads to asking the right research question. Detecting a change during anomalous conditions often provides the key to understanding how the ecosystem functions under "normal" conditions. Third, long term data sets provide the necessary observations needed to guide and evaluate model performance. This process is extremely important so that the model can be used by decision makers to allocate resources among various users. Model testing requires that data be available for comparison. Process studies are geared toward understanding specific links between particular components of the ecosystem. Results from such studies lead to incorporating this process, or improving its formulation, in a model. Modeling is important for predictive purposes obviously. However, it can (and should) be used to develop hypotheses for the process studies and to optimize the monitoring program.

I would encourage the Council to consider establishing a marine research endowment fund capable of supporting approximately \$4-5 million/year for research in the Gulf of Alaska and its contiguous bays. The council should establish a scientific steering committee (SSC) that would guide and coordinate the research. That committee should be tasked with drafting a science plan that expands upon the themes described above and which provides some specific recommendations on research directions. This document is essential in order to have a focussed and long term research plan. It will have to be re-evaluated periodically, perhaps every 5 years. Contributions to this plan from the broader scientific community are required so that the plan has balance and depth. Membership on the SSC should be rotating and largely voluntary. [Initiating the program might require some salary support for the SSC members. However, once the program is well underway SSC members probably don't need to devote more than 2 weeks/year to the committee. An exception is the chairperson - this might require some funding. Also private consultants who sit on the panel should probably receive some compensation.] Rotating membership and periodic review of the science plan is crucial so that the program maintains vigor. Anonymous peer review of proposals is strongly recommended. Scientific excellence and relevance to the science plan should be the most important criteria for funding. However, every attempt should be made to use the endowment funds to leverage additional support (direct or indirect) from other agencies (federal and non-federal). By doing so, the endowment could effectively increase the return on its investment.

Alaska already has a reasonable marine research infrastructure that can bear on this effort. In addition to the intellectual resources scattered about the state, the University operates the research vessel Alpha Helix. This vessel is run by a highly professional and experienced crew and technical staff.



From years of sea-going experience, a platform such as this is extremely cost effective. This resource cannot be overlooked given the expense of at-sea operations and oceanographic equipment. The fact that it is supported by NSF (mainly), other federal agencies, and is part of UNOLS insures that it is maintained to high standards. Another part of this infrastructure is the unique capabilities of the Alaska SeaLife Center.

Ocean science is in its adolescent phase. By this I mean that enough has been learned in the individual disciplines (physical, chemical, geological, and biological) over the past forty years that ocean scientists can now begin to realistically tackle interdisciplinary problems. These problems are far more complicated than the disciplinary questions. Yet solving them is likely to yield long-lasting benefits to society. A negative legacy of the oil spill is the damage left in its wake, but that will pass. The Council could ensure an enduring positive legacy, e.g., knowledge for the benefit of society. Establishing a research endowment fund will contribute toward that legacy.

I think a secondary use of the fund should be toward public education. Tremendous value will accrue from a scientifically literate public. The more knowledgeable the public is on the scientific basis of management, the easier it will be to build consensus. The Alaska SeaLife Center is marvelously prepared to take a leadership role here.

#### GOVERNANCE

This is a difficult topic with which I have little expertise. Clearly there is a need for agency involvement in science and education. The SSC will also need a small permanent staff to assist in running the program. A Council-like oversight committee should exist to be a public watchdog. Their role should not necessarily be passive; they need to understand the rationale behind the science plan and participate in its development.

#### PUBLIC ADVICE

The public's concerns on the science plan must be listened to and appropriately evaluated. This would also be a good group to help with outreach and public education. Perhaps some of these tasks can be incorporated into the "council-like" organization discussed above. However, the costs of governance need to be a minimum as we anticipate very little money available per year. Heavily populated boards committees, with numerous meetings can chew up a lot of money annually. This needs to be avoided.

#### TERM

This must be viewed as a long-term effort in order to succeed. I would like to see the program continue for at least 100 years. One of the biggest issues facing earth scientists (of which marine science is one branch) is variability on time scales of decades to century. There is an abundance of evidence indicating that populations of marine organisms vary on similar time scales. I recognize that advocating this length of term will be viewed as ridiculous by some, but I am calling for a change in the traditional approach to earth science funding which amounts to projects of only a few years' duration. Patient, but imaginative observation, is required.

I appreciate your inviting public advice on the uses for the Restoration Reserve fund.

Sincerely  
Thomas Weingartner  
Assistant Professor for Marine Science  
School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences  
University of Alaska  
Fairbanks, AK 99775

907-474-7993  
weingart@ims.alaska.edu

**Keri Hile**

---

**From:** "Don K. Button"  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Subject:** Restoration  
**Date:** Tuesday, April 21, 1998 4:34PM

Its curious that my lab was recognized world over on the behavior of hydrocarbons in seawater before the oil spill. Working on the soluble fraction I found things that the oil industry didn't like. My funding stopped at that point, and the questions still remain. I would like to see some funding targeted to good basic mechanistically sound definitive research on the biochemistry of dissolved hydrocarbon effects on marine organisms.  
Don Button  
Institute of Marine Science.

2253 ✓

**Keri Hile**

---

**From:** Scott Thomas  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Subject:** Public Comment  
**Date:** Friday, April 24, 1998 8:31AM

Dear Trustee Council:

This message is in response to your request for public comment concerning the Restoration Reserve.

Please use 60% of the Restoration Reserve for habitat protection through conservation easements, specifically large and small parcels. This is the only way to guarantee natural, long-term recovery of the spill area and its ecosystems. Please use the remaining 40% for research and monitoring, community-based restoration projects, public education, outreach, and stewardship.

The area of consideration should be extended to include the Copper River Delta and Bering River Area for its critical habitat value.

I support the current structure of the trustee council. For the Public Advisory Group, I recommend increased participation from the public through increasing membership/representation in the PAG.

I support a 20 year term in which to spend the reserve funds.

Thank You for your excellent work acquiring important habitat lands throughout the oil spill region.

Sincerely,

Scott Thomas  
MP 1.8 Alyeska Hwy.  
PO Box 389  
Girdwood, AK 99587  
907-783-3354

223 1

**Keri Hile**

---

**From:** Ursusbrown  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Subject:** Exxon settlement monies  
**Date:** Thursday, April 23, 1998 5:38PM

Dear Sirs:

I would like to see the remaining settlement money from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill in the Restoration Reserve be spent on protection of habitat, specifically large and small parcels. This is the only way to guarantee natural, long-term recovery of the spill area and its ecosystems.

In addition, I would like to thank the Trustee Council for their excellent work acquiring important habitat lands throughout the oil spill region, including Kachemak Bay State Park, Kenai Fjords National Park, the Kenai River and the Kodiak-Afognak Islands.

Sincerely,  
Alison A. Pearse  
11105 W. 99th Place  
Overland Park, Kansas 66214

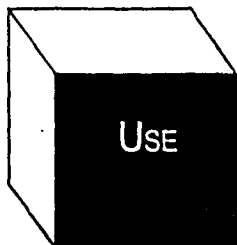


Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

1781 2244V  
DEADLINE

**RESTORATION RESERVE** IS 30 APRIL

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century \*



COMMENTS:

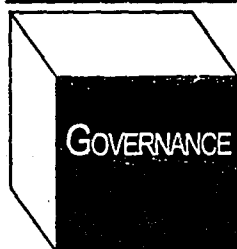
RESEARCH & MONITORING ONLY

Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

RECEIVED

APR 23 1998

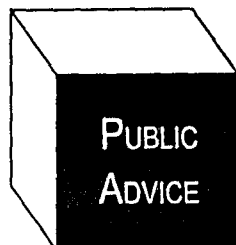
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



COMMENTS:

THE CURRENT TRUSTEE COUNCIL IS NO  
LONGER NEEDED. CREATE A NEW  
BODY TO OVERSEE FUTURE RESEARCH  
& MONITORING PROJECTS.

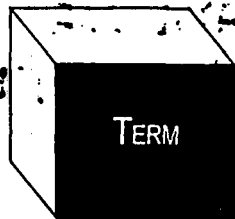
Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?



COMMENTS:

THERE IS NO NEED FOR A PAG  
TO EXIST.

Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?



COMMENTS:

20 YEAR TERM

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

**INSTRUCTIONS**

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- 4) attach a stamp;
- 5) drop in the mail.

You can send your comments  
via fax: 907-276-7178; or via  
e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us);  
or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

**OPTIONAL**

Name

Address

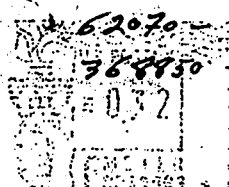
City

State

Would you like to receive the Trustee Council newsletter?

YES

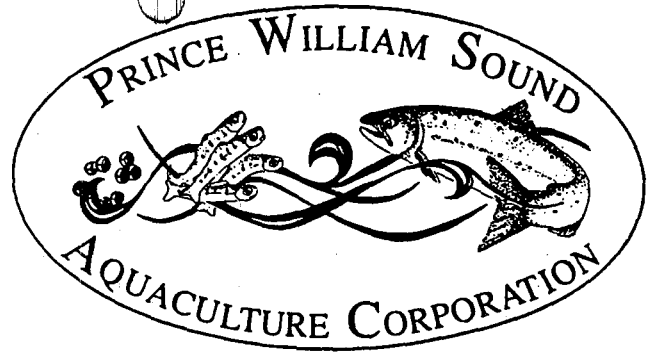
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
Restoration Office  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451



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

April 7, 1998

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



Dear Ms. McCammon,

My name is Bud Perrine and I am the General Manager for Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation (PWSAC). I would like comment to you about the future of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill restoration fund.

With the anticipated end of the restoration fund quickly approaching, it is time to begin planning for its future, before the funding is gone. Since 1993, the Trustee Council has granted the funding for many research based projects designed to assess and monitor the spill affected areas. Indeed, PWSAC is proud to have played a role in the conception of the SEA program, developed to aid in the restoration of damaged species such as herring and pink salmon.

Today, thanks in part to that research, the pink salmon and herring in Prince William Sound seem to be on the rebound, but how can long-term damage be addressed if the monitoring programs end? Research conducted through the SEA Program has developed the idea of ecosystem based marine research. Lessons learned through that research have taught us how vital each species is to the success of the ecosystem as a whole. Ongoing projects such as the baseline research on herring genetics, over-wintering, and disease are fundamental to understanding and therefore effectively managing the resources in Prince William Sound.

As the popularity of the area grows with the opening of the Whittier Road Tunnel and demands for the Sound's resources begin placing additional stresses on the system it will become increasingly important to have the mechanisms in place to manage the area effectively and to maintain the Sound's integrity for all its user groups.

I would like to propose that the remaining funds be put into some type of permanent or endowment fund to be used for continued monitoring of the health of Prince William Sound and its adjoining areas in the Gulf of Alaska. The permanent fund could be cooperatively managed by state and federal agencies along with members of local communities and science based organizations.

Our community depends on the continued health of the Sound. Please take the time to ponder this question before the money is gone.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Bud Perrine



**Keri Hile**

---

**From:** "Neil Euliano"  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Subject:** Oil Spill Restitution  
**Date:** Saturday, April 18, 1998 10:33AM

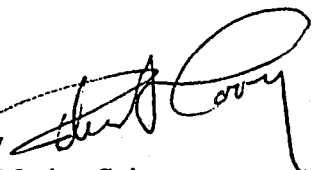
To Whom it May Concern,

After watching ESPN Outdoor Sports on Saturday, 18 Apr 98, I learned of the surplus funds from the Valdez Cleanup Project. I think the surplus funds should go to purchase more land. Although research and pollution-control programs are essential, without the protected lands there will be little to research. By purchasing the land now, we as outdoorsmen/women will have the land for our children and our children's children.

Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to comment.

Neil R. Euliano  
3204 Richmond Hill Road  
Augusta, GA 30906  
(706) 796-1243  
NEuliano@worldnet.att.com

2248 ✓  
Turned in ②  
Fbx public mtg  
13 Apr 98

  
Ted Cooney  
Institute of Marine Science  
University of Alaska Fairbanks

13 April 1998

Comments on the restoration reserve fund.

**A. Use of the funds.**

These funds should be used primarily for research/monitoring in the spill impacted region. I suggest a 85% (research/monitoring), 10 % (public information/outreach), 5% (science management/administration) split. I recommend no further funding for habitat protection after the year FY02.

I strongly recommend that these funds be restricted in their use to the spill affected area, not used for projects in other areas, Gulf of Alaska or Bering Sea. There is great danger in diluting the effort beyond the region influenced by the spill, the consequence being a variety of piecemeal studies, poorly coordinated, with little or no integration. This does not mean that continuing EVOS research/monitoring should not have relationship to other studies inside or outside the spill impacted region, only that the supported research be conducted there. Five to six million dollars annually is not a large sum. I believe the work should be focused by continuing questions about the injured species, and developed in ways that allow practical application to the management of resources of value to the public.

Finally, continuing research/monitoring under the restoration reserve funds should follow a regional science plan developed around questions posed by the major stakeholders of affected resources in the spill-affected area. A public relations and educational outreach program should be implemented so that these stakeholders can easily track the results of long-term studies. User-friendly data bases should inform the manages of affected resources.

**B. Governance**

Some subset of the present Council should continue to oversee the expenditures of the reserve fund. Of primary importance is maintaining peer review and fair competition for continuing studies.

**C. Public Advice**

I continue to believe that there needs to be a strong connection between the research/monitoring and the public. I think this could be achieved by efficiencies associated with reducing the size of the PAG, and promoting other ways of meeting and exchanging ideas.

#### **D. Managing the Fund - the Term**

I firmly believe that the fund should be inflation-proofed, and that future activities supported by the interest, not the principle of the corpus. Properly achieved, this would provide an endowed research program for the northern portion of the coastal Gulf of Alaska as long as the corpus remains intact. This would allow the kinds of long-term studies needed to understand questions of interannual, decadal and multi-decadal variability in ocean climate and the resources that it supports. To do this, the Trustees must adopt an attitude of resolve and conviction for the long haul. Understanding how ecosystems function will require dedication to difficult and routine work, attended to year in and year out.

In closing, let me say that much of the heavy lifting toward understanding the form and function of marine ecosystems in Prince William Sound will have been accomplished by the year 2002. Presumably, some of that understanding will have spread to lower Cook Inlet and the Kodiak region as well. In my view, what has been started and accomplished must not be abandoned for new and exciting "other work". The road to understanding and ultimately prediction in marine and terrestrial ecosystems is a long and steep haul. The first steps have been taken with windfall funding from a huge environmental disaster. However, most of the rewards of this work remain to be realized because of the complexity of the problems. In light of the foot prints of global change, it seems imperative that we continue to refine our notions about fluctuations in marine resources that support commercial, sport, subsistence, and leisure activities so that change can be understood and measures taken to ameliorate critical situations where possible. The cover of the ocean black box has been raised, and we have glimpsed the contents. The complexities we see are substantial, but not immune from scientific inquiry. An opportunity is at hand to advance our understanding even further. I request that the Trustees provide the special means to continue the work that has been started by supporting research and monitoring over the longer haul to the benefit of all citizens and the resources injured by the massive oil spill of 1989.



2249V  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

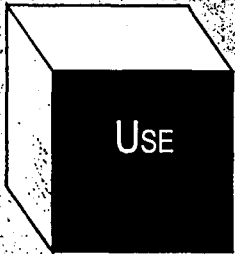
# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



4-12-98

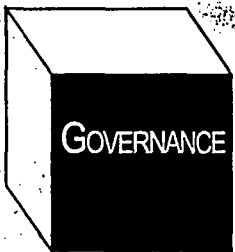
## < USE OF MONIES FOR THE NEXT 3 YEARS >



Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS: I'd like to see the habitat acquisition/protection up to 60%; research to 20%; Reserve stay at 12% leaving 8% for monitoring and general restoration.

It's important to use the majority now for large purchases; keep a large amount in endowment for future large purchases, and to fund LONG-TERM research. Use the INTEREST to fund the long term Research; and continued Small/Large parcels of HABITAT. Public Education for use of PWS. Low Impact Camping, etc. at Ports (Whittier, Valdez, Seward, Homer).

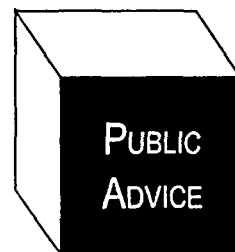


Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: Since majority of funding will be for RESEARCH, then let the managing/governing unit have representation of noted scientists/statisticians. Use a staggered replacement of trustees.

Go for excellence in peer review.

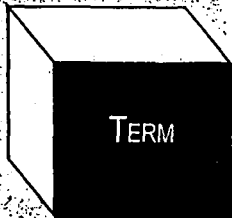
I do think it's important to have public agency and academic/scientific vs private interest folks.



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: This is very important to maintain. It could be done at lower cost. Public meeting such as this are very good. Perhaps fewer PAG meetings, go to bi-annual vs quarterly meetings.

P.S. Your informational video is very well done - tastefully & beautifully done.



Key Questions: How should Reserve funds be managed and invested? Permanently? 10-year term? 20-year term?

#### COMMENTS:

Keep emphasis on habitat acquisition, but ~~LONG TERM~~.  
Keep long term principle earmarked for habitat -  
but in perpetuity. Keep the interest of the  
permanent fund for funding RESEARCH; when  
HABITAT becomes available, purchase is authorized  
by the trustees for up to 10% of total principle  
per annum. Community projects can also apply  
along with scientists for interest monies each year.

#### INSTRUCTIONS

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

#### OPTIONAL

Name Mary Ver Hoef  
Address 1179 Violet Dr  
City Fairbanks State AK 99712

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YES

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

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



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

Name Mary Verbeet

Location FBKS 4-13-98

USE

GOVERNANCE

PUBLIC

ADVICE

TERM

allow TC to have flexibility to purchase/protect habitat  
and to run a long-term science program

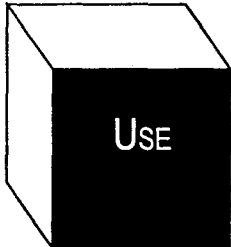


Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

## RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

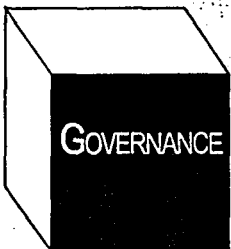
4-13-98



Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

### COMMENTS:

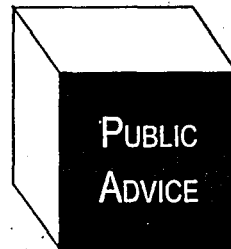
It seems like habitat acquisition is the most effective way to enhance wildlife populations. I'd like to see the majority of the money being spent on habitat acquisition - both large and small parcels. I think the legislature should be responsible for properly funding in-state research. It's ridiculous that ADF&G doesn't have enough money to properly research the wildlife populations they oversee. That's their problem, not yours!



Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

### COMMENTS:

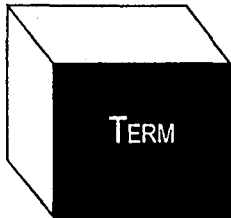
I think the current set up is working well - the Trustee Council does a great job of keeping in touch with interested Alaskans - I get your newsletter, it's really well written and beautifully published. I don't even guess the government had a hand in it!



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

### COMMENTS:

I think it's important to combine a PAG with a regular series of public info meetings. It's really hard to have one without the other. It would be a real shame to lose that dedicated public advisory group without it. The public meetings lose depth - ~~even though we need it~~. Seems like the size of the PAG is OK although I'm not sure why we need State Legislative members on there - their actions in Juneau demonstrate they aren't necessarily good stewards for the public (the legislature in general, not the individual members necessarily).



Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

COMMENTS: *I will recommend a permanent  
management strategy with a focus  
on habitat acquisition and  
restoration. I understand that 5 million a  
year isn't very much but it seems to risky to  
only manage for a 20 year timeline. 10 years  
hasn't been enough - There is no telling what  
we'll know in 20 years - we should plan for that  
long term future when we might have to make some  
important choices based on new information*

#### INSTRUCTIONS

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e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us);  
or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

#### OPTIONAL

Name

*Sara Callaghan*

Address

*PO Box 84770*

City

*Fairbanks*

State

*AK, 99708*

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*I do, thanks  
at work* YES

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Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

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# RESTORATION RESERVE

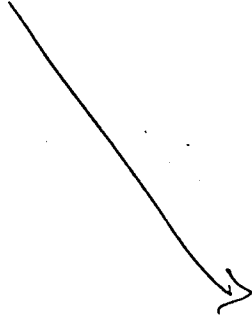
## Individual Testimony Summary

Name Sara Callaghan

Location Flx 4-13-98

USE ~~\*~~ dedicate large % of funds to habitat protection  
- research is important, but Trustees shouldn't have to fund it all

### GOVERNANCE



### PUBLIC ADVICE

→ need both TC and PAG

- why is legislature on PAG? Do they come?

### TERM

- should manage funds as permanent trust  
- 10 or 20 y isn't enough

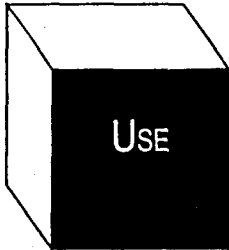


Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

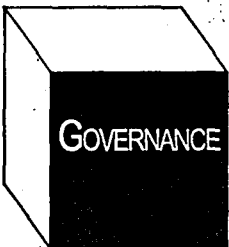
## Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

4-13-98



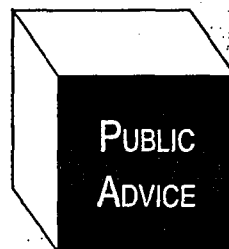
Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS: Protection of habitat is extremely important. Therefore, I think the primary focus ought to be for the purchase of both large and small parcels. This is probably the only way to guarantee some natural, long-term recovery of the spill area + its ecosystem. And to continue in the future. Research + monitoring are also very important.



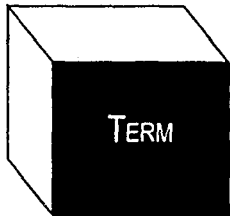
Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: The present Trustee Council has been effective and ought to continue. However, to change it to include the private sector would be important.



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: From what I know, the PAG seems to have been effective and the fact they have terms seems wise. I like the idea of representation from around the area affected.



Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

COMMENTS: Because the Habitat is continually  
at risk I think it is important that  
there be a perpetual endowment established  
so that the care of the Habitat can be  
continually active. Without such funds  
all of this done in 10 years will  
mag fade away & who knows  
what will happen to the Habitat if  
they don't have people specifically  
protecting them.

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

#### OPTIONAL

Name Sharon Bullock

Address 408 Wedgewood K-26

City Fairbanks State AK 99701

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YES

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Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

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



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

Name Sharon Bullock

Location Fairbanks 4-13-98

USE The TC actions really affect us even here in FBKS.

---

GOVERNANCE

---

PUBLIC  
ADVICE

---

TERM

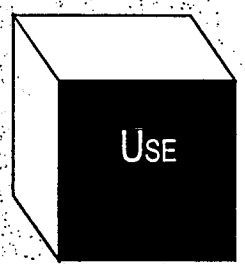


# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trust Council

## RESTORATION RESERVE

### Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

4-13-98



Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

#### COMMENTS:

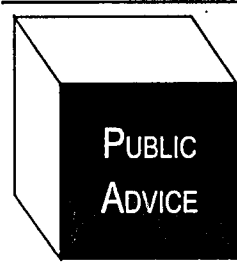
I think that certainly the most important work EVOS has done thus far and should continue is HABITAT PROTECTION Large and small parcels, whatever it takes. I do worry, however, about future protection for these parcels, bc they've been given National Parks are not safe from those who believe human use is necessarily highest use.



Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

#### COMMENTS:

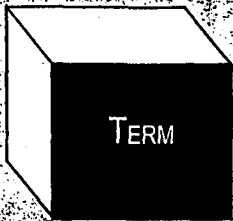
As the funding drops I would simply suggest streamlining the process as much as possible to save administrative costs. This should not be done at the cost of overloading staff, of course!



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

#### COMMENTS:

I think the PAG forum is very important to insure that EVOS gets a 'big picture' as much as possible. Public outreach is great, but clearly unless someone picks up a ball and runs with it - good ideas just rise into some netherworld and never become reality. It seems that PAG members can be helpful in making good ideas stick somewhere.



Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

## COMMENTS:

*I think perhaps a mixed arrangement  
where the "permanent" principal could be  
tapped for something really good.*

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e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us);  
or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

### OPTIONAL

Name

*Turned in at FBX  
Public Ints*  
*Lou Brown (?)*

Address

City

*Anchorage*

State

*AK*

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

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

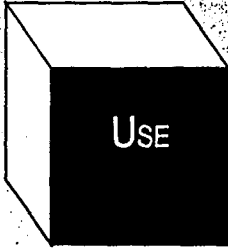


Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

9-13-98



Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

## COMMENTS:

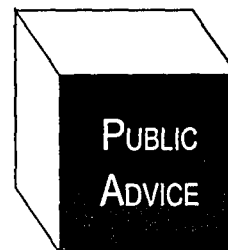
The highest and best use of the greatest percentage of the Reserve over the long term will be for research and monitoring. Enough funds have been expended on habitat protection once all current negotiations are complete. In the end, the only truly good thing to come from the spill will be the tremendous gains in scientific knowledge about the region's ecosystems. Public outreach & stewardship to make the information available to the public should be supported.



Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

## COMMENTS:

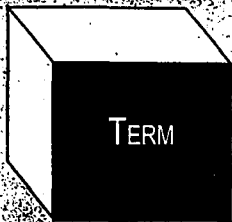
Without a "picture" of something different, my recommendation would be to keep the Trustees as they are. I would, however, recommend exchanging ADNR for ADOL. The Trustee Council has been an effective and responsible governing body under both Republican and Democratic administrations.



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

## COMMENTS:

Dispense with the PAG or reduce size and scope of the PAG. Keep making meetings public, continue newsletters & other publications, perhaps every other year run a series of community meetings such as these.



Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

#### COMMENTS:

I recommend a perpetual endowment, with the  
greatest percentage of the funding for research  
and monitoring. I recommend managing the  
funds for greatest reasonable return, preferably  
~~without investing in tobacco, oil industry, or~~  
investing in socially responsible investment  
programs (such as the Calvert funds). I think it  
is very important to get the funds in a ~~safe~~  
~~highly~~ earning fund than the court registry system.

#### INSTRUCTIONS

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You can send your comments  
via fax: 907-276-7178; or via  
e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us);  
or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

#### OPTIONAL

Name

L. J. EVANS

Address

POB 80073

City

Fairbanks

State

AK 99708

Would you like to receive the Trustee Council newsletter? ☒



YES

*Please continue  
on mailing list*

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# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

Name

~~Sadie Wright~~ L.J. Evans

Location

FBKS

4-13-98

USE

In addition to habitat protect, the education + knowledge will be important. I recommend that the bulk of the funds be used for a science research program to last forever.

GOVERNANCE

PUBLIC

ADVICE

TERM

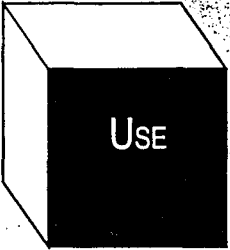


Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

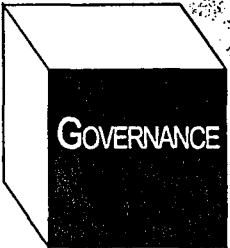
4-13-98



## COMMENTS:

1<sup>st</sup> : Habitat protection - large pieces preferably, small if valuable. Buying conservation easements is a good idea.

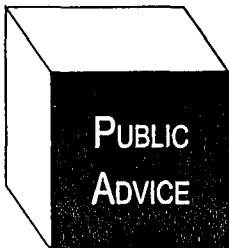
Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?



## COMMENTS:

Apparently the present system is working well.

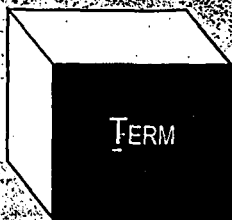
Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?



## COMMENTS:

In general, try to get people who really know the area. Would like to see a couple more long-term commercial fishermen. Also prefer people who live in the area because they are likely to be more knowledgeable.

Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?



Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

COMMENTS: *Allow for some flexibility so that if  
a particularly appropriate large parcel becomes  
available the trustees could dip into the  
principle to buy it.*

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e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us);  
or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

#### OPTIONAL

Name Judy Brakel

Address Box 94

City Gustavus

State AK 99826

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YES

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Anchorage, AK 99501-3451



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

Name

~~Broad Stone~~ Judy Brakel

Location

FBS 4-13-98

USE

GOVERNANCE

PUBLIC

ADVICE

The advisory group should be from the area and are  
"out there" alot. Listen to local knowledge.

TERM



# RESTORATION RESERVE

2253 ✓

## Individual Testimony Summary

Name

Stephanie Cramer

Location

Juncos 4-20-98

USE

To help the animals recover.

GOVERNANCE

Trustee Council.

PUBLIC  
ADVICE

public outreach. NO PUBLIC  
Advisory Group.

TERM

Until the animals  
recover.



## Alaska Sportfishing Association

P. O. Box 24-1847

Anchorage, AK 99524-1847

Molly McCammon  
Executive Director,  
EVOS Restoration Trustee Council  
645 "G" Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

April 9, 1998

Dear Ms. McCammon,

The Alaska Sportfishing Association, Alaska's largest sport fishing organization represents many individuals who fish and recreate in the spill affected area. Maintaining productive streams and watersheds in this region is very important to the membership of ASA.

The Trustee Council is currently taking public comment on proposed uses of the Restoration Reserve. Our organization views habitat acquisition as a effective means of protecting valuable watersheds and stream habitat from being used in a manner that is detrimental to the health of wild salmon and trout stocks. Acquiring and conserving important fish and wildlife habitat should be a (the) primary use of Reserve funds. ASA supports using a majority of the Reserve funds for this purpose.

A substantive and responsive public process should be established to guide the projects selected for funding under the Restoration Reserve program. Any Research funded under the Reserve account should be very closely reviewed to insure that it provides some clear quantifiable benefit to the conservation and public use of fish and wildlife resources. If there isn't some clear discernible benefit, the public interest would be much better served by acquiring important habitat areas.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the proposed uses of EVOS funds.

Sincerely,

2258 ✓

# Restoration Reserve : Comments

April 12, 1998

P.O. Box 1366  
Valdez, AK 99686

EVOS Trustee Council  
Restoration Office  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

Dear Trustee Council:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on potential uses of the Restoration Reserve, and for soliciting public comment so thoroughly by holding the series of public meetings March 18 through April 20.

I am a 10-year Valdez resident and strongly support any efforts to protect the ecosystems of Port Valdez and Prince William Sound, provided those efforts make the best use of existing research.

Unfortunately, I will be traveling and unable to attend the April 14<sup>23</sup> public meeting in Valdez. This letter is offered in lieu of the verbal comments I would have made there.

Let me address myself mostly to the fourth and first "building blocks," which you call "term" and "use," respectively.

## TERM

Although the annual return would be relatively small (\$5.6 million by your estimate), I favor the establishment of a permanent endowment. Our knowledge of which research and which restoration efforts are most beneficial is always improving. Let's provide money for the future, when we'll know more.

Also, you ought to do better than 4 percent after inflation-proofing. The Trustee Council should be allowed to invest outside the U.S. Treasury. Once that restriction is lifted, perhaps the investment decisions for the Restoration Reserve should copy those of Alaska's Permanent Fund managers.

## USE

### Research and Monitoring

This will be the most important use of the reserve funds, in my view. In particular, a portion of the income from the proposed perpetual endowment should be used to accomplish the best use of existing research, as mentioned above. By this I mean that researchers undertaking new research and monitoring in the EVOS region should be fully cognizant of previous efforts in their area of inquiry (easily said, seldom done) and their efforts to accomplish this should be funded specifically.

Allow me to use the Port Valdez ecosystem as an example. The Port has been and will continue to be the focus of many surveys and much research. For two decades environmental monitoring has continued under the NPDES permit for Alyeska's Valdez Marine Terminal.

In addition, recently the PWS Regional Citizens' Advisory Council submitted a grant proposal to U.S. EPA for the establishment of a scientific forum to examine innovative biomonitoring strategies to assess the effects of multiple, low-level environmental stressors in Port Valdez. The grant request stemmed in part from an earlier investigation: "A Regional, Multiple-Stressor Ecological Risk Assessment for Port Valdez, Alaska," prepared by Researchers at Western Washington State University and UAF for the RCAC and Alyeska Pipeline Service Company.

This ecological risk assessment was designed to be a "living document," and can be of great use to future investigators, in my view.

In addition, the RCAC continues in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution and other agencies its investigation into the threat of non-indigenous species invasion in the Port and in the Sound. A further example: the PWS Economic Development Council has submitted to you its report, "Draft Conceptual Plan for the Valdez Duck Flats."

The U.S. Forest Service, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, Army Corps of Engineers and EPA (partly because of the proposed Petrostar pipeline to the Container Terminal) also have interests in the biologically important estuarine system that is Port Valdez.



Yet there is a continuing danger that future research and monitoring efforts will be undertaken without taking into account the results of the existing work listed above. The failure by any entity to coordinate and communicate with prior investigators during their respective research, monitoring and management of Port Valdez only wastes money and dilutes efforts to wisely manage our ecosystems.

In sum, the Restoration Reserve should be used as a perpetual endowment to fund ongoing research and monitoring of PWS ecosystems, including Port Valdez and the biologically valuable Duck Flats, and endowment managers should try to assure that future investigators build on existing research.

#### Habitat Protection

While I have supported the Council's expenditures to date for Habitat Protection, both small parcel and large parcel, I do NOT believe this generally would be a wise or practical use of the Restoration Reserve, because of the limited funds it will generate if it becomes a permanent endowment. In exceptional situations (for instance the purchase of the final piece in a larger mosaic of acquisitions) I WOULD favor using some reserve funds for habitat protection, and hope the fund managers will retain the flexibility to do this.

#### Community-Based Restoration

With rare exceptions this would NOT be a wise use of the Restoration Reserve. Despite good intentions, local projects would primarily benefit the locale in which they take place, to the exclusion of the rest of the EVOS region.

#### Education, Outreach, Stewardship

The Trustee Council has done an excellent job over the years in these areas. It is to be hoped that these efforts will continue after 2002. I WOULD support the use of up to 10 percent of the annual income from a Restoration Reserve permanent endowment for such efforts.

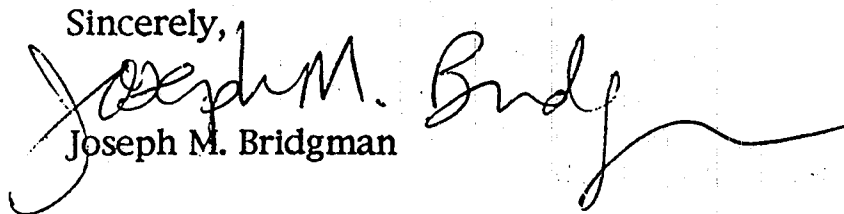
#### Additional Proposals

- I advise you NOT to consider any endowments for the University of Alaska! To my knowledge the University has refused to cooperate in your efforts to acquire and protect the UAF property at the west end of the Valdez Duck Flats. To heck with them!

• NOR do I believe the money should be used on oil spill prevention and response efforts, since the benefits of such expenditures are so intangible.

Thank you again for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

  
Joseph M. Bridgman

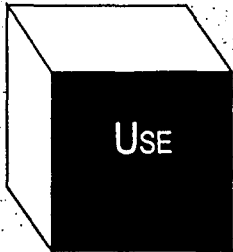
[See separate comments  
submitted on TC form]



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

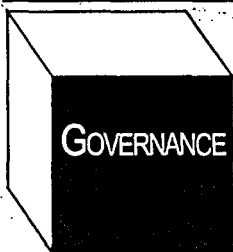


**Key Questions:** Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS: ① Majority of funds should be set aside for a long-term science program, including environmental monitoring of Port Valdez and the Duck Flats.

② Some funds should be allocated to finishing habitat acquisition, e.g., remaining small pieces in the Duck Flats.

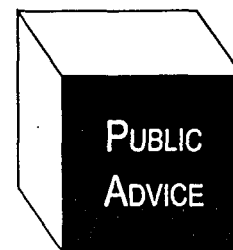
③ Some funds should be set aside for public outreach & education. E.g. public displays in Valdez which used to answer tourist questions.



**Key Questions:** Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS:

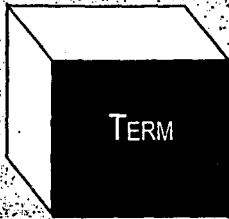
① Governance should be by the existing 6-member EVOST Council.



**Key Questions:** Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS:

① PAG should continue as long as cost does not exceed ~~one half of~~ one percent of perpetual endowment's annual return.



COMMENTS:

① Perpetual endowment.

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

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e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us);  
or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

OPTIONAL

[add'l comments submitted in  
separate letter]

Name

Joe Bridgman

Address

POB 1366

City

Valdez

State

AK 99686

Would you like to receive the Trustee Council newsletter?



YES

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



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

Name

Joe Bridgman

Location

USE

- some \$ spent on providing Valley visitors w/ spill info
- thinks science is best use of \$
- not interested in more land acquisition

GOVERNANCE

~~NO~~ No change TC - OK

PUBLIC

ADVICE

- reduced but retained
- streamlined

TERM

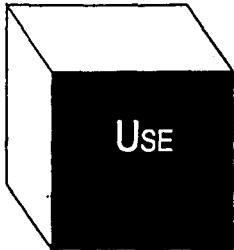
perpetual endowment



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

*Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*



COMMENTS:

Both large & small parcel Habitat protection  
& acquisition should account for at least,  
15% of the reserve. The rest should be used  
for public education & outreach.

Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?



COMMENTS:

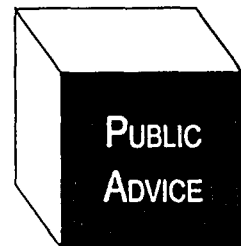
The current arrangement w/ the Trustee Council  
should continue.

Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

RECEIVED

APR 24 1993

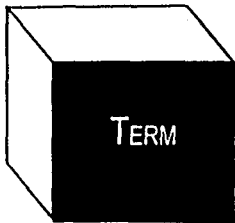
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



COMMENTS:

The PAG should continue, but Public  
comment is essential.

Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?



COMMENTS:

It doesn't matter - a time/term is  
not necessary.

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

#### INSTRUCTIONS

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

#### OPTIONAL

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

Would you like to receive the Trustee Council newsletter? ☐

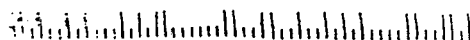
YES

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99501+3451

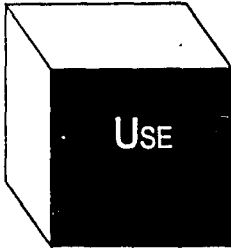




Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



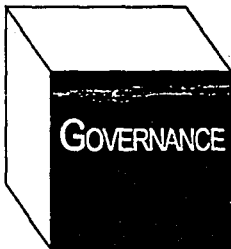
Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS: *At least 75% of the reserve should be used for large and small parcel acquisition. Please ~~pro~~ protect the copper river delta.*

RECEIVED

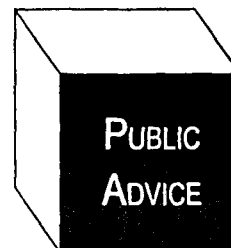
APR 24 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

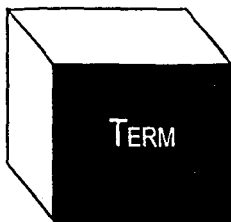
COMMENTS: *leave it now it is*



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: *I would like the public to be continue to be vital in the decision making.*





COMMENTS:

*no specific term*

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

OPTIONAL

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

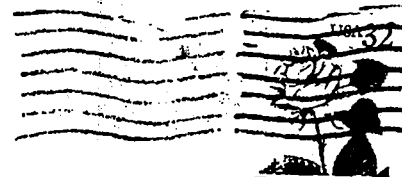
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

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☐

YES

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
Restoration Office  
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Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

2091 ✓

April 24, 1998

To: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

From: Ron Bottorff  
660 Randy Drive  
Newbury Park, CA 91320

Re: Habitat Protection

I strongly support the Trustee Council's habitat protection program, and would urge that 4/5 of the Restoration Reserve be used for habitat protection. Further, I support adding the Copper River Delta and Bering River uplands to the spill impact zone. These are critical ecosystems affected by the spill.

2294 ✓



## GLENDALE - LA CRESCENTA ADVOCATES

3924 El Caminito St.  
La Crescenta, CA 91214  
(818) 248-1793

April 26, 1998

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

Gentlemen:

The damage payments that have been and will be made by Exxon provide and excellent dowry for the protection of native habitat.

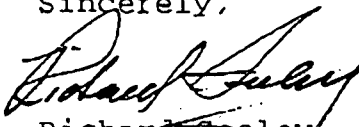
While a small part of the funds should be used for research and for monitoring of the area, the majority of the money, at least 75% of it, should be spent judiciously to protect our wildlife, migratory bird sanctuaries, and the ecology of the area in general.

The present impact zone should be expanded to include the Copper River Delta and the Bering River uplands as this area is a most critical portion of the ecosystem affected by the original spill.

Lastly, use this money wisely and with flexibility so that, in the event a large habitat acquisition becomes necessary, there will be available funding.

The primary interest here should be the publics, their lands and the environmentally sound future of both of them. Thank you.

Sincerely,

  
Richard Seeley



Molly McCammon  
Executive Director  
EVOS Trustee Council  
645 "G" street  
Anchorage, Ak 99501

2294 ✓  
RECEIVED

APR 27 1998  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Ms. McCammon

The Alaska State Council of Trout Unlimited, the world's largest coldwater conservation organization, would like to submit this letter as a comment on the proposed EVOS Restoration Reserve.

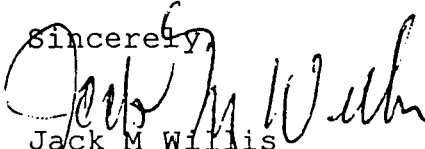
ASCTU strongly supports habitat acquisition as a practical and effective means of protecting Alaska's valuable salmon and trout stocks. We ask that you set aside the majority of the Restoration Reserve for this purpose.

The public process associated with the Restoration Reserve should be designed to ensure that it is responsive to public comment. The council has built a good record in this regard; it would be a shame to see the reserve fund become a disappointment.

Research projects funded under the reserve should be subject to a high degree of scrutiny. The fund should not be treated as an automatic perpetual entitlement. Proposed research projects should demonstrate a direct benefit to fish and wildlife, and the public's use of the resources. If a project doesn't meet this simple and reasonable criteria, the public would unquestionably receive a better value by acquiring and safeguarding important fish and wildlife habitat.

ASCTU commends the Council for its dedication to restoring and conserving the fish and wildlife of the spill affected area.

Sincerely,

  
Jack M Willis  
President

Alaska State Council of Trout Unlimited  
PO Box 876675  
Wasilla, Ak 99687  
907-376-1666



# 2300 ✓ Southeast Alaska Conservation Council

SEACC 419 6th Street, Suite 328, Juneau, AK 99801  
(907) 586-6942 phone (907) 463-3312 fax  
info@seacc.org

April 24, 1998

Molly McCammon  
Executive Director  
EVOS Restoration Trustee Council  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Ms. McCammon and Members of the Trustee Council:

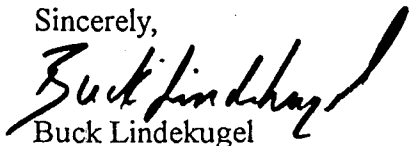
This letter is the Southeast Alaska Conservation Council's (SEACC) response to your request for public comment concerning how to spend the last remaining settlement money in the EVOS Restoration Reserve. SEACC is a coalition of fifteen (15) volunteer citizen conservation groups in twelve (12) communities in Southeast Alaska. We have strongly supported your efforts to use Exxon settlement moneys to acquire thousands of acres of spill-impacted acres around Prince William Sound.

We request that you use three-quarters (75%) of the remaining Restoration Reserve for habitat aquisition, both large and small parcel. This is the best way to guarantee natural, long-term recovery of the spill area's ecosystems, and conserve valuable fish and wildlife resources for the people who depend on them.

We strongly encourage the Council to include the Copper River Delta and Bering River Area within the area of consideration for spending these moneys. This critical habitat is an extremely valuable part of the Prince Williams Sound area.

The Council deserves special thanks for your tireless efforts to acquire important habitat lands throughout the oil spill region, including Kachemak Bay State Park, Kenai Fjords National Park, and Afognak Island. Your efforts will provide long-lasting benefits to this generations, as well as future generations. Your legacy will be even more compelling if you complete this very important process with the Restoration Reserve as we have requested.

Sincerely,

  
Buck Lindekugel  
Conservation Director

RECEIVED

APR 29 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

LYNN CANAL CONSERVATION, Haines • FRIENDS OF GLACIER BAY, Gustavus • FRIENDS OF BERNERS BAY, Juneau  
WRANGELL RESOURCE COUNCIL • ALASKA SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FOREST DWELLERS, Point Baker • PELICAN FORESTRY COUNCIL  
ALASKANS FOR JUNEAU • NARROWS CONSERVATION COALITION, Petersburg • TONGASS CONSERVATION SOCIETY, Ketchikan  
CHICHAGOF CONSERVATION COUNCIL, Tenakee • JUNEAU GROUP SIERRA CLUB • SITKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY  
EAKU CONSERVATION SOCIETY, Juneau • PRINCE OF WALES CONSERVATION LEAGUE, Craig • YAKUTAT RESOURCE CONSERVATION COUNCIL



# Southeast Alaska Conservation Council

SEACC 419 6th Street, Suite 328, Juneau, AK 99801

(907) 586-6942 phone (907) 463-3312 fax

info@seacc.org

Molly McCammon  
Executive Director  
EVOS Trustee Council  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

April 30, 1998

Dear Ms McCammon and the Trustee Council:

On April 24, 1998, SEACC submitted comments detailing how we feel the remaining settlement money in the EVOS Restoration Reserve should be spent. This letter supplements SEACC's April 24, 1998 letter.

First, we would like to reiterate our support for using a majority of the remaining Restoration Reserve money - 75 percent - for both large and small parcel habitat acquisitions. This is the best way to ensure natural, long-term recovery of the spill area's ecosystems and conserve the valuable fish and wildlife resources for the people who depend on them.

SEACC urges the Trustee Council to also consider unprotected areas in the Cape Suckling region for acquisition. SEACC members in the communities nearest to Cape Suckling, Cordova and Yakutat, have long advocated for better protection of the Cape Suckling area. Moreover, a broad cross section of the Alaskan public, as evidenced by the passage of H.B. 411 in 1992, and the Yakutat State Game Refuge Act of 1990, also supports protection of the Cape Suckling area from large scale logging and other resource extraction by the University of Alaska or any other entity.

Thank you for considering these comments. We look forward to working with the Trustee Council in the coming year(s) in crafting a permanent protection strategy for the Cape Suckling region.

Respectfully,

Tim Bristol/SEACC

LYNN CANAL CONSERVATION, Haines • FRIENDS OF GLACIER BAY, Gustavus • FRIENDS OF BERNERS BAY, Juneau  
WRANGELL RESOURCE COUNCIL • ALASKA SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FOREST DWELLERS, Point Baker • PELICAN FORESTRY COUNCIL  
ALASKANS FOR JUNEAU • NARROWS CONSERVATION COALITION, Petersburg • TONGASS CONSERVATION SOCIETY, Ketchikan  
CHICHAGOF CONSERVATION COUNCIL, Tonahee • JUNEAU GROUP SITKA CLUB • SITKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY  
TAKU CONSERVATION SOCIETY, Juneau • PRINCE OF WALES CONSERVATION LEAGUE, Craig • YAKUTAT RESOURCE CONSERVATION COUNCIL



2352 ✓  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

## USE

Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS: The large parcel habitat protection program has been funded sufficiently to accomplish habitat set aside objectives. The reserve account should now be set up as an endowment for continued research & monitoring for the following reasons:

- 1) Ecological effects & cycles span decades, not years.
- 2) The protected habitat is a laboratory of great value which will provide a basis for a world-class research effort. There is much still to be learned from the oil spill.
- 3) An environmental science infrastructure will be developed & perpetuated from this effort.

## GOVERNANCE

Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: The governance structure should now grow beyond government agency participation. The Council should include representation from private, academic &/or scientific association sectors as well as appropriate state & federal agencies. A peer-review process to direct the funding with impeccable credentials will be critical to maintain impartiality & public trust. The research should be open to competitive proposals with cost sharing to leverage the funds available, and not just handed to select agencies.

## PUBLIC ADVICE

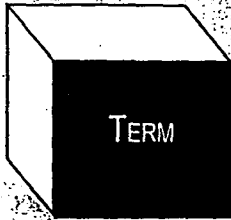
Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: A public input & public information program is important, but should be kept financially lean & efficient to avoid drawing down funding in overhead functions. Consider having those proposing on the research funds include an information & education component to their work plans.

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APR 27 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



Key Questions: How should Reserve funds be managed and invested? Permanently? 10-year term? 20-year term?

COMMENTS: The fund should be permanent with a protected, inflation-proofed principal. Research proposals should be encouraged that add in-kind or other contributed or shared resources to positively leverage the available funds. Multi-year proposals should be encouraged to maintain scientific continuity & minimize the overhead costs of rebidding each year. Private/public entity proposals should be welcomed. Also, continue to seek freedom to allow higher return investments.

#### INSTRUCTIONS

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- 5) drop in the mail.

You can send your comments via fax: 907-276-7178; or via e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us); or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

#### OPTIONAL

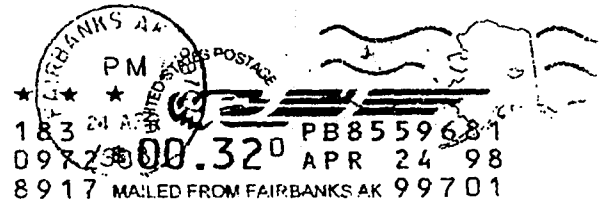
Name Michael R. Pollen

Address 3330 Industrial Avenue

City Fairbanks State AK 99701

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



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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

USE

Which use or  
of uses should be  
Research &  
Large Parcel  
ction? Small  
Protection?  
ased Restoration  
lic Education,  
Stewardship?  
posals?

COMMENTS:

75% for Restoration reserve  
keep buying small + large parcels

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

ERNANCE

Should the  
Council be  
uld a new  
body be  
what should it  
do you think  
ould occur?

COMMENTS:

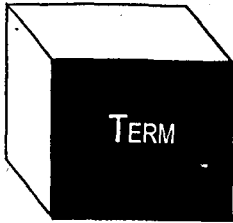
Good as is!

PUBLIC  
VICE

Should the  
ber Public  
(PAG)  
it? Should the  
d? Should  
be continued

COMMENTS:

yes keep us citizens in  
the loop, tell us what  
you're up to!



COMMENTS:

*no term limit*

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

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Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

OPTIONAL

Name

Address

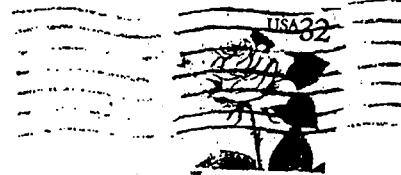
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State

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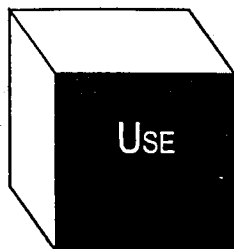


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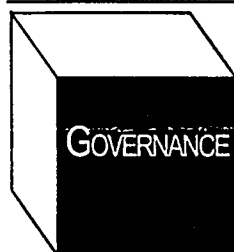
# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



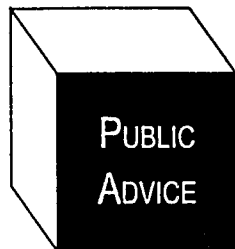
Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS: Thank you for giving me this opportunity to comment. I believe there can never be enough protection of the fragile habitat. Once lands are protected the future generations will never be sorry. Habitat acquisition is minimal at first — but the goal must be for as much habitat acquisition as is feasible + realistically possible.



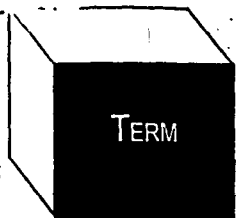
Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: "Any changes in governance would need to be justified." Checks and balances are always good in any system. — the decisions should continue to be made up completely of those who would not directly receive funds. Inadequate work is achieved if funds are just given away. (or jobs)



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: The Public Advisory Group is most likely good on paper and a good concept. — "The proof is in the pudding" are they actually accomplishing something and are they advising and educating and seeking influence and political persuasion. — are the 4 public meetings producing results at \$124,000 a year Education etc. or should the money be used elsewhere?



Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

COMMENTS: I understand that the  
Alaska permanent fund is the  
most efficient fund reserve of  
its kind. I recommend the  
Reserve funds be operated like the  
permanent fund program

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
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Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

#### OPTIONAL

Name Caren Graupe  
Address General Delivery  
City Seldovia State Alaska

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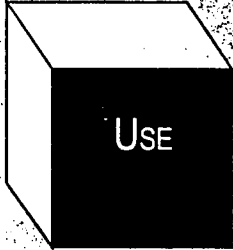
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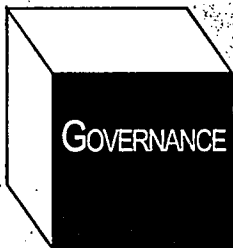
# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS: Emphasis should be on small parcel habitat protection - with conservation easements where possible. There will probably not be enough money for large parcel acquisitions. Research & monitoring should be low priority. It seems too long after the spill to be able to relate biological findings to spill effect. Broad ecosystem studies seem better suited to universities & Federal & State agencies than to the Trustee Council.



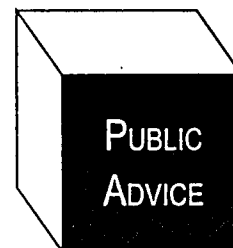
Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: The current Trustee Council seems to be working & should probably remain in place until it is believed a change will be of definite benefit.

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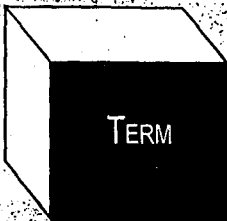
APR 28 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: The PAG apparently cannot reach consensus on anything substantive. I suggest it be discontinued & the money saved go into programs. Public outreach should continue.



Key Questions: How should Reserve funds be managed and invested? Permanently? 10-year term? 20-year term?

COMMENTS: I favor a permanent or at least a long-term (20-30 years) endowment. There should be flexibility in how funds can be expended, i.e., not the same amount would have to be expended each year, especially if small parcel habitat protection is a major goal. There will always be a need for habitat protection as Alaska's population increases, and especially if the Republican party mentality continues to dominate.

General comment - The Trustee Council is doing a good job. They don't need Murkowski's interference.

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Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

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State

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Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

2713 ✓

**Keri Hile**

---

**From:** ROTEW  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Subject:** (no subject)  
**Date:** Saturday, April 18, 1998 10:06AM

I would like to see the rest of the fund used to purchase more wildlife property, and protect endangered species, thank you

2414 ✓

**Keri Hile**

---

**From:** Bret Eric McClellan  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Subject:** Spill Trust Fund  
**Date:** Saturday, April 18, 1998 10:11AM

I believe that Exxon should purchase additional acreage for the preservation of the species harmed by the spill. A large park with nature trails open for the public may increase public appreciation, not only for nature itself, but for what Exxon is doing to try to compensate for the accident.



2416 ✓  
**Keri Hile**

---

**From:** 'yj7818@exmail.usma.army.mil'  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Subject:** Valdez Oil Spill Money  
**Date:** Saturday, April 18, 1998 1:20PM

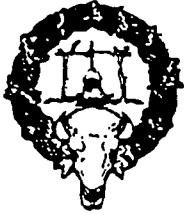
Dear Sir or Madams:

I've recently heard about the money left from the spill cleanup and think it would be an excellent idea to put this toward the purchase of land in that area where (with control) we can bring back populations of wildlife that were decimated because of the spill. It is important to

first own the land so that things such as the timber industry and land development don't latch onto it thus ruining our chances of keeping these areas as wild and natural as possible.

Thank you for considering this suggestion.

John Sartoris



# Camp Fire Conservation Fund, Inc.

230 CAMP FIRE ROAD, CHAPPAQUA, N.Y. 10514 TEL (914) 941-0100

2417 ✓  
April 28, 1998

Exxon Valdez Trustee Council  
Restoration Office  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Members of the Trustee Council,

The Camp Fire Conservation Fund is a 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation established by members of the Camp Fire Club of America, America's second oldest conservation group, founded in 1897. Over the past century Camp Fire has gotten involved in dozens of important conservation issues for Alaska and the nation, including the creation of Glacier National Park in 1910, McKinley National Park in 1917, Grand Teton National Park in 1950 and in 1930 prepared the statement on standards that govern the administration of the national parks which is still in use today.

As you address the remaining spending allocation issues from the Exxon Valdez restoration reserve I would hope you would look at other cases of American conservation achievements in shaping your decisions. For example, here in New York State, conservation minded citizens succeeded in establishing the Adirondack Forest Preserve in 1885 and the Adirondack Park in 1892. In 1894 the Forest Preserve was given protection under the New York State Constitution.

At six million acres the Adirondack Park is big enough to hold three Yellowstones, yet because the Park was formed after New York was already settled, the Park contains substantial private inholdings that could threaten the long term integrity and quality of the Park. If those inholdings are developed poorly in regard to wildlife and wilderness recreation values, the promise of the Park for future generations will be diminished even though a more crowded society in the future will need wild open spaces even more than we do today.

In the context of Exxon Valdez oil spill restoration, you have the opportunity now to purchase as many private inholdings as possible - large and small parcels - thereby forestalling the kind of problems we face in the Adirondack Park today where nearly one third of the Park's private land has suddenly come on the market and is threatened to be subdivided, logged and/or developed in ways that diminish the Park forever.

(2)

While you have already accomplished much, and have helped turn our nation's worst environmental accident into a remarkable conservation achievement, you have the opportunity to finish the habitat protection areas as close to perfection as possible.

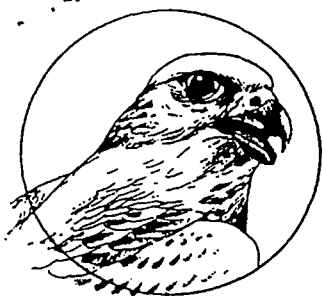
The lands you have before you, including the Karluk River and Afognak Lake, deserve to be included in your final restoration package. They will never cost less to protect than they do now, nor will they ever hold as great a promise for healthy fish and wildlife populations and human recreation as they do now. These kind of investments pay enormous dividends today and forever.

Thank you for this opportunity to submit public comment and good luck with the important decisions ahead of you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Peter Roemer", with a stylized, flowing script.

Peter Roemer, Chair  
Projects Committee



# Anchorage Audubon Society, Inc.

P.O. Box 101161 • Anchorage, Alaska 99510 • (907) 278-3007

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APR 28 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

April 27, 1998

Dear Sir,

The Anchorage Audubon Society is a non-profit organization with approximately 1,500 members throughout Southcentral Alaska. Our membership includes residents of Anchorage and the Kenai Peninsula. We would like to comment on the use of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill restoration reserve. We direct our comments primarily to issues of wildlife conservation.

We believe that the Trustee Council and the Restoration staff have done a good job identifying priorities for the use of restoration funds over the past few years. However, we have a few suggestions for future appropriations of settlement dollars. We would like to remind the Trustee Council to stay focused on resources or services that still unequivocally do not show signs of recovery. We believe it is not the responsibility of the Trustee Council to determine how the ocean functions, unless injured species are intricately involved.

Obviously lacking in the restoration plan is any visible treatment of the effects that increased human activity in Prince William Sound, due to road construction to Whittier, will have on injured or recovering species. We would like the Trustee Council to address this issue in forthcoming years. We also suggest that the Trustee Council critically evaluate its research and monitoring program to ensure that funded projects are truly answering questions about the recovery of injured resources.

In general, we believe that funds for active restoration of habitat, resources, or services should receive a small portion of reserve funds. Cases which warrant active restoration should be carefully evaluated. We do support the expenditure of reserve funds for spill response and prevention projects. We also support the use of reserve funds for public outreach and education about the *EVOS* and its projects.

Because of increased activity projected for the Sound, we support a rigorous program of large and small parcel land acquisition. As part of the Chugach Forest Plan revision, Anchorage Audubon has sent the U. S. Forest Service comments on areas that might need protection on the Sound. As stated throughout the world with numerous taxa, habitat protection is the key to

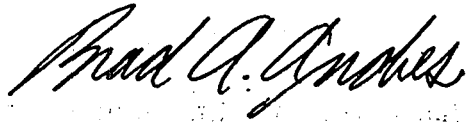


wildlife conservation. Land acquisition should constitute an increasingly larger portion of reserve expenditures through the life of the reserve.

We believe it is reasonable to continue restoration activities for 10 years beyond 2002. During this time, we recommend continuation of the Trustee Council as presently designed. Because of decreasing budgets, we suggest reducing the PAG to 10 members that would meet less frequently than they currently do.

We thank you for the opportunity to comment on the use of the *EVOS* restoration reserve.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Brad A. Andres".

Brad A. Andres, Conservation Chair  
Anchorage Audubon Society

2419 ✓

## Comments for EVOS Restoration Reserve

April 12, 1998

P.O. Box 1366  
Valdez, AK 99686

EVOS Trustee Council  
Restoration Office  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

Dear Trustee Council:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on potential uses of the Restoration Reserve, and for soliciting public comment so thoroughly by holding the series of public meetings March 18 through April 20.

I am a <sup>15</sup>~~10~~-year Valdez resident and strongly support any efforts to protect the ecosystems of Port Valdez and Prince William Sound, provided those efforts make the best use of existing research.

Unfortunately, I will be traveling and unable to attend the April ~~14~~ <sup>23</sup> public meeting in Valdez. This letter is offered in lieu of the verbal comments I would have made there.

Let me address myself mostly to the fourth and first "building blocks," which you call "term" and "use," respectively.

### TERM

I favor the establishment of an endowment with a term of at least 20 years. I also would support the creation of a perpetual endowment. Our knowledge of which research and which restoration efforts are most beneficial is always improving. Let's provide money for the future, when we'll know more.

### USE

#### Research and Monitoring

This will be the most important use of the reserve funds, in my view. In particular, a portion of the income from the proposed perpetual endowment should be used to accomplish the best use of existing research, as mentioned above. By this I mean that researchers

undertaking new research and monitoring in the EVOS region should be fully cognizant of previous efforts in their area of inquiry (easily said, seldom done) and their efforts to accomplish this should be funded specifically.

Allow me to use the Port Valdez ecosystem as an example. The Port has been and will continue to be the focus of many surveys and much research. For two decades environmental monitoring has continued under the NPDES permit for Alyeska's Valdez Marine Terminal. In addition, recently the PWS Regional Citizens' Advisory Council submitted a grant proposal to EPA for the establishment of a scientific forum to examine biomonitoring strategies to assess the effects of multiple, low-level environmental stressors in Port Valdez.

The grant request stemmed in part from an earlier investigation: "A Regional, Multiple-Stressor Ecological Risk Assessment for Port Valdez, Alaska," prepared by Researchers at Western Washington State University and UAF for the RCAC and Alyeska.

This ecological risk assessment is a model that examines Port Valdez using the watershed approach, and was designed to be a "living document" that can incorporate new information as it is provided. This model is readily available and can be of great use to future investigators, in my view.

In addition, the RCAC continues in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution and other agencies its investigation into the threat of non-indigenous species invasion in the Port and in the Sound. A further example: the PWS Economic Development Council has submitted to you its report, "Draft Conceptual Plan for the Valdez Duck Flats."

The U.S. Forest Service, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, Army Corps of Engineers and EPA (partly because of the proposed Petrostar pipeline to the Container Terminal) also have interests in the biologically important estuarine system that is Port Valdez.

Yet there is a continuing danger that future research and monitoring efforts will be undertaken without taking into account the results of the existing work listed above. The failure by any entity to coordinate and communicate with prior investigators during their respective research, monitoring and management of Port Valdez only wastes money and dilutes efforts to wisely manage our ecosystems.

In sum, the Restoration Reserve should be used as a perpetual endowment to fund ongoing research and monitoring of PWS ecosystems, including Port Valdez and the biologically valuable Duck Flats, and endowment managers should try to assure that future investigators build on existing research.

#### Habitat Protection

While I have supported the Council's expenditures to date for Habitat Protection, both small parcel and large parcel, I do NOT believe this generally would be a wise or practical use of the Restoration Reserve, because of the limited funds it will generate if it becomes a permanent endowment.

#### Community-Based Restoration

With rare exceptions this would NOT be a wise use of the Restoration Reserve. Despite good intentions, local projects would primarily benefit the locale in which they take place, to the exclusion of the rest of the EVOS region.

#### Education, Outreach, Stewardship

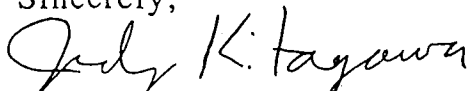
The Trustee Council has done an excellent job over the years in these areas. It is to be hoped that these efforts will continue after 2002. I WOULD support the use of up to 10 percent of the annual income from a Restoration Reserve permanent endowment for such efforts.

#### Additional Proposals

- I do not favor the use of these monies for endowments for the University of Alaska, because of reports that the university has failed to cooperate in your efforts to acquire and protect the UAF property at the west end of the Valdez Duck Flats.
- NOR do I believe the money should be used on oil spill prevention and response efforts, since the benefits of such expenditures are well funded by other sources.

Thank you again for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

  
Judy Kitagawa



APR. 25 '98

EXXON TRUSTEE COUNCIL

I'M STILL ANGRY WITH  
EXXON. BUT WHAT'S DONE IS DONE.  
BUT AT LEAST I THINK THAT THE  
MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF FUNDS  
POSSIBLE SHOULD BE SPENT TO  
RESTORE AND TO PROTECT THE  
HABITAT AND TO ACQUIRE MORE  
HABITAT IN THE HARMED AREA.

RECEIVED

APR 28 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

THANK YOU

John K. Skelley

PROTECT  
HABITATS

Mr. John K. Skelley  
15670 Poppyseed Lane  
Canyon Country, CA 91351

TEL #

805-252-0152



**NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA**  
INSTITUTE FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION  
11250 WAPLES MILL ROAD  
FAIRFAX, VA 22030-7400

2439 ✓

5/4/98

April 28, 1998

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

Dear Trustee Council Members:

On behalf of the National Rifle Association's (NRA) 2.8 million members, I appreciate the opportunity to comment on how funds in the EVOS Restoration Reserve should be spent.

As you know, the NRA has been an active participant in efforts to secure funding for habitat acquisition in the Kodiak archipelago using the Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement funds. Our members have also given financial support to small parcel habitat protection and research to benefit the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge through the NRA Environment, Conservation and Hunting Outreach (ECHO) program.

The NRA hopes that you will "stay the course" in terms of balanced funding allocations. Habitat protection of large and small parcels should remain a priority in the Restoration Reserve spending plan. The case for habitat protection's benefit to oil spill injured fish and wildlife and human uses is clear and your impressive record of habitat acquisition and protection is to be commended.

Thank you for seeking the NRA's views and for your skill and vision in making the most of the Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement.

Sincerely,

Susan R. Lamson  
Director  
Conservation, Wildlife and Natural Resources

2440 ✓

**Keri Hile**

---

**From:** Brent Western  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Subject:** suggestion  
**Date:** Tuesday, April 28, 1998 11:47AM

Exxon Valdez Council-

I have a suggestion for the council in the use of settlement monies that would help in the contentious battle of resource allocation, especially here in south central Alaska where the spill caused the damage.

Why not use some funds to buy out some limited entry salmon fishing permits to create a more viable commercial fishery which is now overcapitalized and erase tensions between the various user groups--sport, personal use, subsistence, and commercial.

The benefits to the state would be great--economically and emotionally.

Need to go--Brent M. Western

**The  
Ornithological  
Council**



**PROVIDING  
SCIENTIFIC  
INFORMATION  
ABOUT BIRDS**

American Ornithologists' Union

Association of Field Ornithologists

Colonial Waterbird Society

Cooper Ornithological Society

Pacific Seabird Group

Raptor Research Foundation

Wilson Ornithological Society

Society for Caribbean Ornithology

**EXXON VALDEZ RESTORATION RESERVE FUND**

Whereas, in the court settlement following the Exxon Valdez oil spill, a trust fund was established to provide for restoration and enhancement of resources injured as a result of the spill and a trustee council was created to oversee the allocation of that money with a mission to return the environment to a "healthy, productive, world-renowned ecosystem";

Whereas, the impact of the spill was primarily on the marine ecosystem and its inhabitants, including Common Murres (*Uria aalge*), Thick-billed Murres (*Uria lomvia*), Pigeon Guillemots (*Cepphus columba*), Marbled Murrelets (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*), cormorants (*Phalacrocorax* spp.), and other seabirds;

Whereas, more than half of the money available for restoration has been spent on land purchases to protect valuable fish and wildlife habitats, not all of which will directly improve the marine resources damaged by the spill;

Whereas, the Trustee Council previously established a Restoration Reserve account to provide funds for restoration activities after the last Exxon payment in 2001;

Whereas, in adopting the restoration plan, the Trustee Council specifically recognized that monitoring recovery, understanding the spill's effects on the ecosystem and undertaking needed restoration activities "on an ecosystem basis" will extend well into the future;

Whereas, by 2001, the reserve fund is expected to total about \$140 million, including interest;

Whereas, the trustee council will make a decision in 1998 on the allocation of that fund;

Whereas, scientific research is necessary for an understanding of the northern Gulf of Alaska ecosystem, which has not been well studied. For example, there is a need for increased understanding of the interrelationships among seabird colonies and their dependence on poorly-studied forage fishes in the region;

Whereas, use of the information based on research is essential for protecting the marine resources of Prince William Sound and the northern Gulf of Alaska;

Whereas, only through continued research and monitoring will it be possible to determine the long-term effects of the spill and of the measures used to mitigate those effects;

Whereas, the chief scientist of the trustee council has proposed using the reserve fund to establish a permanent, adaptive, interdisciplinary research and monitoring program, which "would track, and eventually predict, ecosystem changes and provide a basis and mechanism for long-term restoration, enhancement, and wise management of marine resources in the northern Gulf of Alaska";

David E. Blockstein, Ph.D.  
Chairman of the Board  
1725 K St., NW, Suite 212  
Washington, DC 20006-1401  
Phone: (202) 530-5810  
Fax: (202) 628-4311  
E-Mail: [OCv0C@B.org](mailto:OCv0C@B.org)  
<http://www.nmcs.edu/BIRDNET>

Ellen Paul  
Executive Director  
3713 Chevy Chase Lake Dr. Apt.  
Chevy Chase, MD 20815  
Phone: (301) 986-8568  
Fax: (301) 986-5205  
E-Mail: [epaul@dclink.com](mailto:epaul@dclink.com)

5/4/98

Therefore be it resolved that the American Ornithologists' Union, Association of Field Ornithologists, Cooper Ornithological Society and Wilson Ornithological Society encourage the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council to a) establish a permanent fund for competitive, peer-reviewed research and monitoring of the northern Gulf of Alaska ecosystem and b) allocate all or nearly all of the restoration reserve fund for this purpose.

Therefore be it further resolved that an ongoing marine conservation biology research and monitoring program should be based on the following core principles:

1. Research and monitoring should focus on conserving and recovering the living marine resources and biological diversity of the Gulf of Alaska, and should be coordinated with other federal and state marine research programs in Alaska, such as those in the Bering Sea, to leverage efforts and enhance the benefits of each.
2. Decisions on research and monitoring proposals should be based on a competitive scientific peer review process involving not only Alaskan scientists, but a mix of scientists throughout the United States with appropriate expertise in the various research topics to be considered. The best science results from involving the most appropriate scientists in all aspects of the process, and from basing funding decisions on emerging scientific and management questions. The resulting science should be of sufficient quality for publication in the best scientific journals.
3. The overall design of the long-term monitoring and research program should be reviewed by the National Research Council, the National Science Foundation, or other appropriate scientific bodies.
4. Research and monitoring should be ecosystem-oriented, designed and implemented to understand the processes and relationships governing marine ecosystem functioning, to enhance recovery of living marine resources that were harmed by the Exxon Valdez oil spill or are otherwise in decline, and to address emerging environmental problems and biodiversity loss in the Gulf of Alaska.
5. Research and monitoring should not be narrowly focused on maximizing certain resources for short-term economic gain, but should be broad-based and seek to understand how marine ecosystems function as a basis for management and conservation in the long run.
6. Use of indicator species is appropriate in some cases; however, in addition to studies on specific species, integrative research should be conducted to tie together information through modeling and other techniques to develop an understanding of processes affecting species on large geographic and temporal scales.
7. Research and monitoring projects should include long-term studies, allowing observation of environmental variation over decades to increase scientific understanding of ecosystem processes that vary over long time periods, and enhance our understanding of natural vs. human-caused environmental changes.

04/28/98 10:00 2442 ✓  
April 28, 1998

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

Dear Trustee Council,

I am writing to comment on use of Restoration Reserve funds. Although I have not yet had the opportunity to visit the northern Gulf of Alaska ecosystem, I am a scientist (botanist by Ph.D.; toxics, risk assessment, and conservation advocate throughout the past 17 years) who has tracked some of the restoration, science, and land acquisition efforts that have followed the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

I make two general comments:

- (1) By far, the highest priority for Restoration Reserve funds should be Large Parcel and Small Parcel Habitat Protection.
- (2) Scientific Research and Monitoring should be structured so that it is collaborative and participatory with Alaskan communities. This should then be integral with, and not separate from, Community-Based Restoration and Science Management and Public Information.

I offer brief expansion of these two comments:

1. Highest Priority for Large Parcel and Small Parcel Habitat Protection.

No human activity can "restore the environment injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill" (citing the Mission Statement of the Trustee Council) as efficiently as letting the environment heal itself. Those fish, seabirds and marine mammals that must recover from the effects of the oil spill need habitat protection more than anything else.

Because our human understanding of the complex interplay of habitat features that allow for recovery and health among these and other native species of the northern Gulf of Alaska ecosystem (upon which humans depend both for their longterm sustainable industries and their spirit) is always limited, land acquisition for these animals should be given the highest priority of all for Restoration Reserve funds.

Habitat Protection most efficiently meets the mission of the Trustee Council.

2. Community-Based Participatory Research and Monitoring

Throughout the world, community involvement in scientific research is being recognized as having positive benefits both for the scientific enterprise and affected communities. I am not

intimately familiar with all the research that has been sponsored by the Trustee Council since 1992, but I am not sure the bulk of it has been consciously rooted in community involvement.

Community involvement in science can variously include (1) joint determination of questions to be asked and methodologies to be used; (2) joint gathering of data; and (3) collaborative efforts to integrate the findings into community-based restoration.

Numerous examples exist, e.g., the Australian landcare program for sustainable land management practices (Campbell 1994):

It [Landcare] encompasses environmental education in schools and in local communities, community-based land use planning, community-based monitoring of the status of land and water resources, farmer-driven and farmer-managed research and development, and community involvement in the allocation of public funds to land conservation activities.

There is no question that many citizens are interested in and capable of participating in the shaping of scientific questions and the gathering of data in scientific endeavors. In the U.S., the Cornell Lab of Ornithology has developed a series of citizen science projects that involve amateur bird watchers and school students throughout the nation in serious science (e.g., providing data needed for understanding population cycles in the varied thrush through Project Feederwatch; gathering information on the effects of forest fragmentation on declining populations of four species of North American tanagers through Project Tanager; Bonney 1996)

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency notes and provides some assistance to over 24,000 volunteers in 32 states' programs to monitor more than 985 streams and rivers; nearly 2,800 ponds, lakes, and wetlands; and four major estuaries. The information gathered by 16,000 Center for Environmental and Marine Conservation volunteers in 32 states and 35 foreign countries collecting and cataloging tons of trash from beaches led to passage of the Marine Plastic Pollution Research and Control Act of 1987, which implemented in U.S. waters the international agreement banning ocean-going ships from dumping plastic debris (EPA 1997).

In Australia, the Land and Water Resources Research and Development Corporation funds only research proposals with inbuilt communication plans (including community consultations and community science communication; Keen 1997).

As the Trustee Council is surely aware, the achievement of both environmental restoration and sustainable economies requires participatory approaches, or both will fail. All scientific and monitoring projects funded by the Trustee Council should be based in community participation.

Clearly, certain groups in communities are disproportionately powerful through money, mainstream education, or entrenched political standing, so special effort has to be made to ensure that stakeholders intent on meeting the Trustee Council's goal of restoration are given adequate support for their participation in the research and monitoring endeavors.

Many scientists are not knowledgeable of or familiar with participatory approaches. Therefore, the Trustee Council should consider the funding of a participatory science training institute for those scientists wishing to receive funds from the Trustee Council. At this training institute, they scientists

that the PSP Facility has been brought up before, hopefully the Alutiiq Nation Inter-Tribal Council (ANI-TC) will be able to put together a "cost proposal" very shortly for Research and Development.

6. Funds, either to be used as 'Matching' or full funding should be used to put in place for the ANI-TC to form a Traditional Natural Resource Department for the express purpose of:

- A. To Educate our Tribal members to protect and enhance All Types of Natural Resources in our Area.
- B. To Prepare the Tribes in the Co-Management Regimes Of Natural Resources with either the State of Alaska (ADF&G) or The U.S. Federal Government (USFWS).
- C. To Prepare the Tribes in Resource Management Enforcement.
- D. To provide a Curriculum in the local schools on the Ways of Traditional Natural Resources.

Other Comments: I agree with CRRC on their Comments, especially GOVERNANCE; PUBLIC ADVICE; and TERM.



Native Village of Perryville  
P.O. Box 101, Perryville, Alaska 99648

April 27, 1998

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

To Whom It May Concern:

One of the problems here in Perryville, is were not getting any returns here in the salmon, and streams. Someone local should be hired during the months of June, July, August, September, and October to keep Fish and Game updated on the salmon escapement. The Cape fisheries are cutting the streams out.

We should also have some Rainbow trout planted in Second Lake as soon as possible. This would really help out our subsistence way of life, and create the sport fishing industry.

Someone in the village should teach the Native language, before we loose it all.

Since 1984 the village council here in Perryville have been trying to get a dock and harbor, so that we can do more than just the salmon fishing. Such as crab fishing, halibut fishing, cod fishing, shrimp and black bass, just to name a few. It would also be used to take tourists out to sight see.

*Native Village of Perryville*  
*Patricia E. Kosmick Sec.*

Native Village of Perryville  
P.O. Box 101, Perryville, Alaska 99648

March 21, 1996

The Honorable Lyman Hoffman  
P.O. BOX 886  
Bethel, Alaska 99559

Dear Senator Hoffman,


Since 1984-85 Perryville has been trying to have a dock put in and have the slough pumped out because it is all sand. At the present time we have to wait for an 8 foot tide to get our boats in and out of the harbor. If the proposed project was done we would be able to get surface freight in and out of Perryville and use our boats all year round for giving charters, fishing for halibut, cod, crab, sight-seeing charters, and hunting.

At the present time we use our boats only six months out of the year. Other times we can only get freight in by air at over \$1.20 per pound. Just to get an A.T.V. four wheeler freighted in costs over \$900, lumber is available only in summertime. Freight is limited to the size of the airplane.

We live right in the main marine traffic which passes by every week during the summer and twice a month during the winter. Salted, frozen, smoked, or kippered seafood products are possible if we could get a dock and dredging done. If these projects were funded we would have the capability to diversify our income. As it is, we are seasonally employed for only three months of the year. With funding we would be able to harvest and process a wider variety of seafood resources than are available here under the circumstances, rather than being limited to salmon as we are now. It is like we were put in Perryville in 1912 and forgotten! Give us a chance and get us out of public assistance and at the same time, save us and the state money.

Thank you for any assistance you can give to us.

Sincerely,

  
Marvin Yagie, President  
IRA Village Council

Type of Seafood Available at Perryville:

King, Red, Silver, Dog, & Pink Salmon; Trout "Dollies", Hooligans, Candle Fish, Dungeness, Tanner, & King Crab; Shrimp, Scallops, Sea Urchin, Gum Boots, Halibut, Pacific Cod, Black Bass--not to mention the very lucrative of tourism and sports fishing!

2558 ✓

Keri Hile

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From: Helen Ross  
To: Keri Hile  
Subject: Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement funds  
Date: Wednesday, April 29, 1998 1:54PM

To: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
RE: Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement funds  
Date: 29 April, 1998

Dear Councilmembers:

It is my understanding that the Trustee Council is seeking public comment about the remaining Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement money, held in the "restoration reserve" account.

The settlement monies have funded research, public education, and habitat acquisition around Prince William Sound, protecting thousands of acres of wildlife habitat. Alaskan habitat protection is very important to members of our society because many of the bird species seen in Washington state breed in Alaska. Seattle Audubon Society has a long-standing commitment to the protection of wildlife habitat in Alaska.

While some individuals might want to eliminate the habitat protection program, Seattle Audubon Society and its 5,000 members urge you to adopt the following:

- \* At least 75% of the restoration reserve be used for habitat preservation of large as well as small parcels. This protection will ensure natural, long term recovery of the spill area and its ecosystems. We would also recommend that the area of consideration be extended to include the Copper River Delta and Bering River Area for their critical habitat value.
- \* Habitat reserve funds should not have a fixed or permanent term, but should be manage with maximum flexibility so that the principal in the reserve fund can be used to complete especially large habitat protection deals.
- \* Public comment is vital to the decision making process. Thus, the Trustee Council should guarantee the continuance of the current arrangement of welcoming and responding to public comment.
- \* Furthermore, we recommend continuation of the current governance arrangement.

Seattle Audubon Society is grateful for the opportunity to comment on the oil spill settlement funds and, in particular, the restoration reserve. As stressed previously, habitat protection in Alaska is important to our membership so please keep us informed about any action related to the reserve account.

Sincerely,

Helen Ross  
Conservation Coordinator

Keri Hile

---

From: "Brian McNitt"  
To: Keri Hile  
Subject: Use of Remaining EVOS Money  
Date: Thursday, April 30, 1998 10:49AM

April 30, 1998

Dear Oil Spill Trustees,

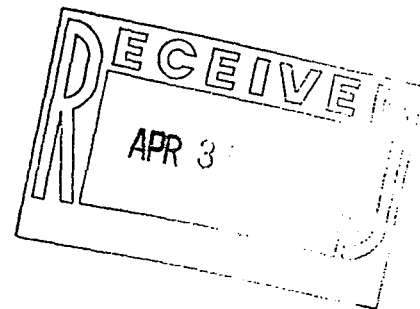
The Sitka Conservation Society Urges you to:

1. Set aside a majority of the reserves for the small and large parcel habitat protection program.
2. NOT manage the habitat money as a permanent endowment or liquidated over a fixed period of time. Instead, it should be managed flexibly, so earnings can support the small habitat program and the principal can be used to do a large acquisition if the opportunity arises.
3. Future habitat acquisition needs/opportunities, should include Afognak Lake and Chugach NF inholdings at Bering River.
4. Expand the spill impact zone to include the Bering River/Copper River Delta and Cape Suckling.
5. Make no changes in administration -- keep current public advisory group process and the Trustee Council structure.

Thank you. Sincerely,

Brian McNitt  
Executive Director  
Sitka Conservation Society  
P.O. Box 316  
Sitka, AK 99835

Trustee Council  
Restoration Office  
645 G St, Ste. 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501



To Whom It May Concern:

Thank you for your efforts to include the public in the decisions concerning the Restoration Reserve.

I beleive the most successful and important use of the Reserve is the acquisition of large and small parcels of habitat around the spill area, including the Copper River watershed. I do not want to see any more money wasted on research, as it will not enable wildlife to recover from the effects of the spill as much as it serves the scientific community's budget desires, desires which have many other sources and benefactors.

The governance of the settlement money is adequate as is, and a change would be an inefficient use of the limited resources.

Public advice is critical to the decision-making process, and must continue in it's current form.

The term of the Reserve is less important to me that how it is used, and so should be set according to the needs of the spill area.

Thank You for considering my opinion.

Jenny Norris  
1233 W 11th  
Anchorage AK  
99501



April 27, 1998

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

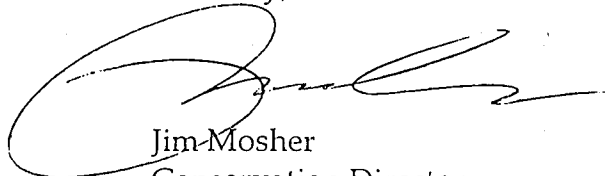
Dear Ms. McCammon,

The Izaak Walton League of America, founded in 1922, is a non-profit conservation organization with 50,000 members nationwide including about 1000 members in Alaska. We have had deep concern and involvement in the restoration activities funded by the Trustee Council. We are committed to seeing that the damages caused by the Exxon Valdez oil spill are repaired and/or mitigated as fully as possible.

Perhaps the single most effective activity undertaken by the Trustee Council has been habitat acquisition. We feel very strongly that a substantial majority of the Restoration Reserve should be directed to further acquisition projects. We suggest that the most appropriate and valuable of such projects would be targeted to habitats that would provide direct wildlife and fisheries conservation benefits. We believe also that continued and substantial public involvement in the process of selecting and prioritizing these projects and assuring the most effective use of Reserve funds are critical to continued success.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide these brief comments and are always willing to assist in whatever ways we can with the Council's restoration efforts.

Sincerely,



Jim Mosher  
Conservation Director

National Office:  
707 Conservation Lane Gaithersburg, Maryland 20878-2983  
Phone: (301) 548-0150 Fax: (301) 548-0146

Midwest Office:  
5701 Normandale Road Minneapolis, Minnesota 55424  
Phone: (612) 922-1608 Fax: (612) 922-0240



2640 ✓

**REPRESENTATIVE ALAN AUSTERMAN** Alaska State Legislature

P.O. Box 2368, Kodiak, Alaska 99615 (907) 486-5930 • Session: State Capitol, Juneau, Alaska 99801 465-2487

April 23, 1998

RECEIVED

APR 27 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

Dear EVOS Trustee Council,

Thank you for allowing me to comment on the future of the Restoration Reserve Fund. I would first like to applaud the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council and staff for the fine work they have accomplished since the Trustee Council was formed. All of you have done a great job.

Now to my comments on the Restoration Reserve Fund. The \$108 million scheduled to be set aside will be a great monument to the Trustee Council. The council can look back and marvel at how instrumental the Council was in setting up a fund that could last forever. I believe only the interest earnings should be available for spending each year. I would hope that the council would also set it up with an inflation-proofing clause.

As to how the interest earnings should be spent, I feel that these funds should only be spent for research, scientific management and monitoring within the spill area. The proper scientific research in the spill area will benefit everyone into the future.

I am adamantly against any of the Restoration Reserve Fund being used to purchase any more land. You have protected enough habitats under the cloak of the Exxon Valdez Disaster! I also feel that any new money or any of the existing funds you now have should be added to the Restoration Reserve Fund.

Time and again, here in Juneau, I hear complaints about how much of Alaska's lands are being tied up. As we all saw with the purchase of Shuyak Island, in making it a state park, the Legislature is not interested in tying up any more land.

April 23, 1998  
EVOS Trustees Council  
Page 2

Please feel free to write or call if I can clarify any of my points. The toll-free number in Juneau is 1-800-865-2487.

Best regards,



Alan Austerman  
Representative District 6



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

## USE

Which use or  
uses should be  
research &  
large Parcel  
tion? Small  
Protection?  
ased Restoration  
ic Education,  
Stewardship?  
posals?

COMMENTS: *We have in the past, and continue to believe, that the first and best use of the Fund is the acquisition of habitat. We would argue that some small key parcels such as ones pointed out in China Post Bay should be purchased and as yet have failed to qualify. We wonder how many other small tracts have been passed over.*

*Nevertheless habitat protection is crucial, particularly in light of the present administrative philosophy to log (clearcut), road building, mining, etc. Studies can be funded through other sources if necessary. The pressing priority right now should be to protect as much land as is possible, and as soon as possible.*

## GOVERNANCE

Should the  
Council be  
uld a new  
g body be  
what should it  
do you think  
ould occur?

COMMENTS: *We believe the Trustee Council has done an excellent job and that it should continue unchanged. Thank goodness there is such a directive body and that the disbursement of Spill Funds isn't up to the State Legislature or our inept infamous congressional delegation. Keep up the good work.*

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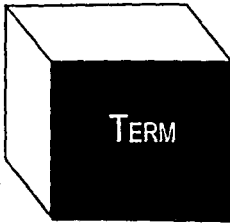
MAY 06 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

## PUBLIC ADVICE

Should the  
mber Public  
p (PAG)  
st? Should the  
ed? Should  
n be continued  
?

COMMENTS: *Yes we think the PAG should continue to function. A question we might pose is; should the PAG be expanded? Public outreach and the public's response is crucial. We sometimes worry and wonder if the general public, as a whole, are well enough informed to express well thought out opinions and responses. Public education concerning the continuing calamity of the Spill is vital. Some media sources would have us believe that everything has recovered and that one would be hard put to find any residual effects of the Spill. In large part we can blame our media for this misperception.*



Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

COMMENTS: *To us it is very clear. Reserve funds should be  
managed and invested permanently. There will be a continual  
need for habitat protection. Cleanup funding can be supplied  
through fines and penalties. There will be other and more  
disasters. It is inevitable.*

#### INSTRUCTIONS

- 1) Clip this page;
- 2) fold along the center line;
- 3) tape it shut;
- 4) attach a stamp;
- 5) drop in the mail.

You can send your comments  
via fax: 907-276-7178; or via  
e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us);  
or call us at: 907-278-8012

Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

#### OPTIONAL

Name Jim and Dee Mahaffey

Address 9601 Midden Way

City Anchorage

State AK 99507

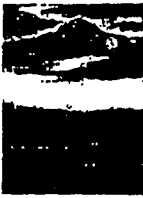
Would you like to receive the Trustee Council newsletter? ☒

YES

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



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



# ALASKA RAINFOREST CAMPAIGN

ALASKA CENTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT • EARTHJUSTICE LEGAL DEFENSE FUND • DEFENDERS OF WILDLIFE • SIERRA CLUB  
NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL • SOUTHEAST ALASKA CONSERVATION COUNCIL • THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
Restoration Office  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage AK 99501

## COMMENTS OF THE ALASKA RAINFOREST CAMPAIGN ON THE FUTURE USE OF THE RESTORATION RESERVE April 30, 1998

The Alaska Rainforest Campaign is a coalition of 12 Alaska and national environmental groups whose membership rolls include more than 14,000 people in Alaska and nearly 2 million more nationwide. From the beginning of our campaign, one of our highest priorities has been to encourage the Trustee council to protect rainforest habitat with restoration money from the Exxon oil spill.

We commend the Trustees for their strong commitment to habitat protection through both the small and large parcel programs. Ensuring that key areas are protected from further environmental stress is the single most effective thing the Trustees can do to help areas damaged by the Exxon oil spill.

To date, the council's habitat acquisition programs have been highly successful, including the recently announced \$70 million agreement with Afognak Joint Venture. But there are numerous other situations where the restoration reserve could help spill trustees protect valuable areas at risk of further disruption from new development.

As the Trustees plan future uses of the restoration reserve, we have four key comments:

- \* We urge the Trustees to set aside 75 percent of the restoration reserve for future habitat protection, through both the large parcel and small parcel programs.

- \* We also urge you to expand your definition of the spill impact area to include private holdings at Bering River and other timber holdings at Cape Suckling.

- \* We believe the habitat protection funds should NOT be put in a permanent endowment. Instead, we urge you to maintain investment flexibility, so you can use a substantial portion of the funds make a large habitat protection deal as the opportunity arises, such as Afognak Lake. In the meantime, interest earnings would be sufficient to support the small parcel program.

- \* Finally, we urge the Trustees to continue administering the reserve monies as you now do -- and to continue your process for involving the public in critical decisions such as this one.



Preventing further harm to habitat is the single most important and lasting way of promoting recovery in the areas affected by the oil spill.

Without question, scientific research has an important place in your list of options for the restoration reserve. That research can help identify elements of the ecosystem that are not recovering and suggest ways humans might manipulate the natural environment to repair the ruin inflicted by the spill.

But when all is said and done, spending money on scientists and research and accumulating knowledge, by itself, does not benefit a damaged ecosystem. The one concrete, tangible, lasting thing humans can do for this damaged environment is to protect it from further damage.

When the history of the Exxon spill is written and the legacy of the Trustees becomes clear, what stands out will not be volumes and tomes and studies, or endowments that produce more volumes and tomes and studies. What stands out will be what the Trustees did to protect land from further environmental insult.

The Trustees have an admirable record on habitat protection, but there is still more to be done.

On Afognak Island, your staff endured a long and arduous negotiation to conclude the recently announced deal with Afognak Joint Venture. It was an extremely difficult process because there was not enough money to protect all the habitat at risk of clearcut logging. Your staff was forced to engage in triage there -- identifying the most sensitive areas that must be saved, while writing off certain areas that will be logged, so that the limited money is used to maximum biological advantage.

Your staff should be commended for the professional and thorough way it handled this challenge. They did an impressive amount of biological homework. Thanks to your staff's diligence and collaboration, a substantial portion of the area will get the lasting protection it deserves. With more money available for habitat protection, though, the Trustees would likely have achieved an even higher level of protection.

Further south on Afognak Island is another important opportunity to protect habitat. Privately-owned land around Afognak Lake supports a significant run of sockeye salmon, has numerous archeological sites and sees heavy use for both subsistence and sport fishing. The owner is willing to consider conservation easements as an alternative to timber harvesting. This is a great chance to protect resources injured by the spill -- if the Trustees set aside sufficient money through the restoration reserve.

Besides Afognak, there are numerous possibilities to protect other areas, including some beyond the current boundary of the spill impact zone. Some of the most intensive and environmentally disruptive development in the region will occur east of Cordova, in the Bering River area and at Cape Suckling.

We are especially concerned about Chugach Alaska Corporation's holdings in the Bering River area of the Copper River Delta. Trustee council funds could help Chugach realize economic return on its holdings without bringing environmental

disruption to the northeastern edge of the Copper River delta -- a critical portion of the rainforest ecosystem devastated by the Exxon spill. While the owner has not yet expressed a willingness to sell, the trustees should keep options open by expanding the current definition of the spill impact zone to encompass this internationally significant area for migratory birds and other wildlife.

At Cape Suckling, the Trustees could help permanently protect this heavily forested coastal area from clearcutting conducted by the University of Alaska. In 1992, the Alaska Legislature recognized that it was appropriate to include Cape Suckling in the scope of areas where Exxon payments could be spent (though the bill was later vetoed by then-Gov. Wally Hickel).

Other opportunities, as yet unidentified, may present themselves. It is important for the council to have the flexibility to respond to those opportunities. We urge you to devote 75% of the restoration reserve to habitat protection.

Matthew Zencey  
Campaign Manager



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

2647

Name Matt Zenger

Rainforest Campaigner

Location Anchorage 4-9-98

USE - priority is protection of rainforest habitat  
- would like to see <sup>most of</sup> reserve spent for this purpose:  
→ 75% for large & small parcels

- continuation of subsistence easements very appropriate  
- conserv. easements & non fee techniques

### GOVERNANCE

current program works

### PUBLIC ADVICE

permanent endowment. Instead, we urge you to maintain investment flexibility, so you can use a substantial portion of the funds make a large  
ditto

TERM - not a permanent or fixed term  
- need flexibility to take advantage of opportunities  
- interest could sustain a small parcel program

2647 2643

**Keri Hile**

---

**From:** Matthew Zencey  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Subject:** Comments on restoration reserve  
**Date:** Thursday, April 30, 1998 3:56PM

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
Restoration Office  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage AK 99501

**COMMENTS OF THE ALASKA RAINFOREST CAMPAIGN  
ON THE FUTURE USE OF THE RESTORATION RESERVE  
April 30, 1998**

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To date, the council's habitat acquisition programs have been highly successful, including the recently announced \$70 million agreement with Afognak Joint Venture. But there are numerous other situations where the restoration reserve could help spill trustees protect valuable areas at risk of further disruption from new development.

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  - \* Finally, we urge the Trustees to continue administering the reserve monies as you now do -- and to continue your process for involving the public in critical decisions such as this one.
- (more)

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Without question, scientific research has an important place in your list of options for the restoration reserve. That research can help identify elements of the ecosystem that are not recovering and suggest ways humans might manipulate the natural environment to repair the ruin inflicted by the spill.

But when all is said and done, spending money on scientists and

research and accumulating knowledge, by itself, does not benefit a damaged ecosystem. The one concrete, tangible, lasting thing humans can do for this damaged environment is to protect it from further damage.

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Matthew Zencey  
Campaign Manager



To: 907.562-4939

Chignik Lake

4-30-98

TO: HUGH

Restoration Resource

from Johnny Lind 276-7178

Spirit Camps - Having kids learn to survive, learn to build temp. shelters, learn to snare, trap, with little use of modern tools.

Cultural ED - Teach how to make items to use or to sell from animals. How to use fish & game traditionally.

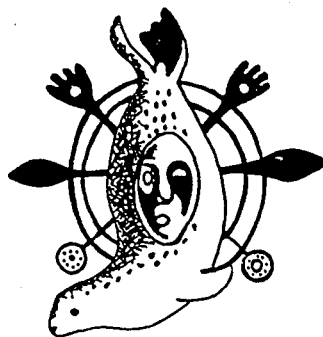
Research - Study fry, water level, temp., oxygen, food in Black Lake. ~~For~~ The first run goes to Black Lake (Scow River) that should be ~~water~~ studied and see how the water level affects the spawning grounds.

Laboratories - Need Labs. right in the area instead of sending out to the outside. There is a Winter Study & a Smolt Study, the little fish they get all go out to get studied. Have locals get into a program so eventually they could take all studies and do them selfs.

Scholarships & ED - We have Fisheries Research In & Natural ~~Resource~~ Resource Consultant come in every year, need to encourage students to work with them & take over the programs. Also work to get the jobs that they have at A.D.F. & G (Weir)

Chignik's Inter-tie-Roads - Need funds to get the Roads started.

Johnny Lind  
Chignik Lake  
for 907-245-2330



## ALASKA NATIVE HARBOR SEAL COMMISSION

5/4/98

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

April 30, 1998

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Harold Martin  
Chair  
*Southeast Region*

Mitch Simeonoff  
Vice-Chair  
*Kodiak Region*

Lillian Elvsaaas  
Sec'y / Treas.  
*Cook Inlet Region*

Mark Snigaroff  
*Aleutian/Pribilof*

Norman Vlasoff  
*Chugach Region*

Dear Council Members,

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to the public comment period for the Restoration Reserve. I did attend the Cordova Public Meeting on April 7 and submitted oral comments.

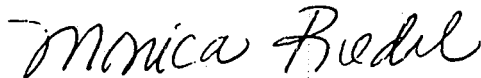
At this time I would like submit written comments.

1. As a member of an Impacted Community, I see further need for local involvement in the research area. I appreciate the **community-based** projects that have been funded by the council in the areas of subsistence and commercial fishing resources. I believe this work must be continued and the Trustee Council must make every effort to see that local people stay involved at every level.
2. At the Cordova meeting an **interesting proposal** was brought up. It was by a commercial fisherman. He stated that he would like to see more effort in promoting the high quality of our fishing resources with the restoration reserve funding. This would be a new direction to enhance available resources that were injured and need to be protected and promoted. I fully agree.
3. Subsistence restoration projects need to be continued. Especially with regards to involving traditional knowledge including elders and particularly the youth in the spill impacted communities. In this regard the Trustee Council should be applauded for funding Youth Area Watch which includes **stewardship values**.

4. In regards to **long-term monitoring**, I do believe there is a need, again with direct involvement from local organizations, tribal entities, and local fishermen.
5. On Governance, I see the need for tribal involvement in the key funding and policy decisions.
6. Public Advice should continue but on a scaled down version.
7. The term should be on a perpetual endowment. I believe that the funds should include scholarships to youth in the spill- impacted area.
8. Finally, more community based meetings should be held by the Trustee Council and staff.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,



Monica Riedel,  
Executive Director, ANHSC

# Alaska Groundfish Data Bank

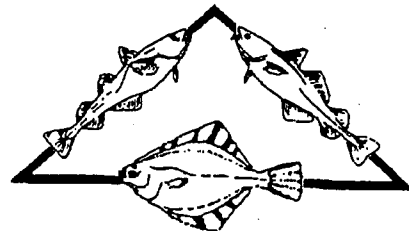
P.O. Box 2298 • Kodiak, Alaska 99615

TO: EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

RE: COMMENTS ON RESTORATION RESERVE

DATE: APRIL 30, 1998

SENT BY FAX: 2 PP



## COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED EVOS RESTORATION RESERVE

SUBMITTED ON BEHALF OF ALASKA GROUND FISH DATA BANK AND KODIAK AD HOC RESEARCH GROUP

### 1. USE

Our first and highest priority for use of the Restoration Reserve is long term monitoring of and research on coastal physical and chemical oceanographic parameters. Without this data most of the biological data collected, while interesting, has no context within which to build hypotheses about the working of the Gulf ecosystems. Ted Cooney's work on the relationship of pollock, small fish and oceanic conditions is an exemplary example of the kind of insights which can be gained by study of the physical in conjunction with biological changes.

We also support other types of research. We feel a minimum amount of money, no more than 15% of the annual amount available, should be used for land purchases.

We do not support outreach, stewardship, public education, or community based restoration, not because we do not feel these are important, but because we feel there are other sources of funding for these activities and that the value of these activities will be only as valuable as the research work available.

### 2. GOVERNANCE

We support the creation of a new governing body which is composed not only of the current trustees, but of fishing industry representatives from the communities within the oil spill area. Further, we feel the fishing industry members should be required to hold meetings within their communities to discuss and propose research projects and priorities. The lack of any avenue for communities to help shape research has been the only glaring flaw in the current EVOS organization.

### 3. PUBLIC ADVICE

Since we have never seen a list of who is on the PAG and were not even aware until recently that there was a PAG we feel the PAG should be disbanded since it is obviously not serving the oil spill communities. We feel adding fishing industry members to the trustee council and specifying that industry members must hold meetings within their communities to seek community input and disseminate information will improve public access and involvement.

COMMENTS ON RESTORATION RESERVE - FROM AGDB - APRIL 30, 1998 -- PAGE 2 OF 2**4. TERM**

We feel strongly that the research funds should provide a permanent source of research funds and that only the annual interest should be spent each year. We have the opportunity to leave a legacy for the future and should make this opportunity a reality.

Thank you for considering our comments



Chris Blackburn, Director  
Alaska Groundfish Data Bank and Acting Chair of the Kodiak Ad Hoc Research Group



# ALASKA CENTER *for the* ENVIRONMENT

519 West 8th Avenue, Suite 201 • Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
(907) 274-3621 • fax: 274-8733

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
Restoration Office  
645 G. St, Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501

April 30, 1998

Dear Trustee Council;

Alaska Center for the Environment (ACE) and our 8,000 Alaskan households, appreciates the opportunity to give input as to the future of the restoration reserve. We are grateful to the Trustee Council for the permanent protection 600,000 acres of worldclass wildlife habitat throughout the oil spill area. We also want to take this opportunity to say thanks for the recent magnificent acquisition of particularly valuable habitat on Afognak Island. ACE appreciates the consideration and response the council has given to public comment in the past, and urge that same kind of response in this round of public comment. Please consider and include in the public record the following recommendations on the Restoration Reserve.

We advocate using at least three quarters of the Restoration Reserve for habitat acquisition in the forms of conservation easement agreements. While we recognize the suitability in using fee-simple title acquisitions in certain cases, it is preferred that Native peoples be able to maintain stewardship and traditional use of their land through conservation easement agreements.

We advocate keeping the managment of the reserve account flexible. Do not put the money into a fixed endowment or other type of longterm permanent fixed fund. Instead, the money should be readily available for potential large and ecologically important habitat acquisitions should they arise.

We also urge the Council to expand the boundary for habitat acquisition to include the Bering River Area containing Chugach Alaska Corporation's land slated for clearcutting in the very near future. This very pristine area is a world class prisitne habitat for economically vital salmon and other wildlife. This area is extremely important for commercial, sport, and subsistence fishers and should not be impacted by the proposed 25 mile road which will severe over 250 streams running from the Copper River Delta to the Bering River Coal Fields. The world-wide importance as a staging area for over 14 million shorebirds each spring/fall migration and the fact it is home to one of the few nesting populations of Dusky Canada Geese, and countless other species of wildlife, is reason this area needs consideration for habitat acquisition.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to provide comment on the Restoration Reserve.

Sincerely,

Scott Anaya  
Forest Issues Organizer

Alaska Center for the Environment  
519 W. 8th Suite 201  
Anchorage AK 99501

26.50 ✓

WAVETAMER KAYAKING

KAYAK KODIAK ADVENTURES  
POB 228, KODIAK, ALASKA 99615  
PH/FAX: 907-486-2604  
e-mail: <wavtamer@ptialaska.net>

April 28, 1998

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

5/4/98

Dear EVOS Trustee Council,

In the course of following all the land acquisitions throughout the years since the oil spill, I have seen many acres of land purchased for posterity in order to ensure that we will have sustainable marine resources based on these land resources we've acquired. This has been a great program that has resulted in the acquisition of two Yellowstone Parks-worth of land!

I understand that about \$140 million remains in the restoration fund and that the public has been invited to comment on how those remaining funds might be prioritized and allocated. Please consider my following suggestion:

Immediately after the oil spill, Exxon made funds available to market Alaska's unspoiled areas, millions were spent on campaigns designed to mitigate the negative press. We had a large campaign that was directed at the European market, Alaska's SW was able to develop a brochure and other collateral materials and the initial effort's purpose was to market the state as a place still pristine, still worthy of a high quality visit.

Since then, tourism dollars have dwindled embarrassingly low. Our legislature has not invested in Alaska's clean industry, in one of our few growth industries and tourism in this state has suffered dramatically.

We have now acquired habitat, more parklands and other resource rich parcels, many of which would well serve a recreational/tourism public. We don't have the collective state funds to appropriately market visitors to our state to see these efforts, to experience the resources we have secured, to see the positive after effects the EVOS council has accomplished.

I propose that a marketing trust fund be secured with part of the remaining \$140 million so we can promote these acquisitions that lend themselves to public access and recreation. If we could set aside 7-10% of the remaining money we could regain the lost revenue that tourism marketing in Alaska has not enjoyed since pre-oil spill days. Furthermore, if we set up this trust to work off the interest and created a grant program that would be available to destination

marketing organizations (DMO) like Alaska's SW, SE Alaska Marketing Council and smaller, regional efforts like our CVBs, we could have an opportunity to market the state, its recovery and in some cases significant enhancement of resources all brought about by the EVOS effort during this past decade.

At 7%-10% reserved for such marketing, the state's effort would again be at the healthy levels that attained proven results for our efforts in domestic and international marketing. That \$10-\$14 million would generate interest for small tourism grants to localities, and larger grants could be available on other scales of competition.

The justification for EVOS would be to have a mechanism that recognizes the efforts made to date and provides for promotion of these areas. Such funds could be handled similarly to those handled under the Permanent Fund program or others as developed by an agency such as the Division of Tourism or the ATMC (but NOT the AVA!).

Please consider such funding options, either directly through the restoration funds or through other options while there is still time.

Thank you for considering this idea.

Sincerely,



Tom Watson, Owner  
Wavetamer Kayaking

Cc: AWRTA  
Governor Knowles  
Rep. Austerman  
Sen. Mackie

ACTIVE MEMBER

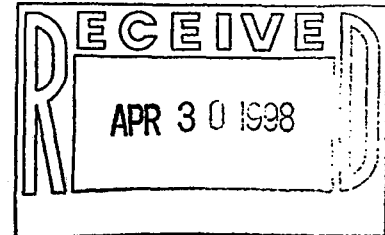
Trade Association of Paddle Sports ☞ Alaska Wilderness Recreation & Tourism Association ☞ Kodiak Island CVB



2651 ✓  
April 22, 1998  
37 Ternan Avenue  
East Greenbush, NY 12061

RE: RESTORATION RESERVE - HABITAT  
PROTECTION

Trustees  
Restoration Office  
645 G Street  
Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501



Gentleman:

I am writing to express my concerns regarding how the Trustee Council is contemplating the future use of the proposed "restoration reserve." **I believe that habitat protection - through land acquisition is the most logical utilization of these funds.** This has long been a centerpiece of the Trustee Council's restoration work. Such important lands as coastal areas of Kenai Fjords National Park, ancient forests on Afognak Island, and significant habitats of Prince William Sound have been purchased.

I understand that now due to pressure from the research community, the Trustees now lean strongly toward allocating most of the money for "research and monitoring." I do not believe that this is the best use of the fund. This could open the door waste and abuse by funding many "pork barrel" projects not related to protecting Alaska's wildlife. I strongly advocate spending a significant portion of the restoration reserve on habitat protection through ongoing land acquisition. It's important to protect Alaska's coastal habitat.

Please incorporate my ideas into your decision. Thank you for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

David A. Pisaneschi



# THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
Restoration Office  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage AK 99501

RECEIVED

MAY 12 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

April 30, 1998

**RE: THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY COMMENTS ON THE EVOS  
RESTORATION RESERVE**

Dear EVOS Trustee Council:

The Wilderness Society (TWS) wants to thank the EVOS Trustee Council for all the effort and commitment that has gone into protecting nearly 600,000 acres of spectacular and valuable wildlife habitat throughout the oil spill area. The recent acquisition of highly valuable habitat on Afognak Island is an example of this commitment, and we want to thank the Trustee Council in particular for your efforts regarding this acquisition. TWS also wants to thank the Trustee Council for this opportunity to comment on the Restoration Reserve.

The Wilderness Society, founded in 1935, is a non-profit membership organization devoted to preserving wilderness and wildlife, protecting America's prime forests, parks, rivers, deserts, and shorelines, and fostering an American land ethic. With 275,000 members nationwide, The Wilderness Society has 1,200 members in Alaska, many of whom recreate in Prince William Sound.

TWS wants the Trustee Council to continue its commitment to habitat protection. Habitat protection is the best and most secure means toward restoration of the spill area, and thus is the best use of oil spill funds. While TWS recognizes there is a place for scientific research in restoring parts of the spill area, we believe scientific research funded by oil spill funds ought to be focused specifically on restoring and maintaining the ecological integrity of the spill area. Oil spill funds should not be used on other, broader research applications, which traditionally are funded through agency initiatives and other means.

ALASKA REGION

430 WEST 7TH AVENUE, ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

TEL. (907) 272-9453 FAX (907) 272-1670

Therefore, we recommend the Trustee Council set aside 75% of the Restoration Reserve for habitat protection and acquisition, both for large and small parcels. We also recommend that habitat protection funds maintain investment flexibility, and *not* be put in a permanent endowment, so that large and small parcels can be acquired as opportunities arise. In addition, we recommend that reserve funds continue to be administered as they are now, and that the Trustee Council continue its process of involving the public during times of critical decision-making, such as this one.

Finally, TWS urges the Trustee Council to expand its spill impact boundary to include the Copper River Delta area in eastern Prince William Sound. The Trustee Council has an opportunity to play a vital role in protecting one of the most ecologically significant parts of Prince William Sound, which is a part of the rainforest ecosystem affected by the spill. TWS is particularly concerned about Chugach Alaska Corporation's holdings in the Bering River area of the Copper River Delta. At this time, Chugach Alaska Corporation intends to build a road along the Bering River and log portions of their in-holdings. These actions would seriously threaten extremely valuable fish and wildlife habitat. With Trustee Council funds available for this area, Chugach Alaska Corporation could realize an economic return on its holdings while protecting this internationally significant portion of Prince William Sound. We strongly urge the Trustee Council to play a role in protecting this critical portion of Prince William Sound.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the Restoration Reserve.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Nicole Whittington-Evans".

Nicole Whittington-Evans  
Assistant Regional Director, Alaska



8 East Main Street Ithaca, N.Y. 14850

**New York State Conservation Council Inc.**

Reply to: 5115 Baer Road  
Sanborn, NY 14132-9432

April 29, 1998

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

FAX 907/276-7178

Good Morning ...

The New York State Conservation Council, Inc., an organization of some 350,000 sportsmen/conservationists headquartered in New York State, has been involved in the ambitious restoration program in the Kodiak Archipelago for several years, and we urge that those very important efforts continue.

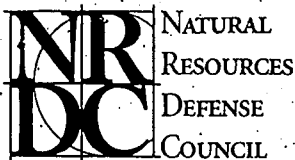
I personally have visited Kodiak, Afognak and Shuyak Islands on several occasions, and have witnessed the great good that has been done, while at the same time recognize that there is still much work to be accomplished.

The New York State Conservation Council, Inc., strongly recommends that substantial funding of habitat acquisition in the Kodiak Archipelago be continued for the survival of Kodiak's world class bears, salmon, bald eagles and outdoor recreation.

Yours in conservation ...

William R. Hilts  
Editor and National Representative

bh



2654 ✓

RECEIVED

MAY 05 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

April 30, 1998

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

VIA FACSIMILE: (907) 276-7178 (hard copy to follow)

Dear Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Council Trustee:

On behalf of the Natural Resources Defense Council, I would like to thank you for your leadership in protecting habitat for species injured by the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill. We are particularly pleased with the recently concluded negotiations for lands on Afognak Island. From Prince William Sound to Kenai Fjords National Park to Kachemak Bay State Park to Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, the Trustee Council's contributions to fish and wildlife habitat conservation will leave an important legacy for future generations.

We would like to offer the following comments on the future uses of the Restoration Reserve:

Protection and acquisition of large and small parcel habitats should remain a top priority for the Trustee Council. At least 75% of the Restoration Reserve should be set aside for habitat protection. Do not assume that opportunities for large parcel acquisitions in the spill zone have been exhausted: the most unwilling seller one day may become a highly motivated seller the next. For this reason, the Trustee Council must continue to provide the funds necessary to capitalize on emerging opportunities to acquire additional habitat. For example, acquisition of lands such as the Homer Spit and Beluga Lake parcels is particularly important to communities such as Homer which have been directly impacted by the oil spill.

The Copper River Delta/Northern Gulf of Alaska should be included in the spill zone. This region, threatened by potential logging and mineral development, contains critical habitat for migratory waterfowl, brown bear, and other important species. These habitats should be considered for restoration projects in the future.

One of the great strengths of the Trustee Council has been its commitment to public involvement and to recognizing public input in its decision-making process. The final decision-makers on habitat protection projects should probably remain as currently configured, with three state and three federal Trustees. Some land acquisition work might be contracted to private land trusts such as the Trust for Public Land or the Kachemak Heritage Land Trust in Homer.

We urge that decisions on the Restoration Reserve continue to incorporate public input. NRDC supports continuing outreach to communities, organizations, and individuals through public meetings, teleconferences, newsletters, internet, and other forms of electronic communication.

1200 New York Ave., N.W.  
Suite 400  
Washington, DC 20005  
202 289-6868  
Fax 202 289-1060

71 Stevenson Street  
Suite 1825  
San Francisco, CA 94105  
415 777-0220  
Fax 415 495-5996

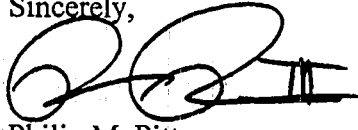
6310 San Vicente Boulevard  
Suite 250  
Los Angeles, CA 90048  
213 934-6900  
Fax 213 934-1210

40 West 20th Street  
New York, NY 10011  
212 727-2700  
Fax 212 727-1773

www.nrdc.org

Thank you for considering our comments.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Pittman', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Philip M. Pittman  
Policy Analyst

## TATITLEK VILLAGE IRA COUNCIL

P.O. Box 171  
Tatitlek, AK 99677

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

April 20, 1998

Exxon Valdez Oil Sill Trustee Council  
645 G Street, Suite 400  
Anchorage, AK. 99501

**RE: EVOS Restoration Reserve**

Dear Sirs:

The Tatitlek Village IRA Council offers the following comments regarding the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Reserve.

**USE: How Should The Money Be Allocated?**

Long term monitoring of the resources injured by the oil spill is very important and should be one of the key elements of the utilization of the Reserve fund. We feel that a long term management plan for the resources injured by the spill must be a high priority and should be developed with input from residents of the spill affected area. In order to develop a truly comprehensive management plan, the people who are the most knowledgeable about the resources and environment must play a key role in it's development. A co-operative effort between the state and federal agencies and the communities would ensure management and protection in a manner that would benefit everyone.

Community-based restoration projects, with funds specifically designated for tribes and communities in the spill affected area would greatly enhance efforts. In most cases, it is very difficult for the tribes and communities to compete with highly educated staffs from universities and state and federal agencies-a set-aside appropriation would alleviate this difficulty. Projects eligible for funding under this appropriation (we recommend a minimum of \$20 million) should be cultural preservation projects and projects that address the human damage from the oil spill.

Careful consideration should be given to the continuation of the habitat acquisition programs utilizing Restoration Reserve funds. The ability of state and federal agencies to properly manage additional lands may pose a problem; do the agencies have sufficient financial and personnel resources to provide proper long-term management?

Public education should be continued. Scholarships and internships for spill area residents in the natural resources field would be very beneficial. This would allow the local residents to enhance their knowledge in the sciences and provide excellent opportunities for residents to become leaders in the restoration efforts.

**Governance: How Should Key Funding And Policy Decisions Be Made?**

It is very important that equal representation be provided to everyone in the oil spill affected area. We believe that a new board should be formed with representation from the state and federal agencies, the science community and the tribes in the affected area.

**Public Advice: How Should Public Input and Public Comment Be Obtained?**

There should be a determined effort to increase public outreach and education. This is the best method to ensure that the public is truly being made aware of the issues regarding restoration. Past experience has not convinced us that the present system that relies on a Public Advisory Group adequately provides information to the constituents that they are supposed to represent. Nor are we convinced that the PAG correctly represents the true feelings of the public on many issues. At times, special interests are a deciding factor and at times, create coalitions and decisiveness. More interaction between the Restoration Reserve Board and the general public through outreach and educational efforts would provide proper communication.

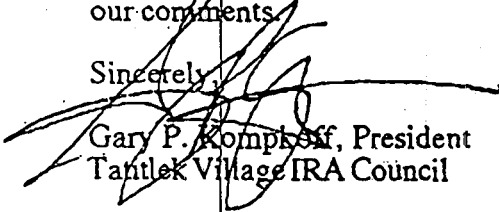
**Term: How Long Should The Program Last?**

We recommend that a permanent endowment be established with a new board of trustees with equal representation from the tribes and communities in the spill affected areas.

We deeply appreciate the opportunity to provide our comments. The future of the Restoration Reserve is very important to the residents of Tatitlek and we commend the Trustee Council and Restoration Office staff for the efforts and commitment to provide for restoration of the environment and resources injured in 1989.

Please do not hesitate to contact our office if there are any questions or concerns regarding our comments.

Sincerely,



Gary P. Komphoff, President  
Tatitlek Village IRA Council



K

KEN MEARS  
1941 WICKERSHAM DRIVE  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99507

2666 ✓

R

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Tr. Council  
Restoration Office  
645 6 St.  
Anchorage AK 99501

O

27 APR 98

Re: USC of 140mil  
leftover

W

Dear Sir

M

The greatest value would be achieved by a buyout of East side Cook  
Inlet set netters. This would benefit  
the commercial and sport fishermen and  
prevent the serious drain on a resource  
dying in numbers as well as the conflict  
we've seen since Stetchwood. It is also  
the only time we may have to solve this  
serious problem with oil resources draining

T

Thank You very much

RECEIVED

Ken Mears

Tel (907) 563-7616

APR 29 1998

TEAMWORK IS THE FUEL  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
THAT ALLOWS COMMON PEOPLE  
TO PRODUCE UNCOMMON RESULTS.

2667 ✓

## Keri Hile

---

From: Dave Nebert  
To: Keri Hile  
Subject: Comments on Restoration Reserve  
Date: Tuesday, April 28, 1998 10:09PM

RESTORATION RESERVE SURVEY.  
(Send comments to kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us)

USE: Which use or combination of uses should be considered?

1. Research and monitoring?
2. Large parcel habitat protection?
3. Small parcel habitat protection?
4. Community-based restoration projects?
5. Public education, outreach and stewardship?
6. Additional proposals?

COMMENTS: Research and monitoring should be the main focus of the restoration reserve monies. Had the science community known more about the Sound and environs, a better response to the spill would have been made. Steam cleaning the beaches, for instance, was a disaster. More research should go into the use of biological agents to degrade the oil. More basic research is needed to better understand the biological interactions within the spill area so that the outcomes of future disasters may be more accurately predicted, and so that efforts can be directed to maximize results for the effort spent.

Some funds might be made available for community-based restoration where the communities can show they need assistance. Aside from the obvious impact on sea life, the communities have also suffered considerably.

I cannot understand the rationale for using Exxon monies to buy habitat. It makes no sense whatsoever. I feel money spent for habitat has been money poorly spent, and certainly no more should be used for this purpose.

GOVERNANCE:

1. Should the current trustee council be continued?
2. Should a new decision-making body be created?
3. If so, what should it look like?
4. If so, why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: The completion of the council should change to reflect the direction or focus of how future monies will be spent. If, as I have suggested, research and monitoring is to be the focus, the majority of those on the council should be people able to understand and help direct the expenditures. Scientists from universities, the private sector and from state and federal agencies should be involved. For some reason, UA has been left out of the process to date. It makes sense to me to ignore the premier research organization in the state when it comes to decision making involving science.

PUBLIC ADVICE:

1. Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist?
2. Should the PAG be modified?
3. Should the public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: In the same vein as above, the PAG should reflect the direction the expenditures will take. Probably useful to keep a PAG involved since

public sentiment as well as science should be combined for decision making purposes.

TERM: How should Reserve funds be managed and invested?

1. Permanently?
2. Ten-year term?
3. Twenty-year term?

COMMENTS: Permanently would be the best. I would like to see the funding gradually shifted to other critical marine areas of the state once the Sound and down-stream areas affected by the Exxon spill have been not get caught without an adequate understanding of Cook Inlet, the Bering Sea, or the Arctic. Of these three areas, the Bering Sea is probably the best understood.

Thanks for the opportunity to express my views as to how Restoration Reserve funds should be managed since the next significant spill may well be in Cook Inlet or in the Arctic. Our ability to deal with the next spill will be related directly to how well we understand the dynamics of the spill area, both in a physical and biological sense. We got caught with our pants down when the Exxon Valdez spill occurred since the federal government considers PWS a state estuary and did not wish to fund marine work, and of course the state will not spend money on anything unless it's forced to do so. Let's not get caught without an adequate understanding of Cook Inlet, the Bering Sea, or the Arctic. Of these three areas, the Bering Sea is probably the best understood.

Best regards, Dave Nebert (retired oceanographer)



# Chugach Regional Resources Commission

April 29, 1998

Chenega Bay

Eyak

Nanwalek

Port Graham

Qutekcak  
Native Tribe

Tatitlek

Valdez Native  
Tribe

Ms. Molly McCammon, Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451  
Fax: 907/276-7178

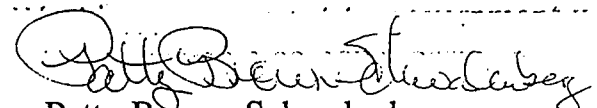
rec'd  
5/1/98

Dear Molly:

I am enclosing comments on the Restoration Reserve compiled by the Chugach Regional Resources Commission Board of Directors in the form of a Position Paper. This Position Paper was adopted by the Board at their meeting last Monday, April 27, 1998.

Thanks for the opportunity to provide these comments, and if you have any questions or wish to discuss any of the contents of the Position Paper, please feel free to give me a call. Copies of this Position Paper have been sent to the Chugach Region village councils and to each of the Community Facilitators.

Best regards,

  
Patty Brown-Schwalenberg  
Executive Director



# Chugach Regional Resources Commission

## Position Paper on the Proposed Uses of the

### Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve

Chenega Bay

Eyak

Nanwalek

Port Graham

Qutekcak  
Native Tribe

Tatitlek

Valdez Native  
Tribe

The following positions have been adopted by the Chugach Regional Resources Commission Board of Directors at their meeting held April 27-28, 1998, regarding the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve. The CRRC Board represents the seven village councils of Tatitlek, Port Graham, Nanwalek, Chenega Bay, Eyak, Qutekcak, and Valdez, in all matters related to our natural resources. If you have any questions regarding this position paper, please contact the CRRC Office at 907/562-6647.

### USE - How should the money be allocated?

In order to determine the state of the resources, they must be monitored on a continuous long term basis. This should be one of the key components of the use of the Restoration Reserve. In conjunction with research and monitoring, a long term management plan must be developed as a guide for taking care of the resources injured by the oil spill. Tribes in the oil spill affected region must play a key role in these activities for these programs to be effective. The local residents in the communities are the most knowledgeable about the resources in their respective areas, and as such are the most qualified to make management decisions regarding those resources. Working government-to-government with state and federal management agencies on a co-equal basis, the land and resources acquired under the habitat acquisition program as well as those currently held by the Tribes and Native corporations will be protected, preserved, and managed in a manner that is beneficial to all users. Community based restoration projects and some level of technical training and assistance at the local community level through a specific set-aside for tribes would enhance this effort as well. The existence of a set-aside for Tribes would alleviate the difficulty of tribes competing for funds with highly educated staffs from universities, state and federal management agencies, etc., as well as to encourage increased participation from the local Native

communities. Such a set-aside could be modeled after the DCRA Criminal Settlement Fund, where the review process is simple, and the application process is unencumbered. We believe that this set-aside should be at least \$20 million, placed in an interest bearing account and be disbursed over a set amount of time. Projects to ensure continued communications between tribes and scientists such as what is being provided by the Community Involvement/Traditional Ecological Knowledge Program currently funded by the Trustee Council should be continued. Projects also eligible for funding under this \$20 million set-aside should be cultural preservation projects such as spirit camps and subsistence conferences, beach clean-up, as well as projects addressing the human damage from the oil spill. Helplessness, distrust and disenfranchisement within the Native communities is prevalent and an effort to address these issues would go a long way towards healing these communities.

In reviewing the list of properties acquired under both the large and small parcel land acquisition programs, we do not believe that continuing this program would be a wise use of the funds. Neither the federal or state management agencies have sufficient resources, financial or personnel, to manage the land they currently own. Simply purchasing more land will not solve the problem. Funds should be provided for management of the current properties now held by those agencies. Projections for the Afognak Joint Venture acquisition on Afognak Island are approximately \$70 million. Other acquisitions are from \$2 million to upwards of \$46 million. The total amount of the state/federal settlement projected to be used for acquisition of \$392.3 million, a total of 42% of the settlement. Because of the costs of habitat acquisition, we believe this would detract from the potential of the Restoration Reserve to address other more important concerns.

Public education is an important element to any program of this magnitude. The notebook series currently compiled and distributed by the Trustee Council should be continued as well as newsletters directed at the general public in a non technical genre. The funding of scholarships and internships for spill area residents in the sciences and natural resources field would also be beneficial. This would allow the local residents to become educated in western science to enhance their knowledge of the ecosystem and provide opportunities for them to become leaders in restoration.

Finally, as you may know, the five federally recognized tribes in Prince William Sound (Eyak, Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, Port Graham and Nanwalek) are currently involved in a lawsuit over the aboriginal title to the lands and waters of the Outer Continental Shelf. If the tribes prevail in this case, this could mean the EVOS Trustee Council may not have been entitled to all of the monies they

received as a result of the settlement, and as such, the tribes would be seeking reimbursement for those funds. Perhaps some funding should be set aside to address this eventuality.

**GOVERNANCE - How should key funding and policy decisions be made?**

A new board should be established with equal representation from tribes in the oil spill affected area, state and federal management agencies, and the science community. This would be a better balanced group than the current setup because it provides for equal input from all parties responsible for the stewardship and knowledgeable about the resources in the oil spill area. All members on this governing body should have limited terms with the possibility for re-election. Representatives should be elected by the organizations/tribes they represent.

**PUBLIC ADVICE - How should public input and public comment be obtained?**

The best use of the limited amount of funds should be to eliminate the Public Advisory Group and put some of the savings realized from this action toward public outreach and education. We have not been convinced that all members of the Public Advisory Group are getting information to their constituents, or whether they are there for their own personal interests or the interests of the general public they serve. When special interests are the deciding factor, they create coalitions and divisiveness.

**TERM - How long should the program last?**

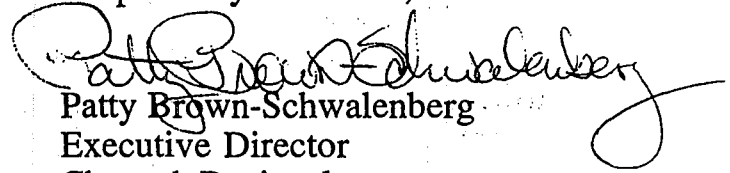
Since restoration, monitoring, management, and research is a continuous process, we recommend that a permanent endowment be established with a new board with equal representation from tribes in the oil spill affected area. We do, however, caution that an endowment fund should not be established to perpetuate a top heavy administration requiring that researchers/PIs wade through mountains of bureaucratic red tape and paperwork in order to get any real work accomplished. The establishment of the Restoration Reserve and its associated organization and development process is the one chance to establish a user friendly proposal process for both the funding organization and proposers. The current process has so many layers of authority and bureaucracy that it becomes cumbersome and oftentimes resulting in delayed start times of seasonal projects.

We suggest you review the granting process of the Administration for Native Americans, Department of Health and Human Services. This federal agency administered approximately \$34.9 million in projects in FY97 to tribes and tribal organizations nationwide. The proposal review process is done by outside reviewers three times per year. No one reviewer can review projects of which they have any knowledge, thus eliminating bias. Projects can be one to

three years in length and are monitored by a staff of approximately 15 people. Currently they are funding approximately 283 different projects. Funding is handled through a national computerized payment management system where project personnel can electronically request their funds on an as needed basis, but funds cannot be drawn down if all the required financial reports have not been submitted in a timely manner. A six-month written report and a final report are also required. If you would like additional information regarding this model, please let us know.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide our comments on the Restoration Reserve. We would like to commend the leaders of the EVOS Trustee Council and staff for their foresight in placing the long term restoration of our natural resources as a priority in the restoration plan.

Respectfully submitted,

  
Patty Brown-Schwalenberg  
Executive Director  
Chugach Regional  
Resources Commission



we could get major Airline Service. To  
our Area, to haul Fresh fish to Market  
Places, this way we could get better  
prices for our salmon, & fresher quality.  
Also our Airfare wouldn't be so  
expensive. ~~we would have cheap~~ ~~that~~  
~~& our Mail Service would be on time.~~  
This would bring in more competition with  
Airlines & Lower Airfares?

Chignik Weir is a facility operated  
by fish & Game, which consists of  
all outside hire, They have been using  
a sonar counter for at least 7 yrs  
since. they have been using the  
sonar we're not seeing the fish  
up here in the <sup>Spawning</sup> ~~Spawning~~ grounds.  
Before the ~~camera~~ was put in they  
counted fish with a tallie machine we  
use to see the fish we had no problem  
getting fish to eat - Need funding  
to go back to the old ways & have  
people count fish like it use to be -  
before we end up with a disaster  
Virginia Aleck  
Chignik Lake

To: EVOS Trustee Council

Fr: Virginia Aleck, Community Facilitator, Chignik Lake

Re: EVOS Restoration Reserve List

Date: April 29, 1998

The following is a list and signatures of uses and possibilities from Chignik Lake.

\*Upgrade the main road from Chignik Lake Village to Chignik Lake Weir facilities. The road is used for hauling fuel to the village and the school which has been a very good addition, but needs some improvements. The improvements would keep people and skiffs off the river where the salmon spawns.

\*Educational projects for science classes. This project would help our students understand the recycling of our salmon and subsistence uses. It would also give our students the on-hands projects which Fish & Game monitors through out the year.

\*Cultural building. This project would provide jobs within the village and the building would be use for traditional and cultural resources. This would provide a place for community meeting and community happenings. *If would Create Teaching gathering, Teaching of Cultural Traditional Way of Life*

\*~~New~~ airstrip built in the Mitrofanina Bay area. This project would be to enhance bigger airplanes into the community to service our salmon that is flown out. This would bring in more competition with the airlines and perhaps lower airfares rates.

\*Black Lake facilities and equipment. This building and equipment would be used for monitoring the Black Lake and other areas where Fish & Game take count and samples of the salmon. This could also be a hand-on project for the students.

\*Restoration building. This building would be used for a possibility of a residential museum. There are artifacts that are found and should be kept within the village and elders that could tell stories and teach our youth the subsistence ways of life.

\*Elders ~~Rest~~ Care Facility. This facility would accomodate our elders in the village. It would also provide a job in the village and keep our elders from being sent out to other facilities.

\*Allocate funds to be set aside for future restoration for the youth.

*Maria Bannan*

*Virginia Aleck*

Rev. Maxim Isaac - St Nicholas Orthodox Church.

Don O. L.

Leahy - D. Upton

Alvin Baskofsky

Mary Baskofsky

Susan Shargin

Leahy Shargin Sr.

I would like to see the road put in from

Chignik Bay to Chignik Lake so we wouldn't have to travel through the river. Which is the major spawning area for the salmon. Like to see more jobs in the village since we can't rely on fishing.

Sam S. Stepanoff  
Donna Stepanoff

2672

I believe that the ~~the~~ enhancement of the salmon streams would be a very good idea - it would make the future fishing industry a bit brighter and would also make more job opportunities for the village residents. An addition to the road would also be good for a bigger airstrip.

David Karmatz  
Della Karmatzoff

I Think Money Should go to the  
Villages that were effected by the Sp  
I feel. The money don't do us any  
good sitting in the bank.

money should be used to resto  
Now not three years from now.

2674

4-26-98

Charles O'Donin  
Chignik Lake, Ak.  
99548

The Oil Spill region should ~~should~~  
get more projects to provide Economic  
for people that can't rely on fishing any more  
& studies should have started long time  
ago - Our Seal population & salmon is on  
the way down decline, we need to have  
studies done with nutrients, Oxygen levels  
& Lake levels - This should have been  
done the year of the Spill instead of 8 or 9 years from  
then

Don & Rona Lind  
Chignik Lake, Ak  
99548

I think the money should come into the  
Region to promote jobs for fishermen & to  
do studies on subsistence related foods & resources

Dick O'Domin

2676

4-26-98

The money should go to the villages since  
our areas were affected by the oil spill.  
That would create more jobs for the people  
since fishing isn't good anymore.

Dick O'Domin

I think the money should be  
used in the villages for more jobs

Dick O'Domin

2715 ✓

**Keri Hile**

---

**From:** Jenny Davidson  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Subject:** Restoration Reserve Money  
**Date:** Thursday, April 30, 1998 11:28PM

Dear Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council:

Thank you for your good management thus far of the Exxon settlement monies. Important habitat lands, including parklands, have been secured throughout the oil spill region. I would like to suggest that the remaining Restoration Reserve Fund be spent in a similar manner to acquire land for protected habitat areas. Setting aside protected lands is the only way to guarantee long-term recovery of these valuable ecosystems and wilderness areas.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Jenny Davidson

Keri Hile

---

From: Lois Garlick  
To: Keri Hile  
Subject: EVOS Trustee funds  
Date: Sunday, April 26, 1998 12:21PM

To EVOS Trustee Council: We strongly support continuing the Trustee Council's habitat protection efforts. In planning uses of the Restoration Reserve, we urge you to expand the definition of the spill impact zone to include the Copper River Delta and Bering River uplands.

This area is an internationally significant refuge for migratory birds and a critical part of the ecosystem jeopardized by the spill.

Every effort should be made to buy up the lands being faced by timber extraction and coal development.

These reserve funds for habitat should be managed so the Trustees can make especially large acquisitions as the need or opportunity arises.

A letter has been sent confirming this e-mail in case, for some reason, it can't be sent.

Thank you for your attention into this matter. Lois and George Garlick

---

Lois Garlick  
loisg@nas.com  
(360)676-9111

RAPTOR ROOST REHABILITATION



2591 ✓

TO: EVOS Trustee Council

I strongly support continuing the Trustee Council's habitat protection efforts. In planning uses of the Restoration Reserve, I urge you to:

\* Use at least <sup>100</sup>~~75~~ percent of the reserve for habitat protection, for both the large parcel and small parcel programs.

\* Expand the definition of the spill impact zone to include the Copper River Delta and Bering River uplands. This area now faces timber and coal development that jeopardizes the Delta, an internationally significant refuge for migratory birds and a critical part of the ecosystem affected by the spill.

\* Reserve funds for habitat should not be treated as a permanent endowment. Instead, the money should be managed for maximum flexibility, so the Trustees can make an especially large habitat acquisition if the opportunity arises.

Thank you.



Signature:

*Denny & Kitty Mynatt*

APR 30 1998

Name:

*DENNY & KITTY MYNATT*

Address:

*2031 S LOCUST*

*VISALIA CALIFORNIA*

Telephone:

*209-739-0700*

Fax:

Email:

# SIERRA CLUB



85 Second Street, Second Floor, San Francisco, CA 94105

April 20, 1998

## NINE YEARS AFTER THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL, PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND STILL NEEDS YOUR HELP

Sierra Club needs your help to make sure Exxon's restoration money will bring lasting environmental protection to the region damaged by the nation's worst oil spill. In 001, Exxon will make the last of its \$900 million in spill damage payments. The state and federal trustees in charge of spending that money have set aside \$140 million of it so restoration work can continue beyond the year 2002. The trustees are asking for public comments on how to use this "Restoration Reserve."

Unless the public demands otherwise, the trustees will use most of it on scientific research and monitoring, with relatively little set aside to buy and protect habitat. While research is an important part of spill restoration work, the single best way to make sure spill-damaged ecosystems have a chance to recover is to protect habitat from further harmful development.

Please take a few minutes to send comments to the Trustee Council. See the sample message below. If you're short on time, just sign the sample message and send it to one of the following addresses. (Your personal message is always more effective.)

Thank you!

The comment deadline is Thursday, April 30, 1998. If you miss the deadline, please write anyway, because the Trustee Council often considers \*all\* public comment received up to the time they make a final decision.

By U.S. mail: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council,  
Restoration Office,  
645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501-3451  
By fax: 907-276-7178  
by e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us)

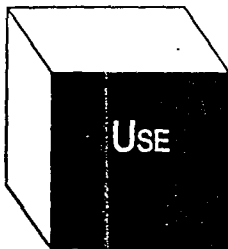
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

## RESTORATION RESERVE

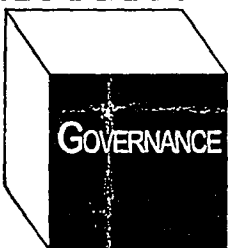
Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS:

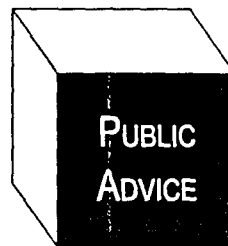
I support use of the fund for habitat protection, for purchase of both large and small parcels and I trust the council will make the best choices.



Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS:

I support the current Trustee Council in its ability to make decisions and particularly its efforts to take public comment.



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

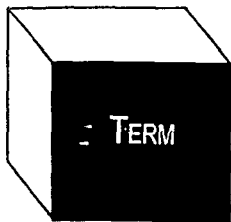
COMMENTS:

(See above)

RECEIVED

APR 29 1990

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



COMMENTS:

*I do not believe funds  
should be locked into  
long-term investments.*

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
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OPTIONAL

Name Myrna C. Hammond

Address 3180 Denber Bay Loop

City Anchorage State AK 99515

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YES

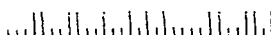
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Restoration Office  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451



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9950143451

ANCHORAGE, AK



2667 ✓



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

## USE

Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be ordered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Special Proposals?

COMMENTS:

Use 100% R/ habitat protection thru acquisition of small & large parcels

## GOVERNANCE

Questions: Should the Trustee Council be restructured? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it be? Why do you think change should occur?

COMMENTS:

continued as is

## PUBLIC ADVICE

Questions: Should the 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) be restructured? Should the PAG be modified? Should outreach be continued? Should a PAG be created?

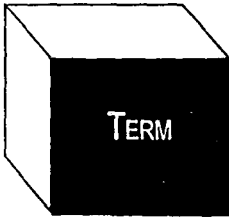
COMMENTS:

PAG continue

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APR 28 1997

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



COMMENTS:

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
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OPTIONAL

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

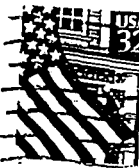
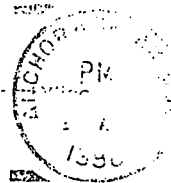
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Restoration Office



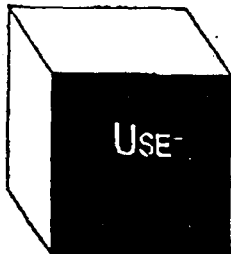
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2670 V  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

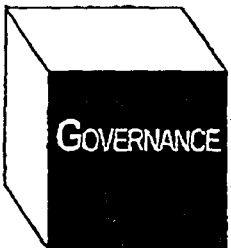
# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



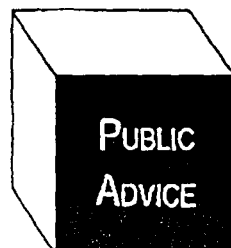
Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS: MORE - RESURRECTION OF PORT DICK CREEK  
PROTECTION OF CANOE PASSAGE - PROTECTION OF  
KENAI RIVER - HOMER BIRD SANCTUARY -  
NO MORE LARGE LAND PURCHASES  
STOP THE 70 000 000 AFOGNAK PURCHASE  
STOP THE 45 000 000 EXAK PURCHASE  
STOP THE 34 550 000 TATITLIK PURCHASE  
TOO MUCH MONEY FOR LARGE LAND  
SAVE AND NEGOTIATE BETTER DEALS  
THESE MONIES COULD BE PUT TO  
MUCH BETTER USE FOR THE PUBLIC CONCERN  
WAIT 5 OR 10 YEARS - WATCH THE BEATLE



Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

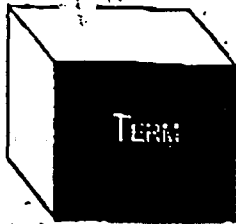
COMMENTS: WHATEVER IT TAKES TO GET  
REPRESENTATION THAT WILL RESPOND TO MORE  
PUBLIC USE AND RESEARCH  
ENOUGH ROCK PILES AND BEATLE FOOD  
AND PARKS NOT AVAILABLE TO ANYONE  
IN GENERAL



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: DO NOT CONTINUE CURRENT ADVISORY  
GROUP - GET NEW PEOPLE - MORE OPINIONS  
OR MODIFY THE CURRENT PAG  
GET MORE PUBLIC AT LARGE INPUT  
LESS SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP INPUT

TOO MUCH MONEY ON NOWHERE PARKS  
NOT ENOUGH ON SCIENTIFIC FUTURE  
STUDIES AND RESEARCH



Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

COMMENTS: YES FOR  
PERMANENT ENDOWMENT  
RESEARCH + MONITORING

NO MORE LARGE LAND PURCHASES  
SMALL PURCHASES SUCH AS KENAI  
RIVER OR HOMER FLATS BIRD SANCTUARY  
THE OIL WENT ON AND INTO THE WATER  
MARINE HISTORY + RESEARCH + RECORDING  
IS A VITAL FUTURE NECESSITY

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

#### OPTIONAL

Name WALTER MCINNES

Address PO BOX 55

City SELDovia State AK 99663

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YES

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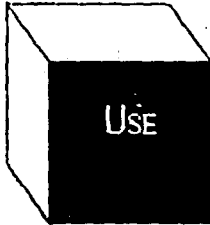


2631V



# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council RESTORATION RESERVE

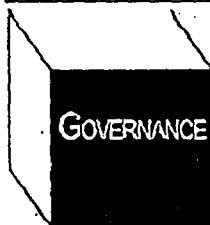
## Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

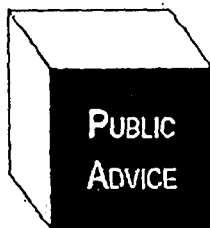
COMMENTS: Research and monitoring should be first and foremost. No more large or small purchases.

Grants by competitive bids on equal basis for everyone.



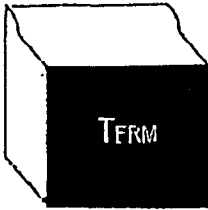
Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: Council should be composed of people experienced in research and monitoring. Should be such that government agencies will no longer need to be involved. Public should be represented to ensure proper distribution.



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: Involve the public on the Council. Community Facilitator is not working. \$12,000 is wasted. Spend it on sending a person to the AREA on a regular basis for Show and Tell, questions and answers. Probably would cost less and would accomplish much more!



Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

COMMENTS: *Permanently. Inflation proof. Set up  
similar to AFFund.*

① *Research and monitoring needed elsewhere  
like Cook Inlet and Kodiak who were also effected.*

② *Let Agencies manage purchased lands.  
There are already state Agencies etc. in place.  
Natives do NOT need to be involved in it.  
They sold the lands.*

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
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#### OPTIONAL

Name JTM

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

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YES

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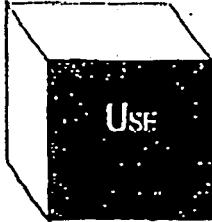
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

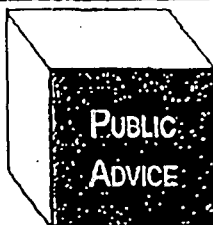
COMMENTS: Research and monitoring should be the primary use for the funds. EVOS should not be involved in education or managing. Others can and are doing these. Grants should be competitive and everyone should be treated equally. EVOS would disperse the funds not be involved in the research and monitoring themselves.

No more small or large parcel purchases. Protection can be done by whomever owns the purchased property - state or other entity.



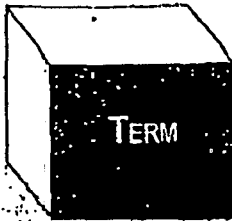
Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: No, do not continue the current council. Council should be composed of those experienced in research and monitoring. There should be public representation to ensure proper distribution of the effort. The focus of the effort should be narrowed so much that the broad based bureaucratic representation is no longer necessary.



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: Incorporate the public into the Trustee Council. The community facilitator is not a good way. The monies spent are a waste of dollars. In some communities no information is received via the facilitator. Perhaps a better way is for a person to come to the communities on a regular basis and meet with interested community members. This would cost less than the \$12,000 spent on a facilitator and information would be exchanged.



Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

COMMENTS: Permanently! managed for the  
permanency of the fund and inflation  
proofed similar to the Permanent Fund!

### General Comments

① There are other areas besides Prince of Wales Sound that were affected that have had little research and monitoring. Ex: Cook Inlet and Kodiak

② There are already entities who can manage these lands which were purchased. Tribes and Natives sold these lands and therefore do not need to be involved in their management. Let the state departments do that.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

③ Remember there are communities where the Native population is

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The minority of the people not the majority. These areas need to be recognized and treated accordingly. The majority are not natives and this should not be ignored.

SRM

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# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

## USE

Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS: I believe that a significant portion of the reserve should be dedicated to research and monitoring. No other opportunity to learn the real long term effects of massive oil spills exists. We can learn definitively if a meaningful research and monitoring capacity is established. The Council has gone a long ways establishing a legacy in the form of protected habitat. I urge you to create a legacy of knowledge that will continue to grow and benefit Alaskans.

## GOVERNANCE

Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: The current council should be dissolved and reformed into a body that incorporates one state and federal representative and a number of "public, user, industry, and conservation" members. The bureaucratic focus of the present council should give way to a broader-based, public and user oriented body that can balance the use of reserve among a variety of viewpoints, free of the inertia and red tape of government action.

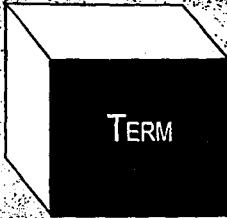
## PUBLIC ADVICE

Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS:

See above.

APR 30 1998



COMMENTS:

The Reserve funds should be managed in a fashion allowing research and monitoring to continue in perpetuity.

Key Questions: How should Reserve funds be managed and invested? Permanently? 10-year term? 20-year term?

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Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

OPTIONAL

Name Richard Rainery

Address 4265 Marion Drive

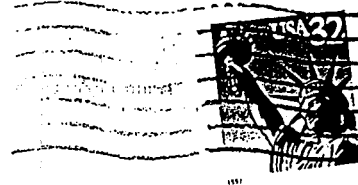
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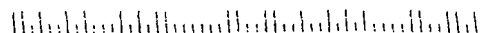


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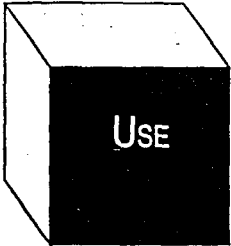




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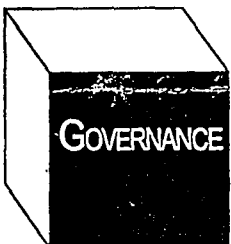
# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



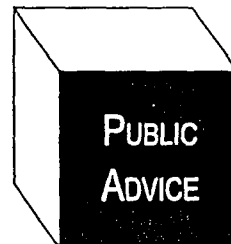
COMMENTS: Please use at least 75% of the Restoration Reserve for habitat protection. The best way to do this is to buy key pieces of property and protect these

Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?



COMMENTS: The current arrangement should be continued.

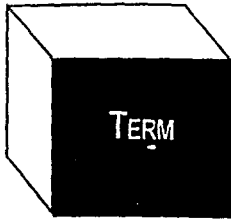
Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?



COMMENTS: Continue the PAG

Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

APR 30 1998



COMMENTS:

*Let the Trustee Council  
determine that*

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

#### OPTIONAL

Name RICHARD GARD

Address 2670 FRITZ COVE RD

City JUKEAU State AK 99801

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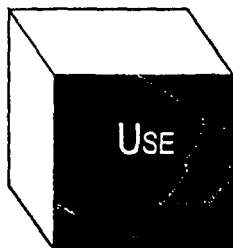


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DEADLINE

RESTORATION RESERVE IS 30 APRIL

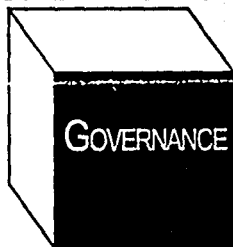
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Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS:

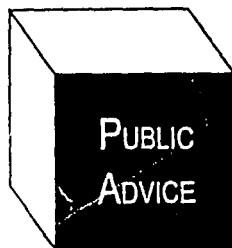
#1) Research & Monitoring - need this information to ~~under~~ <sup>stand</sup> continuing anthropogenic effects, protect ecosystem, get allow economic harvest opportunities (including commercial + sport harvest of fish, charter (tow boats, hunting & trapping). In order to best address community rest projects ensure inclusion of communities in research proposals w/ local participation get Priority)



Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS:

#2) Please, no more government layers. Current structure OK, but find most cost-effective solution - minimizing overhead as goal. Perhaps instead of TC a council form governing board w/ reps from agencies, industry, public interest (e.g. environmentalists, natives, <sup>special or</sup> educational systems (UAF))

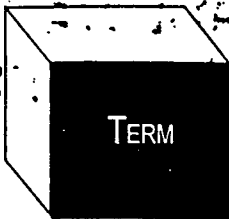


Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS:

#3 Has PAG been effective. Have they made any difference in directing decisions, planning? If not eliminate + save the money.

APR 30 1998



Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

COMMENTS:

#4) - Stock based mutual funds until  
the market declines - then switch  
get fund manager w/ good track record  
20 yr. term - permanently

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or call us at: 907-278-8012  
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OPTIONAL

Name James R. Brown

Address Box 85344

City Fbks State AK 99708-5344

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# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

## USE

is: Which use or  
of uses should be  
Research &  
Large Parcel  
ction? Small  
it Protection?  
ased Restoration  
blic Education,  
Stewardship?  
posals?

COMMENTS: I think that at least 75% of the Restoration Reserve should be used for habitat protection, in particular large and small parcel acquisition. The EVOS has done terrific work in the past under very demanding and stressful conditions and I appreciate your efforts - esp. the Kenai Fjords National Park situation.

## GOVERNANCE

Should the  
Council be  
ould a new  
ng body be  
what should it  
y do you think  
ould occur?

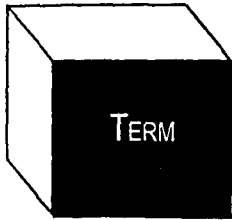
COMMENTS: Stick with the present arrangement.

APR 30 1998

## PUBLIC ADVICE

Should the  
nber Public  
p (PAG)  
ist? Should the  
fied? Should  
n be continued  
3?

COMMENTS: Yes, the PAG should continue - vital to the process of all decision making. All decisions must be accountable to the public. Therefore, the PAG should continue.



COMMENTS:

I don't think a specific term  
is necessary.

Thank you!

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

### INSTRUCTIONS

- 1) Clip this page;
- 2) fold along the center line;
- 3) tape it shut;
- 4) attach a stamp;
- 5) drop in the mail.

You can send your comments  
via fax: 907-276-7178; or via  
e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us);  
or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

### OPTIONAL

Name

Deborah Bosh

Address

5955 Woods St.

City

Juneau

State

AK

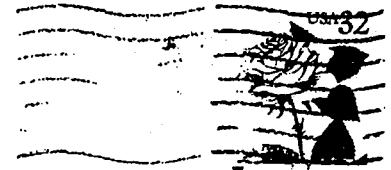
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Would you like to receive the Trustee Council newsletter?

☐

YES

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



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





April 28, 1998

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

**Re: WWF Comments on the EVOS Restoration Reserve**

Dear Trustees:

On behalf of the more than 1.2 million members of the World Wildlife Fund, I would like to comment on the various options the council is considering regarding disbursement of the EVOS restoration reserve. WWF has been actively supportive of the councils' outstanding accomplishments with respect to habitat protection in the spill region that have benefited the recovery of numerous species injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill as well as played a key role in restoring commercial and subsistence fisheries of vital importance to local and Native Alaskans. We therefore strongly urge you to continue your bold mission to restore the spill region's damaged ecosystems by now directing the bulk of restoration reserves into habitat acquisition as follows.

Use - the overwhelming majority of the public (both in Alaska and nationally) support habitat protection (acquisition) as the primary means for repairing damage caused by the ecological disaster within the oil spill region. Public support originally was used by the council to structure the disbursement of EVOS funds with the bulk of funding appropriately going into habitat protection. We now urge you to continue this support by directing the restoration reserve to additional habitat protection.

The process the council has put into place for habitat protection has provided a solid scientific foundation for restoring injured species to pre-spill populations and thus is the best long-term strategy for injured species in the region. The council has accomplished many milestone agreements with willing sellers and this should continue with emphasis on large, highly ranked parcels of ecosystem significance and smaller ones of strategic importance to reduce ongoing threats to recovering resources. While we generally support the councils' interest in research,

World Wildlife Fund

1250 Twenty-Fourth St., NW Washington, DC 20037-1175 USA

Tel: (202) 293-4800 Fax: (202) 293-9211

community-based restoration, public education, and outreach these activities should be funded at lower levels (e.g., 10-15% of the reserve). Although periodic monitoring to gauge the "pulse" of recovery in the spill region is also necessary, it is of secondary importance to recovery of injured resources that, in general, is best achieved by habitat protection throughout the region. In addition, since so much of Alaska is still pristine, restoration at meaningful scales is best accomplished through protection of large and small parcels of ecological importance. Land acquisitions and conservation easements are crucial in removing threats to injured resources from unabated development and excessive resource extraction and thus are of vital importance in achieving long-term restoration, scientifically-based ecosystem recovery, and sustainable resource utilization.

I also urge you to avoid using the restoration reserve for any additional proposals as suggested in the council newsletter (March-April 1998 Vol. 5 No. 2), particularly those that detract from the original intent of the EVOS funds and were inserted without due process and sufficient public review and input. While the state of Alaska is currently enjoying one of the largest budget surpluses of any state government, fish and game programs are constantly under funded and the temptation exists to use the restoration reserve for inappropriate purposes. We urge you to resist any efforts to use the restoration reserve for funding operating budgets of under funded programs that are inconsistent with the intent of the EVOS settlement.

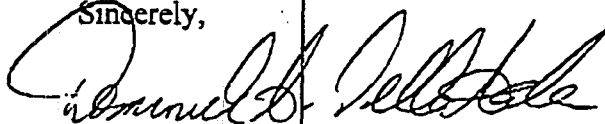
**Governance** - the structure of the council should be continued with emphasis placed on appropriately soliciting new members that are supportive of the EVOS process regardless of who's in power in Alaska. I strongly urge you to avoid structuring a governing board with members potentially benefiting from the decisions of the council. This is necessary to avoid any conflict of interest and ensure a credible process is used to administer or guide the restoration reserve.

**Public Advice** - public outreach continues to be important in building support for the decisions of the council. Thus, the PAG should continue to involve the public in council decisions.

**Term** - The restoration reserve should have a 10 year horizon on disbursement of funds, providing that the bulk (85-90%) of restoration reserves are spent on willing sellers in that time period. This is necessary to acquire high priority large and small parcels while seller interest is strong and the bulk of capital investments are available for use. This would also help consummate land deals within a reasonable time frame for restoration while taking advantage of the current pool of willing sellers. However, we also urge swift movement on land agreements, particularly those that are currently threatened by development or lack of action.

In closing, the World Wildlife Fund recognizes the temperate rainforests of the spill region as within a "globally outstanding" ecoregion that comprises the Northern Pacific Coastal Temperate Forests, one of 230 ecoregions of global distinction. Alaskan rainforests are distinctive at a global scale because of their world class fisheries and extensive tracts of pristine temperate rainforest, some of the largest in the world. The spill region includes many significant large and small parcels of Alaskan rainforest that are at risk of development and provide crucial recovery habitat for species injured by the oil spill. The region's globally unique fish and wildlife habitats therefore require world class protection to ensure full recovery of injured species and the continued viability of subsistence and commercial fisheries. We wish to acknowledge again the outstanding work the council has already accomplished in restoring the environment injured by the oil spill in this globally outstanding ecoregion and we urge you to continue this bold mission by now using the restoration reserve in habitat protection as the public originally intended.

Sincerely,



Dominick A. DellaSala, Ph.D  
Director US Forest Conservation Programs

2639 ✓

April 30, 1998

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

Dear Molly:

Unfortunately I was unable to attend the meeting you held in Cordova regarding the future use of the Restoration Reserve. I would like to submit some thoughts on the matter anyway.

The EVOS settlement has allowed some remarkable accomplishments. The Trustee Council and yourself, along with the staff of the Restoration Office, the Peer Reviewers, and the Chief Scientist, have managed to wend your way through a multitude of potential projects, and have done a good job of pulling together a coherent program of both restoration and research.

Although I would like to see the Eyak lands deal finalized, my hope is that the Restoration Reserve will be primarily used for research and monitoring. Here's why:

- We have only just begun to understand the Prince William Sound system. There are indications that the eastern part of the sound may be more productive than the western; and we know little of interannual or even seasonal variation. Contamination is still present on the western side of the sound. Until tests show positively that the source is either oil or pcb's we will not know if we are dealing with remnants of the oil spill or continual low level contamination from the Port of Valdez. If we are dealing with continuing contamination from the Port of Valdez we need to understand the problem and deal with it. If we are seeing remaining oil from the EVOS, we need to understand the biological consequences and publish the results so that others may know the long term effects of the spill.
- Scientific understanding eventually can bring vast improvements in resource conservation through many levels of state and federal government and the private sector. In this aspect, as a restoration tool, it can ultimately be more successful than simply protecting habitat, because it has the potential to change the way private individuals treat their environment.
- Aside from making scientific progress, we must also continue to make social progress. Programs such as the youth area watch, the community involvement program, and the harbor seal commission, all bring lay persons into contact with scientists and vice versa. The benefits of these programs may be slow to accrue, but they are building stewardship in the general public. I have seen the children's enthusiasm for the Youth Area Watch, and I have watched fishermen here in Cordova change their attitude about research as they see it bear fruit here in the Sound.

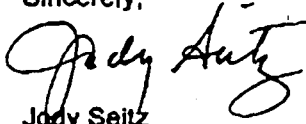
Regardless of the amount of the fund which is dedicated to monitoring, scientists need to be encouraged (carrot and stick style???) to continue to reach out to communities to discuss their work. Even though great strides have been made in modeling the ecosystem, there should be some kind of monitoring that includes simply asking experienced, skilled resource users about their observations, on a regular basis. Their contributions could be invaluable, but if no one asks, we'll never know. They can be a regular type of ground truthing, done with a few individuals, over the course of the year, after spring, summer, and winter fisheries, for example.



Thank-you for your efforts to solicit input on the Restoration Reserve, and for your perseverance in dealing with a myriad of projects and individuals. Your dedication is apparent.

Best wishes in facilitating the decision making, and to you personally.

Sincerely,

  
Jody Seitz

2118 ✓  
Keri Hile

---

**From:** "Rennick W. Harris"  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Subject:** Trustee Council  
**Date:** Sunday, April 26, 1998 6:02PM

I firmly back the work of the Trustee Council, but in planning the use of the Restoration Reserve I believe they may be shortsighted. Rather than using it for further research think in terms of increasing the habitats under protection.

Research is praiseworthy but while pursuing this aspect more land may be devoured by capital hungry corporations. Keep the funds available for this purpose and we will be better served.

[rwharris@napanet.net](mailto:rwharris@napanet.net)

2774 ✓  
**Keri Hile**

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**From:** CCRaines  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Subject:** Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Fund  
**Date:** Saturday, April 25, 1998 12:17AM

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council:

The Exxon Valdez oil spill was a terrible tragedy that must never be repeated. It had a devastating effect on our fish and wildlife. But cumulatively, many smaller events can have the same effect. This often comes in the form of various resource extraction and other human development projects. Loss and damage to habitat is the result. We are well aware of what has happened here in Puget Sound. We have the chance to avoid that in Prince William Sound. Exxon's spill damage payments must be spent to preserve habitat- the most important long term approach to sustaining our wildlife species. While scientific research and monitoring are important elements of wildlife conservation, they are not a substitute for protecting habitat. Too often those studies merely document the loss of habitat and the resulting effect on the wildlife species.

I encourage the Trustee Council to spend the \$140 million "restoration reserve" account on habitat acquisition. In addition, the Council should expand the definition of the spill impact zone to include the Copper River Delta and Bering River uplands. This area now faces timber and coal development that jeopardizes the Delta, an internationally significant refuge for migratory birds and a critical part of the ecosystem affected by the spill.

Please acquire and protect the habitat for the fish and wildlife that belong to all citizens.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment on your proposals.

Charles C. Raines  
9004 - 20th Ave NE  
Seattle, WA 98115  
206 523-1347

2782  
Keri Hile

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From: Larry's House  
To: Keri Hile  
Subject: Senator Murkowski's initiative  
Date: Monday, April 27, 1998 8:37AM

I would like to first of all thank you for the excellent work the oilspill council has done in acquiring and protecting habitat for future generation of Alaskans. My family and I especially appreciate the acquisition and protection of lands in the Kachemak Bay and Kenai Fjords area.

I believe the efforts and work you are doing are excellent and the results are benefiting ALL Alaskans. I believe the primary use of funds should be for habitat acquisition and protection.

Please continue to govern and manage as you have in the past. The five members of the Casey family of Eagle River Alaska vote to keep the council makeup, administration, and results intact. Whatever Senator Murkowski is attempting to do to the council, This twenty year, military retired, right wing, registered republican voter is dead set against. My party of choice is almost always wrong on environmental matters, in my humble opinion.

Keep up the excellent work so my children and grandchildren can view the best lands and oceans remaining on the planet in their original pristine condition.

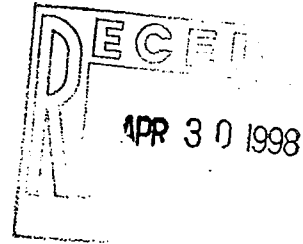
Sincerely,

Casey family  
12428 Winter Park Circle  
Eagle River, AK 99577

W. Norman Johnson  
100 Atlantic Ave. Apt. 510  
Long Beach, CA 90802-5148

2177  
April 25, 1998

Trustee Council  
Kron Valley Oil Spill  
Anchorage, Alaska



Dear Friends,

We can't all live in Alaska, alas, but  
we carry our concerns with us wherever we  
go.

My chief concern is habitat protection, one  
you've done a great job for this. Now you  
have the necessary money to expand  
protection and also to enlarge Alaska's  
precious wildlife's habitats. Timber and coal  
commercial activities in the Copper River and  
the Kenai River will surely destroy the  
refuge for migratory birds, and we cannot  
afford this. Too much has been lost already.  
The whole ecosystem of the area should be  
your concern and I look to you for wise  
environmental decision. All good wishes,  
W. Norman Johnson

2/4/98  
Keri Hile

---

From: 'jlanier@ix.netcom.com'  
To: Keri Hile  
Subject: Exxon Restoration Money  
Date: Wednesday, April 29, 1998 10:18AM

Dear Sirs:

I'm writing in support of efforts for habitat protection. I think the definition of the spill impact zone should include the Copper River Delta and Bering River uplands, which should be candidates for preservation. Thanks for your efforts to mitigate the awful Valdiz spill.  
Jim Lanier

2827 ✓

Ms. Susan L. Campo  
12316-4 Runnymede St.  
North Hollywood  
CA 91605

EVOS Trustee Council:

4/26/98

APR 30 1998

Please continue your  
habitat protection efforts!

I teach Biology to Middle School students and encourage them to save our wildlife or forests & maybe even our own future by protecting the special habitats of our planet. We can't wait till all that's left is a "city park" or "zoo". We must protect large areas of natural habitats. Please use reserve funds for habitat acquisition.  
Thank You,  
Ms. L. Campo

2828 ✓ 4/24/98

Trustee Council

This is to urge that Restoration  
Reserve funds be applied to the protection of  
native habitat, including the Copper River Delta +  
Bering River uplands, so desirable for migratory  
bird protection important in restoring the area  
affected by the spill. A healthy environment for the  
native species affected by the Valdez disaster should be the  
goal. Sincerely, F. E. Bernstein



Irving & Fredrika Bernstein  
14710 Sutton St  
Sherman Oaks, CA 91403-4143



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G St. Suite 400

Anchorage, AK 99501

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL





**Keri Hile**

---

**From:** "bushkillangler"  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Subject:** exxon valdiz oil spill trust council  
**Date:** Tuesday, April 28, 1998 10:53PM

Dear Trust Council,

You currently have a decision to make on what to do with the remaining \$100 million from the Exxon Valdez settlement. Although much has been done to protect and restore our natural places we can agree there is still much to be done. I strongly hope you will consider using the money to purchase land for parks for passive type recreation or a pollution prevention program.

Sincerely yours,

Rich Keesler

TO SAVE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS THE TRUST COUNCIL SHOULD BE INFORMED THAT THE  
ALASKA PERMANENT FUND CORPORATION IS NOT A PART OF THE TRUST COUNCIL  
AND THAT THE TRUST COUNCIL IS NOT A PART OF THE PERMANENT FUND CORPORATION  
AND THAT THE TRUST COUNCIL IS NOT A PART OF THE PERMANENT FUND CORPORATION



2854 ✓

Post Office Box 8092  
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

April 30, 1998

Molly McCammon  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
Restoration Office  
645 G Street, suite 401  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Dear Ms. McCammon,

The reserve fund should be established in perpetuity.

The fund should be inflation proofed each year using the same methodology, as the APFC utilizes towards the permanent fund.

Only the interest earnings should be available for spending each year.

The interest from the reserve fund should only be used for research, monitoring and management in the spill area.

To save administrative costs, the fund should be transferred over to the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation (APFC) to manage. To realize federal legislation will probably be necessary to accomplish this. This will give us the best return on our money.

Thank you for your service and the decisions you have made to date. The future of the fund is now in your hands.

Sincerely,



J. Clifford Stone



# **KODIAK BROWN BEAR TRUST**

11930 Circle Drive Anchorage, Alaska 99516

April 30, 1998

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
Restoration Office  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees,

The Kodiak Brown Bear Trust (Trust) board of trustees have been extremely pleased with the comprehensive and geographically balanced Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) Restoration Plan, and to be able to support EVOS aims and objectives in the Kodiak Archipelago.

The best way for the Trust to express our evaluation of the EVOS Trustee Council and our hopes for the Restoration Reserve is to quote excerpts from the findings of the Trust's 1996 Kodiak Conservation Summit attended by leading conservationists from Alaska and throughout the nation:

"The EVOS restoration plan is an exceptional conservation response to the nation's worst environmental accident.

"The EVOS restoration plan is comprehensive in assessing oil spill impacts and in designing policies to mitigate damage and restore this enormously rich biological region.

"The restoration plan is geographically balanced and contains an innovative mix of research projects and habitat protection measures.

"The plan incorporates human use of and access to this remarkable area while maintaining natural resource and wildlife management objectives that will ensure the successful recovery of the target species and benefit all fish and wildlife in the region.

"Habitat protection is the best restoration tool the EVOS Trustee Council has to ensure that injured fish and wildlife species and natural resources can rebound to pre-oil spill

Phone 907.345.2939 Fax 907.348.0450

E-mail: [clinerom@alaska.net](mailto:clinerom@alaska.net)

levels. The recuperative powers of natural systems will enable full recovery of most species injured by the oil spill when development pressures are held in check in critical breeding, nesting, and feeding habitats.

"The EVOS Trustee Council is to be commended for recognizing that protection of small land parcels is a necessary complement to the acquisition of large parcels. The EVOS Trustee Council can seek non-government conservation partners to complete the important small-parcel phase of habitat protection in the Kodiak Archipelago, thereby protecting the investments already made in the large parcel agreements."

"We also recognize that given the increasing human demands on wild habitats in coastal Alaska, and the Kodiak area in particular, the EVOS Trustee Council stands as 'the protector of last resort' in the oil region."

These findings and consensus evaluations of the EVOS restoration process lead the Trust to recommend that a substantial allocation should be made from the Restoration Reserve for additional habitat acquisition. With permanent protection provided of such outstanding natural ecosystems in public ownership, only modest levels of funding for research and monitoring will be needed.

In particular, the Trust asks the Trustee Council to keep the importance of the Karluk and Sturgeon Rivers in mind when considering the need for future funding and to consider broadening the scope of that already high priority acquisition to include the Karluk Reservation and the Karluk Tribal Council Lands.

We recognize that neither the Karluk Reservation nor the Tribal Council lands were offered to you on a willing seller basis during your habitat protection nominations, yet the possibility that the land owners could decide in the future to sell in fee, or sell a conservation easement that would meet EVOS restoration standards, goals and objectives, is an example of the kind of conservation opportunity the Trustee Council would not want to pass up.

The Trust has received a positive response from the Karluk Tribal Council to a recent query about discussing a willingness to sell a conservation easement on the Karluk River portion of the Tribal Council's lands. We recognize that such an agreement is a long way from being

realized, but the possibility to obtain an easement on 1,000+ acres of the Karluk River bank along the lower river could represent a missed opportunity if sufficient funds were not available in the Restoration Reserve.

Similarly, the Karluk Reservation lands totaling over 30,000 acres could someday become available and warrant careful consideration for habitat protection. For example, there is a four mile stretch of the Karluk River which flows through Karluk Reservation lands, above the Tribal lands, which is owned and controlled by Koniag, Inc. When former US Fish and Wildlife Service Director Mollie Beattie toured the river, she asked that this stretch of the Karluk River be in the restoration plan. It's not, and should be, and the Restoration Reserve needs enough habitat protection funding in order to seize such opportunities should they arise.

If all these lands are added to the current 'Koniag Phase II' Karluk and Sturgeon package, the combined parcel size would exceed 90,000 acres. When the remaining Native allotments and assorted small parcels are added, the prospect of their being too few funds to protect the Karluk in a complete fashion is troubling.

Since the Trust and its allies view the EVOS Trustee Council as the "protector of last resort" for the Karluk, there is all the more reason that decisions about the Restoration Reserve are critical for completing the optimum Karluk and Sturgeon package.

The passion shared by the Trust and its many conservation partners for more habitat acquisition, and for Karluk/Sturgeon protection in particular, is driven by our conviction that the Karluk/Sturgeon is the most compelling restoration opportunity facing the EVOS Trustee Council.

Using the framework of the EVOS habitat evaluations for large parcels, the case for protecting the Karluk large parcel is impressive:

\* The Karluk's average annual sockeye escapement of 800,000 fish represents 60% of the total sockeye salmon habitat available under the EVOS large parcel protection plan. By comparison, the sockeye habitat protected in Prince William Sound from Chenega and Eyak parcels combined has an average annual escapement of 60,000 fish, while other Kodiak refuge EVOS acquisitions at Dog Salmon, Akalura, Horse Marine and the Olga Lakes have escapements averaging a total of roughly 500,000 fish. The recent Afognak Joint Venture "Paul's and Laura system"

EVOS agreement protected an escapement of around 10,000 sockeye salmon.

\* Because of the relatively high ex-vessel value of sockeye salmon, the Karluk sockeye run accounts for roughly 25% of the Kodiak management district's (Area K) annual economic value from the salmon fishery.

\* Protecting the Karluk sockeye salmon system through habitat acquisition represents the EVOS Trustee Council's best opportunity to help the long term economy of the oil spill region. No other single restoration investment can provide as many jobs and income opportunities annually as a fully protected Karluk fishery.

\* All six species of Pacific salmon spawn in the Karluk River including sockeye, pink, chinook (up to 15,000), coho, (up to 40,000), chum, and steelhead (up to 11,000). The Karluk River's pink salmon run can reach two million fish. Overall, the total escapement of all species of salmon into the Karluk system can reach or exceed 3,000,000 fish. An estimated 150,000 Dolly Varden and Arctic char also use the system for overwintering and spawning.

\* Only three large parcels out of 93 ranked by the EVOS Habitat Protection Working Group have 'High' rankings for sockeye salmon, pink salmon and Dolly Varden. The Karluk system represents about 80% of the fish produced in these 'top three' spawning systems.

The extraordinary productivity of the Karluk system is reflected in its 'High' ranked score for six out of eight non-fish EVOS injured species present at the Karluk including, bald eagle, harlequin duck, recreation/tourism, river otter, cultural resources and subsistence.

As for cultural resources, archaeologists believe that the name Karluk may be derived from the Alutiiq word for fish - *iqalluk*.

\* Archaeological testing of the Karluk reveals that subsistence based humans have been present in the Karluk watershed for more than 5,000 years.

\* There are 46 ancient and recent village sites along the 33 km river with the greatest density in Karluk Lagoon. This intense prehistoric population density reflects heavy reliance on the river's bountiful salmon resources.

\* The recent Karluk One excavation recovered more than 19,000 artifacts documenting economic, social, and spiritual life. The Alutiiq at Karluk One built kayaks and large open skin boats called *angyaq*. Fishing gear recovered include both marine and land based technologies, with deep sea rigs for halibut and cod fishing, and nets, harpoons and leisters for capturing salmon in streams.

As the record of human occupancy, bountiful salmon runs, and extraordinarily high brown bear and bald eagle densities reveal, the Karluk and Sturgeon drainages constitute coastal wilderness ecosystems of world class significance. To have the unprecedented opportunity to acquire such outstanding natural systems on a willing seller basis is one which conservation minded Americans wouldn't want to see passed up. This is particularly true given that there is money "in the bank" to make it happen if the Restoration Reserve is allocated accordingly. Such a chance will never come again.

Combined with your previous outstanding achievements in oil spill restoration, adding the Karluk and Sturgeon drainages on Kodiak Island to your habitat protection scorecard would indeed leave a legacy unmatched in the annals of environmental restoration.

In the process of returning to public ownership damaged coastal resources and habitats, you will be restoring the increasingly popular Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge to its full original integrity while securing a more sustainable economic future for coastal communities and providing the public a diversity of wilderness recreation opportunities unique in the world.

Your consideration of our comments and recommendations is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,



Dave Cline,  
Chairman



Tim Richardson,  
Executive Director



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

## USE

Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS: *Emphasize large Parcel habitat protection Prince Wm Sound, also Small Parcel Habitat Protection entire spill area, also continue research + monitoring especially APEX and related projects*

## GOVERNANCE

Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: *Yes, the current Trustee Council should be continued - hopefully with not much change in personnel - Glad to see Steve Pennoyer continued presence.*

5/1/98

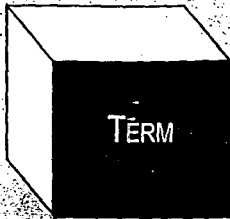
*this change should occur?*

## PUBLIC ADVICE

Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: *17 member PAG should continue to exist.*





Key Questions: How should Reserve funds be managed and invested? Permanently? 10-year term? 20-year term?

COMMENTS: Reserve funds should not serve as a substitute for regular funding needs of federal or state agencies, but rather specific oil spill area needs also not to fund another grandiose project such as Seward Sea Life Center. Favor 10-year term endowment.

#### INSTRUCTIONS

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- 4) attach a stamp;
- 5) drop in the mail.

You can send your comments via fax: 907-276-7178; or via e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us); or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

#### OPTIONAL

Name Anne Wieland

Address PO Box 1395

City Homer State AK 99603

Would you like to receive the Trustee Council newsletter? ☒

YES

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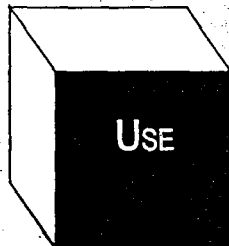
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

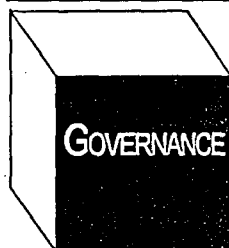
# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

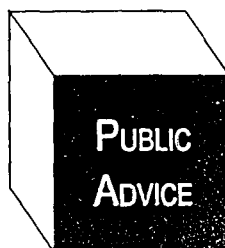
COMMENTS: Please consider a joint project between the Valdez Native Tribe and Valdez Museum to provide a permanent home for archeologic items - (artifacts) These artifacts would be available as travelling exhibits and would be transported under the latest scientific methods to ensure safe storage, display and transport.



Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

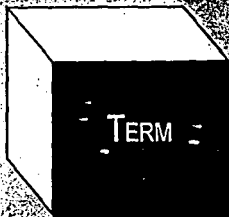
COMMENTS: I believe the present Trustee Council should continue.

3/1/98



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS:



COMMENTS: 10 year term

Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

### INSTRUCTIONS

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You can send your comments  
via fax: 907-276-7178; or via  
e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us);  
or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

### OPTIONAL

Name Sue Cogswell, RUSEDC

Address Box. 2353

City Valdez State AK 99686

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YES

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



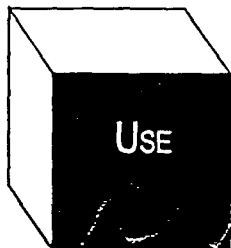
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

DEADLINE

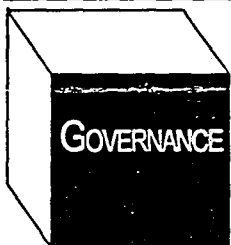
RESTORATION RESERVE IS 30 APRIL

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

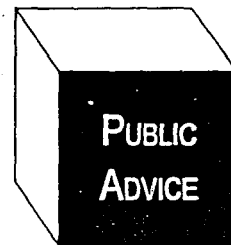
COMMENTS: The reserve should be used for research and monitoring. This is an opportunity to provide a legacy of functional knowledge of value far beyond the borders of Alaska.

5/1/98



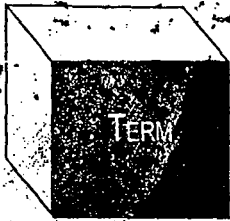
Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: No. A new decision-making body should be established. The body should be composed primarily of scientists and science administrators with programmatic turnover — perhaps like an NSF panel. This would free the reserve from political influence through the agencies, funds presently going to agencies could go to professional scientists at academic institutions, and it is inappropriate and counter to good science to have proposals filtered through an agency.



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: A public advisory group should continue to exist but I'm not familiar enough with the present arrangement to comment on modifications.



Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

COMMENTS:

*I'm not familiar enough with this  
issue to comment.*

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e-mail: [kenh@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kenh@oilspill.state.ak.us);  
or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

OPTIONAL

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

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YES

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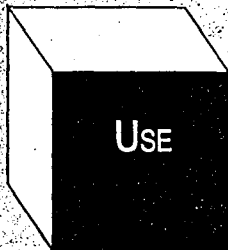
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

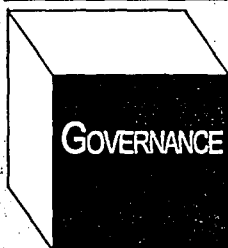
Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

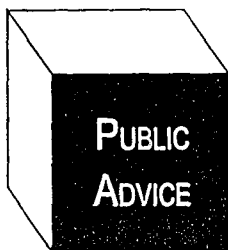
COMMENTS: Research and Monitoring is incredibly important. This should be the main focus of the funds. I am strongly in favor of the available money going toward sound science and research.

5/1/98



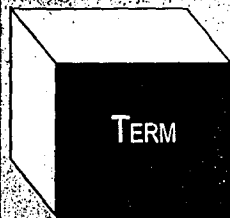
Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: I think the current Trustee Council works well.



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: The PAG could be reduced to representatives of scientific organizations involved in scientific research related to EVOS or using EVOS funding.



Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

COMMENTS: The reserve funds should be entirely invested to  
allow long-term continued research.  
The remaining moneys should be available for "emergency" funding  
for large parcel purchases or immediate projects. Flexibility  
should be put in the hands of the Trustees.

Find a better rate of return!

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e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us);  
or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

### OPTIONAL

Name Sade Wright

Address Po Box 751108

City Fairbanks State Alaska

Would you like to receive the Trustee Council newsletter? ☒

YES

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



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

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill  
Trustee Council

2018 ✓

Restoration Reserve

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

- I Use: The best use of funds is for "Habitat Protection". The large and small parcel question can only be answered by the parcel's contribution to "Habitat Protection". Monitoring is needed in order to form a baseline for decision making. Research is the responsibility of the Fed & State Governments.
- II Governance: The current Trustee Council should be continued.
- III Public Advice: Continue the 17 member PAG.
- IV Term: The 10 year term seems most advisable.
- V Other: Please no more Grandiose SeaLife Centers.

Marcus Bradley

P.O. Box 1395

Homer, AK 99603

5/1/98



8 Coronado Shores  
Lincoln City, OR 97367  
April 25, 1998

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

Dear Council Members:

I UNDERSTAND THAT YOU ARE CONSIDERING PLACING A LARGE PART OF THE REMAINING FUNDS IN AN ENDOWMENT WITH MONEY SPENT ON RESEARCH INTO SPILLS AND REHABILITATION. Let's prevent spills if possible. It seems to me that acquiring additional habitat should have priority. I realize that I do not have all the information that you do, but I still feel that acquiring adjacent habitat to make up for that damaged is the most effective way of remediation.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

*Mary Lou Boice*  
Mary Lou Boice

5/1/98

5/1/98

April 27, 1998

E.V.O.S. Trustee Council  
Restoration Office  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Council Members:

Please use most of the revenue from the Exxon-Valdez Restoration Reserve for continuing your commendable program of habitat acquisition and protection.

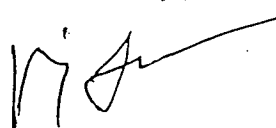
While you have many wonderful accomplishments in acquiring and protecting some significant natural habitats, much more remains to be achieved. Alaska continues to face increasing development pressures and habitat acquisition and protection are likely to become more important in the coming years.

I understand that the academic and research communities are pressing for most of these revenues. While some research and monitoring projects may indeed be worthwhile and necessary, there is no substitute for habitat. If these studies demonstrate species declines or other problems, the best remedy is likely to be habitat related.

In other words, studies may be one of the "means" but in most cases habitat acquisition and protection will be the "ends."

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Richard Spotts



Richard Spotts

Route 1, Box 66BB  
Ashland, WI 54806

2655 ✓

**THE CONSERVATION FUND**

Ms. Molly McCammon  
Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 G St., Suite  
Anchorage, AK 99503

BRAD A. MEIKLEJOHN  
ALASKA REPRESENTATIVE  
9850 HILAND ROAD  
EAGLE RIVER, ALASKA 99577  
(907) 694-9060  
FAX (907) 694-9070

rec'd 4/30/98  
April 27, 1998

Dear Ms. McCammon,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed use of the Restoration Reserve. We think the Restoration Reserve is a vital component of the overall restoration plan established by the Trustee Council. The Conservation Fund supports a balanced approach to the use of funds from the Restoration Reserve for habitat acquisition, research and monitoring, and public education.

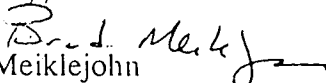
We believe that habitat protection has been the silver lining of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. By implementing the restoration plan, the Trustee Council has done outstanding work to protect some of the finest wildlife habitat in North America, and we are grateful for your commitment to conservation. The large and small parcel acquisition programs have worked as natural complements to produce lasting habitat protection and restoration benefits throughout the spill zone. The Conservation Fund is pleased to have been a partner with the Trustee Council in protecting important lands on Kodiak Island and along the Kenai River.

While the habitat protection effort has produced outstanding results, more work remains. Opportunities to protect important sites will continue to arise throughout the spill zone, and we think there should be a funding source to realize these opportunities in future years. As you know, funding for habitat protection in Alaska is chronically scarce. We think the Trustee Council should set aside a significant portion of the Restoration Reserve for continued habitat protection into the 21st century.

The Conservation Fund endorses the concept of establishing a long-term funding source for habitat protection in the spill zone. Furthermore, we are prepared to manage such a fund or endowment for the acquisition of habitat in accordance with the restoration plan and consent decree. Should the Trustee Council choose to create an account for habitat protection from the Restoration Reserve, we are ready and willing to examine the various available options, in support of the council's decision.

The Conservation Fund believes that an equitable division of the Restoration Reserve includes funding for habitat protection opportunities. Establishing a long-term funding source for habitat protection will extend the conservation impact of the Trustee Council into the 21st century.

Sincerely,

  
Brad Meiklejohn  
Alaska Representative

*Partners in land and water conservation*



# Old Harbor Native Corporation

P.O. Box 71  
Old Harbor, Alaska 99643  
(907) 286-2286 • FAX (907) 286-2287

April 28, 1998

rec'd  
4/30/98

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

Dear Members of the Trustee Council:

On behalf of the shareholders and Board of Directors of Old Harbor Native Corporation I wish to commend the EVOS Trustee Council and staff for the success of your comprehensive restoration plan. Old Harbor Native Corporation has been proud to participate in the restoration process and to help you establish the best possible conservation legacy from the worst environmental accident in U.S. history.

In terms of the decisions you face in allocating the \$140 million expected in the Restoration Reserve fund after the year 2002, we strongly urge that you fully fund worthy large and small parcel habitat acquisition opportunities. We have heard and support some of the voices who are urging you to spend more on research and monitoring and to devise plans that will help the economy of the spill region as long as it is consistent with helping the fish and wildlife resources. However, we feel it would be a mistake to change direction of the restoration plan and believe the balanced approach to restoration you have followed should be maintained.

In terms of large parcel priorities in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, we encourage you to complete the Karluk and Sturgeon acquisitions. We also know you are nearing completion of the small parcel program, and we know from our shareholders that you are more than two-thirds finished in the Old Harbor area. Most of the remaining small parcels near Old Harbor are in Three Saints Bay and we strongly urge you to complete the job there. We believe the nation will greatly appreciate your effort in keeping Three Saints Bay as it is for future generations to see and enjoy.

Thank you again for your outstanding efforts to date.

Sincerely,

OLD HARBOR NATIVE CORPORATION

*Emil Christiansen Sr.*

Emil Christiansen, Sr.  
President

04/30/98 05:12 FAX 012 000 0010

A non-profit organization dedicated



2657 ✓  
to maintaining our wildlife heritage

**Wildlife  
Forever**

April 28, 1998

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
Restoration Office  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

Dear Members of the Trustee Council,

Wildlife Forever is the non-profit conservation arm of the North American Hunting Club and North American Fishing Club whose combined membership represents 1.4 million Americans. Our members place healthy ecosystems and abundant wildlife populations high on their list of public policy priorities. Our members also utilize the nation's public lands for hunting, fishing, and outdoor recreation and are proud of America's wildlife conservation legacy.

Wildlife Forever has put members' contributions to work to further the goals of the Exxon Valdez Restoration Plan. To date, we have contributed nearly \$250,000 in matching grants to small parcel land acquisition in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and into critical research projects. Wildlife Forever and the Kodiak Brown Bear Trust donated \$150,000 to help purchase the only private small parcel on Humpy Creek, one of Kodiak's top four pink salmon producing streams. This purchase complemented the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council's (EVOS) purchase of Akhiok Kaguyak lands on the Aliulik Peninsula which was your largest high ranking parcel in the oil spill region.

Our research projects add to the scientific knowledge of brown bears and their remarkable wilderness habitat. EVOS has identified these oil spill injured species as important components of the ecosystem in the northern Gulf of Alaska.

Wildlife Forever gives our strongest possible endorsement for the Trustee Council to continue to spend restoration dollars for a mix of habitat protection and research. We dearly hope to see the successful conclusion of the acquisition of the Karluk River as well as other substantial large parcels on Afognak Island. All the reasons to support small parcel acquisitions are the same today as they were when first put forward by the EVOS restoration plan.

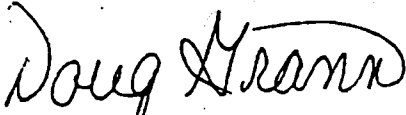
In closing, we offer one additional new idea.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
Page Two

Wildlife Forever and other non-profit conservation groups would undoubtedly accept the challenge to match EVOS moneys for more land acquisition. If the EVOS established a portion of the future habitat funding in a matching grant account, the organization would likely attract new dollars to help meet your objectives. If the Trustee Council desires assistance in developing this idea into a program, please contact me at 612-936-0605. Wildlife Forever would be pleased to provide any expertise we have gained in our ten years of conservation matching grant work.

Thank you again for the outstanding conservation legacy you have helped establish. We are proud to have played a small role in furthering your goals and objectives and we urge you to continue the current habitat and research allocation at percentage levels similar to the comprehensive restoration plan.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Doug Grann".

Douglas H. Grann  
Executive Director

MEMBERS NEW YORK STATE  
CONSERVATION COUNCILALLEGANY COUNTY FEDERATION  
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY FEDERATION  
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY FEDERATION  
ERIE COUNTY FEDERATION  
NIAGARA COUNTY FEDERATION  
WYOMING COUNTY FEDERATION*Western New York  
Environmental Federation*

Reply to: 5115 Baer Road, Sanborn, NY 14132

April 29, 1998

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

FAX 907/276-7178

Greetings ...

The Western New York Environmental Federation is a union of the County Federations of Sportsman/Conservation Clubs in the six counties of Western New York State.

We are aware of the fine work that has been done in the Kodiak Archipelago in restoring the lands which were impacted by the oil spill. We believe it is extremely important this this work continues and every effort be made to make certain those important wilderness areas are retained and preserved for generations yet to come. It is such a unique area of our country.

The Western New York Environmental Federation strongly recommends that substantial funding of habitat acquisition in the Kodiak Archipelago be continued for the survival of Kodiak's world class bears, salmon, bald eagles and outdoor recreation.

For a greater outdoors ...

  
Harry Probst,  
President

bh



# Safari Club International

A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION • DEDICATED TO CONSERVING WILDLIFE AND PRESERVING HUNTING  
Dr. Dale Meryman, Vice Chair of Conservation Committee

April 29, 1998

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Office  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Re: Comment Period For The Use Of Oil  
Spill Funds In The Restoration Reserve

Dear Trustee Council Members:

As chairman of Safari Club International's (SCI) Bears Committee I would like to go on record in support of using substantial amounts of the Restoration Reserve for continued habitat protection through land acquisition or conservation easements.

SCI and its chapters have supported acquisition within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge in the U.S. Congress and our national office and over a dozen chapters have contributed over \$30,000 to purchase small parcels in the Kodiak NWR.

While SCI's focus is primarily linked to game species conservation, (we support conservation in general hence) we recognize that the Trustee Council's mission is restoration of oil spill impacted species. As you continue the restoration we want to applaud your work to date and note that species such as Brown and Black Bears, Sitka Blacktailed Deer, Elk and Mountain Goat are obtaining benefits through your focus on salmon, riparian, coastal and marine habitats that are part of the larger ecological chain that supports these game species.

We urge you to continue to provide for public access, hunting and fishing on the lands you are protecting. Wilderness dependent outdoor recreation is only viable where large scale wilderness is kept intact. It is a double win when conservation objectives mesh so clearly with public use. Please bear in mind that sportsman were and continue to be the best conservationists by providing over 75% of the annual budgets of the state conservation agencies.

Thank you for consideration of SCI's continued habitat protection recommendation for the Restoration Reserve.

Sincerely,

Dr. Dale Meryman

CDM/jmm





# Safari Club International

P.O. Box 92201  
Anchorage, Alaska 99509-2201

2660 ✓  
April 30, 1998

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
Restoration Office  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Trustee Council Members,

This letter is to inform the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council that the Alaska Chapter of Safari Club International has adopted a resolution supporting continued habitat protection from the Restoration Reserve.

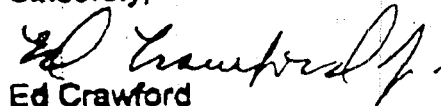
On April 22nd, the chapter voted in favor of a motion "urging the Trustee Council to allocate substantial funding from the Restoration Reserve for the purpose of acquiring more high quality fish and wildlife habitat."

Our members emphatically support public access to the acquired lands for hunting, fishing and outdoor recreation.

Among high priority acquisitions the Alaska Chapter of SCI supports are the Karluk and Sturgeon Rivers, small parcels within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, and additional large parcel acquisitions on Afognak Island to add to the outstanding lands you have acquired and to the Red Peaks unit of the Kodiak NWR.

We applaud the impressive record the Trustee Council has established to date and we look forward to your future actions using the Restoration Reserve.

Sincerely,

  
Ed Crawford  
President, Alaska Chapter SCI

## Response on the Restoration Reserve

By Thomas C. Royer  
Professor Emeritus, University of Alaska Fairbanks  
Samuel L. and Fay M. Slover Professor of Oceanography  
Department of Oceanography  
Old Dominion University  
Norfolk, VA 23529  
(757) 683-5547  
(757) 683-5550 (FAX)  
royer@ccpo.odu.edu

In response to the report of the breakout sessions of the 1998 Restoration Workshop on January 29, 1998, I make the following comments. I preface these comments with the statement that I began measuring the hydrographic properties in the Gulf of Alaska in December 1969 and have attempted to keep a continuing record of those properties since that time.

Long term measurements of the environment are quite rare. Many outside the science community assume that such observations are being done by "the government" on a continuing basis. Others believe that satellites now allow us to observe the globe on a daily basis so that other observations are unnecessary. Both of these assumptions are wrong. When it is reported that the waters of the Gulf of Alaska are warmer than normal, what is the basis of that comparison? We require an extensive set of observations to answer this question. Sea surface temperature is one of the easier parameters to sample and can indeed be done by satellite during cloud-free conditions. However, we cannot sample beneath the surface using satellites. Additionally, up to now it has been impossible to routinely measure other parameters such as salinity or nutrients using remote sensing even at the sea surface. To determine "normal" conditions we need to make routine observations over at least 5 years just to determine the seasonal signal. After that, we will be able to determine the interannual variations. Fortunately, we have enough measurements to identify the seasonal signals of temperature and salinity versus depth in the northern Gulf of Alaska at the mouth of Resurrection Bay. From these measurements we can see the influence of El Nino on the region. Fortunately, this region is well connected with the waters of Prince William Sound. Parameters such as nutrients, primary production, larval fish and higher trophic levels should be added to the list of observations in order to understand changes in the marine ecosystem.

The value of long term sustained observations cannot be emphasized enough. No amount of money will buy yesterday's observations if they were not made. Fortunately, a few records of such observations exist. As a consequence of the work of Russian observers in the 19th century, we now have an air temperature record for Sitka, Alaska that begins in 1828. We now know that CO<sub>2</sub> is increasing in the atmosphere only because of the measurements carried out by Charles Keeling in Hawaii since the 1950s. It is

uncertain what things in addition to El Nino will be revealed by the long term hydrographic measurements in the northern Gulf of Alaska. We are beginning to see changes in temperature and salinity on decadal time scales but the record is far too short to say with confidence that these variations are real or will continue. It is far too early to say with confidence that the changes in the physical environment will cause changes in the marine ecosystem, but we must make the measurements.

Some of the restoration funds need to be used to sustain ocean observations for many years to come. Why should the measurements be continued at Seward instead of either Prince William Sound, Kodiak or Cook Inlet? To move the location, simultaneous observations would have to be taken for at least five years. This requires additional expense and effort. In addition, the University of Alaska has maintained their marine facilities at Seward and will continue there for the foreseeable future. The observations will be enhanced by other ongoing work at this location. These observations will benefit ecosystem studies of Prince William Sound and Alaska. Since the ocean is globally connected and high latitudes are touted as the locations of the largest climate changes, these data sets should prove valuable for better understanding global oceanic and atmospheric climate problems. This work would benefit the EVOS studies and work far beyond Prince William Sound.

April 29, 1998

2064 ✓

**Keri Hile**

---

**From:** "Kevin D. Stokesbury"  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Subject:** Restoration Reserve  
**Date:** Wednesday, April 29, 1998 3:55PM

In response to your "Building blocks for restoration in the 21st century":

USE: 80% research and monitoring, 20% public education, outreach and stewardship

GOVERNANCE: yes, but needs a more critical scientific council.

PUBLIC ADVICE: yes

TERM: 10-year term

Kevin D.E. Stokesbury, Ph.D.  
Institute of Marine Science  
University of Alaska - Fairbanks  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-7220

Phone: (907) 474-5184  
FAX: (907) 474-1943  
Email: [kstokes@ims.alaska.edu](mailto:kstokes@ims.alaska.edu)



2663 ✓

April 30, 1998

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

Dear Ms. McCammon:

The American Sportfishing Association (ASA) is a non-profit trade association of nearly 600 members representing tackle manufacturers, boat builders, state fish and wildlife agencies, angler organizations, sportfishing retailers, and the outdoor media. For over 50 years, ASA and its predecessor organizations have worked vigorously to promote the conservation of our nation's fishery resources and has advocated environmental measures which improve the health of aquatic environments essential to the sustainability of those fisheries. I am writing to express ASA's views on planned expenditures of Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration funds (EVOS).

ASA compliments the Trustee Council on it's work thus far in advancing the cause of fish and wildlife conservation through acquisition of vitally important upland and aquatic habitat in Prince William Sound, where 120 salmon streams and intertidal spawning areas will be protected, and in the Kodiak/Afognak/Shuyak Islands, which will provide protection to 76 anadromous streams and rivers. These wise investments will provide direct long term benefits to current recreational anglers in the State of Alaska, and will conserve the resource for future generations. A healthy fishery resource also results in direct economic benefits to the State of Alaska. For example, in 1996 angler expenditures in Alaska totaled some \$548 million. Those expenditures generated an overall economic impact of \$957 million and supported nearly 13,000 jobs.

The Trustee Council currently has the opportunity to assure the continued biological and economic health of Alaska's recreational fisheries by giving priority to further acquisition of essential upland and aquatic habitat through EVOS expenditures. It is my understanding that spending options are currently being evaluated, and a public comment period is now in effect. ASA firmly believes that further investment of

AMERICAN SPORTFISHING ASSOCIATION

1033 NORTH FAIRFAX STREET, SUITE 200, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314 • 703-519-9691 • FAX: 703-519-1872

Molly McCammon  
Page 2  
April 30, 1998

EVOS funds for essential habitat acquisition is a prudent course of action. In order to maximize this opportunity, a substantial portion of EVOS funds should be reserved for land acquisition. Prioritization of lands based on biological and ecological criteria will assure that those areas acquired with EVOS funds will provide protection to the most diverse assemblages of both fish and wildlife populations. These targeted investments in the habitat program will likely provide the best conservation return on the funds invested, and will increase fish and wildlife associated recreational opportunities. ASA, therefore, urges the Trustee Council to give priority to habitat acquisition.

Thank you for this opportunity to offer our views on this important issue.

Sincerely,



Norville S. Prosser  
Vice President

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill  
Trustee Council

2/18/98 ✓

Restoration Reserve

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

- I Use: The best use of funds is for "Habitat Protection". The large and small parcel question can only be answered by the parcel's contribution to "Habitat Protection". Monitoring is needed in order to form a baseline for decision making. Research is the responsibility of the Fed & State Governments.
- II Governance: The current Trustee Council should be continued.
- III Public Advice: Continue the 17 member PAG.
- IV Term: The 10 year term seems most advisable.
- V Other: Please no more Grandiose Sea Life Centers.

Marcus Bradley

P O Box 1395

Homer, AK 99603

5/1/98

200-  
8 Coronado Shores  
Lincoln City, OR 97367  
April 25, 1998

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

Dear Council Members:

I UNDERSTAND THAT YOU ARE CONSIDERING PLACING A LARGE PART OF THE REMAINING FUNDS IN AN ENDOWMENT WITH MONEY SPENT ON RESEARCH INTO SPILLS AND REHABILITATION. Let's prevent spills if possible. It seems to me that acquiring additional habitat should have p̄iority. I realize that I do not have all the information that you do, but I still feel that acquiring adjacent habitat to make up for that damaged is the most effective way of remediation.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

*Mary Lou Boice*  
Mary Lou Boice

5/1/98



2882 ✓

5/1/98

April 27, 1998

E.V.O.S. Trustee Council  
Restoration Office  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Council Members:

Please use most of the revenue from the Exxon-Valdez Restoration Reserve for continuing your commendable program of habitat acquisition and protection.

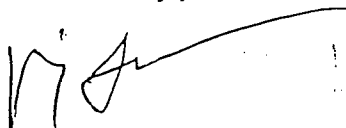
While you have many wonderful accomplishments in acquiring and protecting some significant natural habitats, much more remains to be achieved. Alaska continues to face increasing development pressures and habitat acquisition and protection are likely to become more important in the coming years.

I understand that the academic and research communities are pressing for most of these revenues. While some research and monitoring projects may indeed be worthwhile and necessary, there is no substitute for habitat. If these studies demonstrate species declines or other problems, the best remedy is likely to be habitat related.

In other words, studies may be one of the "means" but in most cases habitat acquisition and protection will be the "ends."

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Richard Spotts



Richard Spotts

Route 1, Box 66BB  
Ashland, WI 54806

645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

2902  
April 24, 1998

5/1/98  
Dear Trustees:

I would like to add my comments to your decisions about the remaining settlement monies.

The Restoration Reserve would best be utilized for the spill area now and in the future by allocating 70% to the habitat protection program and 30% to research and monitoring( after administrative costs etc.).

I believe that both of these programs are important, but habitat protection is much more so, and the research has many other sources of funding, hence the 70-30 split.

The term of the reserve should be something like ten years, but leave some flexibility in it in the event of an opportunity arising before the term is up that we cannot afford to miss.

Thank you for taking the time to consider my opinions.

cordially,

*Lori Gage*

Lori Gage

7422 Foxridge Way A  
Anchorage, AK 99518

PORTRAIT OF A BLACK BEAR CUB

Photo © Richard Moran/Alaska Stock Images



Steve Henderson 2703 ✓  
Box 88912  
Fairbanks, AK  
99708



Please continue to preserve  
+ protect habitat needed for  
species recovery in P.W.S.  
You've done a great job so far  
with Kenai Park +  
Afognoc island. These places  
will be admired for years to  
come, instead of being clear-  
cuts. Keep the politicians  
at.



7 23748 21000 4 That means Fresh!

© ARCTIC CIRCLE ENTERPRISES, ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

Post Card  
Restoration Office  
645 G St  
401  
Anchorage, AK

99501  
5/1/98

HC5 Box 6916F  
Palmer, AK 99645  
April 30, 1998

5/1/98

2708 ✓

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

Dear Council:

Thank you for allowing me this opportunity to comment on the directions you may take in the future with the restoration reserves of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill settlement monies.

By April 4, 1989, I was there. In Valdez, on the beach seeing the boats with oiled wildlife come in; in the "Bird House" cleaning off Common Loons that were TOTALLY black with oil; tube-feeding the birds of all sorts and sizes; washing the oiled otters that were lucky (?) enough to still be alive by the time they got their turn to be sedated, have blood drawn, and subjected to the 1½ hour process; in the gymnasium as the carpenters hammered together new stations for the otters as more otters came in to be washed; in the storage area as towels poured in from donations from throughout our country and around the world — then in Seward, washing more oiled otters, these not dying quite as quickly and even healthy ones; watching the baby seals and otter pups play in the pools; being on the husbandry staff and feeding, observing, and sometimes medicating the otters after their washing and awaiting release back to the wild.

I was there ~ after the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill ~ for 5½ months. Then, I was at the Otter Symposium sponsored by the USFWS. Then, at the first Restoration Conference. I heard the first — the very first — ideas put forth by scientists, public, fishermen, environmentalists, biologists, and more.

The ideas flowed, and they were good ones. Most of you might have also been there. The need for a research facility in Alaska ~

near Prince William Sound ~ was something I agreed with. It was only through previous research by good people and friends like Dr Terry Williams and Dr Randy Davis (previously with Sea World San Diego) that procedures for how to clean oiled sea otters were proven and known.

The need for education was put forth ~ also something I agreed with. The need for rehabilitation facilities ~ an idea that was more of a requirement in my mind.

Then ~ the thought of how to best help those species injured during the spill? And the answer ~ find a way to purchase habitat necessary to maintain healthy populations of those species. Tracie. (I was so happy!)

Then - came you, the Trustee Council. Through your dedication and hard work, all of these things have come to pass. I'm so very thankful for all of you, and thank you for your continued and seemingly tireless effort.

Thank you - for the acquisitions you have already made. You might be interested to know that 3 of the longest-term, rehabilitating otters I cared for in Seward were from Kenai Fjords National Park. Your efforts towards habitat-protection acquisitions there really have meant a lot to me.

Please remain strong as you finish your work and get ready to make decisions on the expenditure of the remaining settlement monies. I whole heartedly support your continued acquisition efforts for habitat protection; please be certain that at least 75% of the restoration reserve is spent in those efforts.

Again, thank you all. You exemplify the best of the best of our public servants.

Sincerely,

Nancy Michaelson  
745-6673

## Keri Hile

---

**From:** David Finkelstein  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Subject:** <none>  
**Date:** Friday, May 01, 1998 10:45AM

TO: EVOS Trustee Council  
FR: David Finkelstein PO Box 142306 Anchorage, AK 99514

I would like to encourage the Council to use 75% of the restoration reserve to acquire conservation easements. The work you have done for habitat protection is impressive to date. Please continue this great effort with the remaining funds. Long-term recovery of the spill area will be greatly aided by your efforts.

Thank you for your continuing work.

---

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Or call Juno at (800) 654-JUNO [654-5866]



# ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK FOUNDATION

2291 W. Broadway  
Missoula, MT 59802

P.O. Box 8249

Missoula, MT 59807-8249

(406) 523-4500

Field Office Fax (406) 523-4550

General Office Fax (406) 523-4581

E-mail - rmef@rmef.org

5/4/98

April 27, 1998

Ms. Molly McCammon, Executive Director  
EVOS Restoration Trustee Council  
645 "G" Street  
Anchorage AK 99501

Dear Ms. McCammon:

The Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation (RMEF) is a Montana-based, international conservation organization supported by over 115,000 members and nearly 500 chapters in the United States and Canada. Our focus is habitat-oriented and we cooperate with state, Federal, private and corporate entities to benefit habitat for elk and other wildlife. We have helped consummate over 2,000 projects in the U.S. and Canada affecting over two million acres of habitat. Our lands department has helped facilitate protection of nearly one million acres through acquisitions, exchanges, and conservation easements. We have funded and cooperated on projects in Alaska as well as over 40 other states and 8 Canadian provinces.

We appreciate the work of the Trustee Council and their staff and applaud your efforts to conserve wildlife habitat on Northern Afognak Island. As you are probably aware, Afognak Island has supported the only huntable population of elk in Alaska. We congratulate you for some outstanding work on behalf of spill-affected fish and wildlife resources. We hope you continue what amounts to a very productive and successful habitat program.

The recreational/wildlife values associated with high-quality watersheds, upland habitats, and coastal areas are often cited as one of the most important aspects of the Council's acquisitions. Many spill-affected species share overlapping habitats with other public interest species. One of the unique and positive aspects of the Afognak area acquisitions has been the benefit to a variety of free-ranging wildlife such as Kodiak brown bear, Roosevelt's elk, and black-tail deer.

The RMEF has a strong interest in the future welfare of elk and other wildlife on Afognak Island and has participated in cooperatively funding research and management for elk with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. The elk herds now enjoyed by Alaska's citizens will depend on continuing management of the animals and protection and enhancement of their habitat. Protection of key wildlife habitat today will increase future management opportunities and maintain more options regarding use and enjoyment.

RMEF encourages the Trustee Council to keep up the good work, and emphasize habitat acquisition in their Restoration Reserve spending plan. The Council's habitat acquisition program is a good value for the general public. Our organization supports allocating as much as three-quarters of the EVOS Reserve account for this purpose.



McCAMMON  
April 27, 1998  
p. 2

Once again, thanks for your efforts in securing some extraordinary fish, wildlife, and recreational areas. Future generations will appreciate this important work

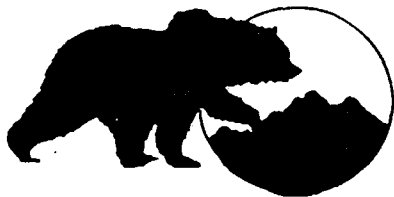
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Alan G. Christensen".

Alan G. Christensen  
Vice President – Conservation Programs

AGC/dar





## Northern Alaska Environmental Center

218 DRIVEWAY STREET, FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701-2895

PHONE: (907)452-5021 FAX: (907)452-3100

<http://www.mosquitonet.com/~naec>

[naec@mosquitonet.com](mailto:naec@mosquitonet.com)

April 30, 1998

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

Re: Restoration Reserve comments

To the Trustee Council:

Please consider these as public comments on the use of the *Exxon Valdez* Restoration Reserve.

For the past twenty-seven years, the Northern Alaska Environmental Center has worked to protect wilderness and natural habitat in northern and arctic Alaska. We represent 1,300 members from across Alaska and the nation. Our members are concerned about the effects of catastrophes such as the *Exxon Valdez* spill, and we would like to see the Restoration Reserve continue to be spent in a way that is most beneficial to the spill-affected ecosystem.

We strongly support the *Exxon Valdez* Trustee Council's habitat protection program. Almost 700,000 acres of habitat and 280 salmon streams have been protected through the diligent work of the Council. We urge the Council to continue this important work by allocating seventy-five percent of the Restoration Reserve to large and small parcel habitat protection. While there are many possible projects to fund, this is a unique and historic opportunity to protect habitat through land acquisition. Land purchases are rarely funded by the legislature or other bodies, and the Restoration Reserve is by far the most likely means of protecting more vital habitat.

Both small and large parcels of land are critical for wildlife. We support the idea of setting up an endowment with a private non-profit organization and using the interest for small parcel acquisitions. Acquisitions should obviously target previously identified biological hotspots, such as important nesting areas. In addition, the Trustee Council should coordinate with scientists completing long-term ecosystem-scale research to identify additional sites. As our understanding of the marine ecosystem increases, we will continue to learn about important wildlife corridors and usage areas.

Long term ecosystem research should continue to be funded. Scientists have already documented a change in the Gulf of Alaska ecosystem, probably caused by an increase in water

temperature, and there are many reasons to believe that the ecosystem will continue to change. The recent shift in ecosystem has had an enormous impact, both on humans and marine organisms. We need to continue to build on this baseline data in order to protect species and make management decisions.

Research on specific marine organisms is also important. The list of studied organisms should not be limited to commercially important species. Black Oystercatchers, Marbled Murrelets, and other animals who continue to struggle in their recovery should receive particular attention. Likewise, Reserve money should not be devoted to commercial fisheries research, which frequently receives funding from other sources.

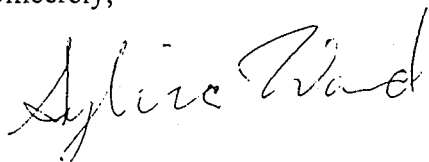
We do not support devoting the Restoration Fund to spill prevention and response, because we believe this should largely be the responsibility of the industries. Any sustained and comprehensive program would be enormously expensive and would limit the Council's ability to continue its innovative habitat protection, community outreach, and research programs.

As to the governance of the Reserve, the Trustee Council has done a fine job. The Public Advisory Group (PAG) has filled a vital role, and could continue to serve as a useful conduit between communities and the Trustee Council. In the future, a smaller and cheaper PAG may be more appropriate. Seventeen members, including two ex officio State Legislators, may prove to be unwieldy and unnecessary once the bulk of the funds have been allocated.

We recommend that the Reserve funds be put into perpetual endowments, one general fund and one for small parcel habitat protection. This is a perfect opportunity to plan for the long-term. A perpetual endowment will allow for continuing ecosystem monitoring and for the purchase of lands as they become available. Too many times in the past, prime lands have gone unpurchased because groups or agencies were unable to secure the funds on short notice. In addition, ecosystems generally change slowly. If we spend all the Reserve funds within a fixed time frame, we might fail to document or note important developments. An ongoing research perspective is needed.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Restoration Reserve. The Trustee Council has developed an excellent conservation program, and we're confident this high standard will continue.

Sincerely,

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

Sylvia Ward  
Executive Director

5/4/98

James Tibensky  
1510 S. Lombard  
Berwyn IL 60402  
April 28, 1998

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

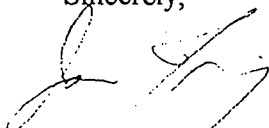
Dear Council:

I am writing to ask you to consider using your power and the money entrusted to you in a way that would go beyond just restoration. I urge you to use at least a majority of the money to protect existing habitat that impacts on the spill zone, specifically the Copper River Delta and the Bering River upland area. Acquisition of large and small habitats should also be a consideration.

Timber and mining in these areas will only serve to further degrade the spill area, no matter what clean up efforts are made.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



James Tibensky

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
RESTORATION OFFICE  
645 G STREET SUITE 401  
ANCHORAGE, AK. 99501-3451

5/4/98

DEAR SIRS.

I DO SUPPORT THE COUNCIL'S HABITAT PROTECTION EFFORTS IN PLANNING USES OF THE RESTORATION RESERVE.

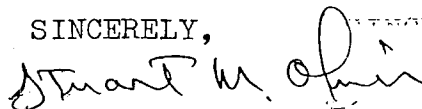
ALSO, I WOULD URGE YOU TO BUILD A SUITABLE RESIDENCE FOR THE SITTING U.S. PRESIDENT AND/OR HIS CABNET TO VISIT AT THEIR CONVENIENCE. WE NEED TO PUT THE OIL COMPANIES AND OTHER POSSIBLE POLLUTORS ON NOTICE THAT THE PEOPLE ARE ON GUARD THROUGH THEIR PRESIDENTS EYES SO A CATASTROPHY OF THIS MAGNITUDE WILL NOT HAPPEN AGAIN.

PLEASE USE 70% to 80% OF THE RESERVES FOR HABITAT PROTECTION FOR PARCELS OF ANY SIZE. COPPER RIVER DELTA AND BERING RIVER UPLANDS SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE SPILL IMPACT ZONE.

TIMBER AND COAL DEVELOPMENT JEOPARDIZES THE DELTA AS A REFUGE FOR MIGRATORY BIRDS AND THE ECOSYSTEM AFFECTED BY THE SPILL.

I WOULD HOPE THE FUNDS COULD BE USED TO PURCHASE LARGE HABITAT AREAS IF AND WHEN AVAILABLE.

SINCERELY,



STUART M OLIVER  
2755 RUSSELL STREET  
REDDING, CALIFORNIA  
96001

**Keri Hile**

---

**From:** OSO12345  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Subject:** Exxon Valdez restoration money  
**Date:** Monday, May 04, 1998 12:14AM

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

Dear Council,

I am writing about the use of settlement money from the Exxon Valdez oil spill. I wish to support the idea that this money should be used, as much as possible, to protect the land by purchase.

I was a doctor in Cordova, Alaska for 16 years, from 1978 until 1994. I was able to be on one of the first boats to respond to the spill, in the effort to collect and save wildlife. The spill was truly terrible. However, the oil spill is only one of many changes that is leading to widespread damage to Prince William Sound. A more permanent damage is the rapid acceleration of logging and private home development that has occurred since the native villages of Tatitlek, Chenega, and Eyak were conveyed their land.

The National Forests were wisely set aside as public land in perpetuity many many years ago. The ANCSA and ANILCA acts allowed huge amounts of this public land to be conveyed to private ownership via native corporations. In the long run this has caused more damage than the oil spill. The spill could help tremendously if it could return even a part of this land to public stewardship. Remember that damage to the shoreline means damage to fisheries.

While research is important, immediate action is needed to protect Prince William Sound. The best use of the oil spill monies would be to return more of the land to public stewardship and ownership.

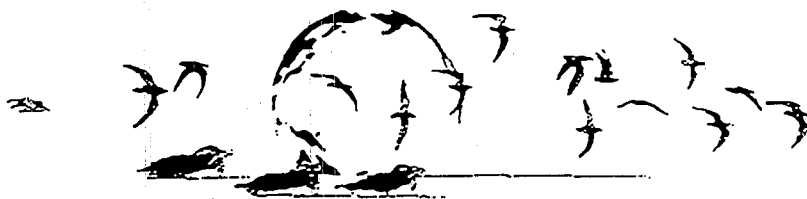
Sincerely,

Oliver Osborn

2470 ✓

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## Pacific Seabird Group



---

DEDICATED TO THE STUDY AND CONSERVATION OF PACIFIC SEABIRDS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT

---

Craig S. Harrison  
Vice Chair for Conservation  
4001 North 9th Street #1801  
Arlington, Virginia 22203  
(202) 778-2240

May 5, 1998

BY FAX (hard copy to follow)

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

### Re: Comments on Restoration Reserve

Dear Ms. McCammon:

This letter contains the Pacific Seabird Group's (PSG) comments on the use of the restoration reserve as described in Restoration Update 5:2 (1998). As you know, PSG is an international organization that was founded in 1972 to promote knowledge, study and conservation of Pacific seabirds. PSG draws its members from the entire Pacific Basin, including Japan, China, Canada, Mexico, Australia, New Zealand, and Russia. Among PSG's members are biologists who have research interests in Pacific seabirds, state and federal officials who manage seabird populations and refuges, and individuals with interests in marine conservation. PSG is especially active with regard to oil spill restoration plans, marine sanctuaries, seabird-fishery issues, and protection of endangered or threatened seabird species.

When the Trustee Council proposed its draft EVOS Restoration Plan (November 1993) and its draft programmatic environmental impact statement (June 1994), PSG commented favorably on the establishment of a restoration reserve. In comments dated July 29, 1994 we stated the following:

Alternative No. 5 in the DEIS establishes a \$100-\$130 million restoration reserve for "long-term restoration and research activities." We interpret this reserve to allow the Trustee Council to adopt one of PSG's proposals, namely, the endowment of chairs in marine ornithology at the University of Alaska. If our understanding is correct, we enthusiastically endorse the establishment of a reserve account, and suggest that the Trustee Council proceed with establishing chairs in marine ornithology.

Nothing has changed in this regard during the past four years. PSG continues to maintain that using the restoration fund for long-term restoration and research activities (including appropriate monitoring activities) is an excellent idea, which we strongly endorse. The Trustee Council's past work in funding projects that have resulted in an improved understanding of the biology of the marine environment, forage fishes and seabirds are among the high points of its work that will benefit the damaged resources for decades to come.

As we have stated in many letters to the Trustee Council,<sup>1/</sup> PSG supports the endowment of chairs in marine ornithology at the University of Alaska. The funds used to endowed chairs can be leveraged to attract additional research monies. Moreover, endowed chairs would enable the establishment of programs to provide expertise for contract studies, public education and a source of well-trained scientists to advise or be employed by natural resource agencies.

PSG appreciates this opportunity to comment on the use of the Restoration Reserve, and wishes the Trustee Council well as it deliberates these important decisions.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,



Craig S. Harrison

---

<sup>1/</sup> See PSG letters dated April 14, 1993; August 6, 1993; February 10, 1994; July 29, 1994.



# National Wildlife Refuge Association

Dedicated to the protection and perpetuation of the National Wildlife Refuge System

April 30, 1998

RECEIVED

MAY 06 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

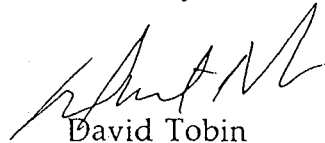
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
Restoration Office  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Dear Sirs and Madams:

The National Wildlife Refuge Association would like to express its continued support for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council's Habitat Protection Program including the land acquisition program on Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (NWR). Kodiak NWR was created in 1941 by President Theodore Roosevelt who was concerned that human intrusions and development on Kodiak Island would harm the enormous coastal brown bears and rich wildlife habitat. This refuge is one of 514 refuges that stretches from the Florida Keys to Alaska, comprising more than 93 million acres of land. The mission of this system of lands is to keep wildlife first and is now defined by the law through the recent passage of the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997.

The threat of human intrusion and development on Kodiak Island, however, has not diminished since the time of Theodore Roosevelt. We commend the council on its successful acquisition of small and large parcels of land located at critical places throughout the spill area including the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge in its effort to protect this critical wildlife habitat. The National Wildlife Refuge Association views this acquisition program as an essential part of the restoration of the area affected by the spill and we urge the council to continue this effort at levels similar to the original restoration plan.

Sincerely,

  
David Tobin  
Executive Director



# National Audubon Society



2972 ✓  
700 Broadway  
New York, NY 10003-9562  
Tel: (212) 979-3000  
Fax: (212) 979-3188

May 4, 1998

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

RECEIVED

MAY 08 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Ms. McCammon:

Through Dr. John Schoen and his predecessor, Mr. Dave Cline, the National Audubon Society has been pleased to participate in the development and implementation of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Program. We commend the Trustee Council for its twin emphasis on both habitat protection and ecological research and monitoring in the spill area, and note that the EVOS Trustee Council and your staff have carried out this effective program with widespread public involvement and support. We also commend the Trustee Council for its decision to set aside funds in a Restoration Reserve, which will total about \$140 million in 2001. You now have an extraordinary opportunity to apply these funds to long-term restoration needs in the spill area.

I am submitting these recommendations on the Restoration Reserve Fund on behalf of the National Audubon Society and our 550,000 members including over 2,000 members in Alaska in chapters located in Juneau, Kodiak, Anchorage, and Juneau. The mission of the National Audubon Society is to conserve and restore natural ecosystems, focusing on birds, other wildlife, and their habitats for the benefit of humanity and the earth's biological diversity.

National Audubon strongly supports the Trustee Council's habitat protection program, including the most recent action to acquire additional superb coastal habitat on Afognak Island. The more than 600,000 acres of coastal habitat that have been or will be acquired by the Trustee Council is an extraordinary legacy, the value of which will only increase over time. Recognizing the strategic importance of critical habitat to long-term ecosystem conservation, we favor earmarking some of the Restoration Reserve, perhaps \$45-70 million, for additional habitat acquisitions. These funds should be invested to obtain the best possible yield to build the fund. This fund should provide the Trustees with the flexibility, however, to use the income (and in some unique circumstances even the principal) to strategically acquire critical habitats. Habitat acquisitions could be either small or large parcels with high fish and wildlife values (e.g., inholdings within existing or newly-acquired conservation units).

May 4, 1998  
Ms. McCammon  
Page 2

The National Audubon Society favors using the balance of the Restoration Reserve to endow a long-term research and monitoring program in the northern Gulf of Alaska. National Audubon takes pride in the fact that our own conservation and education programs are solidly based on science and we are keenly aware of the importance of science to understanding environmental problems and identifying responsible conservation solutions.

Like the habitat protection projects, the results of the research and monitoring projects supported by the Trustee Council are a tremendous legacy that will improve management and conservation efforts in a diverse and productive marine ecosystem that sustains major commercial fisheries, recreation and tourism, subsistence hunting and fishing, oil development and transportation, and other uses. Research supported by the Trustee Council already has shown how natural environmental changes in the late 1970s may have lowered the carrying capacity of this ecosystem. To maintain the ecological integrity of this productive ecosystem, we must identify, distinguish, and understand natural and anthropogenic environmental changes and adjust the uses of the ecosystem, and our management and conservation efforts, accordingly. Since we cannot acquire marine habitats in the same way that upland habitats can be acquired, a permanent research and monitoring program is the best possible investment for conserving birds and other wildlife and fish in the northern Gulf of Alaska.

If the Trustee Council proceeds with a long-term science program, we encourage the Restoration Office and Trustee agencies to actively work with the public, industry, and others to apply the results of the program to management and conservation needs across the spill area, including the identification and protection of sensitive marine habitats (e.g., nursery areas for juvenile Pacific herring, seabird nesting and foraging areas, and marine mammal rookeries). Any long-term research and monitoring program should strive for the best possible science, and to that end, we favor a competitive process with thorough outside peer review. Recently, eight professional ornithological societies adopted a resolution about uses of the EVOS Restoration Reserve, including a series of principles for administering the program. We think these principles are excellent suggestions, and a copy is attached for your reference.

National Audubon is also sensitive to the impacts of the spill on natural resources important to local communities and villages in the spill area. To the extent that some projects (e.g., small-scale fishery enhancements) in and around these communities are consistent with the terms of the settlement and the Trustee Council's Restoration Plan, we support projects that respond to these needs. However, we recommend that to the greatest extent possible funds for community and village projects be obtained through the Trustee Council's annual program rather than from the Restoration Reserve.

Finally, we favor retention of the existing Trustee Council for purposes of any long-term science and acquisition programs. There has been some discussion about whether funds earmarked for habitat protection might be administered by a private, nonprofit organization. This approach could be acceptable if it improves efficiency, provided that there is appropriate accountability to

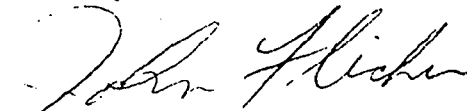
May 4, 1998  
Ms. McCammon  
Page 3

the Trustee Council and the public. The Trustee Council is to be commended for its public participation in carrying out the Restoration Program, and it is essential that these efforts are sustained over the longer term. It may or may not be necessary to continue the Public Advisory Group, particularly at its large size, but there is no question that a successful long-term science and acquisition program must have the participation and support of the public.

In conclusion, the National Audubon Society favors using a two-pronged science and habitat acquisition approach for expenditure of the Restoration Reserve. A permanently endowed, long-term science and monitoring program will expand our understanding of marine ecosystems and benefit management and conservation of marine resources within the spill area and should have broader application to the North Pacific. A habitat acquisition program, for strategically selected small and large parcels, will also benefit conservation and sustainable management of this region's valuable fish and wildlife resources. We suggest that there be flexibility in the habitat program to spend even the principal if the right opportunity occurs. The Trustee Council should continue to have oversight of the Restoration Reserve. Finally, we recommend that additional resources be devoted to responding to restoration needs in and around communities and villages, but, ideally, such funds would come out of the remaining annual payments from Exxon rather than from the Restoration Reserve.

Thank you for the opportunity to offer our comments and recommendations. If you have further questions, please contact Dr. John Schoen, Executive Director, Alaska Audubon Society, at 907-276-7034.

Sincerely,



John Flicker  
President

Attachment

cc: John Schoen  
Frank Gill  
Dan Beard

29762✓

**Keri Hile**

---

**From:** 'Jack\_Meyer@Dell.com'  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Subject:** Exxon Valdez trust fund  
**Date:** Monday, May 04, 1998 5:18PM

Hello,

I think you should take that 100 million dollars and put it in a mutual fund of some sort that continues to generate funding instead of spending the remaining balance. Have a set amount per year to spend after one year in the fund....let's say 8% and keep the rest growing so there will always be funding for future projects. This is a good opportunity to have a continuing source of revenue coming in that doesn't require government support. A sort of self sustaining wildlife trust fund.

That my two cents!

Jack Meyer

2977 ✓

**Keri Hile**

---

**From:** Bernie Rupe  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Subject:** Restoration Reserve  
**Date:** Thursday, May 07, 1998 9:53AM

I strongly support using the restoration reserve to purchase/protect habitats. I would encourage you to consider large purchases of habitat if the opportunity should arise. I also urge you to consider protesting the Copper Delta and Bering River uplands.

Thanks in advance for consideration of my request.

Bernie Rupe  
318 N. Elmwood Ln  
Palatine, IL 60067

2979V

**Keri Hile**

---

**From:** "T.J. Maxwell"  
**To:** Keri Hile  
**Cc:** 'stephen.mills@fsierra.sierraclub.org'  
**Subject:** Valdez Oil Spill  
**Date:** Sunday, May 10, 1998 9:59AM

**To:** <kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us>  
**CC:** <stephen.mills@fsierra.sierraclub.org>

3268 Luther Avenue  
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360-2715  
May 9, 1998

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
Restoration Office  
645 "G" Street #401  
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

**Re:** Restoration reserve fund

Dear Council Members:

In my opinion, the preferred use of the "restoration reserve" is in purchasing open space. The open space may be in the form of wildlife preserves or in limited use parks. Of course, we need to do some research in order to know that our preservation efforts achieve the ends we have set as goals. But the damage done by extractive industry, by clearing of land for homes, by pollution introduced from industry and automobiles is that which will defeat our efforts to restore the wildlife to continued abundance and diversity.

I urge you to buy land and create open space deeded in perpetuity for the protection of the wildlife on the shores of the Prince William Sound.

Sincerely,

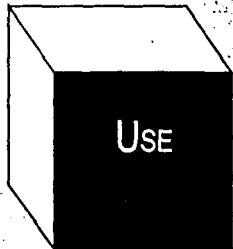
T. J. Maxwell



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

# RESTORATION RESERVE

Building Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century



USE

Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

## COMMENTS:

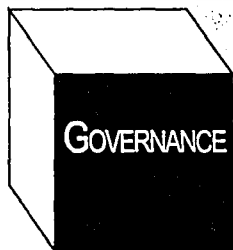
Listed in order of priority :

1. Large parcel habitat protection
2. Small " " "
3. Research & monitoring

RECEIVED

MAY 06 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

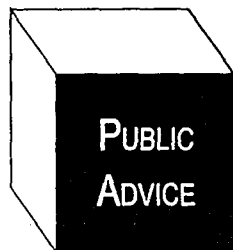


GOVERNANCE

Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

## COMMENTS:

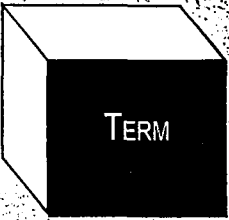
The present Trustee Council is fine

PUBLIC  
ADVICE

Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

## COMMENTS:

A lower-cost variant of the present public advisory group would be adequate. Perhaps 10-12 members, meeting twice a year.



Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

### COMMENTS:

A perpetual endowment could be channeled through  
an existing organization such as The Nature  
Conservancy.

If this is not legally possible, then the  
Restoration Reserve should be expended over  
a fixed period, preferably 15 yrs.

### INSTRUCTIONS

- 1) Clip this page;
- 2) fold along the center line;
- 3) tape it shut;
- 4) attach a stamp;
- 5) drop in the mail.

You can send your comments  
via fax: 907-276-7178; or via  
e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us);  
or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

### OPTIONAL

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Thomas D. Hamilton  
3918 Wesleyan Dr.  
Anchorage, AK 99508

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

Would you like to receive the Trustee Council newsletter? ☒

YES

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



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



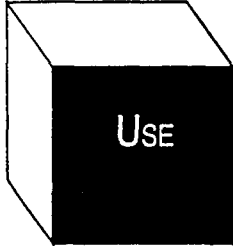
5/4/98

6781 .2997 ✓



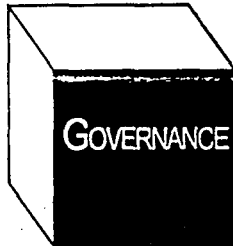
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

DEADLINE

**RESTORATION RESERVE** IS 30 APRILBuilding Blocks for Restoration in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century \*

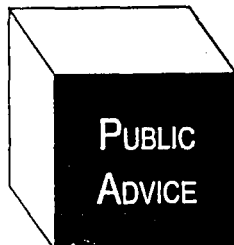
Key Questions: Which use or combination of uses should be considered? Research & Monitoring? Large Parcel Habitat Protection? Small Parcel Habitat Protection? Community-Based Restoration Projects? Public Education, Outreach and Stewardship? Additional Proposals?

COMMENTS: Research & Monitoring is key and a much greater benefit per \$ spent than say buying lots more land. Community projects and education are important too but I see them tied into the research & monitoring too. Greater awareness & understanding of the ecosystems will benefit us all.



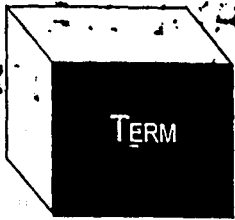
Key Questions: Should the current Trustee Council be continued? Should a new decision-making body be created? If so, what should it look like? Why do you think this change should occur?

COMMENTS: No info to base comments on



Key Questions: Should the current 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG) continue to exist? Should the PAG be modified? Should public outreach be continued without a PAG?

COMMENTS: no info to base comments on



Key Questions: How should  
Reserve funds be managed  
and invested? Permanently? 10-  
year term? 20-year term?

COMMENTS:

*Permanently - this is a  
unique opportunity for stable funding  
of long-term studies and monitoring!  
Please don't blow it -*

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1) Clip this page;
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- 3) tape it shut;
- 4) attach a stamp;
- 5) drop in the mail.

You can send your comments  
via fax: 907-276-7178; or via  
e-mail: [kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us](mailto:kerih@oilspill.state.ak.us);  
or call us at: 907-278-8012  
Toll free in Alaska: 800-478-7745  
Outside Alaska: 800-283-7745

OPTIONAL

Name

*Susan Hills*

Address

*PO Box 153*

City

*ESTER*

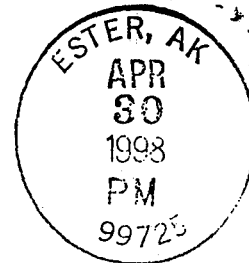
State

*AK 99725*

Would you like to receive the Trustee Council newsletter?



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



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

PHONE COMMENT LOG

Name Al Peterson Affiliation \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Address 1230 Lilac Lane  
Kenai, AK 99611

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

Date of call: 4/2/98 Comment taker: Keri Hile

Subject of comments: Restoration Reserve Fund

Comments: Do not bankroll funds to acquire land.  
Money should be used to fund restoration of  
aquatic resources. Fund all hatchery &  
shellfish proposals. R.R. fund isn't needed.

Public & fishermen lose with habitat  
purchases. Environmentalists & federal  
government are the only winners.

Homer spit parcel was a mistake -  
doesn't fit objectives of what should be done  
with the money. Homer was too far away  
from spill area.

Wants to be added to mailing list. He  
sent him an Annual Report, last  
two Update newsletters & notebook series.



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

4

Name Ann Whittemore Painter

Location Kenai

3-24-98

USE Council has done pretty good job so far. Particularly like habitat protection. Should continue to consider parcels as they come up, but need to keep up research to go w/ habitat protection.

### GOVERNANCE

PUBLIC  
ADVICE

Board  
Advisory

TERM

Permanent  
~~Permanent~~ source of funds - keep the money coming!



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

3003

Name

Ed Berg

will also  
send written  
comments

3-24-98

Location

Kenai

3-24-98

has asked TC for \$4.5m

USE ① Seldovia <sup>SNA</sup> Native Association & Center for AK <sup>CACS</sup>

Coastal Studies - proposal re Kachemak Bay.

has tourist center in Petersen Bay

SNA would put up 500 acres of land (value <sup>they</sup> \$30.0/ac) for research facility & eco-tourist dom; CACS would operate SNA wants their youth <sup>high school</sup> to participate in the ed. science program at the facility. Good training for Native kids to become biologists. APU interested in teaching marine biology there.

GOVERNANCE

② Generally support habitat purchase - #1 provides habitat opportunity, too.

PUBLIC

ADVICE

TERM



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

Name Jerry Brookman

Location Kenai

3-24-98

will also send written comments

2004 ③

- USE #140 mil sounds like a lot of money - commends TC for trying to make it last and to get public involvement)
- ≥ 75% for habitat acquisition (outright purchases + conservation easements)
- land on Kenai R. and other bodies of ~~water~~ water should have high priority
  - "I'm all for research, it is necessary;" but still think that land should be a very high priority.

### GOVERNANCE

PUBLIC

ADVICE

PUBLIC

ADVICE

TERM



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

3005

✓ (2)

Name Susan Sauge, CI RCAC

Location Kenei

3-24-98

In Cook Inlet,  
USE - Lack of knowledge of studies that have been or are being carried out. Lack of basic data in CI, which is now where PWS were several years ago. CI RCAC supports a long-term research & monitoring program in the whole spill area - moving out of PWSO collect real baseline data or real long-term. Will give universities and others chance to have funds from other sources.  
→ in Gulf of Alaska and Cook Inlet.

GOVERNANCE

PUBLIC

ADVICE

TERM



# RESTORATION RESERVE

3006 ✓

## Individual Testimony Summary

Name Helen Fisher

Location Kauai

3-24-98

### USE

Education - encourage people from other places to come take classes/get credit + get involved in monitoring (include locals).

Generate interest in protecting/preserving the land & resources.

### GOVERNANCE

### PUBLIC ADVICE

### TERM





# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

3007 ✓

8-9 interested researchers have contacted Castellini re F199 use of Sealife for Expsn

Name Kim Sundberg, AK Sealife Center

Location Seward

3-23-98

USE No baseline data at time of spill despite multi-million dollars <sup>studies</sup> done under Outer Continental Shelf <sup>leasing program</sup> o.g. leasing <sup>each</sup> Kachemak Bay, other fed. assessment programs. <sup>studies</sup> lasted 3-5 yrs. Systems have long-term cycles - need to do studies over multiple yrs! Left many <sup>Questions</sup> unanswered (e.g., crab + shrimp)

→ want long-term effort per species.

→ Habitat protection was appropriate use of Restoration Fund - think important ones (that have willing sellers) have been purchased (10-15% of revenue) <sup>only</sup> for small parcels in strategic areas (no more large parcels)

### GOVERNANCE

Existing T.C. - like fact that have to reach consensus. Don't think changing make-up of board will deliver better product <sup>it has been</sup> deliberative, responsive to public comment.

if good justification for benefit fish + wildlife populations (not for scenery, public access).  
→ Sealife Center provides long-term continuity re research, public educ., mgt. interests

### PUBLIC ADVICE

Drop participants that aren't active to get costs down.  
Think some form of PAG important. Keeps core group of educated, interested people involved in process.

### TERM

Permanent endowment (to allow look at long-term trends) + long-term commitment to research  
Support changing fed. law to allow better investment.



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

Name Chuck Adams

Location Seward

3/23/98

USE Long-term research should be focus, though doesn't need to be exclusively this. Don't want people down road saying, "why don't we know this?"  
Would like some funds to go to spill prevention & response.

### GOVERNANCE

Keep as is (current TC)

### PUBLIC ADVICE

Keep PAG as is

### TERM

Permanent endowment. Good Legacy.



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

3009 ✓

Name Susan Inglis, SeaLife Center

Location Seward

3/23/98

- USE → Majority <sup>should be</sup> research & monitoring — most on ecosystem scale but also some (1/3) short-term focused mgmt. (2/3)
- ⇒ no need for more habitat acquisition.
  - ⇒ Stewardship & public education — long-term benefit.
  - Possibly some small amt. for spill prevention/respon.

### GOVERNANCE

Current TC has done good job, but new people might have new point of view so wouldn't be bad to have new members.

### PUBLIC ADVICE

PAG extremely important, but need to reduce cost — perhaps fewer members.

### TERM

Permanent endowment.



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

2010 V

Name Judy McDonald

Location Seward 3/23/98

(may ~~also~~ also send in written comments)

USE Long-term projects - not sure should be species' ecological monitoring, 'cause TC funding some good things now.

Have bought enough land.

No baseline data at time of spill - need to continue to collect this. Need to look at crab shrimp, plankton.

### GOVERNANCE

Maintain current TC - not worth effort / cost to try to get council order changed to allow different makeup.

PUBLIC

ADVICE

N/C

TERM

1st choice - Permanent endowment

2nd choice - at least 20 yrs.



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

3024



7 Apr 98

Name Wally Hinderer

Location Chignik Bay

### USE

- On-going research at Black Lake (conducted by Fish. Research Inst.) - always needs funds, this sockeye run is very much basis for local economy
- Need on-going assessment of fish & wildlife in this area
- Stream through Chignik may be able to host salmon

### GOVERNANCE

run again. Enhancement

### PUBLIC

### ADVICE

### TERM



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

3026 ✓

7 Apr 98

Name Gabe McKillen (spelling)

Location Chignik Bay

### USE

Purchase parcels affected by spill —  
more important than providing jobs or  
holding meetings public  
for researchers??

### GOVERNANCE

PUBLIC

ADVICE

Public

Public

TERM



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

3027 ✓



7 April 1998

Name

Donald Bumpus @ Eagles' Nest B+B

Location

Chignik Lagoon

~~see later~~

### USE

- Interested in public works projects in 3 Chignik communities Lake Lagoon Bay
- city dock (in C. Lagoon)
  - road connection among 3 communities (each has a start)
  - boat harbor for all 3 communities (1 facility for all 3)
  - breakwater at Lagoon to reduce shoreline erosion (threatens fuel tanks)
  - Lake "road" is partly in river bed, causing bank erosion & loss of spawning habitat. Getting road out of river bottom would help salmon (sockeye, king, coho)
  - sewer/solid waste disposal (under construction in '99?)

### GOVERNANCE

PUBLIC

ADVICE

TERM



# RESTORATION RESERVE

3020 ✓

## Individual Testimony Summary

Name John Petersen

Location Homer 4-8-98

USE (Thanks for buying back Beluga slough.)

Educational stewardship / outreach - allow lessons learned  
to be ~~passed~~ passed on to future generations. (both spill clean-up & research remediation) ✓  
on Bd Directors, Center for Coastal Studies - support  
SNA's new proposal re Peterson Bay.

### GOVERNANCE

PUBLIC

ADVICE

TERM Perpetual endowment





# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

3029 ✓



Name Menitt Mitchell, Bd Director, AK Coastal Studies  
Location Homer

USE

Long-term monitoring ← like idea, but  
prefer secure land in perpetuity. Think  
annual earnings <sup>of perpetual endowment</sup> not adequate to do  
any ~~thing~~ meaningful research. better to  
use \$ to buy land.

GOVERNANCE

PUBLIC

ADVICE

TERM



# RESTORATION RESERVE

0301

## Individual Testimony Summary

Name Marilyn ~~ET~~ Sigman Program Mgr. AK Coastal Studies

Location Homer 4-8-98

It's outreach effort so far of  
USE Publicizing research results; synthesizing — this is a  
short-term outreach effort.

need Long-term piece = Public support, people contribute by their  
actions & lifestyles. Involve general public & school  
kids in research. Stewardship. Have locals informed  
of impacts of land use (etc. so can live accordingly  
"citizen science", "place-based science")

Support CACS, < ~~small~~ land base where  
land purchase proposal can develop model for  
Stewardship

GOVERNANCE

PUBLIC  
ADVICE

PUBLIC  
ADVISE

TERM



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

3031 r

may ~~be~~ send written comments

Name Barbara Slaman Exec Dir, Kachemak Heritage

Location 4-8-98 Land Trust

USE ① Small parcel acquisition  
Kachemak Bay Land Trust could hold  
conservation easements - ongoing stewardship &  
monitoring - more bang for buck than fee simple  
Use local people to do research & education -  
cheaper over long run.

② Research & education valid, too, but not at expense  
of habitat.  
- like Finley's idea of personal histories - watching  
video hit her hard - thought she was well over it. Has

GOVERNANCE { some videotape. Worthwhile documenting -  
Suggest Pratt museum do the effort.

③ Don't support settlement & going to ~~lease~~ lease land  
for Center for Coastal Studies. Would feel different  
if buying in perpetuity - otherwise doesn't meet  
restoration goals of TC.

PUBLIC

ADVICE

TERM

① permanent  
endowment



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

Name Sally Kabisch

Location Homer

USE 75% for habitat protection, both large and small parcels

25% for marine mammal research, particularly whales

Thank you for your excellent work on habitat protection. The work of the EROS council is a ~~fine~~ memorable legacy for our families and our future.

### GOVERNANCE

~~John~~ Keep current Trustee Council Structure.

Keep Molly Mcammon — She's the Best!  
Eric Myers, too.  
you have a very good team.

### PUBLIC ADVICE

NO Public Advisory Group needed.

Maintain excellent public involvement process with public meetings, notices, newsletters, Trustee council meetings in spill communities ~~for~~ and Anchorage — keep public outreach program.

### TERM

- no less than 10 years.
- no longer than 20 years.



**Sierra Club**  
*Alaska Rainforest Campaign*  
P.O. Box 467, Homer, AK 99603

April 30, 1998

*Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council  
Restoration Office  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage AK 99510  
fax 907-276-7178

RE: Restoration Reserve

Dear Trustee Council Members,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the future management of the Restoration Reserve. The members of the Sierra Club, both in Alaska and throughout America, are deeply grateful to the Trustee Council for the permanent protection, so far, of nearly 600,000 acres of spectacular and valuable wildlife habitat throughout the oil spill area. We also want to take this opportunity to express our thanks for the recent magnificent acquisition of particularly valuable habitat on Afognak Island. Future generations will treasure the legacy of the Trustee Council, and of the administrations of President Bill Clinton, and of Governors Tony Knowles, and Walter Hickel.

We now urge you to adopt the following recommendations for the Restoration Reserve:

Use: The most lasting and beneficial use of the oil spill funds remains protection of fish and wildlife habitat. We recommend that at least 75% of the Restoration Reserve be set aside for this purpose. Not only is habitat protection the best and most permanently beneficial use of the funds, but it is also the only use which is certain to truly add funding for restoration. In the case of research and monitoring, for example, it is virtually impossible to prevent the Alaska Legislature from reducing agency budgets in direct proportion to available EVOS funds. Whether habitat acquisition funds are to be used for large parcels or small should depend on what becomes available in the years to come. On Kodiak Island, permanent protection of available lands now owned by Koniag should be a high priority, and Afognak Native Corporation and Lesnoi lands should be evaluated and considered. In addition, other owners of large parcels may become willing sellers in the future, and it would be a tragedy if funds were no longer available to acquire them for the benefit of public use and the protection of populations of fish and wildlife. Certainly, small parcels will continually become available from willing sellers

in the coming years. As you know, protection of such parcels can be of great importance to coastal communities, where they provide much appreciated opportunities for recreation, public education, and peaceful enjoyment of nature, as well as essential access to larger conservation units and habitat protection.

**Governance:** We recommend that the Trustee Council divide up the Restoration Reserve into separate accounts, according to its future uses. In this way, the current Trustee Council can best insure that the Restoration Reserve will be used appropriately and efficiently in the future to restore oil spill damage. We also recommend that the Trustee Council put these separate accounts under the control of separate governing bodies. Those who are most interested and qualified to choose the best habitat for acquisition would be different from those most interested and qualified to choose the most appropriate research and monitoring projects. If it does not follow this recommendation, the Trustee Council should probably keep its present form. It should, in any case, absolutely resist any pressures to put a full, unseparated Restoration Reserve under the control of representatives of different interest groups. The Public Advisory Group (PAG) provides a good model of what will *not* work in a decision making body, as it is not capable of reaching consensus, except on vague generalities or to rubber stamp Trustee Council actions.

**Public Advice:** The Trustee Council and its staff have done an admirable job of listening to and responding to the public. It is essential that future governance be structured to continue meaningful opportunities for public input, and to maximize the likelihood that decision makers will be responsive to public desires. At the same time, as less money will be available in the future, it is important that funding for public participation be used most efficiently and appropriately. The current Public Advisory Group (PAG) is expensive and is not very effective in providing meaningful advice. PAG members receive valuable privileges, such as field trips and in-depth briefings, but few members disperse this information to the members of the interests they are supposed to represent. In fact, many PAG members represent only their own view points, and do not even attempt to communicate with other members of their interest groups. Meanwhile, Alaskans and other Americans who wish to comment wisely communicate directly with the decision makers, i.e., the Trustee Council, not the PAG. If the PAG is continued at all, it should certainly be smaller, with representatives only of those interest groups which are actively involved in the process. If so, it should probably give up even attempting to reach consensus, but rather serve as conduits of advice from interest groups. Regardless of the PAG, the decision makers must continue to provide information to the public, and to respond to direct communications from the public, such as teleconferences, mail, e-mail and phone calls.

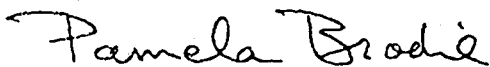
**Term:** If, as we recommend, the Restoration reserve is divided into separate accounts, with separate governance, for separate purposes, then these accounts should have separate terms, each appropriate to the uses. We recommend a flexible term for a Habitat Acquisition account. If highly valuable large parcels become available, they should be purchased, even though this depletes the capital. If large parcels are not

available, the fund should be used over a long term to acquire small parcels. The protected habitat is itself a permanent resource, and ultimately a more important one than a permanent cash fund. For research and monitoring, by contrast, long term planning is important, and a regular fixed or gradually declining annual appropriation is more appropriate than it would be for habitat protection. A Fixed Term is probably more appropriate for research and monitoring, because a Perpetual Endowment would not provide much funding each year.

Area: Although the Trustee Council has not asked for comments about the area to benefit from oil spill restoration funds, we would like to take this opportunity to urge the Council (as we have in the past) to expand the official oil spill area to include the Copper River Delta, which is an essential part of the Prince William Sound ecosystem.

Thank you very much for your consideration of our comments.

Sincerely,



Pamela Brodie



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

3673 ✓

Name Pam Brodie

Location Homer 4-8-98

may  
~~not~~ submit  
written comments,  
too

USE Like <sup>purchase of</sup> Tulin, Overlook, spit properties, SNA inholding,  
in Kachemak Bay State Park.

PRIORITY: Continue to buy land as it becomes available.  
More lasting & real impact than Research + Monitoring.  
Concern w/ Research + Monitoring is that legislature will  
simply let ~~these~~ <sup>TC</sup> funds substitute for \$ they're currently  
providing, so no net gain in research monies/effort.

### GOVERNANCE

Don't want lots of public interest groups — like on PAG,  
can't come to consensus on any ~~of~~ <sup>but</sup> the most basic things.  
⇒ Divide up \$ into different pots (based on spending) +  
set up separate board for each pot.

### PUBLIC

### ADVICE

Don't think PAG <sup>has been</sup> worth the \$ + don't support  
continuing it. Let public comment  
directly to TC — don't ~~have~~ need this  
intermediate group

### TERM

Different for each pot of \$.  
e.g., Habitat — spend as land becomes available  
R + M — stable amt. of \$ to be spent each yr.  
But think 100 yrs. too long — too far from oil spill!





# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

Name Mike O'Meara

Location Homer 4-8-98

3034 R  
- want more focus outside of park  
- better identify human vs. natural  
perturbations of environment - need  
baseline data to develop rational  
mgt. strategies

USE Priority: research &  
long-term monitoring (per species) -  
ecosystem based. Use info.  
to influence resource & policy decisions.  
And - public info & education  
Bring kids into loop. #  
need public support if going to carry on  
Lower priorities -  
gen. restoration projects & habitat protection  
system conservation  
Nature Conservancy easement not title  
Kachemak Heritage acquisition  
Land Trust

GOVERNANCE might be better options than TC, but don't  
know what - "reexamine in near future"

PUBLIC  
ADVICE

TERM permanent endowment - inflation proofed



# RESTORATION RESERVE

3039 ✓

## Individual Testimony Summary

Name CRAIG MATKIN

Location Homer

### USE

Should be used much as it is being used today.. Habitat acquisition should be the primary use of funds as it has been in the past. Research should also be considered and funded on a comparable percentage of the fund to tod levels.

You have been doing a great job! Never would have expected such success in habitat acquisition!!

### GOVERNANCE

As it has been in the past, have the Trustee Council be the governance — keep Molly McCamme running the show — she has done well with land purchases

### PUBLIC ADVICE

Keep in touch with the public by meetings, but the PAG is probably unnecessary at this time  
Keep Frank Murkoski and the U.S. Congress out of this process.

### TERM

- There should be a permanent research endowment
- There should be research oversight by non-aligned researchers.



# RESTORATION RESERVE

3040 ✓

## Individual Testimony Summary

Name

Elli Matkin



age 10

Location

Homer

USE

Buy land with money and save trees in important places for me and my family to play and enjoy the wild life!!  
😊

GOVERNANCE

Keep Moly Macamom as the head of the office.

PUBLIC

ADVICE

TERM



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

Name Mr. <sup>Jere</sup> ~~James~~ Murray

Location Seldovia 4-9-98

USE - \$140m doesn't go far in perpetuity -

so large parcel acquisitions not really an option,

although like land - if don't have habitat, won't have resource

TOP  
PRIORITY

~~favor~~  
~~acquisition~~

long-term acquisition of knowledge;

baseline monitoring should continue

- education also important - make sure people/public understand what is learned.

Small parcel  
might become  
available the  
we should  
purchase.

### GOVERNANCE

PUBLIC  
ADVICE

if long-term <sup>monitoring</sup> (à la Synes), may not be much need  
for <sup>ADVICE</sup> public input. But would need to attempt to  
synthesize the findings.

TERM

as long as possible



# RESTORATION RESERVE

30421

## Individual Testimony Summary

Name Walter McGinnis

Location Seldovia 4-9-98

USE Oppose large parcel acquisitions.

Like Kenai R. (1180), Port Dick (139AD) — i.e., general restoration

→ Agree w/ some of Munkowski's points!

ATY — \$70m too much! Molly called them "diamond-studded gold-plated trees" — ~~they're~~ beetle food!

Eyakut <sup>acquisition</sup> — ties up too much property next to community of Cordova.  
Need more development!

→ Should wait awhile & see — price may go down over time especially if spruce bark beetles come....

### GOVERNANCE

PUBLIC

ADVICE

TERM

permanent  
endowment

OTHER — ~~we~~ Need 2 community facilitators in Seldovia — (Native, / us  
"Don't tell us to work w/ Seldovia Native Assoc."  
Jenny — suggest ~~she~~ <sup>William</sup> do public mtg. to share what she knows.

PHONE COMMENT LOG

Name Affiliation Phone Address

Don Kompkoff Box 3391  
Vedley 99686

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

Date of call: 4/14/98 Comment taker: Molly McCarinn

Subject of comments: Restoration Reserve

Comments:

Subsistence projects  
Help elders and youth. - teach kids Alutiig traditions -  
spirit camps.  
Want fund to be like permanent fund -  
permanent.



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

30.56 ✓

#1

Name Tom Lacosh

Location Anchorage 4-9-98

USE - believes habitat protection is important, but this has become "pinatta for needs + tree huggers"

\* wants \$ allocated for spill protection + response

- need specific guidelines for what type of purchases are made
  - easements only
  - prescription apply to individual injured species

\* restoration of subsistence uses is a superior public purpose - restore their high use areas 1st

- needs to be more oil removed, wherever it is found (total removal of subsurface oil)

GOVERNANCE

(use hydrostatic pressure  
bioremediation  
pursing)

use fish meal as agent

- ~~can~~ combine lots of projects under umbrella of "Geographic Response Projects" led by ADEC etc. (get DEC \$ + industry)
- endorses goal of ~~more marine~~ restoration and protect of marine habitats (e.g., ~~more~~ herring nursery areas)

- create preserves + sanctuaries

- may need to buy out set-net sites ~~etc~~ + compensate fishermen

- need minimal monitoring to track injury, but no pinatta for needs

- concerned about effects of fishing + hatcheries

- wild stocks overfished + outcompeted by hatchery fish

- needs to be prioritization of restoration activities

TERM - cannot spend all \$ until restoration is complete

noted that Gov Hinkel proposed a sanctuary

PUBLIC

ADVICE

likes comparison  
RWS RCTC



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary



#2

Name Tom Lakosh

Location \_\_\_\_\_

USE

### GOVERNANCE

- More participation by affected communities as others have sugges
- natives who use intertidal zone

PUBLIC

ADVICE

TERM





# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

3057 ✓



Name Tom Choate

Location Arrival 4-9-90

- 
- USE - appreciates attempt to preserve whole ecosystem
- perhaps half of money left should go into air envelope for research (fund for indefinite time)
  - save some \$ for habitat purchases - e.g., marine habitats may need more attention.

---

### GOVERNANCE

---

PUBLIC

ADVICE

---

TERM



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

Name Donald Keith Taylor

Location Anchorage 4-9-95

- 
- USE - Fishermen have not been compensated, and purpose of <sup>restoration</sup> fund was to clean up habitat for fish (also no crab + shrimp)
- spend \$ to benefit commercial + sport fisherman
  - benefit the people living in the affected area
- fishermen have no retirement plans + health insurance (hospitalization fund, e.g.)

---

### GOVERNANCE

---

### PUBLIC

### ADVICE

---

### TERM



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

50.57 ✓  
●

Name Mike Coumbe

Location Anchorage 4-9-98

---

USE - spent remaining \$ on protecting more land in spill region  
- done <sup>50%</sup> in cooperation w/indigenous people  
- at least 75% on land protection

---

### GOVERNANCE

→ pleased w/way that T.C. has conducted its business over the year

---

### PUBLIC

### ADVICE

---

### TERM



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

3060 ✓

Name Les Shepard

Location Anchorage 4-9-78

USE — struck by how little \$ is left \$140 mil out of \$900 mil

---

### GOVERNANCE

---

### PUBLIC

### ADVICE

---

TERM — establish an endowment, which will produce \$ in perpetuity  
— save these \$ for future generations

3061 ✓

wiseman  
e

May 15, 1998 8:24AM

late.

out oil spills to know that they irrevocably  
the remaining funds to protect what habitat  
ped. Undeveloped habitat grows tremendously  
y. It is the greatest return on anyone's  
long term thinkers will see to it that our  
ts.



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

Name Soren Waerth

Location Anchorage 4-9-98

- USE
- needs to be negotiations w/tribal governments
  - TC shouldn't waste \$ on <sup>more</sup> research (spurious premises)
  - use remaining \$ to negotiate w/traditional tribes
    - purchase easements - no fee simple title

### GOVERNANCE

- TC should be dissolved
- replaced w/representatives of tribes

### PUBLIC ADVICE

- PAG <sup>Public</sup> recommendations have been ignored
- needs to be strengthened

### TERM

- some of the money needs to go into a long-term fund, but not invested into Exxon, GE, etc.



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

Name John Schoen

Location Anchorage 4-9-90

### USE

- design fund under 2 parallel tracks
  - acquisition of key fish & wildlife habitat
  - ecological research & monitoring
- ~~understanding~~  
these two tracks are complementary  
~~opportunity to practice~~

### GOVERNANCE

- lean & mean
- but need to maintain scientific peer review

### PUBLIC ADVICE

- appreciates - public involvement - needs to be maintained

### TERM

- endowment
- max return on investment



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

Name James Burns

Location Anchorage 4-9-98

- 
- USE - habitat protection is important -
- is concerned that there aren't mines & industrial activities in protected areas
  - desirable to monitor industrial activities within protected areas
  - is there way to protect & reward "whistle blower"

---

GOVERNANCE

---

PUBLIC

ADVICE

---

TERM





# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

Name

Gary Patten

Location

Anchorage 4-9-98

USE

- unhappy w/ land program to date - "bangle \$ in front of poor indigenous people"
- "coastal management plan" submitted previously by \_\_\_\_\_
- call for oversight hearing
- no problem w/ taking land out of corporate control, but land should have been given to the tribes
- hasn't seen any restoration to date - no attention to injured str
- will submit plan to take over all the \$140 million
- no more habitat acquisition

GOVERNANCE

PUBLIC

Public

ADVICE

Advice

TERM



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

Name Ginny Wood

Location Fbx. 4-13-98

- USE
- research is important - understanding ecosystem is vital, however there<sup>also</sup> is need for information + education
  - scientific work needs to be translated to the public (scientists can't just talk to themselves), so that people aren't just operating from ignorance
  - concerned about too much <sup>human</sup> access to PWS, so education of users is important

<sup>later comment</sup> - this research will provide basis for evaluation of global change and other environmental change

### GOVERNANCE

PUBLIC  
ADVICE

- need to <sup>PUBLIC POLICY</sup> keep up public participation: videos, workshops, etc.

TERM

- inflation proofing
- maintain for the future



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

Name Larry Duffy

Location FLY

### USE

- all uses to date should be maintained, at current proportions
- modify as time goes on (adaptive management)

### GOVERNANCE

- Trustees should be ones who actually do the work; no figure head trustees.

### PUBLIC

### ADVICE

- maintain PAB; perhaps some streamlining.
  - need strong peer review
  - Trustees should not decide who is on PAB
- ↓  
lean, volunteer  
more general represents

### TERM

- permanent endowment, over long period of time.



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

Name Laura Henry

Location FLX 4-13-98

USE - habitat protection is best way to restore wildlife  
- would like to spend most \$ on habitat  
- acknowledges value of research too, but wants  
most money for habitat

GOVERNANCE

PUBLIC

PUBLIC

ADVICE

TERM



# RESTORATION RESERVE

Name Tom George

Location FUN-7-13-9E

USE Do research in advance and allow quick use + access to data/information. (Spoke about satellite data)

- Figure out what data is needed and where it comes from may help in another spill.

## GOVERNANCE

~~Signature~~

PUBLIC

## ADVICE

Public

TERM



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

Name Celia Hunter

Location FIBKS 4-13-98

USE If it ain't broke don't fix it!

Some habitat areas still need protection and there should still be considered for protection.

Continue program as long as possible - don't stop. Continue to study long-term effects of the oil spill. Continue research for a long time. Human effects of the oil spill are interesting and should be look at and effects on communities

GOVERNANCE Don't let Senator Markowski get his hands on this program!

PUBLIC ~~the public report is not necessary - proportionally important.~~  
ADVICE

TERM



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

Name Michael Pollen

Location FBKS 4-13-98

USE habitat program should stop although it will leave a legacy.

Emphasize research and monitoring to catch decadal change in the environment. Build a world class research program. Permanent endowment w/ best investment advisory w/ at least 15-20% return. Min. 75% of funding for science program.

### GOVERNANCE

25% to include governance + funding public input  
Governance to include more than public, but also non-government people.  
include good peer review process

### PUBLIC ADVICE

spread responsibility to keep it sustainable

### TERM



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

Name John French

Location FBKS 4-13-98

USE already an excess amt. of funds have be expended. We need more knowledge to understand the broader picture. Strongly support long term research purposes and the fund be managed for a long period. Allows research effort which needs to be done. ~~but~~ Exclusive use for research + monitoring

### GOVERNANCE

PUBLIC

ADVICE

TERM managed for long-term use to support science





# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

3078 ✓



Name Rick Wade

Location Valdez 4-23-98

- USE
- mixed feelings about habitat program
  - land owners need to make commitments of their own to conservation
  - interest in education
  - cultural/historical center in Valdez
  - spill response center - earlier idea went nowhere (not to EVOS, Valdez didn't have act together)
  - matching program

### GOVERNANCE

- probably OK as it is - if you get a whole new structure and people, you have to start all over again

### PUBLIC

### ADVICE

keep, but streamline

### TERM



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary



5047A

Name Pat Lynn

Location Valdez 4-23-98

- 
- USE - Merchants get bombarded by questions by EVOS
- need to have way to educate visitors
  - no commitment to Valdez experiencing big impact
  - mixed emotions about more property acquisitions

---

### GOVERNANCE

PUBLIC

ADVICE

---

TERM



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

5000 ✓  
○

Name Kara Merrell

Location Valley 4-23-98

### USE

- tell people about the spill
- education for tourists + children
- 
- partner w/ PWS Community College
- no one knows about the EVDS station here

### GOVERNANCE

### PUBLIC

### ADVICE

### TERM



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

USC 1 ✓

Name Herbert Hirsch

Location Valley #23-98

### USE

- Education
- people need to be able to go to a center where they can learn about the spill and PWS

### GOVERNANCE

### PUBLIC

### ADVICE

### TERM



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary

3082 ✓



Name John Anderson

Location Valley 4-23-58

### USE

- Communications - public radio
- station here on the rocks
- economic desperation (people leaving town in droves)

### GOVERNANCE

PUBLIC

PUBLIC

ADVICE

ADVICE

### TERM

- perpetual but doesn't want to ~~send~~ send more money to go to Seward

Transcribed on April 29, 1998 from EVOS public comment line. Comment was left on April 10, 1998 the day after the Anchorage public meeting on the Restoration Reserve.

F. Edson  
10300 Evergreen  
Anc/AK

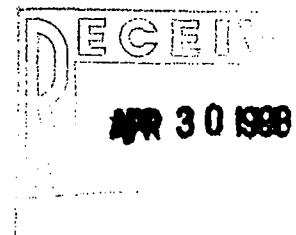
Mr. Edson was unable to attend the April 9, 1998 public meeting in Anchorage, but wanted to submit his comments.

COMMENT:

The last 10 years of work have demonstrated the need to delve into the work that has been undertaken and the yet new work evolving. Most research scientists know that as you probe a subject often it creates more questions than answers. I believe, in part, that is what this research has done. Yet we're able to focus some areas of concentration and of need toward the natural sciences

Stan Senner cannot handle this all by himself. The organization needs to hire a couple of assistants for Stan with specialties in other areas, for instance estuarine versus fresh water. The environment is like a spiderweb. It is all interconnected, associated. It interrelates directly and indirectly. It does tend toward a direct correlation.

I don't believe purchasing any more land is necessary. The money should be put into a trust. The workings of that money should be put forward to bolster the research and ongoing science. It is extremely important. I'm biased because I have a graduate science degree.





# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary



4-18-98

Name Bill Combe

notetaker: Joe Hunt

Location Whittier

USE Establish <sup>shore based</sup> ground salmon fishery to reduce impact on other fisheries Whittier residents depend on. Concern that area called "first salmon Run" will be harmed from over use with flood of new tourists

### GOVERNANCE

PUBLIC

ADVICE

TERM



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Individual Testimony Summary



3094 ✓

7 Apr 98

Name Dick Sharpe

Location Chignik Bay

### USE

- Is it possible to get a "subsistence bldg." in an incorporated municipality (why penalize Chignik Bay for being incorporated)?
- Documentary on national TV - once a year to educate public (don't want another spill)
- studies can benefit local economy, but <sup>funding</sup> need to be sustained over time

### GOVERNANCE

→ coordinate local enhancements w/ ADT

### PUBLIC

### ADVICE

### TERM



## RESTORATION RESERVE

### AKHIOK COMMUNITY MEETING

April 1, 1998 at 10:15 am

Akhiok School

The meeting in Akhiok was held at the school with 24 village residents in attendance including several Village Council members together with representatives of the Restoration Office and the Chugach Regional Resources Commission (Eric Myers, Hugh Short and Pauline Allen). Most of the participants at the meeting were students. See attached sign-in sheet.

Following the orientation video and a brief review of the key questions regarding future use of the Restoration Reserve (use, governance, public advice, term), only a few public comments were provided. One person asked if funds from the settlement could be used for spirit camps. (Hugh Short provided information about past and on-going projects of this type that had been funded either through the civil or criminal settlements.)

A school teacher stated strong support for projects and programs that would get students involved in science at the local level. This person said her experience has shown that it is especially important to engage students at a young age and to get them involved as early as possible. She also cited a particular ongoing "steward camp" underway in the Pribilof islands run by Debbie Bordaofski (sp?) that is working with the school district. (Hugh Short discussed ideas with her that could possibly be worked into project ideas.)

The meeting ended at approximately 11:00 am.

#### Summary

Although there was very little discussion or public comment at the meeting, individuals were encouraged to give the issues in the newsletter more consideration and submit written comments. The few comments that were offered indicated an interest in spirit camps and an appreciation of the value of scientific research/monitoring, especially in the case of projects that involved students at an early age and that included stewardship programs. No comments were provided regarding governance, public advice or term.

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Notes prepared by Eric F. Myers.

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet**

Location: Akhik, AK 99615 Date: 4-1-98

Page 1 of 3

Name	Address	Phone/Fax/Email address	Do you wish to be added to the TC mailing list?
Bill Raslopoff	Box 5022 AKhiok AK	907-836-2241	Yes
Anna Kulutak		907-836-2218	no
Meagan Simeonoff	Box 5051 Akhiok AK	907-836-2204	no
Mary Simeonoff	Box 5016 Akhiok, AK	907-836-2225	no
Jeffrey A Simeonoff	P.O. Box 5051 Akhiok, AK	907-836-2204	no
Eluska	P.O. Box 5034 Akhiok, AK	907-836-2326	no
	P.O. Box 5024 Akhiok, AK	(907)-836-2319	no
		(907)-836-2210	no

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet**

Location: Akhiok Date: 4-1-98

Page 2 of 3

Name	Address	Phone/Fax/Email address	Do you wish to be added to the TC mailing list?
Randy Amodio	Box 5031 Akhiok AK	907-836-2212	Yes
Uplanda Inga	Box 5001 Akhiok, AK.	907-836-2334	Yes
Dusty Berestoff	Box 5038 Akhiok AK.	907-836-2200	yes
Anthony Kahutak	General Delivery	907-836-2218	Yes
David K. Elaska Sr.	P.O. Box 5034 Akhiok, Alaska 99615	907-836-2326	Yes
Robert P. Simeonoff Jr.	Box 5010 Akhiok, AK 99615	—	Yes
Douglas R. Sprink	Box 5049 AKHIOK, AK 99615	907-836-2223	Yes
Ten Mahle Schneider	Box 722 Mill Bay Rd. KIBSD Kodiak, AK 99615	907-486-9031	Yes
Pauline Allen	CERC ②		

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet

Location: Akhiok

Date: 4-1-98

Page 3 of 3

Name	Address	Phone/Fax/Email address	Do you wish to be added to the TC mailing list?
Tellon Simeonoff	P.O. Box 5008 Akhiok, AK. 99615	(907) 836-2210	Yes
Albert Simeonoff Jr.	P.O. Box 5051 Akhiok, AK 99615	(907) 836-2204	Yes
Speridon M. Simeonoff Sr.	Box 5008 Akhiok, AK. 99615	907-836-2210 Phone/Fax	Yes
Arriene Rozelle	P.O. Box 5033 Akhiok, AK 99615	(907) 836-2339	Yes
Marcella Amado	P.O. Box 5031 Akhiok, AK 99615	(907) 836-2212	<del>No</del> Yes
Stephanie Simeonoff	P.O. Box 5010 Akhiok	907 836-2316	yes
FRANK COYK	P.O. Box 2071 Kodiak	907 486 3249 <sup>Fax</sup> 907 486 4383	invitation yes

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet**

Location: Anchorage Date: April 9, 1998

Page 1 of 3

Name	Address	Phone/Fax/Email address	Do you wish to be added to the TC mailing list?
ARAT (AROT) 6	1031 W. 4th Ave	257-7813	
Bill Hansen	ADFG-333 Raspberry Anch	267-2172	
Gary Patton	P.O. Box 142135 Anch AK 99514	338-3814	
Herb Rhodes	2219 Lord Badenof Anch	248-0925	
Scott Anaya	8120 Lakonia Dr. 99516	348-0436 scotta@pobox.alaska.net	yes
James Byrnes	PO Box 770070 Eagle River	6949327	yes
John Schwen	308 G St. Anch 99501	276-7034	yes
Matt Tencer	3326 W. 29th Ave 99517	243-8003	yes
Tom Lakosh	PO Box 200648 Anch AK 99510	5637380	yes

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet**

Location: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Page 2 of 3

Name	Address	Phone/Fax/Email address	Do you wish to be added to the TC mailing list?
Frank Irick	H109 Lynn Dr #109 Anch. AK 99508	338-3164	yes -
Anne Winther	205 E Dimona #117 99515	landg@msn	yes
Mitchell Cline 9 Mitchell Cline	P.O. Box 945 Girdwood AK 99587	595-1650	yes
Randy Virgin	731 Vanguard #17 Anch AK 99507	Ikingee@aol.com 522 5446	yes
OREN WUERTH	3901 CAROLINA DR #3 Anch. AK 99517	566-2468 fishtree@alaska.net	YES
Jay Stange	1036 W. 4th Ave Anch AK 99501	276-9653 akmedia@alaska.net	yes
LEE SHEPPARD	PO Box 140369 ANC AK 99514	333-7171	yes
FRANK GUARINCE	P.O. Box 90227 ANC 99509		
BOB RICE		257-2468	Already On

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet**

Location: ANCHORAGE Date: 4/8/98

Page 3 of 3

Name	Address	Phone/Fax/Email address	Do you wish to be added to the TC mailing list?
MIKE COUMBE	510 M STREET ANCHORAGE 99501	277-2444 MIKE@SERVCOM.COM	I'M ON.
James Beveridge	4406 Forest Rd Anchorage, AK 99517	PH. 248-3462 jbeveridge@hotmail.com.	No.
* WILL RESPOND W/ WRITTEN COMMENT! Shannon L. McKinney	4406 Forest Rd. Anchorage AK 99517	PH 248-3462 shannmckinney@hotmail.com	Also - will be moving to another part of state soon
Don K Taylor	Box 290 Glennallen		
TOM CHOATE	ANCH. 3130 KENWOOD CIR. AK 99504	333 5309 choate@alaska.net	

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet**

**Location:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

Page \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_

[illegible]



## RESTORATION RESERVE

### CHENEGA COMMUNITY MEETING

March 19, 1998 at 2:00 pm

Chenega School

The meeting in Chenega Village was held at the local K-12 school with eight local residents in attendance together with representatives of the Restoration Office and the Chugach Regional Resources Commission (Eric Myers, Hugh Short and Pauline Allen). See attached sign-in sheet.

Following the orientation video and a brief review of the key questions concerning the Restoration Reserve, public comments were initially provided by the local Community Facilitator, Pete Kompkoff, who asked if funding for the Chenega Chinook release project (93272-97272) could be extended using unspent funding from the Subsistence Harvest Support project funded with criminal settlement funds. Additionally, Mr. Kompkoff stated an interest in having the Chinook project "converted" to a coho release project because he felt that coho were easier to work with.

Mr. Kompkoff also stated his support for restoration/enhancement funding for "O'Brien creek" (a small stream that runs along the road between the village and the airstrip). The concept proposed by Mr. Kompkoff would involve dredging a series of "ponds" along the stream corridor to give salmon that would otherwise get stranded at low tide the ability to successfully spawn. Mr. Kompkoff stated that this would help enhance the runs of three species of salmon (pink, sockeye, coho) and help support subsistence harvest of fish. Additionally, Mr. Kompkoff indicated that all the necessary heavy equipment to do the needed work was already located in the village and that the work could be done locally. Another project of interest to Mr. Kompkoff is construction of a building for the processing of subsistence fish and game. This would include hangers for wild game, together with tables to perform seal and sea otter necropsies and a freezer. Another project of interest to the community was continued funding for the Traditional Ecological Knowledge project activities.

The project ideas described by Mr. Kompkoff were not specifically in answer to the question of how to use the Restoration Reserve but were provided as examples of restoration projects that were of interest to the community.

Carol Ann Kompkoff asked a question about the status of oil spill response preparedness: "After all the studies you have done, do you now know how to respond to an oil spill?" For example whether or not to use dispersants and how to clean up beaches. She also asked "is the submerged oil still causing an impact?" Ms. Kompkoff stated she did not feel that "all these reports" from the Trustee Council showed respect for the Native use of fish and wildlife. She stated that she had seen recreationists snagging and wasting salmon at Jackpot Bay and wanted to know "when funds will be used to police and regulate sport fishermen" who waste fish? Ms. Kompkoff wanted to know what the Trustee Council was doing about the increased use of Prince William Sound that would come as a result of the Whittier road? (A brief description of the Human Use Model project was provided to Ms. Kompkoff.) Ms. Kompkoff wanted to

know if the Trustee Council would support more shoreline cleanup work using PES 51 which she felt had cleaned up a significant amount of oil. She supported more clean up.

Regarding the Public Advisory Group (PAG), Ms. Kompkoff stated that she didn't think the community was well represented and that she had not heard about PAG meetings from the representative for Native Landowners (Chuck Totemoff) and also indicated that more community representation was needed on the PAG, as distinguished from interest group representation.

Erica Myers, a teacher at the Chenega School, spoke in strong support of the Youth Area Watch program and the involvement of local students in restoration projects such as pristine monitoring and harbor seal biosampling. "The Youth Area Watch is a wonderful program!" stated Ms. Myers because "the students are taking ownership of the research." More school involvement in restoration research projects appeared to have the support of all those present at the meeting. Ms. Myers also expressed interest in having the Chenega School connected to the internet so that students could share their work with other students in the region.

The meeting concluded with a showing of a video produced by the teachers of a recent harbor seal biosampling workshop in Valdez providing training to students from the PWS region. The seal had been taken by a subsistence hunter and made available for a classroom based workshop on how to take measurements and prepare scientific samples. The students in the video were obviously very engaged in the workshop. The instruction included a thorough dissection of the seal.

The meeting ended at approximately 3:00 pm.

### Summary

In summary, although the meeting was intended to elicit comments about the Restoration Reserve and long-term restoration activities (FY 01 and beyond) most of the comments were directed at near-term (FY 99) restoration program activities. Comments demonstrated strong support for community-based restoration efforts that would help restore subsistence services either directly (e.g., salmon release, in-stream habitat enhancement) or indirectly through the strengthening of the community's capacity to harvest resources (e.g., construction of a building to improve the processing of subsistence resources). Another strong theme in the meeting was support for more direct community representation in the restoration program decision making process (e.g., change in PAG composition) and support direct local involvement in restoration projects (e.g., additional beach cleanup, Youth Area Watch to involve local students in restoration projects).

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Notes prepared by Eric F. Myers.

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet

Location: Chenega Bay

Date: March 19, 1998

Page      of     

Name	Address	Phone/Fax/Email address	Do you wish to be added to the TC mailing list?
Norma Selanoff	P.O. Box 8014 Chenega Bay, AK	315 907 573-5119	
CAROL ANN KOMPCKOFF	Chenega AK	907 573-5097	already on
Pete A. Kompckoff JR.	Box 8045 Chenega Bay, AK 99574	(907) 573-5446 (907) (FAX) 573-5135 (573 5120) (FAX)	already on
Robin Lunetta	Box 8030 Chenega Bay, AK 99574	(907) 573-5123 School Phone - - - - -	yes
Erika Myers	Box 8030 Chenega Bay, AK 99574	7 - - - - - School	yes
Lynette Selanoff	Box 8014 Chenega Bay AK 99574	22 - - - - -	
JOYCE L. KOMPCKOFF	Box 8056 Chenega AK 99574	907 573-5121	Yes
JOHN A. LUNETTA	AO BOX 8030 CHENEGA BAY AK 99574	907-573-5215	YES
Eric Myers	Restoration office	(907) 278-8012	

Hugh Short  
Pauline Allen

CRRC  
CRRC



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Community Summary

Location Chignik Bay

Number of locals attending 24

Date 7 April 1998

Number commenting 3

Notetaker Stan Scenner

Main points raised in regard to Restoration Reserve (note whether position was particularly strong, whether it seemed to represent a majority consensus, etc.)

### Use

- should purchase parcels affected by the spill
- Need for on-going assessments of fish + wildlife in Chignik area. Specific mention of UW sockeye research at Black Lake (these sockeye are mainstay of local economy and this project always needs dollars), but also mention of seals, etc.
- Need annual documentary on national television to educate public so that there will not be another oil spill.

### GOVERNANCE

- Can municipalities like Chignik Bay get access to funds like were available to unincorporated villages for such projects as construction of "subsistence" buildings (as in Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake, Perryville + Ivanoff Bay)?
- Stream running through Chignik Bay could be salmon enhancement opportunity (no longer a run there).

### PUBLIC ADVICE

- Same person who supported purchasing parcels affected by the spill thought that this is more important than holding public meetings.

### TERM

Mention that the results of fish + wildlife studies, over long term, produce benefits for local economies, but that projects must be sustained over a long time.

### OTHER ISSUES RAISED (NON-RESRE)

Query about why private plaintiffs aren't getting their money from EXXON.

### ANY FOLLOW-UP REQUIRED?

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet**

Location: Chignik Bay Date: 7 April 1998

Page 2 of 3

Name	Address	Phone/Fax/Email address	Do you wish to be added to the TC mailing list?
WILLIACE W. HINDERER	P.O. BOX CHIGNIK, AK 99564	907-749-2461	✓ YES
ERNIE V. HAUGAERTY	P.O. Box 17 Chignik AK 99564	907-749-2235	YES
Lila J McCauley	P.O. Box 4 Chignik AK 99564	907-749-2302	YES
Cecil KALMAKOFF	P.O. BOX 71 CHIGNIK AK 99564	907 749 2520	YES
LARS M. ANDERSEN	P.O. Box 41 Chignik, Bay 99564	907 749 2511	Yes
Lana Anderson	"	"	no
William Stepanoff	P.O. 35 Chignik Bay	907-749-2425	
Minnie Skomberg	P.O. Box 6 Chignik Bay, AK	749-2433	Yes
Jim Wm Ylto	Box 241 Chignik	749 2239	YES

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet**

Location: Chignik Bay

Date: 7 April 1998

Page 1 of 3

Name	Address	Phone/Fax/Email address	Do you wish to be added to the TC mailing list?
James Anderson	Chignik Bay, ak	749 - 2511	
Sharon Stepanoff	Chignik Bay ak	749 - 2267	
Brandon Daugherty	"	749-2235	
Angela Daugherty	"	749-2235	
Shirley Jacobsen	"	749-2466	yes
Cale Stepanoff	"	749-2267	
Rail Steubing	"	749-2262	YES.
Mustard Thompson	"	749-2522	Yes
Richard J Sharpe	"	749-2280	Yes

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet

Location: CHIGNIK BAY Date: 4/7/98

Page 3 of 3

Name	Address	Phone/Fax/Email address	Do you wish to be added to the TC mailing list?
Roy H. Stenberg	P.O. Box 5 99564 CHIGNIK BAY	907 749 2433	yes
Robert Degracia	P.O. Box CHIGNIK BAY 99564	907-749-2666	yes
Debbie Daugherty	P.O. Box 17 Chignik Bay	907-749-2235	yes.
Angela			
James Anderson	P.O. Box 41 Chignik	907-749 2511	Yes
Gabe McCauley (?)			



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Community Summary

Location Chignik Lagoon

Number of locals attending 3

Date 6 + 7 April 1998

Number commenting 1 + 1 later

Notetaker Stan Senner

Main points raised in regard to Restoration Reserve (note whether position was particularly strong, whether it seemed to represent a majority consensus, etc.)

*Participation low because most potential participants are cod fishing.*

Use

### GOVERNANCE

### PUBLIC ADVICE

PUBLIC ADVICE

PUBLIC ADVICE

### TERM

Term

### OTHER ISSUES RAISED (NON-RESRE)

- ① concerns about low numbers of king eider, harbor seals, sea lions, but no suggestions for restoration/enhancement.
- ② desire for public works projects serving the 3 Chignik area communities (see notes for Donald Bumpus)

ANY FOLLOW-UP REQUIRED?



**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet**

Location: Chignik Lagoon Date: 6 April 1998

Page 1 of       [illegible]

## RESTORATION RESERVE

### CORDOVA COMMUNITY MEETING

April 7, 1998 at 7:00 pm

Mt. Eccles School

The meeting in Cordova was held at the Mt. Eccles School with 26 community residents in attendance along with representatives of the Restoration Office (Molly McCammon, Eric Myers). See attached sign-in sheet. Following the orientation video and a brief review of the key questions concerning the Restoration Reserve (use, governance, public advise, term), a number of questions were posed by those in attendance including whether "the lawyers" had indicated what's legally possible to do with the funds; what the annual cost of governance was under the current structure; will projects be limited to the spill area; and how much money remains.

Nancy Bird wanted to know what steps would need to be taken if the Trustee Council were to try and create a new governance structure. (Molly McCammon explained that, depending upon how extensive the change being considered was, it could possibly take amendments to the settlement agreements and also possibly Congressional and/or State legislative action.)

R.J. Kopchak spoke in some detail about the board structure of the Oil Spill Recovery Institute, which has a broad diversity of representation including the oil industry, commercial fishermen, local government, community residents, etc. Mr. Kopchak urged the Trustee Council to look to the OSRI structure as a model. Mr. Kopchak also urged that the Trustee Council continue to support long-term research and monitoring of Pacific herring as a key species in the Prince William Sound (PWS) ecosystem as documented through the Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA) program. Mr. Kopchak also spoke in support of using Trustee Council funding for the promotion and marketing of commercial fish: fishermen "have taken big hits from multiple sources" in addition to the oil spill (e.g., low prices) and support for commercial fishing is needed.

Kristen Smith stated her support for continuing research and monitoring under the SEA program as well as public education. Future uses of the settlement funds should be more flexible, Ms. Smith stated. In addition, Ms. Smith spoke in support of Trustee Council funding for a multi-use community center as a kind of community-based restoration project. This project proposal is being developed by the City of Cordova and will have certain elements that have an oil spill linkage -- uses associated with the Prince William Sound Science Center (PWSSC) and OSRI that the Trustee Council should fund.

Ken Adams strongly supported establishment of a permanent endowment and using only interest earnings. If that were the case, approximately 50% of the funds should be used for a long-term monitoring program. Future uses of the funds should exclude large parcel land purchases -- there isn't enough money for both research and habitat purchases. In addition, Mr. Adams spoke in support of funding for the Cordova multi-use facility project. Mr. Adams stated his view that the Trustee Council is very appropriately a funding source for this project and cited the work of Steven Picou, a sociologist who

has written about the effects of technological disasters. In addition to the resources, the human element needs to be addressed, Mr. Adams stated, and the multi-use facility would greatly improve the quality of life in Cordova.

Cheri Shaw, on behalf of the Cordova District Fishermen United (CDFU), spoke in support of long-term monitoring to "really find out what's out there" in the ecosystem. She also provided written comments in addition to her verbal remarks. Key points made in that testimony include recognition of the importance and value of ecosystem based research such as the SEA program that has been funded by the Trustee Council. Ms. Shaw reflected on the importance of community involvement in the research effort and stated strong support for continuing research under the SEA program which grew out of interest on the part of local fishermen. "The SEA project has just begun to fill in the database with the beginnings of a whole picture. It is imperative that the final model efforts which appear to be coming together are funded, completed and evaluated with the necessary data collected on a long-term basis to make these models useful." Regarding other uses, "significant land parcels have been already purchased." In terms of program design, Ms. Shaw spoke in strong support of the current "requirement of community involvement and connection." The interaction of agency and non-agency participants should be continued. Ms. Shaw commended the work of the PAG and expressed support for continuation of some kind of formal advisory committee or body. With regard to term, Ms. Shaw suggested that a fixed term account of 20 years would "create a very sizable and powerful annual budget [and allow continuation of] a strong research program." (see attached)

Nancy Bird stated her view that the amount of money directed to be reimbursed to the agencies and Exxon under the terms of the settlement, approximately 23% of the total settlement, was too large. Respecting use of the reserve funds, Ms. Bird commented that she didn't envision the habitat program extending indefinitely and that about 80% of the funds should be used for research/monitoring and 20% for other efforts. Regarding governance, Ms. Bird said that whatever the structure is, it should be flexible to accommodate changing circumstances; she also stated that some kind of periodic review would be appropriate. The composition of the governing structure should be diverse and similar in character to the diversity that is represented on the OSRI board with a majority of the members from outside of agencies. Ms. Bird endorsed efforts to increase the earnings of settlement funds.

David Janka spoke in support of a long-term endowment with management that is "simple and cheap." Mr. Janka said he likes the present arrangement where all votes of the Trustee Council to spend money must be unanimous. He also suggested that a diverse governing board structure with diverse representation might supersede the need for the PAG as it is presently structured. In regard to what reserve funds should be used for, Mr. Janka stated support for a continuing small parcel program with a large long-term monitoring effort that could be used with funding from various other sources (PWS RCAC, OSRI, etc.) to "leverage" dollars to the maximum extent.

Monica Reidel of the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission spoke in support of R.J. Kopchak's ideas on use of settlement funds for commercial fishing marketing assistance and also supported the arguments made by Ken Adams respecting use of settlement funds for the Cordova community center facility. Ms. Reidel said that spill-impacted

community residents should have power in the decision-making process and she stated her support for more community-based research using traditional ecological knowledge (TEK). Ms. Reidel stated strong support for the Youth Area Watch project and that disruption of the subsistence lifestyle by the oil spill was an impact that should be addressed through such projects as conferences and spirit camps. Ms. Reidel also stated that archaeological resource restoration is also needed.

John Williams spoke in support of making sure that funds were spent only in the spill area. The habitat protection program is good, but the lands that are being purchased need real protection with no weasel words that allow for roads or development. Marine sanctuaries are needed as well. Governance should be as broad as the OSRI board. The PAG should remain and there should be public outreach. Use of the funds should be flexible in the future so that priorities can be adjusted as needed. This would include the possibility of buying land.

Altana Olsen stated that spirit camps are important to kids and an important part of the healing process.

Ken Adams recalled that in 1992 there were questions about whether an endowment could be established and whether that was permissible. He asked what had become of those concerns. (Molly McCammon related some of the history surrounding consideration of the endowment alternative.)

R. J. Kopchak spoke about the importance of developing circulation models for the northern Gulf of Alaska. Oceanographic models would provide a foundation of information for understanding of the ecosystem and the Restoration Reserve should be used for this purpose.

Cheri Shaw added her support for use of the Restoration Reserve to develop circulation models.

Nancy Bird expressed appreciation to the Trustee Council for its support of the projects being funded through the Prince William Sound Science Center: "The Trustee Council was a real cornerstone for us," stated Ms. Bird.

Monica Reidel added her support to the statement made previously by another speaker about using the Trustee Council funding to leverage other sources of funds.

David Janka emphasized the importance of developing and maintaining baseline data that was lacking at the time of the spill. He indicated that the Trustee Council should look at ways of working with the agencies and various sources of funds to make this possible.

Bud Perrine, General Manager of the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation (PWSAC), who could not attend the meeting in person, submitted written comments on behalf of the corporation. These comments reflected on the SEA program work on pink salmon and herring in Prince William Sound that PWSAC had a role in initiating and the value of continuing this effort in the future: "Ongoing projects such as the baseline research on herring genetics, overwintering, and disease are fundamental to

understanding and therefore effectively managing the resources of Prince William Sound." In view of the increasing pressures on PWS resources as a result of the growing popularity of the area and the opening of the Whittier road, it will become increasingly important to have the mechanisms in place to manage the area effectively. Mr. Perrine proposed that the remaining settlement funds be put into some type of permanent or endowment fund to be used for the continued monitoring of the health of PWS and the adjoining areas of the Gulf of Alaska. Mr. Perrine suggested that this permanent fund could be cooperatively managed by "state and federal agencies along with members of local communities and science based organizations." (see attached)

Donald Shaw also submitted written comments asking for consideration of helping fishermen who were greatly impacted by the oil spill: "I understand that you have guidelines on how the money is to be spent. In these guidelines is there some way to directly restore the individuals of a community..." Mr. Shaw asked in his letter. "Seward got their fish prison, a lot of forest will stay beautiful, the ecosystem has some fine people looking out for her. The animals and fish are starting to increase and starting to look healthy. Now, how about us?" Mr. Shaw proposed the creation of "a fund that will be paid back into" for those who have been devastated by the oil spill. (see attached)

The meeting adjourned about 8:30 pm.

### Summary

The Cordova meeting was well attended and many of the people who spoke at the meeting expressed support for a continuing long-term commitment to research and monitoring. The SEA project was cited by several individuals as a good example of how multi-year, interdisciplinary research efforts can produce results that are important to both understanding the biology of certain species such as pink salmon and herring as well as to the sound management of resources. Others noted the importance of basic data collection and oceanographic information as a needed foundation for ecosystem-based research. A couple of people spoke in favor of using settlement funds to assist in commercial fishery marketing efforts as a means to help restore the commercial fishing industry. Some people also mentioned support for use of funds to build a multi-use facility in Cordova as a means of helping to mitigate spill impacts and enhance the quality of life in the community. Support was also voiced by some for community-based restoration efforts that includes use of traditional knowledge. With regard to governance, several people cited the composition of the OSRI board as a model because of the great diversity of representation on the board. Community representation in the decision making process was highlighted by many as important. There appeared to be a prevailing sentiment that funds should be managed in perpetuity although one person offered the view that a shorter time frame with more money available in a single year also had advantages,

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet

Location: CORDOVA

Date: 4/7/98

Page 1 of     

Name	Address	Phone/Fax/Email address	Do you wish to be added to the TC mailing list?
ERIC MYERS	Trustee Council Restoration Office		Yes
Molly McLammon	Trustee Council Restoration Office		Yes
DAKOTI LAPORTE	1031 W. 4th		
Kurtin Smith	P.O. Box 1252 Cordova	copper@ptialaska.net	yes
Travis L. Yarbrough	P.O. Box 804 Cordova		Yes
CHRISTINE HENDON	Box 923 Cordova	eyakwoman@yahoo.com	yes
SARAH ECOLAND	Box 341 CORDOVA		YES
HOLLIE FEE	Box 2552 CORDOVA	424 3633	YES
Tom CHURCH	Box 406, CORDOVA	424 3389	yes

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet

Location: Cordova

Date: 4/17/98

Page 2 of     

Name	Address	Phone/Fax/Email address	Do you wish to be added to the TC mailing list?
Tom Joyce	Box 555, Cordova	424-7575	No
Bob Hume	Box 1000 Cordova	424-3604 FAX 7780	
DAVID JANKA	POB 1231 CORDOVA	424-3428	
SHARIVAUHAN	P.O. Box 644, Cordova, AK 99574	424-5800 424-5820 (fax) vaughan@grizzly.pwssc.gen.ak.us	
Jennifer Allen	P.O. Box 31, Cordova	jralen@grizzly.pwssc.gen.ak.us	
Vince Padrick	PO Box 2392, Cordova	padrick@grizzly.pwssc.gen.ak.us	Yes
Brian Lettich	Box 340 Cordova	pyakcorp@pt.alaska.net	yes
Bud Perrine	Box 1110	Phone 424 7511 FAX 424 7514	
Ray Srb	Box 1069	424-3483 Rd Srb @ PTI ALASKA.NET	YES

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet**

Location: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Page \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_

Name	Address	Phone/Fax/Email address	Do you wish to be added to the TC mailing list?
Tom Kline	Box 1949, Cordova 99574	907-424-7622 (H) tkline@alaska.gov	Y
Nancy Barol	P.O. 1185, Cordova 99574	907-424-7466 (H) Karlbarol@ptialaska.net	Yes
Ken Adams	Box 1855, CDV.	907-424-5456 kadams@gugly.pwssc	✓
Cheri Shaw	Box 939, Cordova 99574	907-424-3447 907-424-3430 cdfu@ptialaska.net	✓
Stephen Bodnar	Box 2262, Cordova 99574	907-424-5427 sbodnar@alaska.gov	X
McMICA BIEDER	P.O. Box 2229 " "	907-424-5882 aksealmr@ptialaska	X
John Williams	P.O. Box 585 " "	907-424-559X	X
RS Kopchak	Box 1126 CDV. AK	907-424-7178	✓
Ultana Olsen	Box 893 CDV, AK	907-424-7738	✓



**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet**

Location: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Page \_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_

[illegible]



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Community Summary

Location Fairbanks

Number of locals attending 18

Date 13 April 1998

Number commenting 15

Notetaker S. Serner and B. Wright

Main points raised in regard to Restoration Reserve (note whether position was particularly strong, whether it seemed to represent a majority consensus, etc.)

~~Trustee Council is doing a good job with its present program.~~

(large + small parcels)

### Use

- Dedicate a large % of rest. reserve funds to habitat protection, but more people favoring habitat also supported some research + monitoring.
- Dedicate <sup>all or</sup> most funds to long-term science program (ecological)
- Recognition that information + education are needed to (scientific work needs to be translated to the public).
- Maintain current mix of uses

### GOVERNANCE

- Trustee Council as presently established is working very well.
- Governing unit should include some scientists (agency and academic/private and nongovernmental representatives)
- Try to reduce administrative costs.
- Trustees shouldn't just be figureheads; should be people who do the work.

### PUBLIC ADVICE

- Maintain PAG in some form, but also continue regular public
- Dispense w/PAG, but reduce in size or scope. Maintain public meetings, publications, videos and the like.
- Need strong peer review program and fair competition for funds.

### TERM

- Rest. Reserve should be managed as a permanent endowment, but or community projects
- Use interest from fund for research, but retain flexibility to use principal for large parcel acquisitions.
- Inflation-proof the endowment.

Some people pro maintaining flex. to use principle, inc for habitat purchase

### OTHER ISSUES RAISED (NON-RESRE)

Any follow-up required?

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet**

Location: Fairbanks

Date: 13 April 1998

Page 1 of 2

Name	Address	Phone/Fax/Email address	Do you wish to be added to the TC mailing list?
LOU BROWN / JON MMEP	2630 HOMERUN / Box / 99709	479-5629	on it - (eliminate double mailing)
Sharon Bullock	408 Wedgewood / K-36 / Fbks 99701	456-7350	Yes
Ted Cooney	P.O. Box 81392 / FBK 99708	907-474-7407	Don on it. (smiley)
Mary Ver Hoef	1179 Violet Drive / Fairbanks 99712	907 457-4567	Yes
Ron Dearborn	Alaska Sea Grant, UAF / Fairbanks 99775-5090	907 974-7779 / RND@UAF.edu	
Michael R. Pollen	Northern Testing Labs, Inc. / 3330 Industrial Ave, Fbks 99701	907-456-3116 / mrpnt1@polarnet.com	Yes
Santiago C-Sabido	1606 Weather Dr. / Fairbanks, 99709	907-479-4352	NO
Larry Duff	1335 BEEBE CT / FAIRBANKS AK 99775	907-474-7525	No
CELIA HUNTER	1819 MUSK OX TRAIL / FAIRBANKS, AK 99709	479-2754	YES

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet

Location: Fairbanks Date: 4/13/98

Page 2 of 3

Name	Address	Phone/Fax/Email address	Do you wish to be added to the TC mailing list?
Benny H. Wood	1819 Muskox Trail FBKS 99709	429-2754	
Tom George	PO Box 85750 Fair 99708	<del>455-9000</del>	
Laura Henry	PO Box 80284 Fair 99708	455-6719 lvhenry@msgr.tand.com	yes
Sadie Wright	PO Box 75108 FBKS 99775	457-5092 fsskw	
LJ Evans	POB 80073, FBKS 99708	455-4864	
Sara Callaghan	PO BOX 84770 FBx 99708	456-7276	
BEARD STONE	P.O. BOX 80284 FBKS 99708	455-6719	
Judy Brackel	Box 94, Gustavus, AK 99826	697-2287	til 5/15/98 457-4556

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet**

Location: Fairbanks Date: 13 April 1998

Page 3 of 3[illegible]



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Community Summary

Also going on:

1. Dance ~~to~~ a concert (not traveling too)
2. legislative hearing on subsistence
3. ~~Advisory~~ or Parks Advisory Board meeting

Location Homer

Date 4-8-98

Notetaker Sandra Schubert

Number of locals attending 19 +

Number commenting 12 commented

+ 4 more filed a comment for

+ 2 add letter submitted at meet

Main points raised in regard to Restoration Reserve (note whether position was particularly strong, whether it seemed to represent a majority consensus, etc.)

Use 2 primary themes:

- 1 - buy land, w/ much discussion of conservation easements instead of fee simple purchase = more bang for the buck. Reps. of Kachemak Heritage Land Trst + suggest they were the appropriate entity to hold the conservation easements + provide stewardship.
- 2 - education of public/policy makers/managers - allow lessons learned (in both clean up + research) to be passed on to future generations. This will ensure good stewardship.

In addition, 3 people supported Spies' long-term research + monitoring proposal, + 2 were some portion (25%) of the Reserve to continue current research efforts.

### GOVERNANCE

3 said continue current T.C.

2 said different board for each use category (assuming the Reserve is to be used for more than 1 purpose)

1 said whatever, but must greatly reduce admin. costs

Rest didn't comment

### PUBLIC ADVICE

OF 5 who commented, 4

~~Majority~~ said PAG no longer necessary - let the public talk directly to the Trustee Council.

### TERM

8 who commented said permanent endowment

2 said should differ by use category (assuming the Reserve is to be used for more than 1 purpose)

1 said not forever - too far removed from spill

1 said 10-20 yrs.

### OTHER ISSUES RAISED (NON-RESRE)

- more restoration activities should focus outside of PWS (1 comment)
- support for Center for Alaska Coastal Studies / Seldovia Native Assoc. land deal (6 CACS board members/volunteers testified)

### ANY FOLLOW-UP REQUIRED?

Send Spies' proposal for R Reserve: Marilyn Sigman, POB 1757, Homer 99603

Send letter for, POB 2617, Homer 99603

april 1998 meeting - Alaska (Held 4) - want a up document Rept. for distribution within 1 month

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet**

Location: Homer Date: 4-8-98

Page 1 of 2

Name	Address	Phone/Fax/Email address	Do you wish to be added to the TC mailing list?
Jon Petersen	Center For Alaskan Coastal Studies	907/235-6667	
Merritt Mitchell	CACS	235-2837	
John Whitmore	Whitmore & Assoc. 99603 Box 1910, Homer, AK	235-1299 (office)	yes
Marilyn Sigman	CACS	235-6667	
BARAT LATO	1231 W. 4th		
Barbara Seaman	Kachemak Heritage Land Trust PO Box 2400 Homer, AK	235-5263 phone/fax khlhbrdxyz.net	
Sally Kabisch	Sierra Club	Box 467, Homer	
Pamela Brodie	P.O. Box 1139, Homer	pbrodie@xyz.net <del>235</del> 235-3855, fax 235-3855	
MIKE O'MEARA	P.O. Box 301, HOMER	235-8635, 399-4022 (cnc)	

4  
Joe -  
call -  
wants  
bunch of  
cnc's on

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet**

Location: Homer Date: 4-8-98

Page 2 of 2

Name	Address	Phone/Fax/Email address	Do you wish to be added to the TC mailing list?
Jack Lentfer	P.O. Box 2617, Homer 99603	235-5945 phone 235-1486 fax	wants spres proposal
MIKE KLIEMANN	P.O. Box #15163, Fritz Creek, AK 99603	235-2552	YES
Daisy Lee Bitter	60385 E. Skyline, Homer	6841	
Eric Knudsen	P.O. Box 2094, Homer, AK 99603	235-2308	yes
PRUDEN CARLAMAN	P.O. Box 3002 HOMER AK 99603	235-7625	yes
Bob Shavelson	P.O. Box 3269 Homer AK	235 4068 keeper@xrt.net	NO already on
John Faust	P.O. Box 2994 Homer	235-6262	
Findlay Abbott	P.O. Box 2459 Homer		I am on it.

also: Craig Matkin  
elli Matkin



## RESTORATION RESERVE

### JUNEAU COMMUNITY MEETING

April 20, 1998 at 7:00 pm

Egan Convention Center

The meeting in Juneau was held at the Egan Convention Center with 2 community residents in attendance along with representatives of the Restoration Office and the Public Advisory Group (Eric Myers, Traci Cramer, Chuck Meacham). See attached sign-in sheet. Following the orientation video and a review of the key questions concerning the Restoration Reserve (use, governance, public advise, term), a number of questions were posed by those in attendance to clarify issues regarding the potential use of settlement funds. Only one comment was submitted (in writing).

**Location:**

JUNEAN

**Date:**

4/20/98

Page 1 of 1

[illegible]

## RESTORATION RESERVE

### KARLUK COMMUNITY MEETING

March 30, 1998 at 10:30 am

Karluk Community Center

The meeting in Karluk was held at the Community Center with five village residents in attendance together with representatives of the Restoration Office and the Chugach Regional Resources Commission (Eric Myers, Hugh Short and Pauline Allen). See attached sign-in sheet.

Following the video and review of the key questions of interest to the Trustee Council as reflected in the Restoration Update newsletter, the meeting participants asked questions about the restoration program and the Restoration Reserve planning process.

Concern about nearby beaches remains: "Is there still oil on Sturgeon beach?" One person asked if the beaches could be checked again to confirm whether the oil was still there. The abundance of intertidal resources since the spill was another concern: "Bidarkis (chitons) are way down since the spill. Also the flounder is gone." Another comment concerned the number of sealions that used to frequent the area: "Sealions are way down along the cape."

A discussion of community-based restoration projects followed that included an update on the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs criminal settlement grant funds included comments from community members indicating an interest in seeing a local smokery funded as well as a skiff dock, that would both help support subsistence harvest activities. One person asked whether funds could be made available for repairs to the local church. Another idea for use of the Restoration Reserve was to fund oil spill response preparedness and equipment such as having boom and other equipment on hand in local communities.

A specific request was made to see that the Karluk Tribal Office was added to the newsletter mailing list. The meeting ended at approximately 11:30 noon.

#### Summary

Much of the meeting was devoted to clarifying the Restoration Reserve planning issues although some comments were provided and project ideas were cited as examples of the types of projects that were of interest to the community that should be funded from the Restoration Reserve. Comments indicated interest in obtaining better understanding of the long-term effects of the spill including whether there is oil remaining on the beaches as well as the current status of resources (e.g., noted decline of chitons, flounder and sealions in the area). Comments also indicated support for community-based restoration efforts designed to help support subsistence harvest activities (e.g., smokery, skiff dock).

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Notes prepared by Eric F. Myers.

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet**

Location: Karluk Date: 3/30/98

Page      of     

Name	Address	Phone/Fax/Email address	Do you wish to be added to the TC mailing list?
Pauline Allen	CRRC		
Wanda Alpin	Karluk Ak. 99608		
Teddy Grants	Karluk ALASKA		
Sam (T. Sargent)	P.O. Box 15 KARLUK, AK. 99608	(907) 241-2250	
MARY M. REET	P.O. BOX 41 KARLUK, AK. 99608	907-241-2203	Yes
Jessie Sheehan	P.O. BOX 16 Karluk, AK. 99608	907) 241-2209	Yes
Hugh Short	CRRC		
Eric Myers	EVOS Trustee Council		



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Community Summary

Location Kenai / Soldotna (Kenai Borough Chambers)

Number of locals attending 14

Date 3-24-98 <sup>19th Anniversary</sup> <sub>of Spill!</sub>

Number commenting 7

Notetaker Sandra Schubert • Stan Senn

Main points raised in regard to Restoration Reserve (note whether position was particularly strong, whether it seemed to represent a majority consensus, etc.)

- Use Mixed. Range from majority for habitat (2) to long-term research/monitoring - and -no-more-habitat (2). Other suggestions
- recognize social impacts
  - data collected should go into repository accessible to all
  - some funds should be dedicated to operating the research & education programs at Sea Life Center
- GOVERNANCE

only 1 comment = include <sup>repr. of</sup> academia & impacted community on TC

### PUBLIC ADVICE

no comments

### TERM

2 comments: ? permanent endowment

### OTHER ISSUES RAISED (NON-RESRE)

Concern about land deals - are they (e.g., conservation easement) enforceable  
(Will they really be permanent?)

+ see attached

### ANY FOLLOW-UP REQUIRED?

Shana L. Blough (Kenai Peninsula Chamber) Ver. 1.0 will act as repository for TC in regard to Oil Spill Res. should use the Chamber's existing web page.

Jerry  
Brookman

question about what happens if both state  
& fed renage on protection steps on land  
can citizen's sue or otherwise prevent such  
actions? Will agencies live up to statutory mandates

---

Ed  
Beig

- \* concern about Congress deciding to sell off  
some of the acquired lands
- \* supports SNA facility / deal on south side of  
Kachemak Bay
- \* What is <sup>ecological</sup> worth of the gravel bar outside of China  
Point Bay? (ask George W)
- \* Council has done excellent job in decision  
making and ~~involving~~ the public

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet**

Location: Kenai Borough Assembly Chambers Date: 24 March 1998

Page 1 of     

Name	Address	Phone/Fax/Email address	Do you wish to be added to the TC mailing list <input type="checkbox"/>
Ann Whitmore-Printer	P.O. Box 516 Moose Pass AK 99631	907-288-3143	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ed Berg	P.O. Box 2608, Soldotna AK 99667	262-5026	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
LEO & UBEATS	1440 CHILWOOD LANE COURT KENAI, AK 99611	283-4406	
JERRY BROOKMAN	715 MUIR AVE. KENAI 99611-8816	PHONE 283-9329 FAX 283-7180	YES
Bryan MacLean Ph.D.	910 Highland Ave Kenai 99611	907 283-7222	<input type="checkbox"/>
Susan Saupe	CHILCH 910 Highland Ave Kenai, AK 99611	907 283-7222	yes
Peninsula Clarion Reporter S. F. Lashbaugh	P.O. Box 834, Kaslof AK 99610	mutski@alaska.net	already on
MARK CHASE	P.O. BOX 3151, SOLDOTNA	262-7021	11
Chris Deyernes	Alaska State Parks Box 1247 Soldotna	262-5581/3717 Chrisd@kenarea.ak.us	already on

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet

Location: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: 3-24-98

Page 2 of     

Name	Address	Phone/Fax/Email address	Do you wish to be added to the TC mailing list?
LORI J. LANDSTROM	PO Box 1354 Soldotna 99669		No
Helen h Fisher	171 Farnsworth, 99669	Ph: 262-9601 - fax 262-9641	Yes
James F Fisher	" " "	" " " "	No
Erik Huebner	Box 599 Kaslof AK 99610	262-6189	No
Catherine Cassidy	Box 438 Kaslof, AK 99610	cark@alaska.net	No



## RESTORATION RESERVE

### KODIAK COMMUNITY MEETING

March 28, 1998 at 7:00 pm

Kodiak Island Borough Chambers

The meeting in Kodiak was held at the Kodiak Island Borough Chambers with eleven community members in attendance together with representatives of the Restoration Office and the Chugach Regional Resources Commission (Molly McCammon, Joe Hunt, Eric Myers, Hugh Short and Pauline Allen). Also present were Dr. Ted Cooney/UAF-SFOS and Jennifer Allen/PWSSC, who gave a presentation about the findings of the Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA) program. See attached sign-in sheet.

The meeting started with a brief introduction by Molly McCammon regarding the Restoration Reserve planning process. This was followed by a presentation of the SEA program preliminary results as an example of the kind of ecosystem research that the Trustee Council has supported. Ted Cooney and Jennifer Allen then gave a 30 minute presentation about the preliminary findings regarding the three major SEA hypotheses (river-lake, prey switching and herring overwintering). Following some questions and answers regarding the SEA research findings, the Restoration Reserve orientation video was shown. This led to discussion and comments by various individuals concerning the Restoration Reserve and the key questions of interest to the Trustee Council (i.e., use, governance, public advise, term).

Mayor Jerome Selby initiated public comment with a strong endorsement of using the entire Restoration Reserve as an endowment to be managed in perpetuity for research. Mayor Selby suggested a broad definition of research be used that would encompass and allow for research on the potential value of acquiring additional upland habitats, but that actual purchase of any such habitat lands should "use other sources" of funding such as the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Mayor Selby also stated support for being able to manage and invest the Restoration Reserve funds in a manner that would provide greater yields in order to generate more annual revenue, possibly on the order of \$10-12 million per year. Respecting the Public Advisory Group (PAG), Mayor Selby indicated that he didn't think that they could continue in the same manner into the future given the limited funds available. The cost to support the PAG could be better used directly on research efforts. One possibility offered was to have meetings in various communities as a means of facilitating understanding and involvement of the restoration program. With regard to governance, Mayor Selby stated his support for the establishment of a new board and the Trustee Council should "go out of business." This is not because the Trustee Council process hasn't worked, Mayor Selby added ("they've done an outstanding job"), but that the process needs to "get out from underneath the Court and the Department of Justice." The existing process is "cumbersome" and the reserve funds should be transferred to some other board or entity with clear parameters. By eliminating the Trustee Council, which is comprised of state and federal government representatives, it would avoid any appearance of a conflict of interest and "takes away and eliminates the criticism that the agencies may be 'feathering their own nest'." The money should be transferred to a "free-standing" board. The definition of research

should include public education and outreach, but not at the level of the PAG. Studies should be limited to the spill area.

Oliver Holm stated that he agreed with Mayor Selby and that the research should primarily concern fishery issues. He stated that the chum fishery never recovered after the oil spill and more research is needed on these stocks including genetics research if possible. The herring fishery was also strongly impacted by the spill; Uganik Bay has never had good recruitment since. More support for herring fishery management is needed. Uyak Bay is still closed. Managers need the funds to "go in and look" into such questions as basic food production and questions regarding climate. There is a need for a long-term, coordinated study effort to determine factors that control herring populations. Mr. Holm noted that an ADF&G project that got cut from the state budget was a "fry index" that is needed by managers. "Without the data, you can't understand the returns... The way the budgets are going [in Juneau], ADF&G won't get the needed funds to do the research."

Alan Schmitt stated that the Kodiak Chamber of Commerce had adopted a resolution in support of establishing a new non-profit board with Alaskans that would fund ecosystem research.

Brenda Schwantes, a member of the Public Advisory Group who works with the small Kodiak region villages through the Kodiak Area Native Association (KANA) stated that some of the small communities don't have the resources to manage wastes such as oil and other hazardous materials. Ms. Schwantes wants to see the villages capabilities in this area improved, a goal of the Kodiak Area Waste Management Project (KWAMP). Ms. Schwantes stated that the reserve funds should be inflation-proofed and managed for the long-term. Funds should be used to deal with solid waste, oil, etc. The Trustee Council process should not only protect habitat, but also manage waste. Ms. Schwantes spoke in support of community based restoration projects with an example being support for a PSP lab in Kodiak with annual funding. The funds should be managed as an endowment that would, in addition to the project ideas previously noted, support research but also scholarships and environmental stewardship projects.

Chris Blackburn also stated her support for the remarks made previously by Mayor Selby and Oliver Holm. Funding should be provided to support research on "index" species. Bird species and pink salmon can be used as indicator species. The information on the SEA project by Dr. Cooney was "a beautiful presentation" and showed that oceanography is critical to the research effort (without it, it's "like building a house without a basement"). Respecting governance, over the long-term, "we need a management structure that is more community-based" and that has more interaction with the fishing industry. Ms. Blackburn cited the observer program as an example of an effort that has provided two-way communication with scientists and industry.

Scott Smiley with the FTIC-School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences agreed with prior speakers that the reserve funds should be managed as a perpetual endowment for research. Regarding governance of the reserve funds: "The Trustee Council needs to end." Mr. Smiley expressed a frustration that he didn't know "what information is available" from the restoration research. (It was pointed out that all the Trustee Council project final reports are at the library.) Mr. Smiley stated strong support for basic, long-

term data and the importance of getting good information on "the less popular species, such as sea worms." Partnering with industry -- commercial, sport, whatever -- will help to harvest great amounts of data.

Mike Sirofshuck stated that while research and monitoring is valuable, that uses of the reserve funds should not preclude purchase of additional large and small parcels. Mr. Sirofshuck stated that uses should not be one hundred percent research and that he also supported community-based restoration projects and outreach. He doesn't think that endowed chairs are the way to go. Concerning the issue of governance, "if you do move to a new board, do so carefully... if it's worked well, don't rush to change it. Regarding public input, Mr. Sirofshuck noted that there wasn't a large turnout today and that isn't a surprise: "Unless there's a hot issue, it's hard to get input." Mr. Sirofshuck stated that he felt the PAG is useful because it facilitates the exchange of information, although perhaps it could be reduced in size and cost. The reserve funds should be managed as a perpetual endowment.

Stosh Anderson also stated his support for an inflation-proofed endowment with higher earning investments. Mr. Anderson stated his support for transferring the reserve funds to "an independent board" with 85% of the funds used for long-term research and 15% for habitat protection. In the case of habitat purchases, funds could be saved and purchases made once in a while. The watershed approach to protection has worked. Mr. Anderson stated that the Trustee Council's "scientific review process is excellent" as a model. The Restoration Reserve funds should be used in the spill area while the Dinkum Sands funds can be used to support complementary research in other areas.

Dan Ogg spoke as the Executive Director of the recently formed Alaskan Oceans, Seas, Fisheries Research Foundation. [Note: The Board of Directors of the Alaskan Oceans, Seas, Fisheries Research Foundation includes Mayor Jerome Selby, President and Stosh Anderson, Vice President. The purpose of the foundation "is to promote a greater understanding and prudent utilization of the oceans, seas and fisheries surrounding Alaska through research" (see attached information).] Mr. Ogg spoke in support of creating an inflation-proofed endowment. Research needs "to move out of the Sound" and address other parts of the spill area. Respecting governance, use of the funds should be by a private non-profit rather than dominated by agencies. Mr. Ogg spoke in strong support of the Trustee Council peer review process and research protocols which he felt were excellent and should be continued by the new entity. Use of the remaining funds should be approximately 85% for research and about 15% for critical habitat purchases, but not necessarily in any one single year.

Comments by individuals were followed by additional discussion. A question was posed concerning whether money should be given to agencies to supplement management or research not funded by the legislature. One response was that research goals and objectives should be established and the most cost-effective party used to undertake projects to meet those goals and objectives. In some cases this could be agencies, it would depend on the project.

Stosh Anderson stated that funds should be transferred to a non-profit with a lay board and that research funds should be leveraged to the maximum extent possible (e.g., using matches where possible). Mike Sirofshuck cautioned that if money is given to

agencies to supplement efforts, there is a real possibility that the agency budget will just be reduced by a corresponding amount.

Mayor Selby spoke in favor of putting the funds under the control of a private non-profit. Dan Ogg suggested that you could give such a non-profit specific guidance along the lines that hatcheries had. This would require legislation. Stosh Anderson stated he didn't want to seek legislation and that you could contract with a private non-profit. In response to this idea that question was raised as to who would oversee such a contract. Mayor Selby suggested that you could contract with a private entity and have the Trustee Council continuing in an oversight capacity.

The meeting ended at approximately 8:45 pm.

### Summary

The comments provided at the Kodiak meeting were generally in strong support of using a large portion of the reserve funds for long-term research and monitoring with an emphasis on issues of importance to the commercial fishing industry. The SEA program presentation was extremely well received and recognized as an excellent example of the value of long-term, multi-discipline investigations. While there were strong statements in support for the work of the Trustee Council to date, several people also spoke in favor of having the reserve funds turned over to a non-profit entity although how to go about that was unclear. Such a non-profit foundation was recently formed in Kodiak and many of that people who spoke in support of this idea are on the board of this new organization. Some support was also offered for a continuing habitat protection effort, but on a much smaller scale than the current effort and accounting for only a small fraction of the remaining funds. Support was also voiced by a couple of people specifically for community-based restoration projects (e.g., waste management in the smaller villages). A number of people commented that the PAG should either be eliminated or reduced in size and cost. There was very strong support for managing the remaining funds as an inflation proofed endowment in perpetuity.

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Notes prepared by Eric F. Myers

# Alaskan~Oceans~Seas~Fisheries Research. Foundation



Board of Directors  
Mayor Jerome Selby, President  
Stosh Anderson, Vice President  
Al Burch, Treasurer  
Dan James, Secretary

Chris Blackburn  
Mayor Carolyn Floyd  
Jeff Stephan  
Matt Moir

Tel: 907-486-4711  
Fax: 907-486-4714  
Box 1968  
Kodiak, Alaska 99615  
Dan Ogg  
Executive Director

## *VISION STATEMENT*

The purpose of the Alaskan Oceans, Seas, and Fisheries Research Foundation is to promote a greater understanding and prudent utilization of the oceans, seas and fisheries surrounding Alaska through research.

## *GOALS*

To advance and extend knowledge, learning, and beneficial utilization of marine resources throughout Alaska

To emphasize quality research

To provide a better understanding of the marine environment, ecosystems and fisheries surrounding Alaska

To provide services which inform the public and industry concerning marine resources and research

To coordinate with existing institutions by seeking funding for projects which enhance, expand, or build on past and current projects

# Fish research found funds from borough

By SUE JEFFREY  
Mirror Writer

Launching the Alaska Oceans, Seas and Fisheries Research Foundation with a \$50,000 grant tops tomorrow night's borough meeting.

The borough assembly will discuss awarding a \$50,000 grant to fund start-up costs for the research foundation which would obtain and spend monies for ocean and fisheries research in Alaskan waters.

Local supporters say the money is a good investment for Kodiak's economy, Alaska's fisheries and the marine ecosystem as a whole.

"The foundation strengthens our ability to find funding for research that we as a community believe is critical," says Dr. Scott Smiley, director of the University of Alaska Fairbanks Fisheries Industrial Technology Center, or Fish Tech Center.

"It is a non-profit corporation so it is not constrained by the same accounting limitations and funding mechanisms as the university is and it will enjoy greater flexibility than federal and state agencies do."

The foundation is originating in Kodiak but has a statewide mission to funnel monies to marine research projects across the state and to Alaska's two new research facilities, the Seward Marine Lab and the Kodiak Fisheries Research Center, both opening this year.

It enjoys a broad-based support of fishermen, processors, marine research scientists and public officials in Kodiak, including Stosh

Anderson, Dr. Gil Bane, Larry Berns, Chris Blackburn, Burch, Kodiak City Manager Carolyn Floyd, Dan James, Kodiak City Manager Bill Jones, Matt Moir, Dan Ogg, Dr. Otto, Pete Probasco and Smiley.

"The nation and the world are focused on the oceans as a means of support with the United Nations declaring 1998 the Year of the Oceans," Ogg says. "We feel the time is right to form a private non-profit, tax exempt research foundation for ocean and fisheries research in Alaska's waters."

Assembly members Scott Arndt, Dr. Bob Johnson and Wayne Stevens also spoke in favor of the foundation at a recent work session.

"For a while the benefits may be intangible, but down the road the community could greatly benefit from this," Arndt said. (the \$50,000 grant) is a one-time deal. It's worth a try."

Johnson agreed, saying it is an investment. It will pay back in many ways."

The Kodiak Chamber of Commerce is currently acting as funding facilitator for two fisheries research programs, the fish meal and decanter studies projects. But the chamber may be glad to leave the job to the foundation, said Stevens, who is also executive director of the Kodiak Chamber of Commerce.

"We're filling a void, doing paperwork to keep the project going, but we'd just as soon get out of it," he explained this morning.

Funding fisheries development programs is nothing new

aster pick-up and outhouse cleaning services.

In a letter to the borough, Claire Holland, Kodiak state parks district manager, makes it clear that ASP will handle minor repairs such as painting over graffiti and replacing loose broken boards but not major repairs attributed to vandalism.

The recreation area will not be part of the state park system, however.

ASP will not provide routine law enforcement or emergency response at the site ... not list the site as a park unit or otherwise produce or distribute printed information

out the site," Holland said.

The assembly will consider whether to fund the Retirement Incentive Program, or RIP. Six employees are eligible to take a RIP this year.

The borough meeting will begin at 7:30 p.m. in the borough assembly chambers on Upper Mill Road.

Anyone interested in making comments during the meeting can do so in person or by calling 486-2311. For village callers the toll-free number is 1-800-478-5736. Public radio KMXT (100.1 FM) and Kodiak Cablevision (channel 11) will broadcast the meeting live.

Kodiak

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet

Location: KODIAK

Date: 3/28/98

Page 1 of 2

Name	Address	Phone/Fax/Email address	Do you wish to be added to the TC mailing list?
<u>Stosh Anderson</u>	<u>Box 310 Kodiak AK 99615</u>	<u>907 486 3673 U/F</u>	
<u>CHRIS BLACKBURN</u>	<u>Box 948 Kodiak AK 99615</u>	PH <u>907 486 3033</u> FAX <u>486 3461</u> EMAIL <u>CRBLACKBURN@MCLEAN.COM</u>	<u>XCS 7355974</u>
<u>Brenda Schwantes</u>	<u>361 Curlew Way Kodiak, AK 99615</u>	Phone <u>486-9800</u> Fax <u>486-9898</u>	<u>Currently on mailing list</u>
<u>ALAN SCHMITT</u>	<u>323 CAROLYN ST. KODIAK 99615</u>	<u>486-6024</u> <u>486-6112</u>	<u>ON IT NOW</u>
<u>Hush Short</u>	<u>CRRC</u>	<u>491</u>	
<u>Pauline Allen</u>	<u>CRRC</u>	<u>130</u>	
<u>RON RIEMER</u>	<u>Box 711, Kodiak 99615</u>	<u>486-9341</u>	
<u>Oliver M. Holm</u>	<u>PO Box 3865 Kodiak, 99615</u>	<u>486-6957</u>	<u>already on list</u>
<u>Jerome Selby</u>	<u>710 M. 11th Road Kodiak</u>	<u>486-9300</u> <u>486 9374</u>	<u>already on it</u>

CR	Box 1522 Ketchikan (907) 486-1522 Fax (907) 486-1570	Box 970 Kodiak (907) 486-6498	Scott Smiley
		Box 910/Kodiak (907) 486-6498	Mike Siefchuck
			Maya Studebaker



# Meeting Summary

**DRAFT**

74.2.30

**A. GROUP:** Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Public Advisory Group (PAG)

**B. DATE/TIME:** June 1-2, 1998

**C. LOCATION:** Anchorage, Alaska

**D. MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE:**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Principal Interest</u>
Rupert Andrews, Chair	Sport Hunting and Fishing
Chris Beck	Public-at-Large
Pam Brodie	Environmental
Sheri Buretta (June 1 only)	Public-at-Large
Dave Cobb (via teleconference)	Local Government
Chip Dennerlein	Conservation
James King	Public-at-Large
Mary McBurney (June 2 only)	Aquaculture
Chuck Meacham	Science/Academic
Brenda Schwantes	Public-at-Large
Stacy Studebaker	Recreation Users
Chuck Totemoff	Native Landowners
Loren Leman ( <i>ex officio</i> )	Alaska State Senate

**E. NOT REPRESENTED:**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Principal Interest</u>
Torie Baker	Commercial Fishing
Eleanor Huffines	Commercial Tourism
Howard Valley	Forest Products
Nancy Yeaton	Subsistence
Vacant	Public-at-Large
Mark Hodgins ( <i>ex officio</i> )	Alaska State House

**F. OTHER PARTICIPANTS:**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization</u>
Veronica Christman	Trustee Council Staff
Rachel Crittenden	Dept. of Interior Intern
Bill Hauser	AK Department of Fish and Game
Joe Hunt	Trustee Council Staff
Karen Murphy	U.S. Forest Service
Doug Mutter	Designated Federal Officer, Dept. of Interior
Eric Myers	Trustee Council Staff
Tom Quick (via teleconference)	Public
Theresa Obermeyer	Public

Sandra Schubert  
Stan Senner  
Hugh Short

Bob Spies (via teleconference)  
Cherri Womac

Trustee Council Staff  
Trustee Council Staff  
Trustee Council Community Involvement  
Coordinator  
Chief Scientist, Trustee Council  
Trustee Council Staff

## G. SUMMARY:

The meeting was opened June 1 at 10:35 a.m. by Rupert Andrews. After roll call, the summary of the November 4, 1997, meeting was approved.

Eric Myers provided the Executive Director's report. He reported on the status of large parcel acquisitions with Afognak Joint Venture (about 2 months of work left) and Tatitlek (to close this week). Trustee Council action on small parcels is expected next week. He discussed the nature of the meeting described in the Anchorage Times editorial (Handout #1) as listening to a proposal, which does not fall within the spill region boundaries.

Hugh Short discussed the Community Involvement Project (Handout #2). Tribal Councils receive \$12,000 for a year-long Community Facilitator. Kodiak has one facilitator for the island. He just completed a round of public meetings at villages in the region. He distributed a list of Department of Community and Regional Affairs list of grants from EVOS criminal settlement funds to communities (Handout #3). Stacy Studebaker noted that Ted Cooney's and Craig Matkin's presentations on EVOS projects were well received in Kodiak; it would be good to get more researchers into the villages to let people know what is being learned. Sherri Buretta said that the Community Facilitator project helped villagers participate with researchers and agencies. Dave Cobb said that he saw the Valdez Facilitator every week. Chuck Meacham suggested that local people should choose topics of interest to hear about and the EVOS staff could pick the presenters.

Veronica Christman provided a summary of the public comments on the restoration reserve (a summary was previously sent to the PAG). Between the fall 1997 and spring 1998 solicitations for comment, some 1,100 comments were received and entered into a database. This includes oral comments from meetings held in 22 communities and email messages. Most comments from outside Alaska came from organized mailing campaigns of organizations. The *Restoration Update* newsletter goes to about 3,000 people. Studebaker said it would be interesting to see the number of members of these organizations. Brenda Schwantes suggested giving more weight to comments from within the spill area than those from out of state. Pam Brodie said there were different ways to weigh comments, significant impacts to State and Federal public resources gives statewide and nationwide commenters a say. Buretta said that many local people were not content with what was going on and had cut themselves off rather than keep participating. Jim King suggested that current rounds of comments be correlated with past public input efforts. Studebaker said she belongs to some of the organizations who commented, but was not asked for her opinion by them. Chris Beck suggested that if organized opinion solicitations were discounted, the comments looked balanced.

Andrews asked if the PAG could discuss actions that went beyond the limits currently set by

the court for the use of EVOS funds. Myers said that theoretically the court agreement could be changed.

PAG members each commented on the use of the restoration reserve:

-King said that the public in Alaska supports education, especially rural areas, so education-oriented research makes sense. Summaries of comments from other EVOS forums should be examined regarding use of the reserve. The University proposal (99474, Handout #3) should be considered.

-Studebaker said that 50% of the reserve should go for land acquisition, 40% for long-term ecosystem monitoring and research, and 10% for education of the public by researchers.

-Meacham said that scientific and academic actions should be supported, not more land acquisition (maybe a small portion for small parcels). (90% should go for science (e.g., the Spies approach) and 10% for land. A significant portion should go for education and outreach, e.g., endowed university chairs and scholarship programs; and continue the Youth Area Watch project.

-Brodie said the Trustee Council represents all Alaskans and people of the U.S. and that what the majority of comments were should not be discounted, the PAG is only a few people with special interests. She does not think a consensus on numbers can be reached.

-Chip Dennerlein said that we should do what is best for Alaska and Alaskan communities, but cannot ignore public comments, federal land ownership, and the heritage of the people of the U.S. People see land as real and most Americans don't understand science. The message is balance. We need applied science that can be used for management guidelines. Education is important. Habitat protection is important, both marine reserves and uplands.

-Buretta said that yes, the impacted lands are federal and people of the U.S. can have a say, but that we need to consider the people who have lived here for a 1,000 years. Local people were impacted personally and financially. A local tribal representative should be in the decision process. Monitoring is important. We need money to manage lands that have been purchased. Enough has been spent on large parcel acquisition. More emphasis is needed on community involvement, education and scholarships. Special interests are divisive.

-Beck said that we should be trying to work on the long-term health of the ecosystem, and the best means is through science and applied research. Agencies who manage resources often don't make good decisions. We need to grab the curiosity and passion of the public and get them to understand. 90% is needed to sustain applied research and education, 10% for habitat acquisitions. How resources are managed and how the public feels about them are keys. An ongoing stewardship approach to management, e.g., watershed or ecosystem, is needed to govern the reserve.

-Schwantes said that villagers think enough land has been sold, this need has been met. The money should be regionally divided and local boards can decide what to do with it. A lot of good project ideas come from local sources. The highest need now is at the local level.

-Chuck Totemof said that large parcel acquisitions have been accomplished. Research and monitoring should be over by the end of the payments. Community-based projects have been lacking and should be increased. Some small parcel acquisitions could continue. Education is good, we need to keep people informed. Many people are quiet, not because they are satisfied, but because they feel their input won't do any good.

-Cobb said that the PAG does represent the public because special interests are part of the public. He has a problem with more large parcel purchases, but there are some good small

parcels to work on. Don't stop research and monitoring, this has long-term importance. Education is important, too. Community needs for small communities have been overlooked. He has a hard time with endowments for university chairs. There are opportunities to parlay reserve funds with other funding to get more bang for the buck.

-Andrews said that the public doesn't understand that negative research results are useful, too. He agrees that there is a need for long-term ecosystem health and that a balanced program is needed (unless the Karluk River becomes available for purchase, then it should be bought). Some large parcel acquisitions don't make a connection with injured species. We should do basic research, it has long-term payoffs. We should look at how to handle the next oil spill. We have done a remarkable job learning about the marine ecosystem. A balance of public education, community outreach and basic research should be taken. We don't want to repeat the Columbia River salmon disaster. We could benefit by university chairs, too.

Beck outlined an approach (Handout #4) for PAG consideration to see if agreement could be reached. PAG members identified their suggested percent allocation of funds for land acquisition and discussed the proposal at length.

King said that the University endowment proposal covered all these elements. Brodie noted that there had been a lot of public outreach in the process. Schwantes said all this was in the current work plan, we were not changing anything. She emphasized the need to let regions decide what to do with the reserve through local boards. Dennerlein said there needed to be an overarching review and coordination process. Andrews said that resources were of more than local interest. Brodie said she had problems regionalizing the reserve, doing it the way we have been is not a failure, but a decision. Beck said that more focus on local-oriented research and education is required (Studebaker agreed). Dennerlein said that serious science is needed to answer complex questions and that partnerships with other institutions was important. King suggested a land trust be established with a small percentage of the reserve to match funds with other organizations.

The session was opened for public comment. Tom Quick (via teleconference from Ouzinki) outlined his suggestions: a self-sustaining fund with increased return on investment, lowered administrative costs, we have achieved a satisfactory gain in land acquisitions-cap these, minimize research, expand education efforts (e.g., scholarships, internships), do more community-based projects.

The PAG discussed reserve governance and time frame, but decided to set up a working group to present an approach/alternatives at the next meeting. Beck moved, second by Meacham, to **adopt the summary as modified (Handout #4) as a working document.** The motion passed unanimously.

Bob Spies and Stan Senner presented a summary of the draft FY 1999 work plan and the Executive Director's and Chief Scientist's recommendations (Handouts #6 and #7). The project budget target is \$12 million. At this time, \$11.2 million is identified in recommended, contingent, and deferred projects. Long-term projects will not be started. Spies noted that the Trustee Council may consider long-term monitoring efforts, but we need to see where we are with the large ecosystem projects (SEA, NVP, and APEX) as they wind down.

Senner summarized, and the PAG discussed, the recommendations for each project cluster (Handout #8):

- Pink salmon
- Pacific herring
- Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA) and related projects
- Cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden, rockfish, and pollock
- Marine mammals
- Nearshore ecosystem
- Seabird/forage fish and related projects
- Archaeological Resources
- Subsistence
- Reduction of marine pollution
- Habitat improvement
- Ecosystem synthesis
- Administration, science management, and public information

McBurney raised a question about Alaska SeaLife Center (ASLC) bench fees. These are costs charged to projects for veterinary care, animal feeding, etc. Myers said that EVOS projects get a discount. Studebaker said that animal care was important and that the science and interpretive parts of ASLC needed to work together to make the Center a success. Spies sits on the ASLC Board. There was general agreement that projects that improve information synthesis and community involvement were worthwhile.

Dennerlein said it was important to determine the characteristics of rockfish habitat, they are long-lived species and we are now harvesting them. Senner noted that it was important also to distinguish between normal agency management and appropriate restoration projects. He said the current budget looks like this: Fund/Contingent \$9,384.5; Defer \$1,720.4; ASLC Bench Fees \$146.5; for a total of \$11,251.4.

Schwantes said that the youth area watch and community facilitators project should be expanded. King believes the study portion (\$200,000) of the University restoration center proposal, 99474) should be funded. The role of the University and this project proposal were discussed. Andrews asked if Trustee Council funds could be used for response. Myers said no, criminal funds and Oil Spill Recovery Institute funds could be.

Dennerlein moved, second by McBurney, that the PAG expresses support for the work program as presented by Senner. The motion was passed unanimously.

It was moved by Meacham, second by McBurney, that the PAG believes the goals of the projects listed (Handout #9) are worthwhile and deserve support. EVOS staff should work with proponents to further explore ways to revise and proceed with these projects. The motion passed, the vote was 7 for and 3 opposed (Brodie, King, and Schwantes).

The itinerary for the September field trip was discussed. The trip will tentatively include a visit to the SeaLife Center in Seward, and to habitat protection sites in Kenai Fjords and along the Kenai River.

The meeting adjourned at 3:00 p.m. June 2.

**H. FOLLOW-UP:**

1. Andrews and Beck (who will be chair) will form a working group, with any other PAG members who wish to participate, to meet via teleconference and develop an approach to restoration reserve governance and time frame, to be discussed at the July PAG meeting.
2. All PAG members are to get their schedules for July, August, and September to Cherri Womac as soon as possible so that final meeting and field trip dates can be set.

**I. NEXT MEETINGS:** Tentatively July 22 and September 9-10-11

**J. ATTACHMENTS: (Handouts, for those not present)**

1. Voice of Times Editorial/Murkowski Letter
2. Community Involvement Project Update
3. Status Report-Subsistence Restoration Grant Program
4. **Summary of Areas of Agreement re. Restoration Reserve**
5. Alaska SeaLife Center
6. Spreadsheet B: Preliminary Executive Director's Recommendation/FY99 Draft Work Plan
7. New Projects Recommended for Funding
8. Summary of Projects (Senner overheads)
9. **FY99 Projects Identified by the PAG as Meeting Additional Consideration**
10. "Sounds Currents Confound" Article
11. Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission Resolution
12. Endowment of the Environmental Restoration Center: Detailed Project Proposal 99474
13. Public Advisory Group Membership Update
14. Draft Itinerary for PAG Field Trip

**K. CERTIFICATION:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
PAG Chairperson

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Public Advisory Group****Summary Of Areas Of Agreement re. Restoration Reserve**

Outlined below is a record of conclusions reached by the PAG at their meeting June 1-2, 1998 regarding the structure of the planned \$150,000,000 Restoration Reserve. We use this as a starting point open to further refinement. This summary was supported by all PAG members participating, except as noted below. The PAG also has ideas regarding specific implementation policies (e.g., specific information and education programs). These more detailed topics will be discussed and recorded at the July PAG meeting.

**Overriding Goal**

1. stewardship - long term, sustainable health of spill area ecosystems
2. restoration - restoration, replacement, enhancement of injured resources and services

(Mission statement: your speech here..."sustain the health of this achingly beautiful, vital piece of the planet; seize the unique opportunity to make spill area one of the few places in north America where people are figuring out a way to live in and actively use a rich, complex coastal ecosystem without incrementally erasing it's life and wonder..." "...a legacy of knowledge and concern passed on to the next generation..." )

**Means to Goal****A. Science/Research**

*Objectives:* Develop an integrated research and monitoring program that provides ecological information to help solve current and long-term resource management issues. "Basic" and "applied" research are tightly linked - basic research provides the foundation for applied research that addresses management needs.

- Basic Research - continue to fund research and monitoring to better understand regional ecosystems (how they work, how they are changing, what sustains and what undermines their health)
- Applied Research/Dissemination - guide research process so agencies, land owners and the public can make better decisions, on use and sustainable management of spill area land and marine resources. Design and present research results to provide information relevant to issues affecting health of spill-area ecosystems; e.g., decisions regarding infrastructure, fish and game management, land use planning.

*Specifics:* research process, specific research topics, etc. - discuss at next meeting.

**B. Education/Information**

*Objective:* Improve public understanding of research process, findings and significance.

Work to enhance public understanding, to increase public curiosity and concern about spill area ecosystems - how they work, impacts of the spill, solved and unsolved eco-mysteries, and the importance and role of science in decision-making. Carry out a broad range of education, outreach programs to support this objective, working to leverage restoration funds through partnerships with established organizations such as schools and museums.

*Specifics:* Discuss details at next meeting: in general build from established successes - in particular - presentations by researchers, community involvement, school/kids programs, programs like public radio spots that tell stories to broad audience in lay terms. Make education and information an established category for restoration and funding.

### C. Community Projects

*Objectives:* Do a better job in making local residents and communities partners in the mission and activities of the restoration process. Give residents a more active role in research, monitoring, education and interpretation and stewardship. Create incentives for researchers to find ways to take advantage of local knowledge, local resources. Give spill area residents the tools needed - through training and education - to take on a progressively larger share of continuing research, education and management. Examples of projects that already or in the future could meet these objectives include:

- establish science coordinators in school systems, to work as a liaison between researchers and schools (both for children, adults)
- provide scholarships to spill area residents so they're better equipped to do research, linked to summer work programs
- develop system of facilities, programs in the spill area to share ongoing-research results
- hire locals, local equipment for long term monitoring
- support site-specific restoration projects (e.g., restoring damaged habitats, developing alternative methods of earning a living while maintaining health of ecosystems)

*Issues:* Should the restoration process be a jobs/economic development program? *Possible answer:* Not directly - bottom line is high quality science. However, preference should be given to well-designed research projects that best involve spill area residents and resources.

### D. Land Acquisition

*Summary:* Use a portion of the Reserve funds to establish a habitat protection program to support future acquisition of land and interests in land. The objective should be protection of buffer terrestrial lands immediately adjacent to aquatic environments. There should be no arbitrary limit on parcel size, but the focus should be on smaller parcels - the jewels - strategically located along streams, tidelands, or isolated within larger parcels previously acquired with EVOS funds.

*Option for Structure/Governance:* Endow a non-profit trust whose mission is ongoing land acquisition. Establish a new entity or work with an established trust. Acquire lands through fee-simple purchase, conservation easements, gifts, etc. Work actively to expand the trust's resources; e.g., using grants, gifts, partnerships.

*Funding level:* PAG views on the funding are mixed, however, the large majority of PAG members recommend devoting less than a third of the reserve to this purpose. One criteria for reaching this decision is finding a level of spending that does not jeopardize the three objectives listed above (science, information, community projects). Specific recommendations are outlined below:



Rupert Andrews	10-15%	Chip Dennerlein	50%	Stacy Studebaker	50%
Torie Baker		Eleanor Huffines	30%	Charles Totemoff	10%
Chris Beck	15%	Jim King	10-15%	Howard Valley	
Pamela Brodie	75%	Chuck Meacham	10%	Nancy Yeaton	
Sherri Buretta	5%	Mary McBurney	20%	Senator Leman	10%
Dave Cobb	20%	Brenda Schwantes	0%	Rep Hodgins	

**E. Governance:** Discussion begun, need more time to explore issues and reach recommendations. Take up at next meeting with a subcommittee.

**F. Timeframe:**

**FY 99 Projects Identified by the Public Advisory Groupas Meeting Additional Consideration  
(with PAG comments)**

<b>Projects</b>	<b>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</b>
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Application

99339	Prince William Sound Human Use and Wildlife Disturbance Model	Fund contingent.
99399	Eastern Prince William Sound Human Use and Wildlife Disturbance Model (suggest fund next year after western PWS project completed)	Do not fund.
99382	Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Information-Transfer Workshop for Managers (suggest work with agencies to develop the best approach to information transfer)	Do not fund.

Synthesis/Information

99278	Development of an Ecological Characterization and Site Profile for Kachemak Bay/Lower Cook Inlet (suggest explore adding costs for GIS)	Fund contingent.
99368	Maps Depicting Environmentally Sensitive Areas in Prince William Sound--Summary Seasonal and Detailed Maps (suggest add costs to produce on CD-ROM for distribution)	Fund contingent.
99361	Dynamic Graphical Techniques for Ecosystem Synthesis, Communication and Product Delivery (suggest explore of ways to widely distribute, e.g., CD-ROM)	Do not fund.

Research

99354	Development of Habitat-Based Population Assessment for Nearshore Rockfish Along the Northern Gulf of Alaska (suggest revising this to include determining the characteristics of high quality habitat)	Do not fund.
99434	East Amatuli Island Remote Video Link Project	Defer.
99401	Spot Shrimp: A Population Dynamics Study (Suggest revising to include in work plan)	Defer.
99052B	Traditional Ecological Knowledge (Suggest following the Executive Director's recommendation to expand efforts on individual projects)	Do not fund as proposed.
99468	Fundamental Estimations of Acoustic Target Strength (FEATS)	Fund contingent.
99378	Improving Population Models for Herring Management Along the Northern Gulf of Alaska	Defer.
99393BAA	Prince William Sound Food Webs: Structure and Change	Defer.

# The Anchorage Times

Publisher: BILL J. ALLEN

"Believing in Alaskans, putting Alaska first"

Editors: DENNIS FRADLEY, PAUL JENKINS, WILLIAM J. TOBIN

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## Trust betrayed

**A**LASKA NATIVES have good reason to distrust government — particularly in light of what various agencies are attempting to do to one Alaska Native regional corporation.

Using some of the unspent millions remaining from the billion-dollar Exxon oil spill settlement, representatives of federal and state agencies are attempting through devious means to block the Chugach Alaska Corp. from developing some of its timber resources.

Chugach, one of the 12 Alaska-based regional corporations created by the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, wants to harvest timber on lands selected under its ANCSA entitlement.

In particular, the corporation wants to develop a portion of 72,000 acres known as Carbon Mountain, located about 60 miles east of Cordova and 20 miles north of the Gulf of Alaska.

The subsurface contains coal, the rights to which Chugach sold to a Korean developer in the mid-'80s. Commercial quality timber covers some of the surface area.

To reach Carbon Mountain requires an easement from the U.S. Forest Service through a portion of the Chugach National Forest. ANCSA promised Natives access to their land selections.

But the Forest Service has dragged its feet, claiming a lack of money to do a necessary environmental study — this despite almost \$1 million the corporation already has paid to do the job.

At a May 4 meeting of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, consideration was given to yet another way to frustrate the corporation's request for access. On hand were officials of the Trustees Council, the Interior Department, the Forest Service, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and a number of environmentalists.

Under discussion was a proposal for the trustees to purchase from the Korean company the Carbon Mountain coal mining rights — even though the deposits are outside the boundary of the designated spill affected areas. The scheme would require the Forest Service to do a study and declare that bird species hurt by the spill use the Carbon Mountain area. The Forest Service agreed to do this — even though it supposedly doesn't have money to do studies.

The Forest Service then would be in a position to halt all Native corporation development in the area — including mining, timber harvesting and access.

"The attempt to control use of the Native owned surface resources through control of the subsurface estate is unconscionable," wrote Sen. Frank Murkowski in a blistering letter this past week to the secretary of Agriculture, who oversees the Forest Service.

Murkowski said the scheme is sufficient cause for Alaskans to demand the termination of the Trustees Council, which "has ceased to fulfill any useful purpose."

We concur.

## Rolling al

By WILLIAM J. TOBIN

**THEY'LL GET** no argument here, those guys at Carlile I and K & W Transportation that their new 125-ton lowboy carrier is the largest trailer. Good grief, how could it be. This rig is 150-feet long and on 80 tires spread over 10 axles carry a whole bunch of stuff on load, no doubt. To celebrate here, Carlile and K & W hosted a door barbecue at the Carlile nance Facility on Second Avenue the new Cozad Lowboy as the traction.

**THE RUMOR MILL:** S said to be considering constructing new store at Lake Otis Park. Dowling Road, on land report acquired from Carr-Gottstein

Customers at Home Depot, scoring big since its opening here a month ago, have been told the company already is planning a new store in the Old Seward Highway-Diamond Boulevard area. And what is all that construction work going on at Denali and 36th Avenue multi-multi movie complex what's being said.

**ELSEWHERE ON THE** tion front — as a fact, not a run earth moving activity on state C tem land at the corner of Fifth and I Street is for the installation of storm drains, just prior to paving for parking. Also slated for asphalt the same block: The adjacent of between the alley and Fourth next to the west wall of the old age Times building, and the lot the Thai restaurant on H Street. longs to the courts now. When T owned that full block, except for dry cleaners shop on the corner of Street and Fourth, parking on a face was the order of the day, the

**MEANWHILE, IN SEATTLE** new partnership between Starv tels & Resorts and Related I Group is planning construction of luxury hotels in major U.S. cities, at \$1 billion. First up: a \$350 million room, 16-story Westin Hotel in



Tobin

Sunday May 31, 1998

1-24-1996 4:01AM

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OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-89)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

# of pages 3

TO ! DEBORAH WILLIAMS  
 NEWS FROM THE OFFICE OF  
**FRANK MURKO**  
*United States Sen*

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 From: *Ginny Kallbach*  
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For Immediate Release: Contact: Chuck Kleeschulte or Cindi Bookout  
 May 28, 1998 O (202) 224-9306; H (301) 283-4149; O 224-8767

### MURKOWSKI TO EXXON SPILL COUNCIL: DON'T EVEN CONSIDER BUYING NON-IMPACTED COAL LANDS

ANCHORAGE -- Alaska Sen. Frank Murkowski today challenged the wisdom of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council consideration of the purchase of mineral rights not related to impacts of the 1989 spill. The proposal is clearly an attempt to block development in an area outside of Cordova.

Murkowski was responding to a meeting held by the council to consider a proposal by several environmental groups to encourage the trustees to buy subsurface coal owned by the Korea Alaska Development Co. near Carbon Mountain, east of Cordova. Purchase of the rights would complicate completion of a road easement to coal and timber lands owned by the Chugach Native Corp.

"It gives just cause for Alaskans to stand up and say enough is enough. ...No one can justify an effort to use money from the EVOS funds to buy subsurface resources in a non-spill impacted area. That is beyond belief," said Murkowski, who is seeking formal information on the discussions from the Agriculture Department, the state and the council.

Murkowski earlier this month introduced legislation to give the U.S. Forest Service just six months to convey the road easement to Chugach, after negotiations have dragged on for 16 years in efforts by the Native corporation to win access to lands granted it by the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

"I am troubled to learn that the staff of the Forest Service has been in discussions with the trustee council to explore the possibility of purchasing subsurface coal resources. I am astounded that this proposal would ever be given the opportunity to see the light of day. The attempt to control use of the Native-owned surface resources through control of the subsurface estate is unconscionable," wrote Murkowski in letters to Secretary of Agriculture Dan Glickman and to members of the council.

Murkowski spoke after learning that at a May 4 meeting of at least three trustees, the National Wildlife Federation and other groups apparently urged the council to buy out KADCO's coal claims, near Chugach Alaska Corp.'s surface claims. The acquisition could frustrate Chugach's efforts to harvest timber on the land. Murkowski said he's learned that the Forest Service has apparently agreed to do a free biological evaluation to see if any species from the spill area might be impacted by road construction leading to the Carbon Mountain area. That appears to be in conflict with previous Forest Service policy since it refused to do a required environmental study of the Chugach road corridor unless the company paid the estimated \$800,000 cost of the studies, which it did. -30-

FRANK H. MURKOWSKI  
ALASKA

## COMMITTEES:

CHAIRMAN  
ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

FINANCE  
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# United States Senate

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May 28, 1998

The Honorable Dan Glickman, Secretary  
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Dear Mr. Secretary:

The Chugach Alaska Corporation (CAC) has been negotiating with the Forest Service for several years to obtain an easement across federal lands granted to it under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and a 1982 Settlement Agreement. The Forest Service declared that due to lack of funding it has been unable to perform its mandatory obligation under the agreement. CAC compromised by agreeing to fund both the environment study and the Forest Service staff costs to process the easement application - some \$800,000 to date. Even with this effort by CAC, the Forest Service apparently is still not ready to issue the easement.

Recently, the Forest Service signed an Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with CAC. It is assumed that the Forest Service is working in good faith to finalize a promise made to these Alaska Natives more than 20 years ago. Forest Service Chief Mike Dombek assured me of the good faith intentions behind the Forest Service's efforts to resolve the CAC access issue with dispatch.

I am troubled to now learn that staff of the Forest Service has been in discussions with the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) Trustee Council to explore the possibility of purchasing subsurface coal resources in the Carbon Mountain area of the Chugach National Forest owned by Korean interests. I am astounded that this proposal would ever be given the opportunity to see the light of day. The attempt to control use of the Native-owned surface resources through control of the subsurface estate is unconscionable. A further question is how could any one claim that subsurface coal deposits could somehow be related to the Exxon Valdez spill.

During a May 4th meeting, trustees from the EVOS Council, the National Wildlife Federation, representatives from the Chugach National Forest, the Korea Alaska Development Co. (KADCO), a representative of the Department of the Interior, and state officials, met with several local environmentalists to discuss an effort of the EVOS Council to purchase KADCO's interest in the coal fields underlying the Chugach interests. This is nothing more than an attempt by some people to use EVOS resources to frustrate, if not eliminate, CAC's desire to develop their land. It also is my understanding that the Forest Service may have agreed to do a biological evaluation to see if a link could be established between spill impacted species and the property in question. If such a tenuous link could be established the EVOS Council would then try to justify extending the boundary of the spill impacted area to allow purchase of the coal.

1-24-1996 4:03AM

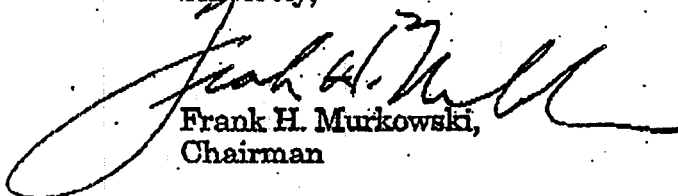
FROM

P. 3

Even understanding how bent the EVOS Council is on acquiring lands and preventing responsible development, this action is inappropriate for several reasons. First, it brings into question just what the role of the Forest Service is in participating in such a discussion. It should have been rejected outright as being clearly beyond the scope of the EVOS trustees and contradictory to the recently approved MOU. Some members in attendance at the May 4th meeting are clearly trying to prevent CAC from developing their resources in the Carbon Mountain area. Second, it was the Forest Service who told Chugach they had no money to do the work on the easement process; therefore making CAC pay for Forest Service staff time. But now they have apparently found money to do the biological review. Finally, the attempt to try and create a link between these lands and an impacted species brings the entire EVOS acquisition process into serious question. How you can attempt to justify an effort to use money from the EVOS funds to buy subsurface resources in a non-spill impacted area is beyond belief.

This action gives just cause for Alaskans to stand up and say enough is enough. Further, land acquisitions cease to fulfill any useful purpose. I strongly suggest if the Forest Service has spare time and spare cash to spend in the Chugach National Forest that it be put toward eradicating the deadly spruce bark beetle epidemic and not in finding ways to kill the promises made to Alaska Natives. I look forward to your early reply and clarification of the role of the Forest Service in this issue.

Sincerely,



Frank H. Murkowski,  
Chairman

cc: The Honorable Bruce Babbitt, Secretary of the Interior  
The Honorable Tony Knowles, Governor State of Alaska  
The Honorable Michael Dombeck, Chief, U.S. Forest Service  
Mr. Michael E. Brown, President and CEO, Chugach Alaska Corp.  
Ms. Molly McCammon, Executive Director, EVOS Trustee Council  
Mr. James Caplan, Acting Regional Forester, U.S. Forest Service, Juneau

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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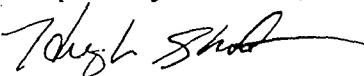
## Community Involvement Project Update June 1-2, 1998 Public Advisory Group Meeting

Since the last Public Advisory Group meeting in November of 1997, the Community Involvement Project has been active in many different areas. Below are brief descriptions of major objectives completed or in progress since November 1997. If you have any questions regarding any item, please feel free to contact the community involvement coordinator. Thank you.

- ▶ Restoration Reserve community meetings - The community involvement coordinator participated in planning and the presentation of multiple community meetings throughout the spill area from mid-March through mid-April with Trustee Council staff. Communities visited by the community involvement coordinator included Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, Port Graham, Nanwalek, Chignik Bay, Chignik Lagoon, Kodiak, Ouzinkie, Port Lions, Larsen Bay, Karluk, and Akhiok. Because of weather, Chignik Lake, Perryville, and Old Harbor community meetings were not possible. We have sent all three communities information packets and are planning a community meeting via teleconference with Old Harbor. Community facilitators were instrumental in the planning and coordination of community meetings as well. Detailed reports are available for your review.
- ▶ Department of Community and Regional Affairs Criminal Settlement grants - DCRA sent a request for proposals (RFP) out in January to all unincorporated spill-affected communities. The deadline for submission of grants was February 27. Community facilitators, the community involvement coordinator, and Division of Subsistence staff worked to articulate project ideas into proposals. Five proposals were submitted to DCRA for consideration - three have since been approved, one is deferred pending other regional participation, and one was rejected. Since the approval of one grant in particular, the Port Graham Floating Skiff Dock Project, the community involvement coordinator has been working closely with Walter Meganack, Jr., Port Graham community facilitator, to implement the construction of the dock. Ongoing work continues with the Alaska Peninsula region and Virginia Aleck, Alaska Peninsula community facilitator, to re-submit a comprehensive regional archaeological display facility grant.
- ▶ Restoration Workshop and Community Facilitator Informational Workshop - The Community Involvement Project worked with Trustee Council staff to bring all community facilitators to Anchorage for the annual Restoration Workshop. Additionally, a one-day Community Facilitator Informational Workshop held the day before the Restoration Workshop. Presentations from five principal investigators and project staff were included on the agenda. This was excellent opportunity for community facilitators to interact with researchers outside of the formal setting of the Restoration Workshop.

- ▶ FY99 Trustee Council Workplan Community Proposals - The community facilitators and community involvement coordinator worked with spill-affected communities to articulate and facilitate project proposal development. This effort included altering or updating continuing projects or writing numerous new projects. Many of these new projects have received positive feedback initially and the Community Involvement Project will work to assist in making them viable projects.
- ▶ FY99 Draft Workplan - The community involvement coordinator has reviewed all FY99 project proposals for recommendations on further community involvement. At the June 3-6 Community Facilitator Retreat, community facilitators will give their feedback on these recommendations and further changes will be made. These Community Involvement Project recommendations will be presented shortly after the retreat.
- ▶ Subsistence Resource Assessment - The community involvement coordinator has been working with Trustee Council staff, Chugach Regional Resources Commission, and Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence to address the form by which subsistence recovery will be assessed for the 10th Anniversary of EVOS. A tentative two-day planning session has been scheduled for July 9-10, 1998 with community representatives to develop the survey questionnaire.
- ▶ Youth/Elders Conference on Subsistence - The Native Village of Eyak Tribal Council was funded by the Trustee Council to hold a three-day conference on subsistence. Participation is planned by the APEX and NVP principal investigators as well as other researchers on such injured species as Harbor seals, harlequin ducks, and herring. Ongoing planning assistance is being provided to the Native Village of Eyak by the Community Involvement Project.
- ▶ Traditional Ecological Knowledge Project (052B) - The Community Involvement Project continues to work closely with the TEK project. A TEK Training Workshop was held on January 19-21, 1998 in Port Graham. A facilitator was contracted by CRRC to conduct the workshop. Items discussed include TEK protocols, research agreement development, negotiations with researchers, how to influence research, and other items. A Informational Workshop was attempted in Chenega Bay on March 17, 1998 with NVP personnel but was canceled because of weather. It has been rescheduled for the fall.

Respectfully submitted,



Hugh Short  
community involvement coordinator



## STATUS REPORT - SUBSISTENCE RESTORATION GRANT PROGRAM

This report is divided into two parts. Part I provides background information on the program. Part II provides financial and project status information.

### Part I. Background Information

**Appropriation** - SLA 79 (1993), Sec. 11 appropriated \$5,000,000 to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs (DCRA) for a grant program.

**Purpose of grants** - Restoring, replacing, or enhancing subsistence resources or services damaged or lost as a result of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.

**Eligible communities** - Grants are limited to the unincorporated rural communities in the spill area. The communities are: Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, Port Graham, Nanwalek, Karluk, Chignik Lake, Chignik Lagoon, Perryville, and Ivanof Bay.

**Source of funds** - The source of the \$5,000,000 is the criminal settlement with Exxon Corporation. Funds are also available to communities for subsistence restoration through the civil settlement. The program funded with civil settlement funds is managed by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council.

**Original members of the subsistence restoration planning team** -

Jim Fall, Dept. of Fish and Game, Subsistence Div. (lead)  
Rita Miraglia, Dept. of Fish and Game, Subsistence Div.  
Don Callaway, National Park Service  
Steve Zemke, U.S. Forest Service  
John Gliva, DCRA, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division

**Current members of the subsistence restoration planning team** -

Jim Fall, Dept. of Fish and Game, Subsistence Div.  
Rita Miraglia, Dept. of Fish and Game, Subsistence Div.  
Lisa Scarbrough, Dept. of Fish and Game, Subsistence Div.  
John Gliva, DCRA, Municipal & Regional Assistance Division

**Program history** - The legislation establishing the grant program was enacted in June 1993. Implementation of the grant program was slowed because funds were not provided to implement the program and DCRA was not permitted to use a portion of the \$5,000,000 for implementation purposes. In June 1994, the Oil Spill Trustee Council made funds available for subsistence restoration planning. The grant agreements themselves have been prepared and are being managed by DCRA staff without financial support.

Shortly after the planning funds were approved, the planning team traveled to Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, Port Graham, and Nanwalek (summer/fall 1994). During these trips we briefed the communities on the program and assisted them in identifying and prioritizing potential projects. The planning team was not able to travel to Karluk and the Alaska Peninsula communities during the summer of 1994 because the late start conflicted with the commercial fishing season. The team traveled to Kodiak and the peninsula communities in the fall of 1994.

The members of the planning team assisted the communities in preparing project proposals. In mid-July 1994, sixteen proposals prepared on behalf of the four communities visited in the summer of 1994 were submitted to the Trustee Council for possible funding through the civil settlement funds. This approach was taken because providing grants to unincorporated communities through the civil settlement funds stretches the \$5,000,000 available through the criminal settlement.

The proposals from the unincorporated communities that were not funded by the Trustee Council through the civil settlement funds were then considered for funding through the DCRA grant program funds. The legislation establishing the DCRA grant program requires that the State representatives to the Oil Spill Trustee Council be consulted before the department awards grants. At the end of October 1994, seven proposals were presented to, and received the support of, the State Trustees. Since the approval of the initial seven projects, six additional proposals have been presented to and received the support of the State Trustees. All 13 of these projects have been funded and are underway.

## Part II. Status Of The Grant Program

Original Appropriation	\$5,000,000		
Project Grants	<u>Grant Amount</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>10/14/97</u>	<u>Completion</u> <u>Date - *extension</u> <u>requested</u>
Tatitlek Mariculture, Operations	\$387,600	\$68,000	*Sept. 1998
Tatitlek Mariculture, Capital Outlay	\$606,000	\$27,110	June 1998
Tatitlek Fish & Game Processing Facility	\$187,000	\$56,400	*Sept. 1998
Prince William Sound Regional Spirit Camp	\$228,000	\$0	June 1996
Nanwalek Sockeye Enhancement	\$424,000	\$27,700	*Sept. 1998
Chenega Bay Mariculture	\$337,300	\$124,266	June 1998
Chenega Bay Subsistence Harvest Support	\$100,000	\$69,800	*June 1998
Perryville Subsistence Education & Training Center	\$125,000	\$8,500	*June 1999
Port Graham Coho Restoration	\$438,800	\$116,800	Dec. 1999
Chignik River Weir	\$148,750	\$93,512	June 1999
Kodiak Island Spirit Camp	\$250,000	\$10,000	*Aug. 1998
Kametolook River Coho Enhancement	\$78,226	\$61,000	Being returned
Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake, Ivanof Bay, Perryville: Subsistence Fish and Game Processing Buildings/Cultural Education Centers/Subsistence Cultural Education Programs	\$1,350,000	\$579,900	June 1999
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>\$4,660,676</u></b>		

**Balance** **\$339,324**

NOTE: This amount does not include approximately \$61,000 that will be unused for the Kametolook River project. Once these funds are returned, the remaining balance will be \$400,324.

Unencumbered, unobligated funds from the original \$5,000,000 were subject to lapse back to the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Restoration Fund December 1, 1997. Language to retroactively extend the lapse date to is contained in the reappropriation bill currently under consideration by the legislature.

In addition, new grant funds are being made available through the reappropriation of interest earnings on the criminal fund (SLA 100, 1997). The amount of funding will not be known with certainty until June 30, 1998, but is expected to be roughly \$350,000-380,000.

## **Project Descriptions and Status**

### **Tatitlek Mariculture, Operations**

Grant amount \$387,600

Balance \$68,000

Expires Extension to Sept. 1998 has been requested

Funding for the oyster project was approved as a replacement for lost subsistence resources. Replacement is addressed by making oysters available to the residents. This grant supports the development and operation of the mariculture project. Funds are being used for employee wages; to purchase and ship materials and supplies such as oyster seed, supplies, and equipment; to hire a mariculture specialist; and for travel relating to the project.

### **Tatitlek Mariculture, Capital Outlay**

Grant amount \$606,000

Balance \$ 27,110

Expires June 1998

Funding for the oyster project was approved as a replacement for lost subsistence resources. Replacement is addressed by making oysters available to the residents. This grant is funding the design and construction of the oyster processing and storage building. The building is approximately 90% complete; unanticipated higher costs associated with the building pad, the concrete work and the hiring of skilled laborers resulted in some modifications to the project. The language in the grant authorizing the purchase of oyster processing equipment and a work boat were deleted from the grant and the related funding has been applied towards the completion of the building. Tatitlek Corporation is considering contributing funds to replace the equipment that has been deleted from the grant agreement. Other grant programs have also been contacted as a means of completing the project.

### **Tatitlek Fish and Game Processing Facility**

Grant amount \$187,000

Balance \$ 56,400

Expires Extension to Sept. 1998 has been requested

Through this project, residents will have the ability to do a better job of processing and storing harvested subsistence resources. An additional consideration was that the pressure on damaged resources may be reduced if residents can make more efficient use of available resources, such as salmon. This facility has been incorporated into the oyster processing and storage facility. Following research on the cost of operating the freezer, the IRA Council requested that the language in the grant authorizing the purchase of the freezer be deleted and the funding identified for the freezer unit be directed towards the completion of the building. Tatitlek Corporation is considering purchasing and installing the freezer unit.

### **Prince William Sound Regional Spirit Camp**

Grant amount \$228,000

Balance 0

Project completed

This grant addressed impacts to subsistence as a cultural activity. The camp provided an opportunity for

youth from the region to learn about subsistence resources, gathering and processing techniques, and other related activities. The camp operated during the summers of 1995 and 1996, and is now being supported through funding from Chugach Alaska Corporation. All reports indicate that the project was a success.

#### **Nanwalek Sockeye Enhancement**

Grant amount \$424,000

Balance \$ 27,700

Expires Extension to Sept. 1998 has been requested.

This project was funded as a replacement for damaged and lost subsistence resources. The purpose of the project is to increase the sockeye salmon run to the English Bay River. Funding is being used to pay the salaries of hatchery workers and to purchase necessary equipment and supplies. The project appears to be moving ahead with adequate returns to allow for subsistence fishing, cost recovery fishing, and escapement.

#### **Chenega Bay Mariculture**

Grant amount \$337,300

Balance \$124,266

Expires June 1998

Funding for the oyster project was approved as a replacement for lost subsistence resources. Replacement will be addressed by making oysters available to the residents. This project initially requested funds for day-to-day operations of the mariculture project. After DCRA raised concerns over the management of the oyster project, Chenega Corporation and the IRA Council requested a modification to the proposal. The modification resulted in a scaling down of the mariculture project and allowed the development of an oyster seed grow-out operation. After the seed grow to spat size they are placed in the grow-out pens with the balance being sold to Tatitlek and other oyster farms. The scale of this project is easier for the community to handle and the opportunity for the community to grow commercial size oysters is still part of the project.

#### **Chenega Bay Subsistence Harvest Support**

Grant amount \$100,000

Balance \$ 69,800

Expires Extension to June 1998 has been requested

Chenega Bay was in the path of the oil, and subsistence resources close to the community were heavily impacted. To gather resources it has been necessary for residents to travel further in open skiffs. This grant provided funds for the IRA Council to hire larger boats so that resources can be gathered in greater safety. This project has not been as successful as a similar project funded immediately following the oil spill. The main problem is that the community is not taking trips. This grant was due to expire in January 1998 but an extension to June 1998 has been requested.

#### **Perryville Subsistence Education and Training Center**

Grant amount \$125,000

Balance \$ 8,500

Expires June 1999

This project provides funds for the community to finish the inside of their tsunami shelter so that it can also be used as a subsistence and cultural education center. Funds have also been provided for a language lab and to purchase other equipment and supplies needed to support training relating to subsistence and cultural activities.

#### **Port Graham Coho Restoration**

Grant amount \$438,800

Balance \$116,800

Expires December 1999

This project was funded as a replacement for damaged and lost subsistence resources. The purpose of the project is to increase the coho salmon run in the Port Graham River. Funding is being used to pay the salaries of hatchery workers and to purchase necessary equipment and supplies needed to establish and operate the hatchery and the enhancement effort. Last year was the first egg take and from the take, 29,754 tagged coho salmon were released this summer. The survival rate of this first hatch was reported as being very good.

#### **Chignik River Weir**

Grant amount \$148,750

Balance \$93,512

Expires June 1999

This project provides funds to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game for the purpose of keeping the Chignik River weir operational an additional four weeks each summer. Through this funding, ADF&G is beginning to build a data base on late run salmon entering the Chignik River. ADF&G comments about this project have been very positive. They are obtaining data that has not been available in the past and they have successfully tested the use of video cameras as a salmon counting technique. Late run salmon are an important subsistence resource to the communities in the area.

#### **Kodiak Island Spirit Camp**

Grant amount \$250,000

Balance \$10,000

Expires Extension to August 1998 has been requested

Summer 1997 was the second year of operation of this camp. Reports indicate that the camps were a success and KANA is already looking into funding options for future camps. KANA has requested an extension of the grant for another year to help pay for next summer's camp.

#### **Kametlook River Coho Enhancement Project**

Grant amount \$78,226

Balance \$61,000

Funds will be returned as project is being completed using civil settlement funds (Project \247)

This project funds the use of salmon incubator boxes in the Kametlook River as a means of rebuilding the coho salmon run. With help from ADF&G staff, individuals from the community selected sites for the boxes and had a successful experimental hatch the first year of operation. Students are involved in the project through the use of a small incubator that has been placed in the school.

**Chignik Lagoon, Chignik Lake, Ivanof Bay, Perryville: Subsistence Fish and Game Processing Buildings/Cultural Education Centers/Subsistence Cultural Education Programs**

Grant amount \$1,350,000

Balance \$ 579,900

Expires June 1999

Funds from this grant are being used to build fish and game processing facilities in Perryville and Ivanof Bay and cultural/subsistence education/fish and game processing facilities in Chignik Lagoon and Chignik Lake. The facilities are under construction, with the effort being managed by the Lake and Peninsula Borough. Funds for subsistence/cultural education programs are included in this grant.

**Additional Grants**

In addition to the funded projects described above, DCRA has received the following grant requests (total amount requested \$447,100):

Nanwalek	Rearing pens for salmon enhancement project and skiff - \$109,500
Port Graham	Floating skiff dock - \$82,500 Temporary sockeye and pink salmon incubation facility - \$139,600
Tatitlek	Commercial smokery addition to fish and game processing facility - \$44,000
Chignik Lake	Archaeological display equipment - \$71,500

The five requests listed above have been evaluated by an interagency team headed by DCRA. The State Trustees will be consulted about which grants to fund.

prepared by John Gliva, DCRA  
4/7/98

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ANCHORAGE DAILY NEWS ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT • SUNDAY MAY 3, 1998

A small number of this supplement were at the EVOS office, it was made available to those PAG interested in a copy. If you are interested, please let me know and I will see if I can get you a copy or you might obtain one by contacting the Anchorage Daily News.



# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
	Pink Salmon				\$1,893.6	\$654.8	\$47.0	\$10.0	\$716.8
99139A2	Port Dick Creek Tributary Restoration and Development	W. Bucher/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 4th yr. 5 yr. project	\$85.8	\$85.8	\$47.0	\$10.0	\$147.8

## Project Abstract

This project will restore the native Port Dick Creek salmon stocks which were exposed to moderate to heavy oiling. Actual restoration of the spawning habitat took place in June 1996. Natural colonization rates were adequate to fully seed the newly restored spawning habitat. Water temperature, water level, salinity, and stream velocity will be monitored as these parameters are well correlated in the literature with spawning success and egg-to-fry survival. Additional sedimentologic parameters (bedload transport, accumulated sediments, and gravel/cobble transport rates) will also be analyzed. These activities as well as evaluation studies will be conducted annually from 1996 to 2000, with possible extension of minor monitoring through 2002 for streambed stability research.

## Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This is a solid example of a practical fisheries restoration and enhancement project. It has successfully created salmon habitat which had previously been destroyed. The basic observations of geomorphology and hydrology, and particularly the stability of the streambed, is something that has not been well addressed in the scientific literature on salmon restoration. Also the partitioning of effects between fresh and marine survival helps determine the effectiveness of stream restoration. The additional season of monitoring is appropriate. However, I encourage the investigators to include in their FY 99 work preparation and submission of a manuscript to a peer reviewed journal. Fund.

## Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund. This project will continue to evaluate the effects of improvements on Port Dick Creek, which are designed to increase available spawning habitat and thus provide additional pink and chum salmon for harvest as a replacement for salmon lost in the oil spill. In the spring of 1997, the first year the number of fry produced by the project was measured, field staff enumerated a combined total of 324,889 pink and chum fry from the creek, which resulted in an estimated egg-to-fry survival rate of 42%. In FY 99, monitoring of spawning success, and monitoring of streambed stability to ensure optimal spawning habitat over the long term, will continue in order to evaluate project success. Also in FY 99, the principal investigator is encouraged to prepare and submit a manuscript to a peer reviewed journal.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99188-CLO	Otolith Thermal Mass Marking of Hatchery Reared Pink Salmon In Prince William Sound	T. Joyce/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 5th yr. 5 yr. project	\$119.9	\$118.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$118.8

Project Abstract

This project closes out the Trustee Council's support for development of otolith mass marking as a technology for identification of hatchery pink salmon returning to Prince William Sound. The otoliths of all pink salmon reared at Prince William Sound hatcheries were thermally marked in the fall from 1995 through 1998. Blind tests were conducted to determine the ability of otolith readers to successfully determine the origin of randomly selected otoliths. During pink salmon commercial fisheries, approximately 100 otoliths were processed from each fishery opening to estimate stock composition. Generated estimates were provided to fishery managers within 36 hours of the closure of a fishing period. In post-season analysis, a Bayesian dynamic sample size allocation scheme was invoked to maximize sampling efficiency.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This study has carefully documented, developed, and applied a new tool for managing mixed stock salmon fisheries and hatchery activities in Prince William Sound on a scale never before attempted. Fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund closeout of this project contingent on submittal of a slightly reduced budget. This project has supported the development and implementation of otolith marking as a technology for identification of hatchery pink salmon returning to Prince William Sound. The information provided by otolith marking, which is a more accurate and less expensive technology than its predecessor coded wire tags, allows fisheries managers to vary the timing and location of the commercial harvest to protect injured wild stocks of pink salmon.

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99190	Construction of a Linkage Map for the Pink Salmon Genome	F. Allendorf/Univ. Montana	ADFG	Cont'd 4th yr. 5 yr. project	\$187.3	\$187.3		\$0.0	\$187.3
<p><u>Project Abstract</u></p> <p>This project will complete a genetic linkage map for pink salmon in FY 98. In FY 99, experiments will be continued at the Alaska SeaLife Center that use the linkage map to test for organismal effects of molecular markers on phenotypes that are likely to affect fitness in pink salmon (e.g., survival, growth, and disease resistance). These studies will aid recovery efforts with pink salmon, including estimation of straying rates, description of stock structure, and testing if marine survival has a genetic basis. The tests for natural selection on molecular markers have broad significance for the use of molecular genetic markers to estimate gene flow in pink salmon and other marine species.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u></p> <p>This is a scientifically sophisticated project by a talented principal investigator that was the subject of a special review session in FY 98. This continuing project now appears to be giving more emphasis to the objective of demonstrating the extent to which allozymes are under natural selection. This is an extraordinarily challenging objective due to the difficulty of carrying out unambiguous experiments. The contribution of such work toward restoration goals seems a lower priority than the other objectives of the project. The project should focus upon quantitative traits of adaptive significance (e.g., run timing, temperature tolerance) that will have direct applications to enhancing management of fisheries in Alaska. Fund contingent on submittal of a revised proposal focusing on traits of adaptive significance.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u></p> <p>Fund contingent on submittal and review of a revised Detailed Project Description and budget that focus on the quantitative traits of adaptive significance and their applications to fisheries management. This project, which is being conducted in part at the Alaska SeaLife Center, is designed to improve understanding of genetic variation in pink salmon and how such variation relates to marine survival, run timing, size, and other traits that are important from the standpoint of salmon restoration, management, and harvest. [NOTE: Funds for Alaska SeaLife Center bench fees (approximately \$16,400) need to be added to this project.]</p>			

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99191A-CLO	Field Examination of Oil-Related Embryo Mortalities in Pink Salmon Populations in Prince William Sound	M. Willette/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 8th yr. 8yr. project	\$58.9	\$58.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$58.4
<u>Project Abstract</u> Elevated embryo mortalities were detected in populations of pink salmon inhabiting oiled streams following the oil spill. These increased rates of mortality persisted annually through the 1993 field season, suggesting that genetic damage may have occurred as a result of exposure to oil during early developmental life-stages. The consequences of this putative genetic damage include physiological dysfunction of individuals and reduced reproductive capacity of populations. The 1994, 1995, and 1996 field results show no statistical difference in embryo mortality between oil-contaminated and reference streams. The purpose of this project is to monitor the recovery of pink salmon embryos in the field. This is the final close-out year for the project.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Excellent project, which is needed for completion of damage assessment studies on early life stages of salmon. Although the authors recently published a paper on their earlier data, the results of the most recent years of work should be described in the Detailed Project Description. Fund contingent on submittal of revised proposal that includes analysis of egg mortality through 1997.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund closeout (final data analysis and report writing) of this project contingent on submittal of (a) a revised Detailed Project Description that includes the analysis of egg mortality through 1997, (b) a slightly reduced budget, and (c) overdue report (97166). This project represents the major monitoring effort for the ongoing injury to and recovery of pink salmon. The final report will summarize results from ten years of monitoring embryo mortality rates in oiled and nonoiled streams.					
99196-CLO	Genetic Structure of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon	C. Habicht/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 6th yr. 6 yr. project	\$50.0	\$48.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$48.2
<u>Project Abstract</u> Previous work found that wild-stock pink salmon suffered direct lethal and sublethal injuries as a result of the oil spill. An understanding of the population structure of pink salmon in Prince William Sound is essential to assess the impact of these injuries on a population basis and to devise and implement management strategies for sustained conservation. Results to date from this study suggest gene flow between pink salmon spawning aggregates can be restricted both spatially (regional and upstream-tidal) and temporally (early-late) within the sound. This proposal covers the final year of laboratory analysis and the statistical analysis of year-three allozyme and mtDNA data.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project has produced a picture of variability in pink salmon genetics that lays the groundwork for work on gene flow and its future management applications. The activities proposed for FY 99 to close out this project are reasonable. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund closeout (final data analysis and report writing) of this project contingent on submittal of overdue reports (97196, 96196) and slightly reduced budget. This project is determining the degree and extent of geographic differences among pink salmon in Prince William Sound based on genetics. Knowing if there are one or multiple stocks among pink salmon in the sound will enable fisheries managers to refine management units and practices to better protect injured wild stocks.					

## SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99329-CLO	Synthesis of the Toxicological Impacts on Pink Salmon	S. Rice/NOAA	NOAA	Cont'd 2nd yr. 2 yr. project	\$52.5	\$51.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$51.3

### Project Abstract

This project will synthesize results of all Trustee Council sponsored studies related to the toxicological damage to pink salmon. Since 1989, seven separate Council-sponsored projects have individually advanced understanding of the effects of the oil spill on pink salmon: past and present potential for oil exposure (Project /194), effects on egg/embryo survival (Project /191A&B), juvenile feeding and growth (Project R4), marine survival and straying of returning adults (Projects /076 and /209), and the possibility that effects are heritable (Project /228). Data from these studies will be drawn upon in order to construct synthetic conclusions regarding the injury to and subsequent recovery of pink salmon. The results of contracted studies by Exxon Corporation will be compared with the Trustee Council studies.

### Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This project will provide a valuable contribution to the efforts to synthesize Natural Resource Damage Assessment work. Fund contingent upon receipt of manuscript titles, proposed journals for submission, and conceptual outlines of papers as described in milestones for FY 98.

### Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on submittal of (a) manuscript titles, proposed journals for submission, and conceptual outlines of papers as described in milestones for FY 98, (b) late reports (FS1, 96196, 97195, 97196) and (c) a slightly reduced budget. In FY 99, this project will complete the synthesis of five separate studies funded by the Trustee Council (FS4B, /076, /191A, /191B, /194) to examine the possible long-term damage to pink salmon of the toxic effects of crude oil. The synthesis will consider additional studies sponsored by Exxon Corporation. Products will be a monograph for publication in a peer reviewed journal and a presentation at the 10th Anniversary Symposium.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99365	Determining the Extent and Magnitude of Straying of Hatchery-Released Pink Salmon in Prince William Sound	T. Joyce/ADFG	ADFG	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$147.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u>		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u>					
This project will estimate the magnitude and extent of straying for the odd-year class of hatchery-released pink salmon in Prince William Sound. Otoliths will be sampled from pink salmon carcasses in randomly selected streams located within each of the major fishing districts. Otoliths of hatchery origin will be identified by specific thermal marks applied to fry at the four Prince William Sound pink salmon hatcheries in the fall of 1997. The proportion of Prince William Sound escapements comprised of spawning hatchery pink salmon will be estimated by area, stream zone (tidal vs. upstream) and for the sound as a whole. The study will be repeated in FY 00 to evaluate straying for the even-year class.		This project addresses the long-standing issue of straying of hatchery reared fish. However, this project does not address the most important aspect of this issue, which is the reproductive success of strayed fish and their effect on the fitness of wild fish populations. As proposed, this study does not address EVOS restoration objectives or extend earlier work on injury to early life stages (Project /191A), nor does it appear to have significant management value. I encourage the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to independently synthesize and independently publish previously existing information on straying rates in Prince William Sound (i.e., prior data on hatchery fish with coded-wire tags and otolith marks that were recovered in Prince William Sound streams). Do not fund.		Do not fund based on technical review. This expensive proposal, which would estimate the extent of straying among hatchery-released pink salmon in Prince William Sound, has little link to the restoration objectives established by the Trustee Council. However, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game is encouraged to independently synthesize and publish existing information on straying of hatchery fish with coded-wire tags and otolith marks that were recovered in Prince William Sound streams.					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99366	Improved Salmon Escapement Enumeration Using Remote Video and Time-Lapse Recording Technology	E. Otis/ADFG	ADFG	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$60.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<p><u>Project Abstract</u></p> <p>Salmon resources and services within the spill area, and particularly within Prince William Sound, were injured by the oil spill and have not fully recovered. To monitor the recovery of salmon stocks in the spill area and improve escapement information used to set spawning escapement goals, this project will develop remote video and time-lapse recording technology for enumerating salmon escapement. Remote video has the potential to provide accurate, archivable documentation of salmon escapements well beyond the capacity of aerial survey indices, and well below the cost of weir and sonar projects. Videotapes can be retrieved and reviewed weekly to facilitate in-season management of commercial fisheries.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u></p> <p>The goal of this project, which is to improve the accuracy of estimates of spawner abundance as a management tool, is worthy. However, the proposal lacks cross-validation and would be much more cost effective if testing was implemented on a stream with an existing weir and other counting methods for comparison. Do not fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u></p> <p>Do not fund based on technical review. This project would establish new techniques for estimating spawner abundance that could potentially advance salmon management. However, the proposal lacks important measures of effectiveness.</p>			

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99367	Synthesis and Publication of Fisheries Research	J. Seeb, et al/ADFG	ADFG	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$53.2	\$20.0			\$20.0
<div> <div> <u>Project Abstract</u>  The American Fisheries Society (AFS) has agreed to work with ADFG to synthesize, edit, and publish the legacy of research conducted on fisheries resources in the Gulf of Alaska spill zone. Many EVOS reports written by ADFG staff provide key information on injured resources. However, some do not form stand-alone publications, and some contain information suitable for more than one article or are too bulky for publication in their current form. Additional synthesis and editing are needed to move these from report status to publication in peer-reviewed literature. In this project, AFS editorial staff will work with ADFG staff to synthesize research reports into manuscripts that will then undergo peer review for consideration in the leading fisheries journals in North America. </div> <div> <u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>  It is important to publish the results of earlier EVOS studies conducted by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game that document straying of tagged hatchery-produced fry into Prince William Sound pink salmon streams. I would support such an effort with the inclusion of the principal investigators who performed the earlier studies. Fund contingent on review of revised proposal focused on producing two to three manuscripts on pink salmon straying with appropriately reduced budget. </div> <div> <u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u>  Fund FY 99 only contingent on submittal and review of a revised Detailed Project Description and budget that focus on preparation of two to three manuscripts on pink salmon straying. The Detailed Project Description should list manuscript titles, authors, expected journals, and expected dates of submission. Publication of EVOS work is a priority of the Trustee Council, but the proposal as written is vague and expensive. </div> </div>									
99443-BAA	Salmon Fisheries Market Share and Market Value Recovery Program	C. Shaw, R. Kopchak/Cordova District Fishermen United	NOAA	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$691.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<div> <div> <u>Project Abstract</u>  The project will develop a long-term marketing program designed to enhance the value and market share of commercially harvested salmon that were adversely impacted by the oil spill. </div> <div> <u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>  Fishing interests in Prince William Sound are experiencing difficult times economically and, initially, at least, in some way the oil spill contributed to this situation. The Restoration Plan makes clear that the primary means of restoring lost services is through restoration of the resource itself. I continue to believe that the most appropriate and valuable use of EVOS funds is to foster the long-term health of salmon habitat and sustainable fisheries. </div> <div> <u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u>  Do not fund. This project, which would develop and fund a program to enhance the value and market share of commercially harvested salmon, is not related to the restoration objectives adopted by the Trustee Council and appears to be legally impermissible under the terms of the settlement agreement. The project's aim is to restore the market for Alaska salmon, rather than restoring the salmon resource as the Restoration Plan requires. The issues raised by the proposal are being addressed under the private plaintiffs' claims against Exxon Corporation. </div> </div>									



# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99476	Effects of Oiled Incubation Substrate on Pink Salmon Reproduction	R. Heintz/NOAA	NOAA	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$74.1	\$85.0			\$85.0

## Project Abstract

This project will examine the effects of oil exposure during embryonic development on the gamete viability of pink salmon that survive to spawn. The objective is to determine if exposure to oil during incubation could explain the reduced gamete viability reported for pink salmon in Prince William Sound under Project /191A. In that study gametes taken from pink salmon returning to oiled streams had higher mortality rates than gametes taken from salmon in unoiled streams. These data suggest a dramatic effect of oil on vertebrate reproduction that has not previously been described. The plausibility of reduced gamete viability is indicated by the effects demonstrated by project /191B, which include reduced marine survival and growth of returning adults. However, this effect still requires unequivocal demonstration. This study is designed to make the demonstration and complete a model of life cycle impacts from incubating eggs in oiled gravel.

## Chief Scientist's Recommendation

Although previous attempts to investigate this critical issue have been only partially successful, I support this project because of the importance of testing the effects of oil under controlled laboratory conditions to understand possible damages to pink salmon. However, it is essential that the principal investigator obtain further assistance in fish reproductive biology to ensure high reproductive success in untreated control group fish. Alternative exposure methods, including use of exposures in the field, should also be investigated thoroughly. The proposal demonstrates excellent cost-sharing. Fund contingent on incorporation of additional expertise.

## Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on submittal of a revised Detailed Project Description and budget that includes the participation of an expert in the reproductive biology of fish. This project will validate the effects of oil contamination on pink salmon, thus contributing to our understanding of the injury to and recovery status of this injured species.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99489	Crude Oil Exposure Effects on Salmon Smolts	S. Ebbesson/UAF	ADFG	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$105.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> Crude oil exposure has previously been shown to alter thyroid hormone levels differently in fish, depending on the species and developmental stage. This project will determine to what extent exposure to crude oil affects neural and endocrine systems during and after smoltification. The normal changes in these systems are vital for survival in the sea and return to natal stream. These studies will provide information regarding the impact, if any, of crude oil exposure on salmon during this critical period of development, which may explain survival and return-rate problems following the oil spill.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This study proposes to examine the effects of crude oil on brain development and smoltification in salmon. The investigators are well qualified neuroendocrinologists. However, the ecotoxicological relevance of the approach is not well established in the proposal. In particular, dosages are not justified and it is not evident that the literature of oil toxicology has been integrated into this proposal. Thus, there is limited applicability to the EVOS restoration program. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund based on technical review. This project has little relation to the restoration objectives adopted by the Trustee Council.					
99491-BAA	Effects of Natural Oil Seeps on Pink Salmon Incubation Success and Condition	E. Brannon/Univ. of Idaho	NOAA	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$206.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> Two principle differences of opinion exist about the effects oil had on incubating pink salmon embryos in Prince William Sound streams. The contributing scientists believe that significant progress can be made toward understanding the effects of oil on pink salmon by examining incubating and adult pink salmon in streams that have a history of exposure to oil from natural oil seeps. Research examining the effects of natural oil seeps on pink salmon is designed to assess its effect on egg viability, embryo survival, and molecular aberrations under conditions of persistent exposure of previous generations. It is anticipated that this study will serve to help in understanding the immediate and long-term effects of oil on pink salmon subject to oil spills.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This well written proposal demonstrates a good understanding of the problem. However, studying salmon in western Alaska that may be evolutionarily adapted to oil exposure under different exposure regimes will not necessarily provide data relevant to the crude oil exposures that occurred during the oil spill. There are also questions about the feasibility of the project as proposed, including how the PAH doses will be determined. Restoration objectives will be better served by examining the results of laboratory exposures or hatchery experiments simulating natural stream environments. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund based on technical review. This proposal, which would study streams on the Alaska Peninsula with natural oil seeps, would not provide data relevant to the crude oil exposures that pink salmon embryos faced during the oil spill.					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
Pacific Herring					\$1,678.1	\$472.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$472.1
99162A	Investigation of Disease Factors Affecting Declines of Pacific Herring Populations: Manuscripts/Conference Attendance (Part A)	R. Kocan/Univ. of Washington	ADFG	Cont'd 5th yr. 4 yr. project	\$58.6	\$58.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$58.6
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will prepare at least five manuscripts dealing with the research activities funded by the Trustee Council under Project /162. At least five additional subjects are covered by the existing data: 1) survival of viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS) virus in sea water, 2) the natural history of VHS in wild herring, 3) serologic conversion and immunity in wild herring following an epizootic of VHS, and 4) age-related immunity demonstrated in laboratory-reared herring. Additional publications on the effect of net pens on VHS transmission and the presence of VHS-RNA in wild herring tissues as demonstrated by PCR are anticipated, depending on results of FY 98 studies.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> In many instances, research results gathered in a multiyear project are not properly synthesized. This has been an excellent project and the principal investigators have very good records of achievement in EVOS studies. This material has important implications for herring management and it should be published. This project will accomplish that end. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund. For the past four years, this project has investigated the potential link between oil exposure and disease in herring, and between disease and the herring population decline in Prince William Sound. The investigation will conclude in FY 98 with preparation of a final report. FY 99 funding will produce a minimum of five manuscripts based on study results related to disease transmission.					
99162B	Investigations of Disease Factors Affecting Declines of Pacific Herring Populations: Manuscripts/Conference Attendance (Part B)	J. Kennedy/Simon Fraser Univ.	ADFG	Cont'd 5th yr. 4 yr. project	\$13.4	\$13.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$13.4
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will publish and present manuscripts of the results of Project /162 as they relate to effects of environmental contamination and disease on herring fitness. The effects of Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia Virus (VHSV), <i>Ichthyophonus hoferi</i> (ITP), and hydrocarbon exposure were examined to determine their role in population declines experienced by Pacific herring populations in Prince William Sound in 1993 and 1994. Both adult and juvenile herring were used to determine the effects of biochemistry, immunocompetence, performance and reproduction.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> In many instances, research results gathered in a multiyear project are not properly synthesized and this proposal will accomplish that goal for the several years of work on herring disease. This has been an excellent project and the principal investigators have excellent track records in EVOS studies. This material has important implications for herring management and it should be published so it can be widely available. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund. For the past four years, this project has investigated the potential link between oil exposure and disease in herring, and between disease and the herring population decline in Prince William Sound. The investigation will conclude in FY 98 with preparation of a final report. FY 99 funding will produce four manuscripts based on study results related to the effect of oil on herring swimming physiology.					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99311	Pacific Herring Productivity Dependencies in the Prince William Sound Ecosystem Determined with Natural Stable Isotope Tracers	T. Kline/PWSSC	ADFG	Cont'd 2nd yr. 2 yr. project	\$104.5	\$90.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$90.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> The advective regime connecting the northern Gulf of Alaska (GOA) with Prince William Sound may affect recruitment and nutritional processes in Pacific herring. The Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA) project (I320) has shown that herring have significant dependence on GOA carbon. Herring are subject to changes in carbon flow occurring between GOA and Prince William Sound. The first step in understanding how this fundamental environmental process affects herring recruitment is to isotopically analyze a time series of herring for which energetic data have been collected. This will expand upon the data series available from SEA providing a total four-year time period.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is the second year of a two-year project that has the possibility of showing the contribution of productivity in the Gulf of Alaska to productivity in Prince William Sound. The reviewers were skeptical about the ability to link Gulf of Alaska carbon to the recruitment of herring. Nonetheless, the information linking Gulf of Alaska and Prince William Sound ecosystems will benefit long-term management of Prince William Sound fisheries. The cost of the project has increased, in part due to the necessary inclusion of Spring 1995 archived samples. However, most of the project costs are for salary, travel, and overhead, and the ten months of staff time for which support is requested seems high. Fund contingent on a revised and reduced budget.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on submission of a reduced budget and further justification of costs. The target of \$90,000 is a modest increase over the estimated cost of \$80,600 and reflects the cost of analysis of additional samples. FY 99 will be the final year of this two-year project and will include preparation of a final report. This study examines the link between productivity in the Gulf of Alaska and productivity in Prince William Sound and could benefit management of fisheries in Prince William Sound.					
99328	Synthesis of the Toxicological and Epidemiological Impacts of the Oil Spill on Pacific Herring	M. Carls/NOAA	NOAA	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$79.3	\$35.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$35.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will synthesize results of toxicological and epidemiological damage to Pacific herring (but not the ecological research still in progress), and compare Trustee-sponsored conclusions to those of Exxon investigators. EVOS researchers concluded that exposure to oil caused egg mortality, morphological and cytogenetic abnormalities, reduced growth, and immunosuppression in adults, but that effects on the population level did not decrease. A monograph for publication will be prepared and presented at the 10th anniversary symposium.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Synthesis of toxicological and epidemiological damage to Pacific herring would be quite valuable. However, the project budget as proposed cannot be justified by the scope of work. A budget of \$35,000 should be satisfactory to prepare the synthesis manuscript. Fund contingent on a reduced budget.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on submission of a reduced budget (approximately \$35,000). This project responds to the FY 99 Invitation's request for proposals for synthesis of herring toxicological and disease studies and presentation of results at the 10th Anniversary Symposium and in a refereed journal.					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99375	Effect of Herring Egg Distribution and Ecology on Year-Class Strength and Adult Distribution	E. Brown, B. Norcross/UAF	ADFG	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$90.3	\$50.0		\$0.0	\$50.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will examine the effect of Pacific herring egg distribution and abundance as well as oceanographic processes on year-class strength and adult distribution. Existing data will be used in the analysis. The findings of this study will aid in understanding stock structure and population dynamics of herring in Prince William Sound. This information will facilitate area-specific targeting of catches and provide scientific documentation of unpublished fishery data. A companion proposal, Distribution and Ecology of Forage Fish and Effects on Herring Year-Class Strength (Project 99376), has also been submitted.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project would analyze 20 years of historical data on herring egg distribution and ecology and compare them to oceanographic factors in Prince William Sound. This project has high potential, but there is need to better understand the reliability and variability of the historical data and the strengths of the relationships to the physical data. In addition, the proposal lacks a detailed hypothesis to be tested. I recommend funding this project in two steps: First, the principal investigators should complete a preliminary analysis of the herring and physical data sets in Year 1 and then develop more rigorous, explicit mechanistic hypotheses for proposed Year 2 work. Fund contingent on a revised proposal with a substantially reduced Year 1 budget.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on submission of a revised Detailed Project Description and a reduced budget. In FY 99, the project should focus on completing a preliminary analysis of the herring and physical data sets and developing more rigorous, explicit mechanistic hypotheses for the proposed second year of work. This project has the potential to relate herring egg distribution and ecology to oceanographic factors in Prince William Sound and thereby contribute to improved fisheries management.					
99376	Distribution and Ecology of Forage Fish and Effects on Herring Year-Class Strength	E. Brown, B. Norcross/UAF	ADFG	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$153.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will improve our understanding of trends in abundance of juvenile Pacific herring, sandlance, capelin, and eulachon. Several project objectives are included: 1) framing the distribution of fish in an oceanographic context, 2) examining how juvenile herring abundance and distribution affects year-class strength and adult distribution, and 3) continued collection of field data needed for analysis of longer-term trends. This project is cost effective since it builds on existing data. Geostatistical analyses and general additive models will be used to report significant findings. A long-term monitoring scheme is proposed.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal reflects our growing understanding of the ecological importance of forage fish, and the value of improving our knowledge regarding the abundance and distribution of juvenile herring. Unfortunately, the proposal's objectives are too broad, which contributes to hypotheses that could be stronger and more focused. This proposal must be refined prior to implementation on this scale, which should be possible over the next few years as recent studies of forage fishes are completed and published and the nature of the potential long-term monitoring program is clarified. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The Chief Scientist has raised significant concerns about the scientific design of this project. The Trustee Council may consider funding a refined proposal after completion and publication of ongoing studies on forage fishes.					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99378	Improving Population Models for Herring Management Along the Northern Gulf of Alaska	W. Donaldson, M. Willette/ADFG	ADFG	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$384.3				
<u>Project Abstract</u> Pacific herring is a key species in the marine ecosystem affected by the oil spill. Three herring stocks spawning at Kodiak Island, Kamishak Bay, and Prince William Sound are currently recognized in the spill-impacted area along the northern Gulf of Alaska. The age-structured analysis models used to project biomass and set harvest levels for these stocks require estimates of catch at age in all fisheries exploiting a stock, gear selectivity, weight at age, and spawning biomass. This project will develop better tools for 1) identifying discrete stocks of herring in mixed-stock fisheries, 2) projecting weight at age, and 3) estimating spawning biomass. Project results will be applied by managers to improve the population models used to set harvest levels.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal would provide basic information that would improve management of herring in Kodiak and lower Cook Inlet, but needs further review.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Defer decision pending further discussion and submittal of a revised Detailed Project Description that eliminates Objective 3 (aerial and/or acoustic surveys). This project was submitted in response to the <i>FY 99 Invitation</i> , which invited proposals that address herring population ecology and biomass.					
99411	Juvenile Herring and Walleye Pollock Overwintering During an El Nino Event	K. Stokesbury, A.J. Paul/UAF	ADFG	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$199.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> El Nino events are sources of thermal perturbations that marine organisms must adapt to. Year class strength of herring and pollock are strongly influenced by physical and biological conditions occurring during the juvenile phase; overwintering conditions appear to be critical. This project's hypothesis is that the 1998 El Nino event could bring about herring and pollock prey availability fluctuations and shifts in metabolic rates, thus altering nutritional status and survival. This hypothesis will be tested by comparing relative abundance, distribution, whole body energy, and feeding ecology of juvenile herring and pollock in nursery areas before, during, and after the El Nino event.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> While this proposal has significant academic merit and is likely to detect El Nino effects, what this will contribute to our understanding of the variability of year-class strength in herring and pollock is unclear. While preliminary data suggest that overwintering survival is important for herring recruitment, this proposal is unlikely to elucidate mechanisms that will improve our ability to predict year-class strength, except perhaps in the extreme conditions of an El Nino year. The proposal also contains inadequate evidence of coordination with Project 99436. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund. It is unclear how the results of this study would contribute to the restoration of herring.					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99438-BAA	Post-El Nino Changes in the Pacific Herring and Walleye Pollock Biomass in Prince William Sound	G. Thomas, J. Kirsch/PWSSC	NOAA	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$211.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will conduct post-El Nino surveys of prespawning herring and pollock in their winter refuges in FY 99. These surveys will aid the assessment of recruitment anomalies that occur after 1997. Estimates of herring and pollock abundances will be provided to NOAA, ADFG, and local fish processors. We will work with these management agencies to evaluate changes occurring to the populations since El Nino.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project is worth considering in the broader context of a monitoring program, but, since the dimensions of the potential long-term EVOS research and monitoring program are not yet known, this proposal is premature. Also, prespawning surveys of pollock and Pacific herring are, or certainly are close to, a normal agency management function. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project appears to be premature in that the potential long-term EVOS research and monitoring program is not yet developed.					
99462	Effect of Disease on Pacific Herring Population Recovery in Prince William Sound	G. Marty/Univ. of California, Davis	ADFG	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$75.1	\$75.1			\$75.1
<u>Project Abstract</u> The Pacific herring population of Prince William Sound has not recovered from severe population decline in 1993. Viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus and the fungus <i>Ichthyophonus hoferi</i> were identified as the two main diseases during a multi-year research project that is in its final year (Project /162). Prevalence of <i>Ichthyophonus</i> decreased after 1995, but an unexpected increase in the prevalence of viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus in 1997 might delay recovery. To determine if disease continues to impair recovery, and to document recovery when it occurs, this project will monitor prevalence of the two major diseases in Pacific herring in Prince William Sound twice annually, from October 1998 through April 2001.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Recovery objectives for Pacific herring have not been achieved, and there is evidence that disease occurrence continues at significant levels. This project, which is proposed to be carried out in conjunction with other work proposed to the National Science Foundation (not confirmed), would help define the role of disease in regulating populations of a pelagic marine fish. This work has important implications for management of this keystone species. The work is cost effective and the principal investigator are excellent. Fund, but only for a single year. Second and third year efforts should be, in part, dependent on cost-sharing by the National Science Foundation. Also, any subsequent request must clearly justify additional field work.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund FY 99 only; consider funding in future years if National Science Foundation funding (approximately \$522,000) is forthcoming for further work on herring disease and population modeling. By monitoring the health of the herring population for a three-year period, this project will help determine whether the herring population in Prince William Sound fully recovers from the effects of the spill. However, the value of the project for restoration purposes would be greatly increased with the component for which National Science Foundation funding has been requested.					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99463	Ecological Significance of Juvenile Herring Diseases and Their Effect on Subsequent Spawner Recruitment in Prince William Sound and Southeast Alaska	R. Kocan/Univ. of Washington, J. Winton/USGS-BRD	ADFG	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$94.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u>		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u>					
This project will examine morbidity and mortality in juvenile herring as population-limiting factors which affect spawner recruitment. Disease factors will be evaluated by culturing tissues, examining plasma antibodies, identifying pathogen nucleic acids by PCR and correlating changes over time with low food supply, heavy predatory activity and ultimately, recruitment. Geographically isolated populations will be compared to determine whether disease levels are constant throughout an area, or vary by location, thus resulting in different recruitment rates. Ultimately, estimates of juvenile mortality will be correlated with future recruitment predictions.		This project has great potential, as comparison of geographically isolated populations will allow determining if pathogen and disease prevalences are constant throughout an area or vary by location, potentially resulting in differences in local recruitment rates. While the portion of the proposal related to disease measurements is quite strong, the statistical power of the study to detect changes in abundance among sites seems low, and there is no reliable method of assessing recruitment of sandlance/herring ages 0-2 by geographic area. Do not fund.		Do not fund. The Chief Scientist has raised significant concerns about the scientific design of this project.					



# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99468-BAA	FEATS: Fundamental Estimations of Acoustic Target Strength	J. Kirsch, G. Thomas/PWSSC	NOAA	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$213.5	\$150.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$150.0

## Project Abstract

To scale acoustic survey data from relative units (dB) to absolute units (kg/m<sup>3</sup>), knowledge of the individual fish's target strength (TS) is required. This project will conduct experiments to measure the TS of several dominant fish species in Prince William Sound. FY 99 will concentrate on the development of experimental apparatus, experimental logistics and the application of these to measure Pacific herring TS. If desired, a second year of research may be added which will apply these procedures to other species: walleye pollock, capelin, and sandlance. TS-to-length regressions will be calculated and applied to past surveys in Prince William Sound to obtain more accurate density and biomass estimates, and will serve future acoustic survey efforts of these species in coastal Alaska.

## Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This proposal responds directly to a need identified in the *FY 99 Invitation*: Obtaining better definitions of target strength for forage fish is essential to completion of work on SEA (Project /320) and APEX (Project /163). The science proposed here is appropriate and strong. While obtaining acoustic target strengths for Pacific herring and sand lance are priorities, the cost of this proposal is too high and some of the requested staff is not justified. I recommend funding, but project needs to address only two species, herring and sand lance, in a single year at a reduced cost. Fund contingent on receipt of a revised proposal and reduced budget.

## Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on submittal of (a) a revised Detailed Project Description that focuses on herring and sand lance only and reduces the scope of work to one year only and (b) a reduced budget. This proposal responds to the *FY 99 Invitation's* request for proposals for research defining the acoustic strengths of different age classes of herring and other schooling forage fishes. Results of this research would improve the assessment of the biomasses of these fish.

## SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02	
SEA and Related Projects						\$2,324.6	\$1,033.0	\$73.6	\$67.2	\$1,173.8
99195	Pristane Monitoring in Mussels	J. Short, P. Harris/NOAA	NOAA	Cont'd 4th yr. 5 yr. project	\$96.7	\$100.0			\$100.0	
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will monitor pristane in mussels through the spring production cycle as an indirect index of predation by juvenile salmon, herring, and nearshore forage fish on <i>Neocalanus spp.</i> zooplankton. This index may provide a forecast of poor recruitment for pink salmon or herring caused by poor feeding conditions during the early marine residence portions of their life-cycles.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Tracking pristane concentrations in mussels may be a useful tool for monitoring the transfer of energy from copepods to juvenile salmon, and this approach may have a place in a long-term monitoring program. However, the potential of this tool has not been fully established, and it is now timely to address the strength of the correlations with salmon production, which can be done through cross-correlations with SEA (Project /320) and hatchery data. I recommend funding this project in FY 99, but the scope of work should be expanded to analyze these correlations. Presumably this will require a slightly increased budget. Fund contingent on receipt of revised proposal and budget.			<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on (a) approval of a revised Detailed Project Description and budget that expand the FY 99 effort to include analysis of the relationship between salmon production and the pristane level in mussels and (b) submittal of FY 97 annual report (97195). If successful, this project could provide a relatively inexpensive measure of marine productivity, thus allowing predictions about future fisheries production and harvest levels.					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99320-CLO	Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)	T. Cooney, et al/UAF	ADFG	Cont'd 6th yr. 6 yr. project	\$744.4	\$727.1	\$16.1	\$0.0	\$743.2

## Project Abstract

This project is an integrated, multi-component study of processes influencing the annual survival of juvenile pink salmon and herring rearing in Prince William Sound. Support in FY 99 provides the means to close out the program. Program close-out includes the submission of a single, integrated Final Report and a SEA synthesis volume written as a single journal volume for the journal Fisheries Oceanography. Project support will also provide the means for individual principal investigators to address revisions to reports and manuscripts in FY 99. A nominal amount is signaled to the Trustees for clean up of revisions, and page charges that hang over into FY 00. These tasks will be supervised by an in-house SEA editor and the SEA Lead Scientist.

## Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The science in this project is top quality and the plan for production of journal manuscripts appears feasible. The FY 97 annual report was not available at the time of reviewing this proposal, and there are significant concerns with SEA final products. These include the delay in providing acoustic data, the slow progress of integrating modeling and field measurements, and the need to integrate freshwater input to make the results of the circulation model more realistic. The final documents produced by this project must integrate all of the data collected so that scientists and managers can judge whether or not measuring synoptic properties of the coastal ocean can really improve fisheries management. The synthesis should also reach out to other data sets (e.g., jellyfish predation data from APEX, Project /163) as necessary. I note that \$20,000 in "network/connectivity" costs are included in Project 99431, which is not recommended for funding. I believe that maintaining SEA's computer network in FY 99 is important for principal investigator communication and data sharing and synthesis. The lead investigator, Dr. Cooney, should advise the Executive Director regarding how the computer network will be maintained during closeout. Fund.

## Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on addressing the concerns raised in the Chief Scientist's recommendation and resolving budget questions. This project will close out the five-year Sound Ecosystem Assessment study, which is formulating interacting numerical models designed to simulate the dynamic processes influencing the survival of juvenile pink salmon and herring rearing in Prince William Sound each year. These models will assist fisheries managers in understanding how environmental factors affect production from year to year, and should enable appropriate levels of harvest to be applied to allow stock response in the face of continually changing natural conditions. In FY 99, a final report and a synthesis volume for the publication Fisheries Oceanography will be prepared. In FY 2000, a small amount of additional funding may be requested to cover costs of final revisions and edits to the final report and manuscript.

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99320M	Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA): Observational Oceanography in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska	S. Vaughan/PWSSC	NOAA	Cont'd 6th yr.	\$76.4	\$62.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$62.5
<u>Project Abstract</u> The model validation portion of 97320M/SEA - Observational Oceanography has not been completed. Model validation is required before the model can be used for hypothesis testing by any of the SEA projects. Funds were remaining in the 97320M budget at the end of the year. This proposal is for funding, in the amount remaining in FY 97, to cover salaries of personnel responsible for circulation model validation and zooplankton seeding/flushing hypothesis testing.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project is necessary to complete work on objectives previously requested by the reviewers. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on submittal of a revised budget. This project will complete work previously approved by the Trustee Council as part of SEA (Project /320). The work, which is integral to the SEA hypotheses, includes validation of the circulation model and testing of the zooplankton seeding/flushing hypothesis.				
99320N-BAA	Acoustic Assessment of Pink Salmon Predators, Macrozooplankton Prey and Juvenile Herring in Prince William Sound	G. Thomas/PWSSC	NOAA	Cont'd 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$74.9	\$52.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$52.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will support the processing, analysis and reporting of FY 96-97 surveys of salmon predators, macrozooplankton prey and juvenile herring in Prince William Sound. This request is consistent with other projects (/320M, Oceanography and /320I, Isotopes) which have been compensated for additional field and analytical work that occurred with the expansion of the Juvenile Herring Growth and Habitats project (/320T). Scheduled analysis and reporting of the Nekton and Plankton Acoustics project (/320N) has been delayed because of this increased work load. Also, the funds that are requested were originally budgeted for the Nekton and Plankton Acoustics Project but were underspent in FY 96-97. We were asked to submit a new proposal to recapture these funds after requesting a non-cost extension.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> There is concern about the timetable of progress toward integration of acoustics into the SEA project. However, this work is essential to proper completion of SEA. Fund FY 99 only.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund FY 99 only contingent on submittal of a revised budget. This project will complete work previously approved by the Trustee Council as part of SEA (Project /320). The work, which is integral to the SEA hypotheses, includes completion of the macrozooplankton, salmon predator, and herring observation data bases.				

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99340	Toward Long-Term Oceanographic Monitoring of the Gulf of Alaska Ecosystem	T. Weingartner/UAF	ADFG	Cont'd 2nd yr. 4 yr. project	\$92.0	\$91.4	\$57.5	\$67.2	\$216.1

## Project Abstract

The 28-year time series of temperature and salinity data from hydrographic station GAK1 near Seward shows substantial interannual and interdecadal variability that could influence the Gulf of Alaska shelf ecosystem. This program will continue this time series and quantify the interannual and interdecadal variability of this shelf. A related goal is to resolve better the time and vertical structure of this variability at periods ranging from the tidal to the interannual. This information will aid in assessing progress in the recovery and restoration of organisms and services affected by the oil spill, and will aid in designing a long-term, cost-effective ecosystem monitoring program for this shelf.

## Chief Scientist's Recommendation

I support the continuation of this project, although it will be important to evaluate how completely the physical oceanographic data being collected will support an understanding of all the factors forcing biological production in the Alaska Coastal Current. Despite the fact that the Trustee Council's potential long-term monitoring program is not yet explicitly developed, the continuation of the GAK1 data set is very useful, and the joint development of this data set with GLOBEC is valuable for coordination of their work with the Trustee Council.

## Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on submittal of a revised budget. This project will continue the existing 28-year time series of conductivity-temperature versus depth (CTD) data collected at hydrographic station GAK1 on the northcentral Gulf of Alaska shelf. The GAK1 data set is useful to our evaluation of changes in the ecosystem (SEA/320, APEX/163, and NVP/025) and will be useful to the Trustee Council's potential long-term monitoring program. The GLOBEC program also contributes funding to this project.

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99361-BAA	Dynamic Graphical Techniques for Ecosystem Synthesis, Communication and Product Delivery	J. Allen/PWSSC, T. Cooney/UAF	NOAA	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$95.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> As the tenth anniversary of the oil spill approaches, there is an increasing need for information synthesis, translation, and communication. Transfer of ecosystem-level research results to the public, resource managers, policy makers and the wider scientific community remains a critical challenge. A number of techniques developed within the Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA, Project /320) have proven useful in this context. This project will extend selected SEA technologies to support the broader synthesis tasks of the Trustee Council's research program. The proposed work will complement existing synthesis efforts by focusing on graphical approaches, including advanced computer imaging and presentation technology.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> In general, this project has the potential to address important synthesis objectives and link multiple elements of the Restoration Program. The principal investigators are very strong, and the presentation of SEA (Project /320) results at the 1998 Restoration Workshop was an example of how sophisticated scientific information can be conveyed to the public in an exciting fashion. The specific aspects of this proposal, however, are not particularly compelling at this time. Some components seem unnecessary (e.g., providing additional funds for a SEA presentation at the 10th anniversary), while other aspects are premature (e.g., extension of SEA techniques to the potential long-term EVOS research and monitoring program, which is not yet defined). Cost is rather high over a three-year period. Do not fund.			<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The potential for this type of graphical presentation was effectively demonstrated by the proposer at the 1998 Annual Restoration Workshop. However, this project's primary objective in FY 99, development of a presentation on SEA (Project /320) for the 10th Anniversary Symposium, should be funded out of the existing 99320 budget. Some of the other objectives, particularly the application of graphical and web techniques to the Trustee Council's overall synthesis goals, might be reconsidered in future years.			

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99393-BAA	Prince William Sound Food Webs: Structure and Change	T. Kline/PWSSC	NOAA	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$221.7				
<div> <div> <u>Project Abstract</u>  Recent research has shown that the advective regime connecting the northern Gulf of Alaska (GOA) with Prince William Sound (PWS) may affect recruitment and nutritional processes in fishes. Accordingly, food webs are subject to changes in carbon flow occurring between GOA and PWS. This project seeks to: (1) conduct retrospective analysis of GOA production shifts since the oil spill, (2) address Ecopath model validation data gaps, (3) find evidence of biophysical coupling from the 1997 - 98 ENSO event, (4) address a benthos data gap, and (5) expand the isotopic database domain in space and time. </div> <div> <u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>  This project has a variety of objectives involving application of carbon and nitrogen stable isotope ratios to ecological questions. While tracking ratios can provide a unique indication of basic shifts in biological productivity, geophysics, or trophic position, interpretations may be several and only resolvable with additional data. Thus, these measures usually provide the most unambiguous interpretation of ecological processes when they are part of more comprehensive programs. Nonetheless, there are several applications of these tools in the proposal that are worthy of support. The possibility that there may be an isotopic record back to 1989 in bivalve shells from the Gulf of Alaska is worth exploring. Also, confirmation of trophic position of a variety of marine organisms for the purposes of refining the ECOPATH model (Project 1330) is also worthwhile. Fund objectives 1 and 2 for one year, with the budget reduced accordingly. </div> <div> <u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u>  Defer decision pending further review of funding priorities. If funded, funding would be contingent on submittal and review of a revised Detailed Project Description and budget that focus on Objectives 1 (retrospective analysis of Gulf of Alaska production shifts) and 2 (ecopath model validation data gaps) only. This project would use carbon and nitrogen stable isotope ratios to confirm the relative trophic status of species within the Prince William Sound ecosystem. This information would be useful in validating the food web model being developed under Project 1330. </div> </div>									

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99431-BAA	Prototype Modeling Products: Transition, Alpha Testing, and Benefit-to-Cost Analysis for Products From Project /320	V. Patrick/PWSSC	NOAA	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$338.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<p><u>Project Abstract</u></p> <p>Throughout the implementation of the Restoration Plan, the Trustee Council has expressed the objective of fully developing the findings and technologies of the restoration projects into applications with long term, continuing utility and benefit for the spill-effected region. This project will address that objective. The project plan identifies a first set of restoration results that in FY 99 will be appropriate for application prototyping and performance trials. A pivotal issue is the benefit-to-cost ratio for any set of the applications. This project will configure a selected set of products for prototyping and target a maximally broad constituency, the goal being economically viable products and support system based on a strong benefit-to-cost ratio.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u></p> <p>The SEA project (1320) has produced a great deal of information that will benefit users in fisheries management, the fishing industry, port and shipping interests, and others. There is value in thinking carefully about what EVOS information will benefit these groups and how best to foster the necessary transfer of information. However, the modeling products from SEA are still being produced. It is premature to fund further development of models until prototypes are produced and reviewed. Do not fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u></p> <p>Do not fund. The concept of this project, which is to develop models for use by non-scientists, has merit but is premature until the modeling products currently being developed under SEA (Project /320) are available and have been reviewed.</p>			



# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99435-BAA	Oceanography of Prince William Sound	S. Vaughan/PWSSC	NOAA	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$208.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0

## Project Abstract

Oceanographic measurements in 1994-97 showed that some aspects of the circulation and water mass properties of Prince William Sound are fairly predictable and geostrophic. More variability exists in the months before, during, and after the peak zooplankton bloom. Since zooplankton are a major food source for many species of juvenile fish, the general health of the sound depends on the abundance and availability of zooplankton. The SEA project (/320) documented seasonal and some interannual relationships between zooplankton abundance and physical processes, but the effects of longer time scale processes, such as El Nino or regime shifts, were not addressed. To understand plankton variability on interannual and decadal time scales, a time series of physical and biological oceanographic properties needs to be created. This proposal will implement a prototype measurement system in Prince William Sound to relate plankton distribution and abundance to physical processes on longer time scales.

## Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The necessary background for this proposal would have been a synthesis of SEA (Project /320) oceanographic data. Absent such a synthesis, the proposed work is not well justified. There also is inadequate detail on exact tasks that will be completed. Costs are very high, and request of six months support for each of three people seems very high relative to workload. The principal investigators are capable in terms of the physical measurements, but I cannot recommend funding at this time. Do not fund.

## Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund based on technical review. The proposal is expensive and lacking in detail.

Proj. No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99436-BAA	Oceanography of Prince William Sound Bays and Fjords: Effects of the 1997-98 El Nino	S. Vaughan/PWSSC	NOAA	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$103.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> Strong warm episode El Nino conditions, comparable to the 1982-83 episode, have persisted in the tropical eastern Pacific since 1997. Abnormally warm and dry atmospheric conditions and unusually warm ocean waters are present along the entire southern coast of Alaska. Coupled biological and physical data have been collected for four bays in Prince William Sound since 1995. Water mass properties and currents in these bays have been found to be extremely complex and seasonally variable. Recently, it has been hypothesized that water mass changes associated with the 1997-98 El Nino event could affect zooplankton abundance and juvenile herring metabolic rates, thus altering their nutritional status and survival. This proposal will continue measurements of water mass properties (temperature and salinity), current velocities, zooplankton densities, and fluorescence in FY 99, FY 00, and FY 01.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Like the other proposals for investigating El Niño phenomenon, this project is of significant academic interest but its contribution to restoration objectives is unclear. I am concerned in general about the concept of moving forward on new herring studies prior to the synthesis of knowledge from previously funded projects. A single proposal in conjunction with a group of herring scientists that documented specific biological and related parameters would be more compelling. Do not fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund based on technical review. This project, which would essentially continue Project 98297 (Oceanography of Prince William Sound Bays and Fjords) beyond its closeout year by investigating effects of El Nino, has little link to the Trustee Council's restoration objectives.</p>			

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99467-BAA	Assessment of the Interannual Variability of Pelagic Production in Prince William Sound	G. Thomas, V. Patrick, K. Osgood/PWSSC	NOAA	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$272.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u>		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u>					
The Sound Ecosystem Assessment project (/320) has developed the first generation of models to predict pink salmon population changes as a result of natural causes so that they can be separated from anthropogenic causes, such as oil spills. The two models developed are a physical-biological model (circulation and plankton) and a nekton model. This project will initiate a program that will systematically measure weather conditions, physical conditions and plankton for input to the physical-biological model, and will measure macrozooplankton and pelagic nekton as input to the nekton model. These data will be collected with remote sensors and on a vessel of opportunity to make the model-based monitoring very cost-effective. These data are essential for the development of second generation models that can be used by management to now-cast population changes of key resources in Prince William Sound.		This project proposes to build upon the first generation of models developed under SEA (Project /320) to predict pink salmon population changes, but these models have yet to be produced by the SEA program. I find it difficult to invest in development of second-generation models until the results of developing first-generation models are available. Do not fund.		Do not fund based on technical review. This proposal is premature given that the results of the first generation of SEA (Project /320) models are not yet available.					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden, and Other Fish					\$1,262.4	\$258.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$258.0
99043B-CLO	Monitoring of Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden Habitat Improvement Structures	D. Gillikin/USFS	USFS	Cont'd 6th yr. 6 yr. project	\$9.5	\$8.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$8.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will prepare the final report and analysis of data collected from 1995 to 1998. Sixty-three habitat improvement structures were installed in 1995 under Project 95043B. At that time there were concerns raised that habitat structures may inadvertently increase coho salmon populations, thereby increasing competitive stress on Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout populations. The final report will address the five working null hypotheses presented in previous proposals to determine if the improvements were a benefit to cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Monitoring the success of the previously installed habitat improvements is necessary to evaluate success. Fund this final year of monitoring.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund closeout of this project contingent on submittal of a reduced budget in the expected amount (\$8,000). This project has monitored the effectiveness of habitat improvement structures that were installed in FY 95 to restore and enhance populations of cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden. This information will aid fisheries management in gauging the success of this project and in applying the results to other situations.					
99145-CLO	Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden: Relation Among and Within Populations of Anadromous and Resident Forms	G. Reeves/USFS, K. Currens/Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission	USFS	Cont'd 4th yr. 3 yr. project	\$73.0	\$50.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$50.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project is determining the relation between resident and anadromous forms of Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout within the same watershed and between watersheds in Prince William Sound. In FY 99; analysis will continue of genetic, meristic, and life-history features of each group, which were sampled in FY 96 and FY 97. This project received close-out funds in FY 98; this one-year extension is requested because it has taken longer to complete the genetic analysis than originally thought. Results from this study will allow development of a long-term, comprehensive and ecologically sound restoration strategy for these fish.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This work is important to more fully understand development of the injury and recovery status of Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout. The new information gained about the biology of these species will also aid management in Prince William Sound. The investigators need to fully analyze and explore the data relative to possible recent severe population bottlenecks and to fully interpret the lack of congruence between the mtDNA and microsatellite results. I recommend funding of \$50,000 toward the full analysis of genetic data and production of a manuscript suitable for publication.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on submittal of a reduced budget that includes preparation of a manuscript in FY 99. This project is evaluating genetic and other relationships between resident and anadromous forms of cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden in Prince William Sound. Although scheduled to close-out in FY 98, the project has been slowed by the need to develop additional tools for the analysis of mtDNA and microsatellite DNA, and funding in FY 99 is necessary to complete data analysis and prepare a final report. This project will aid understanding of injury to and recovery of these fish species, and has important implications for restoration and management.					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99252	Investigations of Genetically Important Conservation Units of Rockfish and Walleye Pollock	J. Seeb, L. Seeb/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 2nd yr. 5 yr. project	\$263.7	\$200.0			\$200.0

## Project Abstract

This project will consolidate an array of requests from the commercial fisheries industry for discrete stock research into a single proposal for work that the Alaska Department of Fish and Game would conduct at its Anchorage genetics laboratory. Also, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game proposes to develop experimental fish runs at the Alaska SeaLife Center; these are essential for study of genetics, physiology, or diseases of anadromous fish proposed by University of Montana, University of Alaska, or the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and other principal investigators seeking to conduct research at the Seward facility.

## Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This project was funded in FY 98 recognizing that measures of possible genetic differences within fish stocks is an important starting point for a better understanding of population genetics and, eventually, how to best manage the fishery to protect genetic diversity. In the present proposal, it is not clear how "genetic importance" will be determined or how the relationship between "genetic importance" and production, productivity, and population viability will be established. The current scientific literature is not adequately reviewed, and the proposed sample size of 100 individuals may be twice the necessary amount given the results of recent research. Other genetic work on pollock appears to be ongoing in the region, but the potential for collaboration with these other scientists is not explored. Finally, the laboratory work for determining heredity of null alleles is not well justified, and is unlikely to contribute to restoration objectives. A revised proposal addressing these critiques, including appropriate reductions to the budget, should be submitted prior to FY 99 funding being approved. Fund contingent on revised proposal and reduced budget.

## Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on submittal and review of a revised Detailed Project Description and budget that address the Chief Scientist's concerns. This project is just getting underway in FY 98 at the Alaska SeaLife Center, and it will explore genetic stock structures of rockfish and pollock in the Gulf of Alaska. Rockfish were injured by the oil spill, and a pollock fishery has developed in Prince William Sound to replace other lost fishing opportunities. The Chief Scientist has raised a number of technical issues, which must be addressed before this project can be continued. [NOTE: Funds for Alaska SeaLife Center bench fees (approximately \$14,800) will need to be added to this project.]

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99354	Development of Habitat-Based Population Assessment for Nearshore Rockfish Along the Northern Gulf of Alaska	M. Willette/ADFG	ADFG	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$236.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> Lost fishing opportunities for salmon and herring as a result of the oil spill, coupled with greater recreational effort, has increased exploitation of nearshore rockfish resources in recent years. This project will coalesce a variety of complementary habitat-specific population assessment methods (transect dive survey, multiple mark-resighting, hydroacoustics, and underwater video stations) for application to nearshore rockfish assemblages. The project will also collect rockfish tissue samples and live specimens for genetic analysis under Project /252. Project results will be used to identify essential habitat for nearshore rockfishes.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project would employ a habitat-based approach to assessing rockfish populations, but present understanding of what constitutes rockfish habitat is limited. The proposal has minimal discussion about what constitutes rockfish habitat and of how the principal investigators propose to make this determination. Basic methods cited are appropriate, but the mathematical representation of the transect method has problems. This project could make a contribution to rockfish management, but the uncertainty about habitat is problematic. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project would improve the ability of fisheries managers to assess the status of habitat-specific rockfish populations. This is an expensive project, however, and the Chief Scientist has raised a number of technical concerns.					
99383	Distribution Study of Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden in Prince William Sound	R. Spangler/USFS	USFS	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$25.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> Significant gaps in knowledge exist regarding the distribution of cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden, particularly in western Prince William Sound. Without such basic information, determining the effect of the spill or implementing prudent management techniques for recovery is very difficult. This project will investigate watersheds that have a high likelihood of containing these species to further describe the population distributions. The results of this study, when combined with these other findings, will provide a more complete picture of these species in Prince William Sound and will greatly assist managers in future restoration and conservation efforts.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project identifies an important issue of additional fishing pressure on cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden in western Prince William Sound, and proposes a cost-effective assessment of populations. However, the sampling is likely to be informed by Project /145, and so this project should not go forward until the final results of Project /145 are available. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project would identify additional streams with cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden in Prince William Sound. However, the current work on these species in Project \145 must be closed out and evaluated before there is consideration of any additional work.					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99408-BAA	Aspects of Salmon Shark Ecology in Alaska Waters	J. Musick, K. Goldman/Virginia Institute of Marine Science	ADFG	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$283.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> Salmon sharks are the apex pelagic fish predator in Gulf of Alaska waters and Prince William Sound, yet their ecological role is largely unknown due to lack of information on their biology and life history. In an effort to define the ecological role of salmon sharks, a cooperative program between the Virginia Institute of Marine Science (VIMS) and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG) was established in 1997. Results from this study will make a substantial contribution towards better understanding ecosystem function in the Gulf of Alaska and Prince William Sound, and will also foster responsible population management.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a potentially good study, although there are some questions about the methods, including sample design. The salmon shark is not an EVOS-injured species, although work on this species is of importance in an ecological context. Much of the information required, ideally should be obtained as a matter of normal agency management. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project would study the ecological role of salmon sharks in the Prince William Sound ecosystem. Salmon sharks are not considered to be a species injured by the oil spill. Although they are of ecological interest and there is need to gather basic information in relation to growing fishing pressure, this is an expensive project and gathering basic information for purposes of population management is most appropriately a normal agency management function.					
99409	Investigations of Salmon Shark Diet and Predation on Injured Resources in Prince William Sound	A. Brase/NOAA	NOAA	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$91.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> The salmon shark is the predominant large predatory fish species in Prince William Sound. Anecdotal evidence suggests a dramatic increase in salmon shark biomass within the oil spill region in recent years. In areas of high abundance, salmon sharks have the potential to significantly impact a number of spill injured species in the region. Salmon sharks are known predators of pink salmon, rockfish, and Pacific herring, and are potential predators of marine birds and harbor seals. This study of the spatial and temporal variation in the diets of Prince William Sound salmon sharks will help fill a void in our understanding of the trophic interactions of these sharks with spill injured resources.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Although it is true that we do not understand the feeding habits of salmon sharks in Prince William Sound, this proposal would have been more compelling if existing information on this family of sharks was used to develop a quantitative justification for the importance of these species as APEX predators. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project would study the diets of salmon sharks. The possible effects of predation by salmon sharks on fish and wildlife injured by the oil spill is of potential interest, but the proposal does not sufficiently justify the possible impacts of this predation based on existing information. As with Project 99408, there also is the issue of the degree to which the needed information is a normal agency management function, especially in view of growing fishing pressure on this species.					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99425	Description of Rockfish Distribution and Habitat Preference Based on Underwater Video From Prince William Sound and Surrounding Areas	A. Brase/NOAA	NOAA	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$36.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> Rockfish are one of the least understood commercially important species in Prince William Sound due to the inaccessibility of their habitat. Submersible videotape exists from a 1989 oil spill damage assessment study and may be a valuable resource for understanding the ecology of rockfish and other demersal species. The videotape from the 1989 study has never been analyzed for the ecological information it may provide. This project will analyze the archived video tapes and accompanying data-sheets and produce a report on rockfish and other demersal species and their association and utilization of both substrate and epifauna.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project is potentially worthwhile because of the information it might provide on rockfish habitats. However, without a preliminary characterization of the content and quality of the videotape, there simply is not sufficient information to judge whether this investment is worthwhile. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project would provide for the analysis of previously gathered videotape which could aid understanding of rockfish. While this project could improve understanding of rockfish habitat preferences, which would be useful (see Project 99354), there is need for a preliminary characterization of the content and quality of the videotape. This is an investment that should come from the responsible management agencies.					
99472	Growth Rates of Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden in Prince William Sound: Comparison of Populations in Oiled and Unoled Sites	G. Reeves, D. Markle/USFS	USFS	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$242.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout are listed as injured resources whose recovery is unknown. They were originally listed as injured because studies following the oil spill found that growth rates of populations in oiled areas were less than those of populations in unoiled areas. This project will examine growth rates of populations in oiled and unoiled areas by comparing sites with similar geographic features. Results from this study will determine the status of these species.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project is premature until Project 99145 is completed. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project would expand the current work in Project 1145 on growth rates in cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden. Although there may be merit in obtaining additional data on this subject, this proposal is premature before Project 1145 is closed out and evaluated.					



# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
Marine Mammals					\$773.0	\$712.3	\$496.1	\$193.1	\$1,401.5
99012A-BAA	Comprehensive Killer Whale Investigation in Prince William Sound	C. Matkin/North Gulf Oceanic Society	NOAA	Cont'd 7th yr. 9 yr. project	\$85.4	\$85.4			\$85.4

## Project Abstract

This project will continue the monitoring of the damaged AB pod and other Prince William Sound/Kenai Fjords killer whales that has occurred on a yearly basis since 1984. Methods include the photo identification of individual whales and acoustic monitoring with remote and vessel-based hydrophone systems. The project will finalize interpretation and provide for publication of the results of a multi-year examination of killer whale population biology, genetics, acoustics, trophic interactions, spatial and temporal distribution patterns, and contaminant accumulation.

## Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This is a good project that has produced consistently high-quality data on killer whales, which continues to be a species of concern. The principal investigator is excellent, and it is hard to imagine a way to carry out this work for less money. Fund contingent on an update on the status of the five manuscripts promised in FY 98.

## Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on submission of a status report on the five manuscripts promised in FY 98. This project is providing valuable information about the long-term effects of the oil spill on resident and transient pods of killer whales in Prince William Sound.

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99064	Monitoring, Habitat Use, and Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals in Prince William Sound	K. Frost/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 5th yr. 6 yr. project	\$264.8	\$264.3	\$130.0	\$0.0	\$394.3
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will monitor the status of harbor seals in Prince William Sound and investigate the hypothesis that food limitation to pups and juveniles is causing the ongoing decline. Aerial surveys will be conducted during molting to determine whether the population continues to decline, stabilizes, or increases. Seal pups will be satellite-tagged to describe and compare their movements, hauling out, and diving behavior to older seals and seals in other areas. Deuterium oxide will be used to examine annual variations in the nutritional status of pups and yearlings, as indicated by body fat content. Fatty acids analysis will be conducted on recent and archived blubber samples and mathematical models developed to estimate seal diets and whether they have changed since the 1970s.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This continuing project is providing valuable information to assess the recovery of harbor seals. The fatty acid research has begun to elucidate trophic trends, but needs more groundtruthing with laboratory experiments using captive animals (see Project 99371). If juvenile mortality is the key factor influencing recruitment, past experience from other areas suggest it will be difficult to measure directly. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on submission of a revised budget that (a) slightly reduces the FY 99 budget to delete one trip to Anchorage for a technical review session and (b) reduces estimated costs for FY 00 and FY 01 to those projected in the FY 98 Work Plan. This project will help explain the long-term decline in harbor seals in Prince William Sound. The results of the study will enable resource managers, subsistence users, and others to focus their efforts and concern on the most probable causes of harbor seal population decline.					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99341	Harbor Seal Recovery: Controlled Studies of Health and Diet	M. Castellini/UAF	ADFG	Cont'd 2nd yr. 4 yr. project	\$133.4	\$125.1	\$132.8	\$91.4	\$349.3

## Project Abstract

This project will continue a long-term study to quantify the impact of feeding specific fish diets on the health and body condition of harbor seals. The ability to conduct such investigations, under controlled conditions, is now available at the Alaska SeaLife Center. This project will establish whether specific diets are nutritionally adequate to maintain seal health. Even though health status biomarkers for marine mammals in Prince William Sound were established during EVOS supported field trials, the critical test of how each marker varies in an individual as a result of a specific prey item has not been established. While this project will focus on the issue of harbor seal health, the approach is potentially applicable to any of the injured top predators.

## Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The principal investigator has carried out a strong program in the field to assess the health status of harbor seals. However, to realize the full benefit of these field studies, they must be complemented by studies on harbor seal health in relation to diet in a controlled setting. This work is essential to the full evaluation of current hypotheses about limitations to the recovery of harbor seals. The proposal could be strengthened by more specific information on experimental design and methods of data analysis. Fund contingent on a revised proposal.

## Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on submission of (a) a revised Detailed Project Description that amplifies the experimental design/data analysis methods and (b) a revised budget for the expected amount of \$125,100. This project will investigate the health and diet of harbor seals under controlled conditions at the Alaska SeaLife Center and enable scientists to test the validity of results from field studies. [NOTE: Funds for Alaska SeaLife Center bench fees (approximately \$56,800) will need to be added to this project.]

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99371	Effects of Harbor Seal Metabolism on Stable Isotope Ratio Tracers	D. Schell/UAF	ADFG	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$105.9	\$105.9	\$101.7	\$101.7	\$309.3
<p><u>Project Abstract</u></p> <p>A major concern with the use of stable isotope tracers in ecosystem studies is the fidelity with which ratios are transferred up food chains. Use of specific habitats or prey cannot be assessed if geographic gradients in isotope ratios are laid on top of trophic effects and/or prey switching. To remove these problems we will seek specific conservative biomarkers such as essential amino acids or fatty acids that carry isotope ratios unmodified by metabolism. Amino acids labeled with 15N and 13C will be used to follow transamination and carbon relocation during metabolic processes in the seals at the Alaska SeaLife Center. Specific fatty acid isolation and determination of suitability as habitat biomarkers will follow in years two and three of the project.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u></p> <p>This project would provide detailed information at the level of specific amino and fatty acids about isotope effects in trophic transfer. Increasing resolution of harbor seal feeding habits requires a better understanding of metabolism relative to presently used markers. This project will improve the trophic tracer methodology. Fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u></p> <p>Fund. The results of this project will enable researchers to better understand the effects of diet on the recovery of harbor seals. [NOTE: Funds for Alaska SeaLife Center bench fees (approximately \$4,000) will need to be added to this project.]</p>			

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99441-BAA	Harbor Seal Recovery: Effects of Diet on Lipid Metabolism and Health	R. Davis/Texas A&M Univ.	ADFG	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$131.6	\$131.6	\$131.6	\$0.0	\$263.2
<p><u>Project Abstract</u></p> <p>To better understand the results from field studies of harbor seal health, body condition, and feeding ecology, data are needed for seals on diets that vary in nutritional composition. Working with the Alaska SeaLife Center, this project will determine how fatty acid profiles in the blubber of captive harbor seals change over time during controlled diets of pollock, herring, and several ground fish species. In addition, it will assess the aerobic capacity and lipid metabolism of skeletal muscle in harbor seals fed controlled diets and for wild harbor seals in Prince William Sound. The results will augment already funded investigations of diet and health to provide a more in-depth understanding of the nutritional role and assessment of dietary fat for harbor seals.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u></p> <p>This is an important project, in that other studies have examined fatty acid signatures of harbor seals in the field, but there is need for controlled studies with animals of known history. This project would use facilities at the Alaska SeaLife Center to address this gap. The principal investigator is very strong. The proposal could have a stronger presentation of details about the sample design, particularly the feeding regime. This is important and timely work. Fund contingent on a revised proposal.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u></p> <p>Fund contingent on submission of a revised Detailed Project Description that amplifies the sample design, particularly the feeding regime. This project will study the effects of diet on lipid metabolism and health in harbor seals. [NOTE: Funds for Alaska SeaLife Center bench fees (approximately \$6,800) will need to be added to this project.]</p>			
99464	Physiological Condition of Juvenile Harbor Seals: Impacts of Age and Morphology	J. Burns/UC Santa Cruz	ADFG	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$51.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<p><u>Project Abstract</u></p> <p>This project will characterize the morphological and physiological factors that limit the diving behavior and foraging efficiency of harbor seal pups. The size, body composition, oxygen stores and metabolic rates of healthy wild pups captured within Prince William Sound will be measured, and compared to values determined for animals that enter the Alaska SeaLife Center in need of rehabilitation. These comparisons will allow us to determine when and why harbor seal pups are most vulnerable to ecological disturbances, and to identify factors which have a high probability of impacting successful recruitment. Data collected in this study will be augmented by that collected in Prince William Sound in FY 98, and in California as part of a separate project.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u></p> <p>While this proposal is of academic interest and presented by a well-qualified proposer, I am not convinced that the project will provide useful data regarding the factors controlling of harbor seal populations. Previous research does not suggest that diving capability will be compromised in juvenile seals. Do not fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u></p> <p>Do not fund. The Chief Scientist has raised significant concerns about the proposed methodology of this project. Furthermore, it is unclear how the results of this study would contribute to an understanding of factors limiting the recovery of harbor seals.</p>			

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
	Nearshore Ecosystem				\$2,637.4	\$1,141.9	\$35.0	\$0.0	\$1,176.9
99025-CLO	Mechanisms of Impact and Potential Recovery of Nearshore Vertebrate Predators (NVP)	L. Holland-Bartels, et al/USGS-BRD	DOI	Cont'd 5th yr. 5 yr. project	\$706.2	\$500.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$500.0
<u>Project Abstract</u>		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u>					
FY 99 is the close-out year for the Nearshore Vertebrate Predator project. Funds for this year are for data analysis, final report writing, manuscript preparation, poster preparation, and presentation of results at professional meetings. The Nearshore Vertebrate Predator project (NVP) makes an integrated assessment of trophic, health, and demographic factors across a suite of apex predators injured by the spill to determine mechanisms constraining recovery and to improve knowledge of the status of recovery. Primary hypotheses are: (1) Recovery of nearshore resources injured by EVOS is limited by recruitment processes; (2) Initial and/or residual oil in benthic habitats and in or on benthic prey organisms has had a limiting effect on the recovery of benthic foraging predators; and (3) EVOS-induced changes in populations of benthic prey species have influenced the recovery of benthic foraging predators.		Proper closeout of this project, which is fundamental to evaluation of progress toward EVOS recovery objectives, is essential. The project has potential to synthesize important questions that will be very timely for the 10th anniversary. The budget increase of \$250,000 over the expected \$450,000 is not well justified in this proposal. Absent additional justification, I recommend funding of \$500,000.		Fund contingent on budget reduction. This project will provide funds for data analysis and report/manuscript writing to close out the four-year field effort undertaken to determine whether sea otters, river otters, harlequin ducks, and pigeon guillemots are recovering from the oil spill and whether recruitment processes, continuing exposure to oil, or food availability are limiting recovery. One way to reduce the budget would be to priority rank the 61 manuscripts called for in the Detailed Project Description, and limit the number of manuscripts prepared in FY 99; the Trustee Council may consider funding additional manuscripts in FY 2000.					

## SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99090	Monitoring of Oiled Mussel Beds in Prince William Sound	P. Harris, C. Brodersen/NOAA	NOAA	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$180.0	\$150.0	\$35.0	\$0.0	\$185.0

Project Abstract

This project will monitor mussel densities and hydrocarbon concentrations in mussels and sediments in 28 mussel beds in Prince William Sound. Twelve of these beds were restored in 1994; mussel hydrocarbon concentrations decreased significantly and replaced sediments remained clean through 1995. 1996 samples, however, indicated recontamination of the replaced sediments and the potential for recontamination of mussels in some restored beds. To compare the efficacy of restoration efforts to long-term natural recovery, we propose to monitor an additional 16 beds that were untreated and remained oiled when they were last sampled (1995). To complete the design, two unoiled reference beds will also be re-sampled.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

In 1994, the Trustee Council funded a project to experimentally clean several oiled mussel beds. These beds were last visited in 1995, and it is now timely to revisit them to assess concentrations of remaining oil and also the integrity of the mussel beds themselves. In order to evaluate a restoration technique, this work needs to be done. The cost of the proposed work is too high and needs to be reduced. Fund contingent on submittal of final report (Project 95090) and draft manuscripts (Project 7090), as previously funded, and a reduced budget.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on submittal of (a) the Project 95090 final report, (b) the Project 97291 annual report, (c) drafts of the manuscripts funded under Project 97090, and (d) a reduced budget for both FY 99 and FY 2000. This project, which was called for in the *FY 99 Invitation*, would evaluate an experimental restoration technique used to clean mussel beds in FY 94. Twelve beds restored in 1994 and sixteen untreated beds that remained oiled when last sampled in 1995 will be surveyed.

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99223-BAA	Evaluation of Sea Otter Population Structure, Population Condition, and Habitat Use in Prince William Sound and Adjacent Areas	L. Rotterman/Enhydra Research	NOAA	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$87.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will provide information about the population structure, movements, age- and sex-specific survival, habitat use, rehabilitation, distribution and abundance, and carcass persistence of sea otters in Prince William Sound and adjacent areas. Findings from this project will be used to a) evaluate past, current and future monitoring and assessment study techniques and design; b) establish benchmarks against which to gauge current status relative to recovery; c) formulate future spill response; d) interpret monitoring and damage assessment results and modeling of sea otter recovery; 3) evaluate the impacts of restoration activities on sea otter recovery; and f) elucidate processes (e.g., immigration or emigration) impacting the course of recovery.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project would analyze valuable data that have the potential to make a contribution to restoration objectives. However, in FY 97 the proposers were funded to write four scientific papers and should focus their efforts on completing that previous project (97223). Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The manuscripts proposed under this project could make a valuable contribution to our understanding of the injury and recovery of sea otters. However, the manuscripts funded under this proposer's Project 97223 are still in progress. This proposal may be reconsidered in FY 2000 once the four manuscripts funded in FY 97 are completed, peer reviewed, and submitted for publication.					
99289-BAA	Status of Black Oystercatchers in Prince William Sound	S. Murphy/ABR, Inc.	NOAA	Cont'd 2nd yr.	\$232.6		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This study will assess the status of the breeding population of black oystercatchers in Prince William Sound nine (1998) and ten (1999) years after the oil spill. Year 1 studies for this project are scheduled for summer 1998, but preliminary results from that initial monitoring effort will not be available until later in FY 98. Because the extent and focus the Year 2 effort are contingent upon the findings of Year 1, this proposal primarily represents an estimate of the level of effort that will be required to more thoroughly examine persistent impacts to the breeding population of oystercatchers in Prince William Sound.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Defer pending evaluation of at least preliminary results from current work on black oystercatchers (Project 98289).		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Defer pending review of FY 98 effort. This project was funded in FY 98 as a one-year effort to assess the injury status of the black oystercatcher, with the scope of possible future work dependent on the results of the injury assessment. If additional work is deemed necessary following the review, this proposer and the proposer of the competing proposal 99480 will be provided the opportunity to submit Detailed Project Descriptions for specific further work. The 98289 Detailed Project Description calls for results to be written up in January 1999; an earlier date would better suit the Trustee Council's scheduled December 1998 decision meeting on deferred projects.					



# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99290	Hydrocarbon Data Analysis, Interpretation, and Database Maintenance	J. Short, B. Nelson/NOAA	NOAA	Cont'd 8th yr. 11 yr. project	\$58.9	\$58.9			\$58.9
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project is a continuation of the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and restoration database management, sample storage, and interpretive service. New data will continue to be incorporated into the Trustee Council hydrocarbon database. Updated summary reports for investigators and managers will be produced along with an electronic copy of the data for all data queries. A database for pristane sample collection and analysis information will be maintained and a database will be initialed for fatty acid/lipid class composition sample collection and analysis for Auke Bay Lab projects funded by the Trustee Council.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This ongoing project proposes to expand the database to include pristane monitoring data and fatty acid analyses. I recommend the project be funded provided (1) all fatty acid data developed in Trustee Council projects be included in the data archive, (2) a recommendation be developed during FY 99 for the Chief Scientist regarding the long-term management (including potential disposal) of the environmental samples in the archive, and (3) a brief review be provided to the Chief Scientist prior to the end of FY 98 regarding the expected workload for this project in the future. Fund contingent on addressing the above issues.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on (a) satisfactory response to the three concerns raised by the Chief Scientist and (b) submittal of late report (Project 97290). In FY 99, maintenance of a pristane data base (relative to Project /195) and initiation of a fatty acid/lipid data base will be added objectives. In FY 2000 and beyond, the level of funding will be determined following a review of the expected workload in future years. This project is the ongoing analysis and interpretation of hydrocarbon data for other Trustee Council funded studies.					
99325-BAA	Assessment of Injury to Intertidal and Nearshore Subtidal Communities Following EVOS: Preparation of Manuscripts for Publication	T. Dean/Coastal Resources Associates, Inc.	NOAA	Cont'd 2nd yr. 2 yr. project	\$44.0	\$40.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$40.9
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will prepare manuscripts for publication in scientific journals based on previous Trustee Council funded evaluations of injury to, and restoration of, coastal habitats (intertidal and subtidal communities).		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Considering the severe impact of EVOS on intertidal communities and the tremendous investment in intertidal studies during the damage assessment and early years of the restoration program, it is highly desirable and essential that these results get published in the peer reviewed literature. These principal investigators are excellent and undoubtedly will produce what they propose. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on submittal of (a) slightly reduced budget and (b) 95086C report (Stekoll, due June 15, 1998). This project will prepare two additional manuscripts in FY 99 on results of intertidal studies previously funded by the Trustee Council (projects CH1, /086C, /106, and others). Preparation of six manuscripts was funded in FY 98 (Project 98325), and although only one has been submitted to the peer reviewed literature, reasonable progress is being made on the others.					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99348	Responses of River Otters to Oil Contamination: A Controlled Study of Biological Stress Markers	M. Ben-David, T. Bowyer, L. Duffy/UAF	ADFG	Cont'd 2nd yr. 2 yr. project	\$222.9	\$207.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$207.1
	<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will explore the effects of oil contamination on physiological and behavioral responses in river otters experimentally. Fifteen captive otters will be exposed to two levels of oil contamination under controlled conditions in captivity. Samples of blood, tissues, and feces will be collected for analysis of biomarkers and immunological examinations.	<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is the second year of a two-year project to experimentally determine the biochemical and physiological responses of river otters to oil contamination. This project is needed in order to determine if measurements of potential markers in field-captured animals are consistent with oil exposure. Fund.				<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on submittal and review of a reduced budget. This project is using facilities at the Alaska SeaLife Center to validate the effects of oil contamination on river otters, thus contributing to our understanding of the injury to and recovery status of this injured species. [NOTE: Funds for Alaska SeaLife Center bench fees (approximately \$30,600) will need to be added to this project.]			
99379	Assessment of Risk to Residual Oil in Prince William Sound Using P450 Activity in Fishes	S. Jewett/UAF	ADFG	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$121.3		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
	<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will measure cytochrome P-4501A activity in fishes as an index of the spatial extent of the risk of exposure to hydrocarbons and as an index of the likely route of exposure. Masked greenling will be used as a surrogate to determine the spatial extent, to fishes as well as other nearshore vertebrates, of risk of exposure to hydrocarbons. Three common nearshore fishes (masked greenling, Pacific cod, and Pacific sand lance) that have different prey and habitat preferences will be used as indicators of pathways of oil exposure.	<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Peer review not yet received.				<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Defer decision until technical review received.			

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99402-BAA	Weathered Oil Effects on Sediment Microorganisms	R. Ewing/Biotech, Inc.	NOAA	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$106.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0

## Project Abstract

This project will examine the biomass and composition of microorganisms in beach sediments polluted with weathered oil and compare these results with control areas with similar sediments but with no residual oil. Biomass and composition will be determined with a series of microbiological, biochemical and chemical measurements, including most probable number analysis of bacteria, oxygen consumption, chlorophyll content, ATP determinations, adenylate charge measurements, and electron transport system measurements of sediments. Analyses will be correlated with the amount of oil present, water temperature, substrate type, and season.

## Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This proposal would assess microbial biomass, composition, and biological activity in relation to concentration of oil in beach sediments. Although the principal investigator is well qualified, this proposal does not take into account prior microbial studies funded by the Trustee Council, nor does it contribute to any important restoration objectives. Do not fund.

## Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund based on technical review. This proposal has little link to the Trustee Council's restoration objectives.

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99423	Pattern and Processes of Population Change in Selected Nearshore Vertebrate Predators	J. Bodkin, D. Esler/DOI, D. Rosenberg/ADFG	DOI	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$477.0	\$60.0			\$60.0
<u>Project Abstract</u>		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u>					
Prior research has identified sensitive variables for assessing recovery of the nearshore ecosystem in western Prince William Sound through populations of sea otters, their invertebrate prey and harlequin ducks. Core data collection includes annual surveys of sea otter distribution and abundance, estimates of abundance and size classes of key sea otter prey, and annual assessment of harlequin duck numbers, population structure, and survival. Additional, but independent, components are proposed to expand the spatial scale of P450 sampling of sea otters and to examine adult sea otter female survival, movements, and foraging energetics. This project will monitor both injured populations and ecological processes to address questions central to recovery of the nearshore ecosystem and will test new approaches to ecosystem monitoring.		This work is an important extension of Nearshore Vertebrate Predator (Project /025) work on two prominent, still-injured species -- sea otters and harlequin ducks. Work on these species could be part of a long-term monitoring program, but apart from that possibility, some continued work, at least for sea otters, can be justified on the basis of assessing their recovery status. Continuing work on harlequin ducks may be needed after Project /025 is completed and the status of this species is reviewed. The principal investigators are strong, and this proposal embodies good interagency cooperation. However, the annual cost of this work is very high and I have concerns about underwriting an extensive program in advance of the completion of Project /025 or the possible establishment of a long-term monitoring program. I recommend funding only aerial surveys of sea otters in order to track possible progress toward recovery in the Knight Island archipelago.		Fund contingent on approval of a revised Detailed Project Description and budget that reduce the project's scope to aerial surveys of sea otters in FY 99. Additional work on sea otters and harlequin ducks may be considered in FY 2000, once Project /025 (Nearshore Vertebrate Predator) is completed and the status of these species is reviewed.					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99432	Proximate and Ultimate Effects of Crude Oil on the Intertidal Fish, High Cockscomb	A.J. Paul/UAF	ADFG	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$66.4				
<div> <div> <u>Project Abstract</u>  <p>The high cockscomb is an abundant intertidal fish of Prince William Sound that had elevated hepatic P-4501A levels after the oil spill. This study's first objective is to examine possible continued sublethal effects by determining hepatic P-4501A levels in Prince William Sound cockscombs ten years after the spill. Sublethal exposure to oil is often lethal in the long term because it reduces an organism's fitness through altered reproduction. Elevated P-4501A levels in Prince William Sound cockscombs were primarily due to living on oiled sediment. Therefore, the second objective is to determine how living on oiled sediment affects spawning behavior, maternal care of the eggs, and embryonic development.</p> </div> <div> <u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>  <p>This is an excellent scientific proposal from a well qualified principal investigator. It would provide detailed information on the reproductive biology and oil toxicology of a common intertidal fish in the spill area. Reexamination of P-4501A induction of this species to see if effects seen earlier persist is a worthy goal. A two-stage approach would seem appropriate, focused in the first year on particular nearshore areas where oil persists and possibly in a second year, if appropriate, on possible physiological implications of continued P-4501A (CYP1A) induction. Second year investigations would be appropriate if field results showed a link between induction and oil remaining in the environments. Laboratory experiments should be carried out at environmentally appropriate doses. Fund contingent on receipt of revised Detailed Project Description that outlines a two-step approach to work and funding.</p> </div> <div> <u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u>  <p>Defer decision pending further consideration of additional P-4501A work. If funded, funding will be contingent on submittal and review of a revised Detailed Project Description and budget which focus in the first year on particular nearshore areas, such as oiled mussel beds, where oil persists and in a second year, if appropriate, on possible physiological implications of continued P-4501A induction. This project would use the high cockscomb to evaluate the effects on intertidal fish of living on oiled sediment. Intertidal fish are an important food for many of the seabirds injured by the oil spill. [NOTE: Funds for Alaska SeaLife Center bench fees (approximately \$2,700) would need to be added to this project.]</p> </div> </div>									

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99448	Evaluating Recovery of Coastal River Otters: Gender-Specific Response to the Oil Spill	M. Ben-David, T. Bowyer/UAF	ADFG	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$90.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<p><u>Project Abstract</u></p> <p>This project will investigate diets of male and female river otters inhabiting oiled and unoled areas of Prince William Sound. It will ascertain diet composition using archived fecal samples from immediately post spill to the present, and determine gender classification of the feces by DNA analysis. Direct observations in previous studies suggested that male and female river otters may differ in their foraging strategies, with solitary females concentrating more on sedentary intertidal fish, whereas groups of males rely more on pelagic fish. Therefore, females may have increased susceptibility to disturbance of the intertidal zone leading to significant effects on population recovery.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u></p> <p>The proposers have a great deal of experience with river otters, and they have put together an interesting proposal. The reviewers, however, had a number of questions about the specific experimental design, such as the apparent lack of linkage between the telemetry work and the analysis of archived scat samples. The Nearshore Vertebrate Predator work (Project \025) on river otters is being completed and there is related work underway at the Alaska Sealife Center (Project \348). Present work needs to be completed and evaluated before considering additional work on river otters. Do not fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u></p> <p>Do not fund based on technical review. The ongoing work on river otters (projects /025 and /348) should be completed and evaluated before additional work on river otters is considered.</p>			

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99459	Residual Oiling of Armored Beaches and Mussel Beds in the Gulf of Alaska	G. Irvine/USGS-BRD, D. Mann/UAF, J. Short/NOAA	DOI	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$195.5	\$125.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$125.0
<p><u>Project Abstract</u></p> <p>For at least five years after the spill, oil mousse persisted on the exposed rocky shores of the Alaska and Kenai peninsulas in a remarkably unweathered state. This project will resample these boulder-armored beach sites that were last studied in 1994. In addition, the results of previous work will be used to predict, on the basis of geomorphology and oiling history, other locations in the spill area where oil is likely to be persisting in a relatively unweathered state. These sites will then be visited and sampled. In addition, we will resample several oiled mussel beds in the Gulf of Alaska that had relatively high levels of oiling in 1993, to compare residual oiling of these with oiled mussel beds in Prince William Sound.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u></p> <p>The possible continued presence of oil on what many consider one of the greatest wilderness coasts in the National Park System may represent continuing injury from the oil spill. However, the proposal seems overly elaborate for purposes of documenting continued injury to wilderness. A much less costly proposal to document continued oiling with qualitative techniques would be more compelling. Fund contingent on receipt of a revised proposal and substantially reduced budget.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u></p> <p>Fund contingent on submittal and review of revised Detailed Project Description and budget that focus on documenting persisting oil through the use of qualitative techniques. This project will monitor the persistence of oil at sites previously monitored in FY 94 along the coasts of Kenai Fjords and Katmai national parks, which will provide important status information ten years after the spill event. However, it is not critical that this work be performed in FY 99. In the Kodiak region, the final round of shoreline monitoring took place in FY 95. In Prince William Sound, shoreline sites cleaned in FY 97 near the community of Chenega Bay will be revisited in FY 98 (Project 98291). It may be appropriate to conduct another, more comprehensive round of shoreline monitoring in Prince William Sound in two to three years.</p>			

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99466	Recovery Status of Barrow's Goldeneyes	D. Esler/USGS-BRD	DOI	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$12.2				

## Project Abstract

Although Barrow's goldeneyes are not on the list of resources injured by the oil spill, some recently collected evidence suggests that goldeneyes may have been injured and populations may not be fully recovered. Due to these concerns, this proposal will critically assess the status of recovery of Barrow's goldeneye populations from the oil spill through assemblage and analysis of all existent, relevant data. This will be accomplished through analyses of data collected for other objectives within the Nearshore Vertebrate Predator (NVP) project (/025) and compilation of existing information from other sources. This work will lead to the definition of recovery status, identification of any data gaps limiting our understanding of recovery status or impediments to recovery, and, if warranted, proposal of directed research to fill those gaps during FY 2000 and beyond.

## Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The Barrow's goldeneye is not considered an injured species, although the Nearshore Vertebrate Predator project has found fresh evidence of injury to this species. The Trustee Council will reconsider its status, but the work proposed here is probably more substantial than is needed to provide such information. This work might be most appropriate as a follow up to a decision on the Barrow's goldeneye injury status, and might provide a basis for identifying subsequent restoration and research priorities. Defer.

## Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Defer decision until the Trustee Council has reconsidered the status of injury to the Barrow's goldeneye, expected Winter 1998. This species is currently not on the Trustee Council's injured resources list, but the Nearshore Vertebrate Predator project (/025) has found new evidence of injury.



# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99480	Abundance and Reproductive Success of Black Oystercatchers in Prince William Sound	B. Andres/USFWS	DOI	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$36.1		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<p><u>Project Abstract</u></p> <p>The black oystercatcher was determined to be injured by the oil spill and the status of their recovery is unknown. This project will survey shorelines on Knight, Green, and Montague islands to determine breeding pair occupancy and productivity. This information will be compared with data gathered from 1991 to 1993 along the same shorelines. Additional information will be collected on predator densities and invertebrate prey densities to determine the influence of these factors on occupancy and productivity. Data collected in 1999 will demonstrate recovery of black oystercatchers if 1) more pairs are occupying Knight Island in 1999 than in 1993, 2) the population on Green Island is increasing or stable, and 3) productivity is similar, when accounting for predation pressure and food availability, between Green and Knight islands.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u></p> <p>Defer pending evaluation of at least preliminary results from current work on black oystercatchers (Project 98289).</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u></p> <p>Defer pending review of Project 98289 results, which was funded in FY 98 as a one-year effort to assess the injury status of the black oystercatcher. If additional work is deemed necessary following the review, this proposer and the proposer of the competing proposal 99289 will be provided the opportunity to submit Detailed Project Descriptions for specific further work. The 98289 Detailed Project Description calls for results to be written up in January 1999; an earlier date would better suit the Trustee Council's scheduled December 1998 decision meeting on deferred projects.</p>			

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
Seabird/Forage Fish and Related Projects					\$3,423.3	\$2,530.7	\$1,254.5	\$95.1	\$3,880.3

99144A	Common Murre Population Monitoring	D. Roseneau/USFWS	DOI	Cont'd 4th yr. 4 yr. project	\$72.6	\$72.6	\$72.6	\$0.0	\$145.2
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## Project Abstract

This project is a follow-up study to the restoration projects that censused the Barren Islands murre colonies in FY 96-97 (/144). We are proposing to recensus the Barren Islands murre colonies in FY 99 instead of deferring the work until FY 00 or FY 01 because returning 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-year-old birds from the strong 1993-96 chick cohorts will provide an excellent opportunity to determine whether population increases documented in FY 97 are continuing, and if they are, to obtain the information needed to satisfy the remaining recovery goal for this injured species in the spill area (a potential finding appropriate for the 10th anniversary of the spill).

## Chief Scientist's Recommendation

Common murres experienced significant mortality at the time of the oil spill, and the Trustee Council has funded a series of studies that have closely monitored the Barren Island colonies to document their recovery status. Previously, the plan had been to conclude Barren Island censuses in FY 97 and to census the Chiswells in FY 98. However, there now is concern about the effects of the current observed mortality of murres in the Gulf of Alaska, especially at a time when young murres born since 1993 (when productivity returned to normal) should now be returning to the colony and being recruited into the breeding population. This is an important time in the recovery of this species, and continued monitoring at the Barren Islands is necessary. Fund.

## Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund. Murres were severely injured by the oil spill, and this project extends population monitoring of the Barren Islands colonies. Productivity first returned to normal at the Barren Islands in 1993, and there now is concern about the effects of a murre die-off at a time when the young produced since 1993 should be recruited into the breeding population. Thus, this project is important to follow through on the entire sequence of post-spill injury and recovery.

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99159	Surveys to Monitor Marine Bird Abundance in Prince William Sound During Winter and Summer; Report and Publication Writing	B. Lance, D. Irons/USFWS	DOI	Cont'd 6th yr. 9 yr. project	\$37.0	\$37.0			\$37.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> Small boat surveys to monitor abundance of marine birds in Prince William Sound were conducted during March 1990, 1991, 1993, 1994, 1996, and 1998 and July 1989, 1990, 1991, 1993, 1996, and 1998. This project will use the data to examine trends by determining whether populations in the oiled zone changed at the same rate as those in the unoiled zone. It will also examine overall population trends for Prince William Sound from 1989-98, and prepare an annual report and a paper for publication.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project would analyze, interpret, and report on data from marine bird boat surveys being conducted in FY 98. These surveys are the basic tool for monitoring the recovery status of a suite of marine birds, and the results of this project are needed in advance of the 10th Anniversary Symposium. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on submission to a peer-reviewed journal the previously promised manuscript (Project 97159). This project would report on the results of FY 98 boat surveys for marine birds and mammals in Prince William Sound. These surveys are important because they are the primary means of monitoring an entire suite of coastal birds and other wildlife. This information will be very timely for the 10th Anniversary Symposium.					
99163	APEX: Alaska Predator Ecosystem Experiment in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska	D. Duffy/Paumanok Solutions	NOAA	Cont'd 6th yr. 7 yr. project	\$1,986.1	\$1,986.1	\$900.1	\$0.0	\$2,886.2
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will seabirds as probes of the trophic (foraging) environment of Prince William Sound and compare their reproductive and foraging biologies, including diet, with similar measurements from Cook Inlet, an area with apparently a more suitable food environment. These measurements will be compared with hydroacoustic, aerial, and net sampling of fish to calibrate seabird performance with fish distribution and abundance. This will allow a determination of the extent to which food limits the recovery of seabirds from the oil spill. Historical data from a variety of sources will be used to detect shifts in forage fish abundance and to test hypotheses explaining such shifts.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project is producing important results that can have immediate application to management and restoration of injured species. This project was recently the subject of a detailed scientific review. Key technical issues raised in the review include (1) adequate groundtruthing of aerial surveys and (2) refocusing the acoustic program on the key issues of multi-species assessment and herring target strength determination. Delays in supplying properly scaled hydroacoustic estimates of fish abundance are a major concern for principal investigators in making their conclusions about fish-bird relationships. These issues should be addressed in FY 99. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund. The APEX project is investigating the regulation of seabird populations in relation to the availability and quality of forage fish, such as herring and sand lance. This ecosystem-scale project has important implications for the recovery of several seabird species injured by the oil spill, and it already has yielded insights about long-term changes in the Gulf of Alaska ecosystem. The project leadership has made good use of adaptive management in FY 98, although there continue to be some technical concerns, particularly in regard to the analysis and application of hydroacoustic data on fish abundance. The APEX project leaders also must plan now for the orderly closeout of this work in FY 00, not in FY 01 as is indicated by some of the individual principal investigators					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99169	A Genetic Study to Aid in Restoration of Murres, Guillemots, and Murrelets in the Gulf of Alaska	V. Friesen/Queen's Univ., J. Piatt/USGS-BRD	DOI	Cont'd 3rd yr. 4 yr. project	\$92.7	\$86.2	\$13.8	\$0.0	\$100.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> Populations of common murres, pigeon guillemots, and marbled and Kittlitz's murrelets suffered high mortalities following the spill. This project will continue the analyses of mitochondrial DNA, microsatellites, and introns to measure genetic differentiation and gene flow among colonies of these species. This project will aid restoration by 1) determining the geographic limits of populations affected by the spill, 2) identifying sources and sinks, and 3) identifying appropriate reference or 'control' sites for monitoring. As incidental results, it will also reveal cryptic species and subspecies, indicate the importance of inbreeding and small effective population sizes in restricting recovery, and suggest suitable source colonies for translocations.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a well configured and cost-effective proposal for continued funding of a project that may provide information useful to management of seabird populations in the Gulf of Alaska. There are some uncertainties regarding how methods will be calibrated to allow effective application of coalescence theory, but this issue should be able to be addressed as the project goes forward. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on a reduced budget for the expected amount (\$86,200). This project is exploring genetic variations and relationships among seabirds both within and beyond the oil-spill area. This information will help in the development of appropriate strategies for the restoration and long-term management of seabirds, including clarifying the geography of populations affected by the oil spill.					
99287-BAA	Seabird-Oceanographic Relationships in the Northern Gulf of Alaska: Integration with NSF Study "GLOBEC"	R. Day/ABR, Inc.	NOAA	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$222.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will conduct a two-year study of seabirds in the Northern Gulf of Alaska (Aialik Bay to Montague Island) by using a ship-of-opportunity sampling platform that is being used by the National Science Foundation project "GLOBEC" (Global Ocean Ecosystem Dynamics), which also will provide access to an extensive series of oceanographic data. The project will identify ecological processes affecting temporal (seasonal and interannual) and geographic variation in the distribution and abundance of seabirds, including species that were injured by the oil spill. It also will be useful to the restoration program by providing data on the year-round status of seabird populations and the processes that influence variation in their numbers.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project would take advantage of a "ship of opportunity" to assess numbers, composition, and distribution of seabirds in relation to oceanographic factors along the "Seward line." The principal investigator is very good and the opportunity for additional collaboration with a GLOBEC project (they are funding the ship) is attractive. The proposed work, however, would fit most appropriately in the context of a long-term monitoring and research program, and it makes relatively little contribution in the near-term to the understanding of recovery of seabirds injured by the oil spill. Notwithstanding significant cost sharing by the proposers and GLOBEC, this is an expensive project. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project would survey seabirds at sea in relation to oceanographic features in the northern Gulf of Alaska. While this is an excellent opportunity for collaboration with GLOBEC and there is good cost sharing, this project is not directly related to current EVOS recovery objectives. This type of work may be most appropriate in the context of a long-term research and monitoring program and is premature at this time.					

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Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99306	Ecology and Demographics of Pacific Sand Lance in Lower Cook Inlet	J. Piatt/USGS-BRD	DOI	Cont'd 3rd yr. 4 yr. project	\$30.0	\$30.0	\$20.0	\$0.0	\$50.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will characterize the basic ecology, distribution, and demographics of sand lance in lower Cook Inlet. Recent declines of upper trophic level species in the Northern Gulf of Alaska have been linked to decreasing availability of forage fishes. Sand lance is the most important forage fish in most nearshore areas of the northern gulf. Despite its importance to commercial fish, seabirds, and marine mammals, little is known or published on the basic biology of this key prey species.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project is producing valuable information on sand lance, which is a forage fish of fundamental importance to many species of seabirds and other predators. The student and his advisors are excellent, and the cost is low relative to the amount of work being performed. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund. This project is yielding valuable information about sand lance, a small forage fish that is of great ecological importance, especially to seabirds and marine mammals injured by the oil spill. The work is very cost effective, and the results will be very helpful to researchers in APEX and other projects.					
99327	Pigeon Guillemot Restoration Research at the Alaska SeaLife Center	D. Roby/Oregon State Univ.	DOI	Cont'd 2nd yr. 4 yr. project	\$158.0	\$158.0	\$167.7	\$95.1	\$420.8
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will test the feasibility of direct restoration techniques for pigeon guillemots (e.g., installation of artificial nest sites, use of social attractants, captive propagation and release). While raising young guillemots in captivity it will also be possible to conduct controlled experiments crucial to two other restoration objectives: (1) development of nondestructive biomarkers of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination, and (2) understanding how dietary factors (prey species composition, prey size, lipid content, feeding frequency) constrain growth, development, and condition at fledging in guillemots.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal would provide a second year of support for work on pigeon guillemots at the Alaska SeaLife Center. The project is testing the feasibility of establishing a wild guillemot colony as a restoration technique, and it will develop information on blood biomarkers in response to oil exposure and examine the effects of diet on the growth of nesting guillemots. The principal investigators are excellent, and establishment of a wild guillemot colony at the Alaska SeaLife Center presents excellent opportunities for involvement by local students. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on (a) successfully obtaining the needed pigeon guillemot eggs in FY 98 and (b) submittal and review of detailed budget forms. This project will test a restoration method for pigeon guillemots and develop information on the effects of diet and oil on the blood chemistry and growth of nestling guillemots. The project is just now getting underway at the Alaska SeaLife Center. [NOTE: Funds for Alaska SeaLife Center bench fees (approximately \$4,900) will need to be added to this project.]					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99338	Survival of Adult Murres and Kittiwakes in Relation to Forage Fish Abundance	J. Piatt/USGS-BRD	DOI	Cont'd 2nd yr. 3 yr. project	\$57.9	\$57.9	\$45.0	\$0.0	\$102.9
<u>Project Abstract</u> Some seabird populations damaged by the oil spill continue to decline or are not recovering. In order to understand the ultimate cause of seabird population fluctuations, we must measure productivity, recruitment, and adult survival. Current APEX (Project /163) studies are focused on measuring productivity only. Recruitment measurement demands an unrealistic study duration. This project will augment current studies in lower Cook Inlet that relate breeding success and foraging effort to fluctuations in forage fish density by using banding and resighting to quantify the survival of adult common murres and black-legged kittiwakes.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The proposal is for a second year of support to relate the survival of adult murres and kittiwakes in lower Cook Inlet to the abundance of forage fish. This project complements on-going APEX (Project /163) work, and, indeed, the results of this project are very important for full interpretation of the APEX data. The project is relatively inexpensive and the principal investigator is excellent. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund. This project will provide information on whether the availability and quality of forage fish influences the survival of adult seabirds. The results will complement and be very important to the on-going work in APEX (Project /163), which focuses on the influence of forage fish on annual reproductive success and productivity. In combination, this project and APEX will contribute to understanding of seabird recovery (or lack of recovery) following the oil spill.					
99346	Publication of an Indexed Bibliography of the Genus Ammodytes (Sand Lance)	R. Armstrong/UAA, M. Wilson/USFS, H. Robards/DOI	USFS	Cont'd 2nd yr. 1 yr. project	\$10.3	\$10.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$10.3
<u>Project Abstract</u> This is a request for additional funding to cover the cost of publication because the bibliography is much larger than our original estimate (about three times larger). This manuscript includes about 2,000 references and will total about 440 pages, single spaced. The final publication will include two additional chapters, in addition to bibliography -- a review of sand lance biology and sand lance as a cornerstone species. Both of these review chapters should enhance the value of the bibliography considerably. The manuscript will be published as a General Technical Report by the U.S. Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The aim of this project is to publish a bibliography and several synthesis chapters regarding the life history and ecology of sand lance, a key forage fish species for seabirds and marine mammals. The principal investigators have requested additional support, because of a much larger than anticipated number of references that need to be included. Compiling and publishing this bibliography will provide a valuable service to EVOS researchers (e.g., in the APEX project). Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on submission of a more detailed budget, including documentation of cost estimates for the necessary printing job. This project will result in publication of an annotated bibliography and synthesis chapters on the life history and ecology of sand lance, which is a small forage fish of great ecological importance in the spill area. The project was funded as a one-year project in FY 98. However, the principal investigators found many more citations than they had anticipated and need additional funds for printing costs. The results of this project will directly benefit the work of EVOS researchers in several projects (e.g., APEX/163).					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99347	Fatty Acid Profile and Lipid Class Analysis for Estimating Diet Composition and Quality at Different Trophic Levels	R. Heintz/NOAA	NOAA	Cont'd 2nd yr. 3 yr. project	\$105.4	\$92.6	\$35.3	\$0.0	\$127.9
<p><u>Project Abstract</u></p> <p>This project will begin the systematic development of fatty acid profiles and lipid class analysis to identify diet differences and quality in forage fish and their prey. The spatial and temporal variability of fatty acid profiles in herring, sand lance, and zooplankton will be examined and related to the nutritional condition of these forage fish. The spatial comparisons, which began in FY 98, will provide insight into the energetic differences in forage fish in disparate parts of Prince William Sound. These comparisons are based on samples collected by APEX (Project /163). In FY 99, temporal comparisons will be made, which will provide information on the energetic changes that inevitably occur with seasonal, ontogenetic, and reproductive changes.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u></p> <p>This project will provide information on variability in the fatty acid signatures of forage fish (herring and sand lance), which, in turn, will help interpret the fatty acid signatures of top predators, such as harbor seals and seabirds. This information will aid understanding of food limitations on the recovery of these predators. There is concern, however, that research on the fatty acid signatures of the forage fishes' zooplankton prey will be difficult and not likely to produce useful results, especially when such work is not linked to the zooplankton components of SEA (Project /320). I recommend funding this project contingent on a revised proposal deleting zooplankton work and a reduced budget, not to exceed the original projection for the FY 99 budget (\$92,600).</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u></p> <p>Fund contingent on submittal of (a) a revised Detailed Project Description deleting the zooplankton work and (b) a reduced budget not to exceed the expected amount of \$92,600. This project will extend work on fatty acids as a tool to identify the diets of seabirds and marine mammals. These data will help evaluate whether the availability and quality of prey are limiting recovery of several injured species.</p>			

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99381	Status of Seabird Colonies in Northeastern Prince William Sound	M. Bishop/USFS	USFS	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$13.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> With the most recent colony data from 6-24 years old, current documentation on seabird colonies in northeastern Prince William Sound may not reflect recent changes in size, species composition, and location that may have occurred since the oil spill. Areas around northeastern Prince William Sound (Port Gravina to Orca Inlet) are pending purchase by the Trustee Council to aid in the restoration of injured species. These lands may be subject to increased human pressure that may increase human/wildlife interactions. This project will establish current population data for the seven known colonies in these areas and survey the coastline for suspected and unknown seabird colonies. Acquisition of this information is necessary to minimize human disturbance of injured species.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This inexpensive project would collect information about the size and composition of several small seabird colonies on lands in western Prince William Sound currently owned by Eyak Corporation that are expected to be transferred into public ownership, subject to shareholder vote. This information would be useful as the agencies develop management plans for these lands. However, project goals seem largely a normal agency management function. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project would collect information on several small seabird colonies located on lands in eastern Prince William Sound that will be transferred into public ownership (subject to Eyak shareholder vote). Although the project is inexpensive and the information would benefit development of appropriate management plans, this work is largely a matter of normal agency management.				



## SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99406	Field Examination of the Relation Between Phytoplankton Production of Fatty Acids and Uptake in Pacific Sand Lance	R. Heintz/NOAA	NOAA	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$106.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0

Project Abstract

This project will assess the basic assumption underlying the use of fatty acid analysis for examining trophic relationships. This demonstration is important because Trustee Council research projects based on this assumption are underway. The project will demonstrate the propagation of fatty acids through a simple food web by sampling phytoplankton, zooplankton and sand lance before and after the spring plankton bloom in Kachemak Bay. This field study will be coupled with laboratory study designed to examine the fate of fatty acids as they are transferred between trophic levels. Together these experiments will examine the plausibility of the central assumption underlying the analysis of fatty acid compositions for identifying diet.

Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This proposal would examine changes in fatty acid composition in plankton before and after the spring bloom. Use of fatty acids as a marker for seabird and marine mammal diets does not depend on the results of this study. It is sufficient to understand the fatty acid composition of the forage fish. In the context of the restoration program, the reviewers do not see need to move application of the fatty acid techniques down the food chain. The principal investigator and his institution are very good, but I cannot recommend funding this project. Do not fund.

Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. This project would expand on current research involving fatty acids as a means of determining the diets of seabirds and marine mammals. Although the work on fatty acids has produced exciting results, this project does not appear to be directly relevant to EVOS restoration needs.

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99434	East Amatuli Island Remote Video Link	M. O'Meara/Pratt Museum	DOI	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$80.4				
<u>Project Abstract</u> Under this project, a microwave link will transmit live images and audio from East Amatuli Island to the Pratt Museum, in Homer. Two cameras on the island will be used to test remote collection of data on seabird breeding parameters (e.g., nest attendance) as a supplement to monitoring programs, provide a vehicle for student involvement in restoration monitoring and allow members of the general public to view spill area resources and restoration research projects. Users at the Pratt Museum will pan, tilt, and zoom cameras to observe murrees and kittiwakes. The cameras' computer control system will be programmed to store precise nest locations that can be revisited upon command, or automatically at specified intervals, to record images on video tape.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The Pratt Museum has demonstrated the educational and public relations value of this technique by installing a remotely operated video camera on Gull Island, and it is now proposed to investigate this technique as a long-term monitoring tool for the Barren Islands. There are many excellent parts of this proposal, including the willingness of the educational specialists to do rigorous assessment of the value of this product. Defer.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Defer decision pending further review of funding priorities. This project would place remotely operated video cameras in the Barren Islands seabird colonies as both a research and educational tool. A similar set-up is now in place at Gull Island (near Homer), and it is producing exciting results. There is potential interest in this technology as a cost-effective monitoring tool, and implementing it while APEX (Project /163) is still in the field (FY 99 is the final year of field work for APEX) would allow validation of this potentially cost-effective approach to monitoring colony activity. In addition, the proposal has significant cost sharing from other sources.					
99442-BAA	Population Trends and Productivity of Kittlitz's Murrelet in Prince William Sound	R. Day/ABR, Inc.	NOAA	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$231.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will conduct a fourth and fifth year of investigations on the status and ecology of Kittlitz's murrelet, a rare seabird breeding in glaciated fjords of Prince William Sound. The project will emphasize evaluating population trends and productivity and will continue efforts from our previous project (/142) to evaluate the distribution and abundance, habitat use, and trophic position of this little-known seabird in northwestern Prince William Sound. Given uncertainty about population trends and productivity of this species, additional sampling is required to ensure its long-term conservation.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The proposal would extend current work on Kittlitz's murrelets for another two years. To date, the work on this species has been excellent and is providing useful information on an injured species about which very little is known. The apparent lack of murrelet production in the first two years of this study is of concern. However, the work is very expensive, particularly considering the benefit to only a single species, and I would like to see the current work fully concluded and evaluated. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project would add two years to the work in Prince William Sound on Kittlitz's murrelet (Project /142, which is closing out in FY 98). The Kittlitz's murrelet is a small, rare, little-known seabird that was injured by the oil spill. The current project has been very good. However, this work should be fully closed out and the recovery status of and objectives for this species reevaluated before more work is considered.					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99479	Effects of Food Stress on Survival and Reproductive Performance of Seabirds	J. Piatt/USGS-BRD, A. Kitaysky/Univ. of Washington	DOI	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$100.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0

## Project Abstract

This project will measure the rise in blood levels of stress hormones such as corticosterone in response to a standardized stressor: capture, handling and restraint. This well-known response (found throughout vertebrates from fish to mammals) provides a strong assessment of whether or not a free-living population is chronically stressed or, if baseline levels of corticosterone appear normal, the stress-induced increase in corticosterone indicates potential for stress. This "field endocrinology" approach provides exact information on current stress status and the potential for stress in relating to quality and abundance of food. The project will investigate seabirds breeding in lower Cook Inlet and also use captive birds for controlled experiments at the Alaska SeaLife Center.

## Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This is a proposal of significant academic merit by qualified principal investigators, but they do not adequately address the nonspecificity of cortical steroids as indicators of stress. These hormones elevate in response to factors besides reduced food availability, including the handling that occurs in order to take samples. While the proposers will standardize handling stress this may introduce a great deal of variability into the results. It is not clear that investigators will be able to separate the effects of handling from those of other factors in producing elevated corticosteroids. It is also not clear that monitoring corticosteroids, based on a mechanistic understanding of induction, offers advantages over more traditional ways (e.g., food supply estimates) of assessing indicators of population health. Do not fund.

## Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. This project would explore the use of corticosteroids, a biochemical indicator of stress, as a tool to monitor seabird populations. This is a sophisticated proposal, but the Chief Scientist raises significant technical concerns.

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99488	A Computerized Colony, Environment and Seabirds-at-Sea Database (ACCESS)	J. Piatt/USGS-BRD, G. Ford/Ecological Consulting, Inc.	DOI	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$119.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> A number of large databases, yet to be synthesized, contain detailed information on the pelagic distribution of seabirds in Alaska. If compiled into A Computerized Colony, Environment, and Seabirds-at-Sea database (ACCESS), this information could be used to monitor recovery of seabirds from oil spills, assess impacts of commercial fisheries on marine birds, monitor long-term changes in marine ecosystems, plan and manage marine reserves, model and predict the impact of future oil spills on seabird colony populations, and estimate population sizes of rare or threatened species. A directed effort is required to complete a database archive and retrieval system that can be easily accessed by specialists or non-expert user groups.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> I am persuaded that this proposal identifies an important problem, and properly archiving data would improve management of some injured species. However, the proposal is quite expensive, and seems to fall under normal agency management. It may be appropriate to consider in the context of a long-term program, but this proposal is premature in such a context. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project would establish an easily accessible computerized database on seabirds. While there may be need for such a system, it would be most relevant to EVOS restoration in the context of the Trustee Council's potential long-term monitoring program, on which a decision is not expected until Fall 1998. This is also a normal agency management function, and the proposal would be strengthened with substantial cost sharing.					
Archaeological Resources					\$173.3	\$166.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$166.7
99007A	Archaeological Index Site Monitoring	D. Reger/ADNR	ADNR	Cont'd 5th yr. 8 yr. project	\$151.5	\$151.5			\$151.5
<u>Project Abstract</u> Monitoring of archaeological sites on public land injured by vandalism and oiling will concentrate on a sample of index sites in the three regions of the spill area. Oiled sites will be tested for reintroduced oil. A total of 11 sites will be visited in 1999. Scattered instances of vandalism continue and monitoring will continue with return to sites initially identified but not recently monitored.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project has been conducting ongoing evaluation of damage to archaeological sites from oil or vandalism. There has been no evidence showing that oil has migrated onto any of these sites, and after nine years it is justified to ask if vandalism can still be considered a by-product of the oil spill. I recommend that this project be carefully evaluated in FY 99 prior to continued funding in FY 00. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund. This project monitors archaeological sites injured by vandalism and oiling. However, because nine years have elapsed since the spill, the injury that is being detected may have little relevance to the spill. Funding beyond FY 99 should be based on a careful evaluation of the restoration value of this project.					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99149-CLO	Archaeological Site Stewardship	D. Reger/ADNR	ADNR	Cont'd 4th yr. 4 yr. project	\$15.2	\$15.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$15.2
<p><u>Project Abstract</u></p> <p>The archaeological site stewardship program has been aimed at providing training and coordination for a cadre of volunteers to monitor vandalized sites in the oil spill area beyond the ability of agency monitoring. Volunteer site stewards monitored damaged sites on the Kenai Peninsula, Kachemak Bay, Uganik Bay, Uyak Bay, and the Chignik area of the Alaska Peninsula. Closeout of the project will summarize accomplishments of the past three years of activity, outline conclusions about usefulness and structure of the program and identify future directions for similar programs.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u></p> <p>This is the closeout for the project. Fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u></p> <p>Fund closeout (report writing) of this project. This pilot project has trained and coordinated volunteers to monitor vandalized archaeological sites in the spill area.</p>			
99298	Public Brochure on Archaeology at the Alaska SeaLife Center	M. Yarborough/Cultural Resource Consultants	DOI	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$6.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<p><u>Project Abstract</u></p> <p>This project will produce a public brochure describing archaeological research undertaken during construction of the Alaska SeaLife Center in Seward. The brochure will contain both historic photographs and maps of the Seward waterfront, and photographs and drawings from the archaeological investigations. It will focus on research at the Lowell Homestead, the earliest American settlement in Seward. This publication will give the general public a sense of what has been learned from archaeology at the SeaLife Center, and an understanding of the richness and importance of heritage resources in the oil spill area. The proposal includes production of the manuscript for the brochure and 2,000 copies.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u></p> <p>A brochure on the archaeology at the site of the Alaska SeaLife Center is not a priority. Do not fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u></p> <p>Do not fund. The proposer is encouraged to work directly with the Alaska SeaLife Center, the City of Seward or the Chugach Heritage Center on this project idea.</p>			

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
Subsistence					\$4,369.1	\$921.7	\$421.7	\$307.0	\$1,954.7
99052A	Community Involvement	P. Brown- Schwalenberg/CRRC	ADFG	Cont'd 5th yr. 8 yr. project	\$255.7	\$241.8	\$180.0	\$180.0	\$781.8

## Project Abstract

This project will increase community involvement in the restoration process. The Spill Area-Wide Coordinator's work will continue through a contract with the Chugach Regional Resources Commission (CRRC). Through direct communication with a network of local facilitators, the Spill Area-Wide Coordinator will continue to actively involve local residents in the restoration program. (Local facilitators are located in Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, Port Graham, Nanwalek, Cordova, Seward, Seldovia, Valdez, Kodiak, and Alaska Peninsula.) In FY 99, a network of high school interns will be created in the Kodiak Island region. In cooperation with CRRC, the Kodiak Island Borough School District will select one high school student from each of six communities (Port Lions, Larsen Bay, Karluk, Akhiok, Old Harbor, Kodiak City) to serve as local facilitators. In addition, the interns will facilitate school and community discussions about the restoration program.

## Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This project continues to be a priority with the spill-area communities. However, although communications seem to have improved during the past year and the Community Facilitators' monthly reports are being submitted in a more timely fashion, accountability remains an issue. For example, proposals from the communities could be improved and overdue local resource inventories should be supplied. To improve accountability, future quarterly and annual reports should provide a more thorough accounting of the status of the Community Facilitators' monthly reports and other efforts. The use of student interns in Kodiak Island communities seems like an appropriate approach, but clear tasks for the interns must be identified and their performance evaluated regularly to ensure that project objectives are being met. Fund, but consider future budget reductions if accountability is not improved.

## Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund, including addition of student interns in Kodiak Island communities, contingent on submittal of late reports (95279, 97052A, 97052B) and reduced budget. This project, which is designed to facilitate communication and interaction among the Trustee Council, scientists, and residents of communities impacted by the oil spill, responds to an important goal of the Trustee Council. Villages in the spill region have said that this project is of the highest importance because it gives them a voice in the restoration process. In FY 99, the quarterly reports submitted by the Spill Area Wide Coordinator to the Restoration Office should contain a more complete accounting of each Community Facilitator's efforts. In FY 2000 and beyond, the Trustee Council contribution to this project will be reduced consistent with the overall reduction in the restoration program.

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99052B	Traditional Ecological Knowledge	P. Brown- Schwalenberg/CRRRC; H. Huntington	ADFG	Cont'd 3rd yr.	\$70.8	\$0.0			\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will fund a TEK (Traditional Ecological Knowledge) specialist to (1) provide technical assistance to restoration project principal investigators who plan to use, or for whom it would be appropriate to use, TEK, (2) serve as a contact point for spill area communities, the community facilitators and Spill Area-Wide coordinator hired under Project /052A, and principal investigators on issues related to TEK, (3) organize and coordinate synthesis workshops between principal investigators and community experts. Also, community workshops will be held to enhance understanding of the benefits and implications of working with TEK. These workshops may involve experts who have experience in applying TEK from an Alaska Native perspective. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game will provide staff support for the project.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The goal of this project, which is the exchange of knowledge from traditional and local sources and scientific studies, is worthy. However, the project has now been funded for three years and has achieved few concrete results. When this project was funded in FY 98, it was with the understanding that funding in FY 99 would be contingent upon a favorable review of FY 98 results. The approach proposed for FY 99 is identical to that funded in FY 98 -- synthesis workshops where information on specific resources is exchanged, and training workshops where local residents discuss the value of their knowledge. However, very few workshops have been held in FY 98 so it is difficult to evaluate the effect of this approach. The Detailed Project Description does not describe FY 98 results and the annual report due April 15, 1998 has not been submitted. It is also still not clear what level of support this project has in the communities, although a Community Facilitator retreat scheduled for June 1998 may help clarify this point. In FY 99, consideration should be given to dismantling this project by transferring funds into 99052A/Community Involvement for synthesis workshops, funding the TEK Specialist's technical assistance efforts through individual restoration projects (for example, Project 99320T-Supp/Herring TEK contains \$6,000 for this purpose, which as currently written seems to duplicate funding provided for technical assistance in Project 99052B), and turning our attention to other projects that incorporate TEK (such as 99245/Community-Based Harbor Seal Biosampling and 99444/Community-Based Harbor Seal Research). Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund as proposed. This project, first funded in FY 95, has tried different approaches over the years in an attempt to find an effective way to use traditional and local knowledge in the restoration of injured resources. It remains unclear whether or not the project is meeting its objectives. The informational workshops held by one of the seaduck principal investigators (projects /273 and /427) in Tatitlek and Port Graham in FY 98 were by all reports worthwhile, and I would support a small amount of funding for similar workshops in FY 99 if specific workshops can be identified. Technical assistance to EVOS principal investigators was limited in FY 98 to Project 98320T/Herring TEK. This project is closing out in FY 99, and funds for the TEK Specialist's assistance in data analysis/report writing are currently duplicated in 99320T and 99052B. It might be worthwhile to consider new strategies for this project. Perhaps the Community Facilitator retreat in early June will provide some guidance.					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99127-CLO	Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release	G. Kompkoff/Tatitlek IRA Council	ADFG	Cont'd 5th yr. 5 yr. project	\$10.7	\$10.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$10.7
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will create a coho salmon return to Boulder Bay near the village of Tatitlek. Enough coho eggs to produce 20,000 smolt will be collected from an Alaska Department of Fish and Game approved stream, incubated and reared to smolt at the Solomon Gulch Hatchery, transported, and held for two weeks in net pens in Boulder Bay before release. Release will produce a 2,000 to 3,000 adult return to Boulder Bay for harvest in a subsistence fishery.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is the final year of an apparently successful project to provide temporary replacement resources. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund closeout of this project contingent on submittal of late report (97127). This project is creating a "put and take" coho salmon run near Tatitlek as a replacement resource for subsistence resources injured by the oil spill. Twenty thousand smolt are released annually in Boulder Bay for each year in which the project is carried out. Coho are currently returning to Tatitlek and are being used by subsistence and sport fishermen.					
99131	Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration	P. Brown- Schwalenberg/ CRRC	ADFG	Cont'd 5th yr. 5 yr. project	\$285.4		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> Cost effective procedures for establishing easily accessible subsistence clam populations near Native villages in the oil spill region will be established. In FY 99 the scope of work will be confined to developing effective, standardized techniques for producing littleneck clam seed at the Qutekcak Hatchery and analyzing growth and mortality of this seed placed on the beaches in FY 96, FY 97 and FY 98. Total seeded area during the project will not exceed five hectares. Follow-up research on success of seeding will be conducted. Growout development work will be confined to areas near the Native villages of Tatitlek, Nanwalek and Port Graham.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Defer decision pending site visit and project review in Fall 1998.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Defer decision pending hatchery site visit and technical review session scheduled for Fall 1998. If funded, FY 99 will be final year of Trustee Council contribution to this project, which is an effort to reestablish local clam populations as replacements for subsistence resources injured by the oil spill. In FY 99, in response to earlier direction from the Trustee Council and the peer reviewers, the emphasis would be on the development of standardized techniques for the hatchery production of littleneck clams and analyzing growth and mortality of the seed planted on beaches in prior years. Additional clam seed would be planted on project beaches (Port Graham, Nanwalek, Tatitlek) in FY 99 in order to maintain the development schedule for reestablishing local populations.					



# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99210	Youth Area Watch	R. Sampson/Chugach School District	ADFG	Cont'd 4th yr. 7 yr. project	\$139.5	\$139.5	\$123.1	\$107.0	\$465.9
<u>Project Abstract</u> The Youth Area Watch project links students in the oil spill impacted area with research and monitoring projects funded through the Trustee Council. The goal is to involve students in the restoration process, and give these individuals the skills to participate in oil spill restoration activities now and in the years to come. Youth conduct research identified by EVOS principal investigators who have indicated interest in working with students in oil spill impacted communities. Youth Area Watch serves as a positive example of community investment in the restoration process. Participating communities are: Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, Cordova, Seward, Valdez, Whittier, and a remote site.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project continues to do a good job of meeting its goal of involving youth in the restoration process and should be funded again in FY 99. Consideration should be given to combining this project with a similar proposal (99401) to establish a Youth Area Watch program in Lower Cook Inlet. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on (a) submittal of the long-term funding plan called for by the Trustee Council in the FY 98 Work Plan, (b) submittal of the manuscript called for in the FY 98 Work Plan, (c) clarification of some budget items, and (d) exploration of the idea of including students from Port Graham, Nanwalek, and Seldovia as proposed in Project 99410. This project is designed to involve local youth in restoration projects. Youth in Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, Cordova, Whittier, Valdez, Hinchinbrook Island, and Seward currently participate in the program.					
99225	Port Graham Pink Salmon Subsistence Project	E. Anahonak,/Port Graham IRA Council	ADFG	Cont'd 4th yr. 5 yr. project	\$75.6	\$75.6	\$75.0	\$0.0	\$150.6
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will help supply pink salmon for subsistence use in the Port Graham area during the broodstock development phase of the Port Graham hatchery. Because local runs of coho and sockeye salmon, the more traditional salmon subsistence resource, are at low levels pink salmon are being heavily relied on for subsistence. This project will help ensure that pink salmon remain available for subsistence use until the more traditional species are rejuvenated. Two strategies are being employed; increased fisheries management surveillance to maximize use of adult pink salmon return and increasing marine survival of hatchery produced pink salmon.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project has been making satisfactory progress toward its objectives. However, the loss in a fire of the Port Graham hatchery could make it difficult to achieve this project's objective of providing pink salmon for local subsistence use. A temporary alternative building has been identified, which may allow project completion. Fund contingent on establishing the alternative facilities for hatchery operations.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on the temporary incubation facility being up and running. This project is supplying pink salmon in the Port Graham area during the broodstock development phase of the Port Graham hatchery, replacing runs of coho and sockeye salmon depleted since the oil spill. Although a January 1998 fire destroyed the hatchery facility, steps have since been taken through the reprogramming of Project 98225 funds and a grant from the State's EVOS criminal fund to set up a temporary incubation facility. This should allow the broodstock development process to stay on track. Trustee Council funding will end in FY 2000, which is when the broodstock development phase is to be complete.					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99245	Community-Based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling	J. Fall/ADFG, M. Riedel/Alaska Harbor Seal Commission	ADFG	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$85.9	\$70.0			\$70.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will continue the harbor seals biological sample collection program begun under Project /244. The program was initiated in FY 96 and expanded in FY 97, in Prince William Sound, lower Cook Inlet, and Kodiak Island. FY 98 was scheduled to be the Project /244's close-out year. Under the biosampling program, village-based technicians are selected by the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission (ANHSC) and trained by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to collect samples. The samples are transported to Anchorage or Kodiak for further sampling and distribution to participating scientists for analysis. Under Project 99245, the ANHSC will also organize a two-day workshop, and produce and distribute a newsletter with summaries of the biological sampling program.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project has been a highly successful effort to obtain harbor seal tissue samples through the efforts of subsistence hunters, with participation by students in the Youth Area Watch. The samples obtained have been useful to harbor seal researchers. In addition, the educational work and the involvement and active cooperation with community residents will undoubtedly benefit harbor seals over the long term. This project should be continued. However, there is concern about two issues raised previously: attention to the tissue data base and development of a long-range funding plan. Fund contingent on the above issues being addressed.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on submittal and review of final report, expected July 1998, on FY 96-98 pilot project (/244). The report must address, among other things, the long-range funding plan raised in the Chief Scientist's recommendation. A memo to the Executive Director is expected by May 31, 1998 addressing the tissue data base. If this project is funded, funding would be contingent on resolution of budget issues. This project would enable the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission to continue its biological sample collection program for harbor seals in Prince William Sound, lower Cook Inlet, and the Kodiak area. These samples are provided to ongoing EVOS projects which seek to explain why harbor seals are not recovering.					
99247	Kametlook River Coho Salmon Subsistence Project	J. McCullough, L. Scarbrough/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 3rd yr. 6 yr. project	\$20.8	\$19.6	\$20.0	\$20.0	\$87.6
<u>Project Abstract</u> Subsistence users from the Alaska Peninsula Native Village of Perryville have noted significant declines in the coho salmon run in the nearby Kametlook River since the oil spill. Criminal settlement funds were used in FY 96 to determine what method would best restore the river's coho salmon stock to historic levels. This project will provide funding through FY 2002 for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to try conservative and safe restoration methods. Instream incubation boxes have been evaluated and selected as the primary restoration tool to rebuild the depressed coho salmon stock needed for subsistence in the Kametlook River.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This continuing project is meeting its objectives. Fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on submittal of 97247 report and revised budget with slightly reduced travel costs. This project is using instream incubation boxes to enhance a small coho salmon run near the Alaska Peninsula village of Perryville as a replacement for subsistence resources injured by the oil spill. Trustee Council funding is anticipated through FY 02, at which time the run is expected to be self-sustaining.					

SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99256B	Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Solf Lake	D. Gillikin/USFS, P. Shields/ADFG	USFS	Cont'd 4th yr. 7 yr. project	\$68.3	\$68.3			\$68.3
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will benefit subsistence users of Prince William Sound focusing on residents of Chenega Bay. Solf Lake has been recognized for many years as an excellent opportunity to reestablish a self-sustaining sockeye salmon run lost as a result of an earthquake in the 1930's. Initial investigations, beginning in FY 96, indicate the lake is still capable of supporting a harvestable population of salmon provided access to migratory fish is improved. Work proposed for FY 99 includes: finalizing the design on the migration channel, collecting eggs, rearing and releasing sockeye fry, and monitoring fish out-migration and the limnological characteristics of the lake.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This continuing project is meeting its objectives, and could produce long-term benefits to the local community. Fund, but reevaluate after the FY 2000 construction estimate is refined.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund FY 99. Funding for FY 2000 and beyond will be considered once the fishway survey and engineering are complete and the construction cost is refined. This project is intended to provide sockeye salmon as a replacement for subsistence fishing resources injured by the oil spill, particularly for the residents of Chenega Bay. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has determined that Solf Lake can support a sustainable run of 10,000 sockeye salmon. Stocking began in FY 98; the first adult sockeye are expected to return in 2002.					
99263	Assessment, Protection and Enhancement of Salmon Streams in Lower Cook Inlet	W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Corporation	ADFG	Cont'd 3rd yr. 5 yr. project	\$67.2	\$42.0	\$23.6	\$0.0	\$65.6
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will replace lost subsistence services by constructing enhancement projects on major salmon streams in the Lower Cook Inlet spill area. Protection and enhancement will be implemented using instream fisheries habitat improvement techniques, primarily creation of spawning channels, removal of natural barriers to spawning, and wall-based rearing structures. Port Graham Corporation management, with advice from an ADFG fisheries specialist, will supervise the project and coordinate with a professional fisheries scientist and resource consultants. Local subsistence users will be employed as technical assistants during the field survey and during construction of the habitat improvement structures.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project objective depends on successful completion of permitting, design, and construction in FY 98. If it meets its FY 98 objectives, it is appropriate to monitor results. However, no new instream construction and enhancement projects should be undertaken other than planting vegetation around existing nursery ponds. Fund at reduced level.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund, including new objective to plant vegetation around the rearing ponds on Windy Creek, contingent on (a) satisfactory completion of FY 98 construction of stream improvements, (b) submittal of a revised Detailed Project Description that more accurately reflects the project's scope (i.e., Port Graham River and Windy Creek only), and (c) a more detailed budget at a reduced level. The goal of this project is to protect and enhance salmon streams important to the restoration of subsistence in the Port Graham area. FY 98 funding was provided in two phases: Phase 1 (NEPA, permitting, engineering/design) is currently underway; Phase 2 (construction) will be authorized upon the completion of Phase 1.					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99273	Surf Scoter and Goldeneye Life History and Ecology: Linking Satellite Technology with Traditional Knowledge to Conserve the Resource	D. Rosenberg/ADFG	ADFG	Cont'd 2nd yr. 3 yr. project	\$237.6	\$185.0		\$0.0	\$185.0
<u>Project Abstract</u>		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u>					
This project will study the life history and ecology of surf scoters and Barrow's goldeneyes that over winter in Prince William Sound and lower Cook Inlet. This information will be integrated with traditional ecological knowledge. Scoter and goldeneye populations in Alaska are declining. Communities in Prince William Sound and Lower Cook Inlet harvest scoters and goldeneyes for subsistence purposes. Scoters are among the least studied of North American waterfowl and little is known of their life history, ecology, and distribution. The nesting and molting distribution of Barrow's goldeneyes wintering in Prince William Sound is unknown. Scoters and Barrow's goldeneyes will be marked with surgically implanted satellite transmitters to define the breeding areas, molting areas, and wintering areas. Local participation will be solicited and information will be conveyed to local residents through the Chugach School District and Youth Area Watch program.		This is the second year of a three-year project to document nesting and breeding areas of Prince William Sound scoters, which are important to subsistence users. In FY 98, the principal investigator has outfitted a sample of scoters with transmitters. He also has worked hard and closely with community residents, which is to be commended. In FY 99, addition of Barrow's goldeneye to the study is proposed. I cannot recommend the addition of Barrow's goldeneye at this stage of the project, especially since the status of this species is under review by the Trustee Council in 1998. Fund at reduced level based on revised proposal deleting work on Barrow's goldeneyes.		Fund contingent on submittal of revised Detailed Project Description and budget that eliminate objectives related to the Barrow's goldeneye. The principal investigator is to be commended for working closely with community residents on this project. For FY 99, the investigator should pursue hiring local residents to fill the project's field technician positions. This project is studying the life history and ecology of surf scoters (in Prince William Sound in FY 98; sites in lower Cook Inlet will be added in FY 99) as the first step in determining the cause of their suspected population decline and developing conservation and management strategies to ensure the long-term health of the population. Surf scoters are not on the injured species list. However, the Trustee Council's Restoration Plan allows restoration actions to address resources not on the list if the action will benefit an injured resource or service; this project would benefit the service of subsistence.					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99333	Sea Otter Monitoring	B. Henrichs/Native Village of Eyak	DOI	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$250.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> Orca Bay in front of Eyak/Cordova, is the home to one of the largest sea otter herds in the world. Over the past twenty years, the local processors' practice of grinding up fish waste and pumping it into the bay has provided an additional food source for sea otters. The amount of fish waste reaches 50 million pounds in some years. Sea otters have eaten everything else that there is to eat and this fish waste is a main staple of their diet. Recent autopsies have show that the bones in this fish waste have poked holes in sea otters' intestines and they have picked up parasites from this fish waste. These parasites could spread to other marine mammals and other fish. This could possibly cause major problems with sea life throughout Alaska. [NOTE: This proposal was submitted as an idea; if recommended for funding, a Detailed Project Description and detailed budget will need to be prepared.]		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal suggests that consumption of fish offal by otters in Orca Inlet is resulting in their death through parasitic infection, and requests \$1.25 million over five-years for an unspecified program to address this problem. As the otter population in Eastern Prince William Sound appears healthy, the monitoring of ongoing health status unrelated to the oil spill would seem to fall under normal agency management. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This proposal is somewhat vague and expensive, and may be beyond the purview of the Trustee Council. However, like Project 99503, it raises a good question in regard to the effects of fish waste on the Orca Inlet ecosystem. Restoration Office staff should assist the proposer in obtaining information from other sources (Environmental Protection Agency, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, and others) about this issue.					
99335	Construction and Operation of a Sockeye Hatchery in Nanwalek	P. McCollum/Nanwalek	ADFG	New		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will construct a sockeye hatchery in Nanwalek. [NOTE: This proposal was submitted as an idea; if recommended for funding, a Detailed Project Description and detailed budget will need to be prepared.]		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Even if the proposal were to be fully developed, the link to the restoration program is likely to be weak. In addition there are major technical hurdles that need to be overcome, as sockeye are prone to a virulent and fatal contagious disease (IHN) that makes them very difficult to culture in a hatchery environment. Such hatcheries have serious and expensive problems, so I recommend against this project. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project would provide funds to develop a sockeye salmon hatchery in the Alaska Native village of Nanwalek. The project is intended to replace subsistence and commercial fishery resources lost due to the oil spill by increasing sockeye salmon production in lower Cook Inlet. However, the existing arrangement between Nanwalek and the Port Graham hatchery has achieved reestablishment of the sockeye return to Nanwalek. Construction of a hatchery in Nanwalek at this point has little link to the Trustee Council's restoration objectives.					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99401	Spot Shrimp: A Population Dynamics Study	C. Hughey/Valdez Native Tribe	ADFG	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$70.1				\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will study population abundance and distribution in various areas of Prince William Sound to determine whether or not the spot shrimp population has sufficiently reestablished itself since the oil spill. The study will provide data needed to determine if the spot shrimp populations can sustain seasonal openings for subsistence, personal use and commercial fishing in Prince William Sound.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a very strong community-based proposal and merits further development to allow for additional technical review. Deter pending review of revised proposal.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding pending submittal and satisfactory peer review of a more complete Detailed Project Description and budget. Concerns over the declining number of shrimp have been raised repeatedly by subsistence users. Since the oil spill, shrimp harvest seasons have diminished to the point of closure. This project would study the abundance and distribution of spot shrimp in Prince William Sound to determine whether the population can sustain seasonal openings for subsistence, personal use, and commercial fishing, or whether additional protective measures should be taken. Shrimp are not on the injured species list. However, the Trustee Council's Restoration Plan allows restoration actions to address resources not on the list if the action will benefit an injured resource or service; this project would benefit the service of subsistence.					
99405	Port Graham Salmon Hatchery Reconstruction	E. McMullen/Port Graham Village Council	ADFG	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$777.5				
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will help rebuild the Port Graham salmon hatchery that was destroyed in a fire on January 13, 1998. The Port Graham hatchery was involved in the rehabilitation and enhancement of local pink salmon, sockeye salmon and coho salmon stocks for the benefit of both the local subsistence and commercial fisheries. These stocks are of major social, cultural and economic importance to the area and sustained injuries resulting from oil spill clean-up efforts. This project will help fund design, engineering, site preparation, and construction of a salmon hatchery to replace the one that was destroyed in the fire.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> The loss of the Port Graham hatchery was tragic. While the Trustee Council has invested heavily in subsidizing production of some traditional foods that were part of an injury to subsistence it is not clear if building a hatchery, the subsequent operation of which could have effects on wild stocks of fish, is consistent with general supplementation guidelines for the Restoration Program.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Defer decision pending (a) review of this project's legal permissibility and (b) submittal of more complete information on the facility's design and cost and the contribution of funds from other sources, including the Port Graham Village Council and Port Graham Corporation. If the Trustee Council were to fund this project, the entire hatchery operation would need to undergo a NEPA (National Environmental Policy Act) analysis. Funds for this project would be outside of the regular FY 99 work plan of research, monitoring, and general restoration projects.					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99410	Lower Cook Inlet Youth Area Watch <u>Project Abstract</u> This project will create a Youth Area Watch program (similar to Project /210) for students from Seldovia, Port Graham, and Nanwalek. [NOTE: This proposal was submitted as an idea; if recommended for funding, a Detailed Project Description and detailed budget will need to be prepared.]	L. Elvsaas/Seldovia Village Tribe <u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal is modeled after Youth Area Watch (Project /210), which has been underway in the Prince William Sound region since 1996. That project has been effective at involving youth in the restoration process, and expansion of the program to three communities in Lower Cook Inlet seems reasonable. However, I would recommend that a modest amount of funds for this expansion be added to Project 99210, rather than setting up a separate administrative structure under Project 99410. Do not fund as a separate project.	ADFG	New		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
						<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund as a separate project, but explore combining with Project 99210/Youth Area Watch.			
99416	O'Brien Creek Restoration <u>Project Abstract</u> Subsistence use of resources in the spill-impacted area declined following the spill. Unlike many of the other communities in the spill area, subsistence harvest levels in Chenega Bay have not returned to prespill levels. This project will help the recovery of subsistence users in Chenega Bay by restoring the water flow to O'Brien Creek. The 1964 earthquake resulted in outwash deposits that caused the stream to become subterranean at low flow levels. This project will examine the feasibility of restoring the channel so that salmon have access to the stream and will identify opportunities to improve rearing habitat.	J. Christensen/Chenega Bay IRA <u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal would examine the feasibility of restoration of O'Brien Creek, near the village of Chenega Bay, to pre-earthquake hydrological characteristics. This would be a replacement action in order to compensate for the lost use of subsistence resources following the spill. The Trustee Council has invested in a number of projects to specifically compensate for such losses at Chenega Bay, including restoration of a sockeye run at nearby Solf Lake (Project /256B) and funding of a terminal Chinook salmon fishery in Crab Bay (Project /272). In addition, the potential for high supplementation costs following initial engineering estimates are a concern. Do not fund.	USFS	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$19.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
						<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This project, which is designed to reestablish a coho run in O'Brien Creek near the village of Chenega Bay as a replacement for other subsistence resources lost or reduced during the oil spill, may be reconsidered after subsistence surveys tentatively scheduled for FY 98 (as a means of helping to evaluate the status of the subsistence service for the 10th Anniversary Symposium) are conducted.			

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99444	Community-Based Harbor Seal Research	M. Riedel/Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission	ADFG	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$69.2	\$69.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$69.2
<u>Project Abstract</u> Harbor seal numbers in Port Gravina in eastern Prince William Sound are showing strong signs of recovery while those at oiled sites in central Prince William Sound are not. This one-year pilot project will use the knowledge and expertise of local subsistence hunters. Evaluating factors affecting harbor seals during the fall-winter-spring is critical for understanding factors affecting harbor seal recovery. Vessel-based surveys will be used to: 1) contrast seasonal use of each region by harbor seals, 2) contrast the age composition of seals in each region, 3) identify regional and ecological factors that may be associated with observed differences in harbor seal use, and 4) document potentially sensitive harbor seal habitats or temporal periods that may affect recovery.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is an innovative project that has potential to provide valuable information on harbor seal populations in the winter, and possibly corroborate aerial survey data provided in Project 99064. Questions of feasibility related to weather, sampling methodology, and observer training make this a higher risk project, but these questions cannot be answered without implementing the project for a pilot year. The proposal appears cost-effective, and significant effort has been made to refine this submission from the proposal submitted in FY 97. Fund only one year contingent on receipt of revised proposal demonstrating active coordination and integration with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and National Marine Fisheries Services, as well as addressing sampling and censusing issues.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on submittal and review of a revised Detailed Project Description that (a) demonstrates integration with work underway by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the National Marine Fisheries Service and (b) addresses the Chief Scientist's concerns about the sampling design. This one-year pilot project will conduct fall-winter-spring surveys to investigate seasonal distribution and activities of harbor seals. The data collected under this project should complement summer survey data collected under Project /064 and contribute to our overall understanding of the recovery status of harbor seals. The project will be implemented by subsistence users, will rely in part on traditional and local knowledge, and may promote local stewardship of the resource. The final report on this project should be prepared with FY 99 funds and submitted by September 30, 1999.					
99483	Seldovia Coho Salmon Enhancement	L. Elvsaas/Seldovia Village Tribe	ADFG	New		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will create a coho salmon return to Seldovia Bay as a means of enhancing subsistence resources. [NOTE: This proposal was submitted as an idea; if recommended for funding, a Detailed Project Description and detailed budget will need to be prepared.]		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Proposal does not provide adequate explanation of need or relevance of project. There may be merit in a local enhancement. The proposers have not provided enough information on need for the project and I am reluctant to undertake another local enhancement project that will not be self-sustaining this late in the Restoration Program. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund. At this time, ten years after the oil spill, there is not a compelling reason to begin a remote release project that is not self-sustaining.					



# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99484	Construction of Chignik Lake Subsistence Building and Repair of Sod House	V. Aleck/Chignik Lake Village Council	ADFG	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$341.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> [NOTE: This proposal was submitted as an idea; if recommended for funding, a Detailed Project Description and detailed budget will need to be prepared.]		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> In regard to the subsistence addition, since the subsistence building was originally constructed with the State's EVOS criminal settlement funds, a policy decision would be required on whether this is an appropriate project for civil funds. The sod house would appear to be unrelated to EVOS injury to archaeological resources. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Although the Trustee Council has received requests in the past for facility construction in spill-region villages, such projects have been found not to be legally permissible. The State's EVOS criminal fund subsistence grants, administered by the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs, have been awarded for this purpose. The Subsistence Fish and Game Processing Building/Cultural Education Center in Chignik Lake, for which this project would fund an addition, was funded through the criminal grant program.					
99485	Port Graham Youth Subsistence Education	E. McMullen/Port Graham Village Council	DOI	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$10.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will assist in a summer education program aimed at the revitalization of subsistence in Port Graham. Three groups of youth, teens, preteens, and elementary aged children will be involved in a week-long course teaching life skills with regard to subsistence. These subjects will include conservation of resources, hunting and gathering techniques, survival skills in the wilderness, safety in outdoor activities, and traditional knowledge regarding gathering. The program will take place in the vicinity of Port Graham. EVOS funds will assist in bringing specialized speakers to the program to talk about kayak safety and life skills, as well as other aspects of subsistence. Additionally, the funds will go toward the acquisition of supplies such as camping gear, cooking gear, educational supplies, and other miscellaneous items. Port Graham Village Council will obtain the other needed funding from other sources.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal is a good idea initiated by a community impacted by the oil spill. However, projects of this type -- such as spirit camps, which aim to teach subsistence beliefs and practices to youth -- have not been funded by the Trustee Council in the past. This project may be appropriate for submittal through the State's EVOS criminal settlement subsistence grant program. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Although the Trustee Council has received requests in the past for spirit camps and other projects that would teach traditional methods of harvesting and related skills to youth, such projects have been found not to be legally permissible. The State's EVOS criminal fund subsistence grants, administered by the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs, have been awarded for this purpose.					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99497	Chenega Bay Subsistence Processing Building/Biosampling Facility	J. Christensen/Chenega Bay IRA Council	ADFG	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$64.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will fund the construction of a Subsistence Processing and Biosampling Facility in Chenega Bay. The building will provide shelter for local subsistence harvesters to process game meat. Additionally, the building will be used by the local participants in the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission's biosampling program. Biosampling will take place within the building, protecting the biosamplers from the harsh elements of Prince William Sound. The building will also be used to educate the youth of Chenega Bay on traditional methods of harvesting. The oil spill has created a generation without the knowledge of how to harvest subsistence resources. Scarcity, fear of contamination, and other factors have limited the ability for harvesters to take youth out. With this building, local harvesters will have the ability to hold classes and other similar activities.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> A policy decision needs to be made on whether this proposal would be eligible for funding with EVOS civil settlement funds. Similar facilities have been constructed in other spill-area communities with the State's EVOS criminal settlement funds. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Although the Trustee Council has received requests in the past for facility construction in spill-region villages, such projects have been found not to be legally permissible. The State's EVOS criminal fund subsistence grants, administered by the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs, have been awarded for this purpose.					
99502	Native Village of Eyak Subsistence Meeting Hall	B. Henrichs/Native Village of Eyak	DOI	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$400.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will add meeting space to the Native Village of Eyak's new building, which is to be constructed during FY 99. This will allow subsistence meetings, both local and regional, to be held at Eyak/Cordova. [NOTE: This proposal was submitted as an idea; if recommended for funding, a Detailed Project Description and detailed budget will need to be prepared.]		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal, which would partially fund a meeting hall for the Native Village of Eyak, is probably not within the funding purview of the Trustee Council. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Although the Trustee Council has received requests in the past for facility construction in spill-region villages, such projects have been found not to be legally permissible.					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99503	Restoration of Orca Inlet	B. Henrichs	DOI	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$250.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0

## Project Abstract

When many of the Native Village of Eyak elders were young, Orca Bay was a rich ecosystem. There were a million pounds of dungeness crab harvested annually and Eyak/Cordova was known as the "Razor Clam Capitol of the World." There were many other species of clams within walking distance of the local harbor. Many residents caught halibut in the bay. However, by 1998, things have changed in Orca Inlet. There are a few sea otters in the bay, but most other sea life has died. The 1964 earthquake helped kill the bay. The dumping of millions of pounds of ground up fish waste has smothered the bay. Research needs to be done and then action taken to restore Orca Bay to what it was when we were children. Bays, lakes and rivers are being restored around the United States. It is time that Orca Bay is restored. [NOTE: This proposal was submitted as an idea; if recommended for funding, a Detailed Project Description and detailed budget will need to be prepared.]

## Chief Scientist's Recommendation

Eyak elders have seen many changes in Orca Inlet, including the reduction of razor clam and crab populations and the return of large numbers of sea otters. There are many reasons for these changes, including the 1964 earthquake, but the oil spill probably had little or no role in these changes. To the extent that the changes stem from such events as the earthquake, they are essentially irreversible. The effects of the disposal of large volumes of fish waste in Orca Inlet is a possible concern, and the proposers may want to explore these concerns with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation and the US Environmental Protection Agency. I cannot recommend funding at this time. Do not fund.

## Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. This proposal is somewhat vague and very expensive, and may be beyond the purview of the Trustee Council. However, like Project 99333, it raises a good question in regard to the effects of fish waste on the Orca Inlet ecosystem. Restoration Office staff should assist the proposer in obtaining information from other sources (Environmental Protection Agency, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, and others) about this issue.

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99507	Nuchek Subsistence Camp	B. Henrichs/Native Village of Eyak	DOI	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$250.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0

## Project Abstract

With the many battles over subsistence raging, there needs to be a way and place to pass the traditional subsistence way of life on to future generations. A perfect location would be Nuchek, located near Hinchinbrook Entrance on Hinchinbrook Island. This was the ancient home of many of the Aleuts in Alaska. Chugach Alaska Corporation has operated spirit camps at this location. These have gone over very well. These facilities could be used for "Subsistence Camps," where the subsistence way of life could be passed on to the younger generations. [NOTE: This proposal was submitted as an idea; if recommended for funding, a Detailed Project Description and detailed budget will need to be prepared.]

## Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This proposal involves a good idea which has potential for reinvigorating subsistence in the Prince William Sound/lower Cook Inlet region. However, proposals of this type have not been funded by the Trustee Council in the past because of questions about their legal permissibility under the terms of the settlement agreement. Do not fund.

## Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. Although the Trustee Council has received requests in the past for spirit camps and other projects that would teach traditional methods of harvesting and related skills to youth, such projects have been found not to be legally permissible. EVOS criminal fund subsistence grants, administered by the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs, have been awarded for this purpose. In fact, the Nuchek Spirit Camp was established in 1995 with a criminal fund subsistence grant.

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99508	Copper River Salmon Run Data Improvement Project	B. Henrichs/Native Village of Eyak	DOI	New 1st yr. 4 yr. project	\$436.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will protect and enhance the salmon runs on the Copper River to replace the lost subsistence resurces in Prince William Sound. The project will install modern automated run monitoring and data collection equipment on the Copper River tributaries and will provide input into the Fisheries Management Plan using data collected over a five year period. The Copper River is the remaining strong subsistence resource that people have available since the spill took away many of the other subsistence areas. The Copper River fishery is at risk because of a shift in resource use from subsistence and commercial fishing to urban sport and personal use fishing. Sufficient data is not available from the Miles Lake Sonar at the mouth of the river to monitor new pressures on the fishery in the upriver tributaries. [NOTE: This proposal was submitted as an idea; if recommended for funding, a Detailed Project Description and detailed budget will need to be prepared.]			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This work would address allocation issues within the Copper River basin and is outside the spill area. Do not fund.			<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund. This proposal would address the allocation of Copper River salmon. Allocation issues are under the purview of various resource management agencies and are not appropriate for the Trustee Council to address.			

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99521	Lower Cook Inlet Salmon Ecology Pilot Study	P. McCollum/Nanwalek	ADFG	New	\$112.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0

## Project Abstract

Improving existing knowledge of the survival mechanism of pink and sockeye salmon in southeastern Lower Cook Inlet is the main goal of this project. The pilot study will sample outmigrating salmon smolts for growth, marks (coded wire tags), stomach contents (for prey species identification) and timing (days since release or outmigration). By sampling these variables the study will document the growth rate and outmigration timing of these two important salmon species in the spring of 1998. Opportunistic sampling of smolts will occur when feasible with hopes of learning important staging areas and preferred beach habitat for both species. Plankton and sea surface temperature records will be collected for possible future correlation with observed growth. Both pink and sockeye salmon are essential components of the subsistence and commercial fisheries in the Port Graham and English Bay drainage.

## Chief Scientist's Recommendation

The goals of this proposal include a literature review of ecological factors that control marine survival in pink and sockeye salmon in Alaska and Canada, a characterization of preferred marine habitat, and documentation of growth rates of the two species in portions of lower Cook Inlet. The proposal does not identify the principal investigator and their qualifications. A sampling plan for the field work is not provided, nor is there any detail on how the very large literature on Pacific salmon will be analyzed and synthesized. The Trustee Council has invested substantially in studies of juvenile salmon marine survival through the SEA project (/320). This proposal does not show a link to SEA and other related projects. Do not fund.

## Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund based on technical review.

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02	
Reduction of Marine Pollution						\$3,082.9	\$50.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$50.0
99304	Kodiak Island Borough Master Waste Mangement Plan	J. Selby/Kodiak Island Borough	ADEC	Cont'd 2nd yr. 2 yr. project	\$1,846.8					
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will address marine pollution derived from land-based sources and waste management practices of the remote communities of Kodiak Island. A Master Waste Management Plan developed in Phase I addressed community-based sources of marine pollution and resulted in four recommended initiatives. Phase II EVOS funding will provide a portion of the funding needed to implement the recommendation selected by the communities as the highest priority -- <i>Systems Development: Fixing What is There</i> . This comprehensive initiative of systems development will provide capital improvements to existing waste management systems, and will promote local responsibility.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> As a result of an initial planning effort sponsored by the Trustee Council, the Kodiak Borough and seven Kodiak Island communities have put together what seems like an effective plan for reduction of marine pollution through improved handling and disposal of community wastes, such as oil. This proposal now seeks funds to implement aspects of the plan. There is significant cost sharing from the Kodiak Island Native Association and others, and a similar project has been planned and implemented in Prince William Sound. The amount of funds requested is substantial, and it is my understanding this would be an appropriation separate from the FY 99 Work Plan. I recommend this project be funded after a qualified engineer reviews a more detailed, revised proposal.			<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on submittal of a more complete Detailed Project Description and budget and review by a qualified engineer. This project would upgrade and improve land fills, disposal sites and solid waste management, construct and install used oil and hazardous waste storage and disposal facilities and equipment, and provide for systems maintenance and repairs for the seven villages on Kodiak Island. The project has the potential to significantly improve water quality in the coastal waters near these villages. However, before the proposal can be evaluated, greater detail needs to be provided, such as the types of specialized technical services needed, the tools and parts needed, and the purpose, frequency and personnel needed for routine systems inspections and specific improvements to landfills. [NOTE: This project will be funded outside of the regular FY 99 work plan of research, monitoring, and general restoration projects.]					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99391	Cook Inlet/Prince William Sound Information Management/Monitoring System	J. Hock/ADEC, C. Fries/ADNR	ADEC	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$675.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<p><u>Project Abstract</u></p> <p>This project will develop an integrated data base containing digital environmental and spatial data for the Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound watersheds. The system will facilitate access to data from a wide variety of sources about the resources and services injured by the spill as well as base data sets important to understanding the environment of the watersheds. This database will support monitoring, management, and restoration. Water quality data sets derived from the two watersheds will provide the cornerstone of this system thereby facilitating monitoring of both baseline parameters and chronic sources of marine pollution. From both public policy and natural resources management perspectives, this project will protect the governments' investment in restoration by making information derived from restoration activities and water quality monitoring programs available for management of the watersheds in a manner that will promote the recovery of the injured resources and services.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u></p> <p>No recommendation from the Chief Scientist due to possible conflict of interest with indirectly related non-EVOS work for which the Chief Scientist is on contract.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u></p> <p>[NOTE: Proposal not reviewed by Chief Scientist. The following reflects comments of individual peer reviewers.] Do not fund as proposed. This project would compile a database to facilitate monitoring of water quality and chronic marine pollution. It would make an indirect contribution to the reduction of marine pollution, while other EVOS projects have reduced marine pollution directly (e.g., Sound Waste Management Project/115). Methods described in the proposal lack detail--it is not clear how the data sets to be compiled would be used (e.g., in permitting decisions), how use of the data would benefit injured resources, and how the information would be accessed (e.g., through requests to an agency or publicly over the internet?). Technical reviewers also note that managers and public will benefit most from information that is produced from analysis and interpretation of data, rather than data sets themselves. Appears to be stakeholder interest in project, but unclear whether their specific needs have been assessed and addressed, and whether all appropriate agencies have been involved (e.g., Minerals Management Service and Environmental Protection Agency). Project personnel have extensive technical expertise, but unclear whether there is sufficient experience/ authority to lead what would be a complex effort, organizationally and scientifically. Proposal is expensive and there does not appear to be cost-sharing by beneficiaries (e.g., industry). Finally, some aspects of this proposal could be considered normal agency management; there is no mention of cost-sharing contributions by relevant agencies.</p>			



# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99415	Prince William Sound/Kodiak Waste Management Community Awareness Training Video and Manual	K. Merrell/PWSEDC, K. Hartwell/Wild North Productions	ADEC	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$81.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u>		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u>					
This project will develop a community awareness video to facilitate implementation of the Prince William Sound Waste Management Plan (Project /115) and the Kodiak Island Borough Master Waste Management Plan (Project /304). The need for an awareness and training program to help villagers make use of new waste management procedures and the new drop-off sites is a logical extension of the waste management plans. Affected villages include Akhiok, Karluk, Larsen Bay, Old Harbor, Ouzinkie, Port Lions, Chiniak, Chenega Bay, and Tatitlek.		Training facility operators and encouraging use of waste management facilities are essential if restoration objectives are to be advanced. However, it is not clear that a video and manual are the most effective means of providing needed training and encouragement. Do not fund.		Do not fund. Public information about the Sound Waste Management Plan (Project /115) should be a routine operations cost. The cities and villages in Prince William Sound have committed themselves to operate and maintain the EVOS stations and used oil equipment funded by the Trustee Council. With regard to the Kodiak Island Waste Management Plan (Project /304), this proposal is premature as the plan has not yet been implemented.					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj. No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99514	Marine Pollution Reduction for Nanwalek and Port Graham	E. McMullen/Port Graham Village Council	ADEC	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$278.1	\$50.0		\$0.0	\$50.0

## Project Abstract

This project will help prevent marine pollution that is generated from land-based sources within the Port Graham/Nanwalek communities. Following the model of the Sound Waste Management Plan (Project /115) and the Kodiak Island Waste Management Plan (Project /304), the Port Graham/Nanwalek implementation phase of Environmental Operation Stations would be a logical step within these communities. The construction will accomplish two main objectives: 1) improvement of the overall management of solid and oily waste; and 2) creation of a comprehensive used-oil management system in the communities.

## Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This proposal would extend proven waste management strategies to the outer Kenai Peninsula communities. I think a qualified engineer should review a more detailed proposal, including a discussion of operator training. Fund contingent.

## Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on submittal and review of a revised Detailed Project Description and budget that reduce the scope of the FY 99 effort to only planning and engineering subject to the following conditions: (a) inclusion of all three spill-affected villages on the southern Kenai Peninsula, that is, Seldovia as well as Port Graham and Nanwalek, (b) collaboration between the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation and the affected villages in preparation of the revised Detailed Project Description and budget, and (c) reference to the Sound Waste Management Plan (Project /115) and Kodiak Waste Management Plan (Project /304) for guidance in approaching used oil management. The Trustee Council may consider a proposal to contribute to implementation of the project after evaluation of the planning and engineering report. This project is designed to improve handling of used oil in spill-affected villages on the southern Kenai Peninsula. The purpose of the planning and engineering effort will be to document the nature of the problem and customize solutions to the needs of each community and to their commitment to ongoing maintenance.

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99515	Lower Kenai Peninsula Regional Chronic Marine Oil Pollution Project	M. Mayo/TLI Systems, Inc.	ADEC	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$200.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0

## Project Abstract

This two-year community pilot planning and implementation project will reduce, control, and prevent chronic marine oil pollution, such as discharges of oily bilge water or pollution from other oil uses discharging into the coastal areas. Focus areas include Seward, Port Graham, Nanwalek, and Seldovia, with participation by Homer and Kenai. Control options include collection facilities including a collection boat, separators, filters, and oil burners. The purpose is to ensure that marine areas of the lower Kenai Peninsula affected by the oil spill are not further weakened by continuing oil contamination, and to improve and protect the marine environment of the Alaska SeaLife Center.

## Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This proposal would apply proven waste management planning efforts to the lower Kenai Peninsula area. This proposal does not appear to have been extensively coordinated with the local communities (significant overlap with Project 99514 is noted). Budget detail is lacking. Do not fund.

## Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. Although the concepts presented in the proposal may have merit, there is no evidence that the proposal has been well coordinated with affected communities and budget detail is lacking.

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
	Habitat Improvement				\$2,004.5	\$457.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$457.7
99180-CLO	Kenai Habitat Restoration and Recreation Enhancement	A. Weiner/ADNR, K. Cromery/USFS	ADNR	Cont'd 4th yr. 4 yr. project	\$330.1	\$299.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$299.6
<u>Project Abstract</u> Adverse impacts to the banks of the Kenai River total approximately 19 miles of the river's 166-mile shoreline, including 5.4 river miles of public land. Riparian habitats have been impacted by trampling, vegetation loss and structural development. The project's objectives are to restore injured fish habitat, protect fish and wildlife habitat, enhance and direct recreation, and preserve the values and biophysical functions that the riparian habitat contributes to the watershed. Restoration/enhancement techniques will include revegetation, streambank restoration, elevated boardwalks, floating docks, access stairs, fencing, signs, and educational interpretive displays.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal would complete the fourth and final year of habitat restoration on public lands along the Kenai River. If funded, the Trustee Council will have invested nearly \$2 million in Kenai River restoration, which, in combination with the millions spent on habitat acquisitions and sockeye salmon research and management, represent a major contribution to Kenai River commercial, recreational, and subsistence fisheries. I support funding this final year of work in FY 99 and look forward to seeing the results of monitoring efforts over the longer term. Fund.			<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund at expected level (less \$7,000 to reflect US Forest Service's reduced request), contingent on submittal of a revised budget and satisfactory completion of FY 98 work. This project will complete the Trustee Council's contribution to habitat restoration along the Kenai River by providing funds to finish the Slikok Creek and Russian River projects, which received partial funding from the Council in FY 98. Spending of the FY 98 funds has not yet been authorized, however, pending compliance with three contingencies outlined by the Council in the FY 98 Work Plan (endorsement of the project design by the Kenai River Advisory Board, submittal of a detailed budget, and affirmation by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game that the project will improve fish habitat). In general, the habitat restoration efforts along the Kenai River will benefit sockeye salmon and other fish species of commercial and recreational importance.			

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99339	Western Prince William Sound Human Use and Wildlife Disturbance Model	K. Murphy, L. Suring/USFS	USFS	Cont'd 2nd yr. 2 yr. project	\$70.2	\$58.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$58.6

## Project Abstract

This project will use geographic information system (GIS) techniques to describe current human-use patterns in western Prince William Sound and to model potential changes in those use patterns as a result of additional development. Maps of present and projected human-use patterns will be incorporated with maps of the distribution of injured resources. This will provide a basis to identify areas where there may be conflicts between human use and wildlife concentrations resulting in disturbance. Disturbance of injured wildlife may result in decreased productivity exacerbating the effects of the oil spill and prolonging the time to recover. Identification of potential areas of disturbance will allow development of recommended management practices that may eliminate or minimize the negative effects of increasing human use. All injured resources and subsistence species will be addressed in a general approach but specific management recommendations will be developed for harbor seal, pigeon guillemot and cutthroat trout.

## Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This proposal is for the second and final year of a project to model human uses and wildlife disturbance in western Prince William Sound and to develop corresponding management recommendations for a suite of EVOS-injured species. This work is important, both because of the relevance to EVOS recovery and because this pilot effort may have applicability elsewhere. There may be a chance for modest savings, because submission of both annual and final reports in FY 99 is unnecessary. Fund.

## Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on submittal and review of a reduced budget which reflects the fact that the Trustee Council's report writing procedures do not require an annual report in the year a final report is being written. This project will develop and test in western Prince William Sound a model for projecting future impacts of human use on resources injured by the oil spill. Work proposed for FY 99 includes completion of the model and a final report.

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99230	Valdez Duck Flats Conceptual Management Plan	J. Isaacs/PWSEDC	ADNR	Cont'd 2nd yr. 1 yr. project	\$69.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0

## Project Abstract

The Valdez Duck Flats Conceptual Management Plan is being completed in FY 98 (Project 97230). Project continuation in FY 99 is dependent on successful acquisition of parcels of property from the University of Alaska and a private owner. However, it is appropriate to initiate design of a monitoring and public information program related to the Duck Flats, sensitivity to impact, and relationship to resources injured in the oil spill. The Prince William Sound Economic Development Council will work with the cooperating agency group, the City of Valdez, the Valdez School district and the Prince William Sound Community College in developing a suitable monitoring and education program.

## Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This project would explore development of a baseline monitoring project on the Valdez Duck Flats and also further develop concepts related to public education about the value of the Ducks Flats as sensitive habitat for EVOS-injured fish and wildlife. The proposal contains some good and worthwhile ideas, but the substance of the proposal is not compelling. In addition, acquisition of key parcels on the Duck Flats has not been brought to closure. Do not fund.

## Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. The Trustee Council may consider proposals to implement the concept plan for the Valdez Duck Flats (Project 97230) when and if the small parcels on the Duck Flats have been acquired and the City of Valdez has endorsed the plan and submitted a comprehensive package that shows cost-sharing and plans for long-term operation and maintenance.

99314	Homer Mariner Park Habitat Assessment and Restoration Design Project	J. Cushing/City of Homer	ADNR	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$102.1	\$99.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$99.5
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## Project Abstract

In its present state, Mariner Park is a highly stressed marine habitat in decline. The area is experiencing a dramatic reduction in marine biota and shorebird populations while incompatible and environmentally destructive human uses flourish. From the results of a comprehensive feasibility study that includes botanical, biological, and hydrological field studies coupled to community information it is possible to develop a comprehensive habitat restoration and enhancement plan. This plan will establish the optimal hands-on restoration program to increase and diversify the intertidal fauna, which, in turn, will benefit migrating shorebirds and promote recreationally compatible use of the area by residents and tourists.

## Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This is a community-based general restoration project for a basic environmental assessment and feasibility study for the restoration of intertidal habitats in Mariner Park, at the base of Homer Spit. This may be one of the few opportunities in the spill area for direct restoration of intertidal resources, if this project is indeed feasible and ultimately carried out. Fund.

## Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund contingent on submittal and review of a slightly reduced budget. This project will produce a feasibility study and environmental review for restoration of an intertidal area damaged as a result of spill response efforts. Funding of the study phase of the project is not a commitment for Trustee Council funding to implement the project.

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99387	South Spruce Street Beach Parking	K. Kornelis/City of Kenai	ADFG	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$165.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has opened a seasonal dip net fishery at the mouth of the Kenai River that thousands of "dip netters" from all over the state take advantage of. This project will provide proper access in a way that will not damage the area or cause user problems to the dip net fishery at the mouth of the Kenai River and will relieve the heavy fishing pressure upstream. This project could be considered Phase II of the Kenai Beach Dunes Protection Project. It will provide additional parking and reroute an existing trail to this parking area. Adjacent damaged wetlands will be repaired and barriers placed to help protect the wetlands in the future.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project aims to restore Kenai River wetlands that are being harmed as a result of inadequate parking and trails in relation to a popular dipnet fishery. There is no mention of having discussed this problem and possible solutions, including curtailing or closing the fishery, with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, nor any offer of cost sharing. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Although this project has the potential to protect habitat from further damage, there is no indication that other, less costly solutions have been explored. In addition, although the type of work proposed is consistent with projects previously funded, I cannot recommend additional investment in new Kenai River projects given the Trustee Council's very substantial investment in sockeye research and management, habitat acquisition, and habitat restoration.					
99388	Kenai River Mouth South Side Access and Parking	K. Kornelis/City of Kenai	ADFG	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$828.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has opened a seasonal dip net fishery at the mouth of the Kenai River that thousands of "dip netters" from all over the state take advantage of. This project will provide proper access in a way that will not damage the area or cause user problems to the dip net fishery at the mouth on the south side of the Kenai River. It will relieve the heavy fishing pressure upstream. This project will build a road with a parking lot at the end near the south side of the Kenai River mouth. "Dip netters" are presently accessing the area with 4 x 4 vehicles along the beach damaging the environment and often crossing private property.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project aims to restore Kenai River wetlands that are being harmed as a result of inadequate parking and trails in relation to a popular dipnet fishery. There is no mention of having discussed this problem and possible solutions, including curtailing or closing the fishery, with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, nor any offer of cost sharing. The type of work is consistent with other habitat restoration work sponsored by the Trustee Council, although I'm not aware of other road building projects. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Although this project has the potential to protect habitat from further damage, there is no indication that other, less costly solutions have been explored. In addition, although the type of work proposed is consistent with projects previously funded, I cannot recommend additional investment in new Kenai River projects given the Trustee Council's very substantial investment in sockeye research and management, habitat acquisition, and habitat restoration.					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99399	Eastern Prince William Sound Human Use and Wildlife Disturbance Model	K. Murphy, L. Suring/USFS	USFS	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$38.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u>		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u>					
This project is an expansion of the human-use and wildlife disturbance model developed for western Prince William Sound (Project /339). The project will use geographic information system (GIS) techniques to describe current human-use patterns in the eastern sound and to model potential changes in those use patterns as a result of additional development. Maps of present and projected human-use patterns will be incorporated with maps of the distribution of injured resources. This will provide a basis to identify areas where there may be conflicts between human use and wildlife concentrations. Disturbance of injured wildlife may result in decreased productivity exacerbating the effects of the spill and prolonging recovery. All injured resources and subsistence species will be addressed in a general approach but specific management recommendations will be developed for harbor seal, pigeon guillemot and cutthroat trout.		Expansion of the work in western Prince William Sound (Project /339) to the eastern sound is premature without there being a completed, peer reviewed product from the current project. Do not fund.		Do not fund. The Trustee Council may consider proposals to expand or apply the human use model being developed under Project /339 after the model and final report have been completed and peer reviewed.					



# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99437	Selecting and Propagating Local Spruce Resistant to the Tree Killing Spruce Beetle	J. Alden/UAF	ADFG	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$63.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will select and propagate spruce beetle resistant trees in an effort to secure and maintain a long term stable balance in the Picea - spruce beetle relationship. The proposal was not submitted in final form; the cost and duration estimates are rough.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Although most bark beetle impacts are not in coastal forests of prime concern from an EVOS standpoint, the current infestation has had an effect on some injured species (e.g., marbled murrelets). This project aims to breed beetle resistant spruce trees, which can be used to reforest infested areas. Any benefit to EVOS resources would be very long-term (many years), and I question the likelihood that results from this project will lead to a cost effective program that would result in reforestation on the very large, landscape scale affected by the beetles. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The Chief Scientist has raised significant concerns about the cost-effectiveness of the proposal given the limited effect of spruce bark beetle infestation on species injured by the oil spill.					
99495	Soldotna Swiftwater Park Recreational Access and Habitat Restoration	S. Bonebrake, D. Bower/City of Soldotna	ADNR	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$252.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will renovate and expand the existing "volunteer" boardwalk which was installed in 1995 to provide additional protected pedestrian access to designated fishing and viewing stations along the Kenai River. It will also provide a multi-use platform at the boat launch for boat staging and other uses. Finally, foot traffic will be controlled and previously damaged bank areas will be stabilized, restored and protected using a variety of methods intended to provide a naturally functioning riparian zone.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a well thought out and well presented proposal that is consistent with the type of work funded elsewhere in the Kenai watershed by the Trustee Council. While the proposers indicate that closure of the fishery is not feasible and other opportunities for mitigation are limited, this fails to address the larger questions of how far one goes to accommodate more and more users of the Kenai River. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Although this project has the potential to protect habitat from further damage, its primary purpose is to accommodate additional users of the Kenai River and therefore would contribute little to restoration of injury from the spill.					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99496	Soldotna Centennial Park Uplands Access Trail	S. Bonebrake, D. Bower/City of Soldotna	ADFG	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$83.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> The Centennial Park Upland Trail project was first proposed as part of the habitat and access improvements project completed in 1997 (Project /180). That project provided habitat restoration, elevated light penetrating walkway at the top of the park's upstream cutbank area, and the three sets of stairs accessing the river bed for angler use. The Upland Trail Project will provide a safe, durable path for campers and day use visitors to reach the bank-top walkway, reducing trampling of the surrounding area and allowing natural revegetation of the disturbed areas.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This is a well thought out and well presented proposal that is consistent with the type of work funded previously at Centennial Park and elsewhere in the Kenai watershed by the Trustee Council. While the proposers indicate that closure of the fishery is not feasible and other opportunities for mitigation are limited, this fails to address the larger questions of how far one goes to accommodate more and more users of the Kenai River. Do not fund.			<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund. Although this project has the potential to protect habitat from further damage, its primary purpose is to accommodate additional users of the Kenai River and therefore would contribute little to restoration of injury from the spill.			
Habitat Protection					\$756.7				
99126	Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support	C. Fries/ADNR, D. Gibbons/USFS, G. Elison/DOI	ADNR	Cont'd	\$756.7				
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project provides negotiation support to the Trustee Council in order to reach closure on habitat protection priorities. This support includes title reports, appraisals, on-site inspections, hazardous materials surveys, land surveys, timber cruises and reviews, and other services necessary for the successful completion of habitat protection negotiations. The Council has completed negotiations on 13 large parcels, resulting in the protection of about 645,000 acres of land. In addition, 32 small parcels encompassing more than 3,500 acres have been acquired. Negotiations and closing activities continue on additional large and small parcels.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Proposal not reviewed.			<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on (a) submittal of Detailed Project Description and (b) review of Detailed Project Description and budget based on work expected in FY 99. This project provides support for the habitat protection program, including negotiation staff, appraisals, closing costs, etc. A total of \$1,282,600 was authorized for this purpose in FY 97; \$851,400 was authorized in FY 98; \$756,700 has been requested for FY 99. [NOTE: Funds for this project are provided through the Trustee Council's habitat protection program, not through the regular FY 99 work plan of research, monitoring, and general restoration projects.]			

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
Recreation and Tourism					\$687.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
99517	Prince William Sound Regional Cultural and Eco-Tourism Center	F. Irick/Kueuit Foundation, Inc.	USFS	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$687.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0

## Project Abstract

This project will outline an approach to restore recreation and tourism usage of the wilderness and traditional Native culture in the Prince William Sound region. This will be done by encouraging visitors to come to see and appreciate 1) the remaining pristine beauty of the sound and the Native cultures of the area, 2) the history of the oil spill and initial assessment and cleanup activity as well as longer-term resource restoration efforts and the impact of these on all the resources of the area, including the people and traditional lifestyles, and 3) the importance of continuing good stewardship of the natural resources of the area under the planning and control of its residents.

## Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This proposal, which would attempt to restore recreation and tourism through the promotion of tourism and traditional Alaska Native culture, has a weak link to the Trustee Council's restoration objectives. In addition, it is difficult to assess how the project would be carried out as it lacks concrete objectives. The necessary collaboration with Native communities and groups is not demonstrated in the proposal. Do not fund.

## Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. This project has a weak link to restoration objectives for recreation and tourism. Furthermore, the necessary collaboration with Native communities in the spill area is not demonstrated in the proposal.

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
Ecosystem Synthesis					\$1,200.9	\$343.5	\$35.0	\$0.0	\$378.5
99278	Development of an Ecological Characterization and Site Profile for Kachemak Bay/Lower Cook Inlet	G. Seaman/ADFG	ADFG	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$105.2	\$60.0	\$35.0	\$0.0	\$95.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will develop an ecological characterization and site profile to collect, synthesize, analyze, and document available physical, biological, and human or socioeconomic information on the Kachemak Bay/Lower Cook Inlet area. The project will result in the development of a database management system with products produced in electronic format and on paper. Project components include: 1) an ecosystem narrative description; 2) a spatial data component using a Geographic Information System (GIS); and 3) an annotated bibliography and research summary/tracking system. The products will be used to: 1) identify future restoration opportunities, 2) assist in the use and protection of land, 3) plan for a possible long-term ecological monitoring and research program in the Northern Gulf of Alaska, and 4) assist in agency management and planning for the Lower Cook Inlet area.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal is a significant improvement over the version submitted last year, and the principal investigators have worked hard to address the concerns previously raised. The project will be most useful to make local resource management decisions, and the value of the digital products, aside from of the GIS, is not established well in the proposal. It does seem likely that a watershed management program for Kachemak Bay will improve our ability to sustain fisheries and wildlife in the region, and thus enhance resources and services injured by the spill. The proposal demonstrates excellent cost sharing with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, which is appropriate given the objectives of the project. Objectives 2 (establishing a GIS-based spatial data set) and 3 (production of an annotated bibliography) appear to be most valuable and should be funded. Fund contingent on receipt and review of a reduced budget focusing on objectives 2 and 3.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund, contingent on submittal and review of a revised budget that limits the Trustee Council contribution to Objectives 2 and 3, the GIS-based spatial data set and the annotated bibliography. The Kachemak Bay watershed management program being developed through the National Estuarine Research Reserve process, of which these products are a part, will improve the ability to sustain fish and wildlife resources in the region, and thus enhance resources and services injured by the oil spill.					

**SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN**

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# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99330-BAA	Mass-Balance Models of Trophic Fluxes in EVOS-Impacted Areas	D. Pauly/UBC, S. Pimm/U. Tenn	NOAA	Cont'd 2nd yr. 2 yr. project	\$185.6	\$165.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$165.2

## Project Abstract

This project will construct, validate, and disseminate whole food-web models of Prince William Sound and adjacent marine areas affected by the oil spill. These mass-balance models of flows among trophic levels and among ecosystem components are ideally suited to synthesize the extensive information gathered by various research groups since the spill. The second year of this project will consist of three main components: 1) the production of a CD-ROM for the public domain, incorporating an interactive graphic version of the Prince William Sound trophic model developed during year 1 as well as user-friendly databases on the biology and local/traditional knowledge of the marine organisms of Prince William Sound and beyond; 2) the option of a two-day workshop in late January 1999 devoted to constructing an Ecopath model of the Kenai shelf and outer Cook Inlet, attended by researchers from the Gulf of Alaska region, 3) extended study and shelf model development by project staff.

## Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This project is off to a successful start, and it should prove to be a very useful tool for integrating a great deal of data generated by oil-spill studies. Application of this tool should allow very worthwhile exploration of possible natural/anthropogenic perturbation that will aid restoration and long-term management. Extension of the project to lower Cook Inlet and Shelikoff Strait is premature, given that there is not yet a first-generation model from Prince William Sound. Fund completion of Prince William Sound component, but defer decision on funds for Cook Inlet/Shelikoff component pending the results of an October workshop at which results from the Prince William Sound exercise will be presented.

## Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Fund completion of Prince William Sound model contingent on submittal of budget for only this component; defer decision on initiation of Cook Inlet/Shelikoff Strait model until results of the Prince William Sound model are presented in October 1998. Total budget for both components should not exceed \$169,400. This project, through the use of food web modeling techniques, will make an important contribution to the Trustee Council's effort to synthesize research and monitoring results from other Council-funded projects.

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99360-BAA	The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill: Guidance for Future Research Activities	C. Elfring/Polar Research Board; NRC	NOAA	New 1st yr. 3 yr. project	\$194.4				\$0.0

## Project Abstract

The Polar Research Board (PRB) will critique the scope, content, and structure of the draft science plan the Trustee Council is preparing to guide long-term research and monitoring in the northern Gulf of Alaska. The committee formed to accomplish this task will also review the damage assessment and restoration research and monitoring activities sponsored by the Trustee Council to determine if they were of appropriate scope and carried out effectively, as well as consider the extensive literature produced to identify data gaps and conflicting conclusions. The lessons learned from the retrospective review will give guidance on the nature and scope of future activities.

## Chief Scientist's Recommendation

A review of the potential long-term research and monitoring program by the National Research Council is an important opportunity to further establish scientific credibility. However, this proposal needs significant revision prior to implementation. The review would be more effectively conducted jointly by the Board of Environmental Sciences and Toxicology and the Polar Research Board. The precise schedule by which the Trustee Council's potential long-term research and monitoring program will be available for the National Research Council review also needs to be clarified. It must be kept in mind that panel members are volunteers and achieving a retrospective overview of even limited topics within the damage assessment and restoration program will require review of very large quantities of information. Defer decision until a decision is made on the potential EVOS long-term research and monitoring program.

## Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Defer decision on funding until Trustee Council makes its decision on the Restoration Reserve (probably Fall 1998). If funded, funding would be contingent on submittal and review of a revised Detailed Project Description that responds to the Chief Scientist's concerns. This project would provide independent scientific review of the Trustee Council's potential long term research and monitoring program.

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99362	Intertidal Invertebrate and Vegetation Communities Associated with NOAA Environmental Sensitive Index (ESI) Mapping Types in Southeast Alaska	D. Rudis/USFWS	DOI	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$20.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<p><u>Project Abstract</u> NOAA ESI maps used during the oil spill were found to commonly have inaccurate shoreline typing and minimal intertidal zone biological data. Preparation of ESI maps for Southeast Alaska in 1990 included a ground-truthing effort by DOI and ADFG biologists. Data were collected from 167 sites and 488 plots for the ten ESI types in this region. These data have not been collated or analyzed. This project will put these data into a usable format and statistically determine if there are discreet intertidal communities for each ESI type. An appendix including tables of intertidal community species assemblages will be developed; an additional appendix with subsistence/traditional use information will be developed by a Southeast tribal biologist. These appendices will be available electronically and as hard copy.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal raises significant technical questions related to sampling and statistics. The geographic focus of the project is completely outside the spill area. Do not fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund based on technical review. Although the <i>FY 99 Invitation</i> requested proposals for environmentally sensitive area maps, Project 99368 more directly responds to the Trustee Council's need to synthesize and integrate information generated through the EVOS damage assessment and restoration programs.</p>			



# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99368	Maps Depicting Environmentally Sensitive Areas in Prince William Sound (Summary Seasonal Maps Only)	J. Whitney/NOAA	NOAA	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$58.7	\$38.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$38.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> A series of seasonal maps depicting environmentally sensitive areas in Prince William Sound will be produced in both hardcopy and digital formats. A previous series was produced in paper format in 1988. However, these maps need to be updated with new information on the distribution, abundance, life history, and sensitivity of the natural resources in Prince William Sound. NOAA proposes to integrate and depict the most current information onto an updated series of maps, produced at a scale of 1:250,000 (previous maps were at 1:333,300). The maps will be produced as posters, folded maps, and a digital product.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal to update summary-level "environmental sensitivity index" maps for Prince William Sound responds directly to a request in the <i>FY 99 Invitation</i> . These maps were prepared in 1988, before the oil spill, and preparing an updated version will allow integration of a wealth of EVOS data, which will aid synthesis and application of these data for restoration and management. The agency and principal investigator are experienced with preparation of maps of this type, and the proposal anticipates cooperation with most of the relevant agencies and sources of data. Fund at \$38,000.			<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Fund contingent on submittal of (a) a revised Detailed Project Description that more clearly articulates how the maps will benefit restoration and (b) a budget not to exceed \$38,000 that reflects funding contributions from other sources. This project, which will integrate and depict information generated through the EVOS damage assessment and restoration programs on a new series of seasonal maps identifying "environmentally sensitive areas" in Prince William Sound, will aid synthesis and application of this information for restoration and spill response purposes. Prince William Sound communities will be invited to participate in the planning and review phases of the project.			

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99369	Maps Depicting Environmentally Sensitive Areas in Prince William Sound (Summary Seasonal and Detailed Maps)	J. Whitney/NOAA	NOAA	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$165.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<p><u>Project Abstract</u></p> <p>A series of summary seasonal and detailed maps depicting environmentally sensitive areas in Prince William Sound will be produced in both hardcopy and digital formats. A previous summary series were produced in paper format only in 1988 and 1983, respectively. However, these maps need to be updated with new information on the distribution, abundance, life history, and sensitivity of the natural resources in Prince William Sound. NOAA proposes to integrate and depict the most current information onto an updated series of maps, produced at a scale of 1:250,000 (previous maps were at 1:333,300) for the summary maps, and 1:63,360 (previous maps at this same scale) for the detailed maps. The summary maps will be produced as posters and folded maps. The 42 detailed maps will be bound in atlas format. Both will be rendered as a digital product. These two scales of maps will allow for a much broader range of use than just one scale alone, and preparing them together will be very cost effective.</p>			<p><u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u></p> <p>While preparation of maps depicting environmentally sensitive areas in Prince William Sound is valuable (see recommendation for Project 99368), I would not recommend going forward with the additional expense of preparing the detailed maps proposed in this project. Do not fund.</p>			<p><u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u></p> <p>Do not fund. Although the FY 99 Invitation requested proposals for environmentally sensitive area maps, the summary seasonal maps proposed in Project 99368 will more cost-effectively meet the Trustee Council's need to synthesize and integrate information generated through the EVOS damage assessment and restoration programs.</p>			

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99382	Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Information-Transfer Workshop for Managers	D. Gibbons/USFS	USFS	New 1st yr. 2nd yr. project	\$35.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0

## Project Abstract

Communicating the results of the restoration program has been an ongoing activity for the Restoration Office. Scientists conducting restoration projects are encouraged to publish and present their results in order to make information available to the scientific community. The Trustee Council also works to communicate information to the public. One audience that has not been the focus of these efforts are the mid-level managers who make daily decisions in the management of injured resources and services throughout the spill area. These individuals may be informed about restoration activities conducted by their own agencies, but unaware of information gathered by other agencies. This project will facilitate communication of the restoration program with managers through a two-to-three day workshop specifically designed for management purposes. An interagency group will direct the workshop presentations by developing questions to be addressed and facilitating an extended question and answer period.

## Chief Scientist's Recommendation

This proposal addresses an important issue that is very relevant to restoration objectives, but the technical approach could be strengthened to ensure success. A successful workshop requires more preparation and follow-up than indicated and more pre-workshop interactions between managers and scientists to ensure useful products. No examples of the kinds of issues or questions to be addressed were included in the proposal. Thirty percent of the principal investigators' time would be in the scheduled meetings, and the remaining 14 days spread over the rest of the year need to be supplemented in order to accomplish better planning for the workshop. I will look forward to working with the US Forest Service, the Restoration Office, and other agencies to develop a revised proposal. Do not fund as proposed.

## Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation

Do not fund. The goal of this project, which is to facilitate the transition of research findings into management tools for Alaska resource agencies, is an important one. However, there are questions about whether the proposed workshop is the most effective way to achieve this goal. A revised proposal may be considered after the Restoration Office has had the opportunity to discuss with all the state and federal resource management agencies other possible ways of approaching this issue.

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99394	Development of Maps Depicting Environmentally Sensitive Areas in Prince William Sound	J. Michaelson, K. Boggs/UAA	ADFG	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$116.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will develop a database that identifies areas environmentally sensitive to potential oil spills within Prince William Sound. It will provide a tool for use by oil response teams and planners who need detailed information in regard to species rarity and seasonal use of critical habitat areas. The spatial database will be constructed using Arc/Info software and contain approximately 66 data layers. Access to this information will be made available to a broad-based user audience through its distribution over the Internet on the EVOS home page. A series of four seasonal maps (winter, spring, summer, and fall) will be developed, each presenting a broad, regional overview of environmentally sensitive resources. These will be primarily for display purposes and oriented to the general user, similar to seasonal maps produced by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in 1988.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal is responsive to the <i>FY 99 Invitation</i> , and will aid the synthesis and application of these data for restoration and response purposes. The proposers are experienced with building and maintaining computer databases, though they are not directly experienced with environmentally sensitive area maps and standards. This proposal is expensive relative to Project 99368, and it is not clear what the additional funds will produce. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund based on technical review. Although the FY 99 Invitation requested proposals for environmentally sensitive area maps, Project 99368 more directly responds to the Trustee Council's need to synthesize and integrate information generated through the EVOS damage assessment and restoration programs.					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99455	An Investigation of the Data System for the EVOS Long Term Monitoring Program	C. Falkenberg/ECologic Corp.	ADNR	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$49.9		\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will investigate the issues relating to the creation of the data delivery system needed by the long-term monitoring and research program. In addition to data collection, data delivery will prove to be a critical component of the success of the long-term monitoring and research program. Therefore, as that program is planned the data delivery issues need to be integrated into the process. This project will outline some of those issues and provide background research into existing systems that deliver similar data. We will not be proposing a specific design for this data system but rather presenting the data system issues that need to be included in the planning process.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal represents an extraordinarily valuable initial step for planning an effective long-term research and monitoring program. The project will also provide a cost-effective assessment of critical data system design issues, calling upon the principal investigator's experience with data systems operated by the National Science Foundation, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Aeronautic and Space Administration, and others. The project report will need to be free of technical jargon to be effective, and must portray options to pursue and the consequences of these choices. The "contractual services" in the budget need additional explanation. Defer pending Trustee Council decision on use of the Restoration Reserve.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Defer decision on funding until Trustee Council makes its decision on the Restoration Reserve (probably Fall 1998). If funded, budget needs clarification. This project is designed to ensure that data collected through the potential long-term research and monitoring effort is used by the widest number of users and applications.					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99456	Evaluating Scientific Sampling Conducted During the Oil Spill, Synthesizing Lessons Learned, and Incorporating Them into Natural Resource Injury Assessments	A. Crook/ADEC	ADEC	New 1st yr. 2 yr. project	\$189.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> Since the oil spill, a tremendous amount of scientific research has been conducted on the impacts of the spill and recovery of injured resources and services in the spill impacted area. Despite this wealth of information, there has been no comprehensive evaluation and compilation to determine which sampling methods, studies, and restoration projects were effective and which were not. This project will review scientific research findings from agencies, and where appropriate, the University of Alaska, Exxon Corporation, and private contractors, and create a scientific sampling protocol that most efficiently documents environmental impacts and better prepares state and federal resource agencies to assess injuries in the event of another spill.			<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This proposal highlights the important issue of making sure that the experience gained from response and restoration after the oil spill is used to improve our ability to understand and mitigate the impacts of future spills. The technical approach in the proposal is vague and sections of the proposal are unfinished. A comprehensive review of the scientific methods and approaches requires involvement of very experienced ecologists, toxicologists, and statisticians. The proposal does not provide evidence of such expertise. A rigorous review of this issue could be an important contribution to the legacy from the Restoration Program, but I do not believe the proposal in its present form will succeed in that important task. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund due to technical problems identified by the Chief Scientist. However, the concept of synthesizing the results of EVOS studies to develop scientific sampling guidelines for assessing environmental impact following an oil spill may have merit and warrants further discussion over the next year.				

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
Administration, Science Management, and Public Info.					\$2,662.1	\$2,655.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2,655.4
99100	Administration, Science Management, and Public Information	All Trustee Council Agencies	ALL	Cont'd	\$2,500.0	\$2,493.3			\$2,493.3
<u>Project Abstract</u>		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u>					
This project provides overall support for science management, public involvement, and administration of the restoration program through the Restoration Office. It includes funding for the Trustee Council staff working at the direction of the Executive Director, the scientific peer review process, public involvement efforts including the 17-member Public Advisory Group (PAG), and support for Trustee agency participation in the restoration program as part of the Restoration Work Force.		Proposal not reviewed.		Fund at FY 99 projected level of \$2,500,000 but continue budget review. This project provides overall support for administration and implementation of the restoration program. The FY 99 budget will be reduced from the FY 98 authorization of \$2,796,300. [NOTE: This project will be funded outside of the regular FY 99 work plan of research, monitoring, and general restoration projects.]					
99470	Symposium on the 10th Anniversary of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill	Restoration Office		New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$162.1	\$162.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$162.1
<u>Project Abstract</u>		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u>					
In March 1999, the 10th anniversary of the oil spill, the Trustee Council will sponsor a five-day symposium in Anchorage. The Alaska Sea Grant Program and the Prince William Sound Regional Citizens' Advisory Council will be cosponsors. This public symposium will open with an overview session on the oil spill and the restoration program, followed by more technical sessions. The symposium will be the centerpiece of several anniversary-related efforts, including a traveling exhibit in spill-region communities and a special anniversary edition of the annual status report.		Proposal not reviewed.		Fund contingent on additional review of Detailed Project Description and budget. The Trustee Council is scheduled to discuss the scope and draft agenda for the 10th Anniversary Symposium at its June 8, 1998 meeting.					

# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
99471	Updating the Status of Services Reduced or Lost Due to the Oil Spill	Restoration Office		New 1st yr. 1 yr. project			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan (1994) identifies four injured services -- subsistence, commercial fishing, recreation/tourism, and passive use -- and a recovery objective for each. Although the status of these services was discussed briefly in the Update on Injured Resources and Services (1996), no formal studies have been sponsored by the Trustee Council to measure their recovery. With an eye to the 10th anniversary of the spill, this project will evaluate the status of each service. Methods will likely include reviewing existing information as well as commissioning agency personnel or outside experts to gather additional information.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> Proposal not reviewed.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Defer a decision until the June 8, 1998 Trustee Council meeting, at which updating the status of services will be considered. Following Council action, a Detailed Project Description and budget will be developed and reviewed.					

Research Facilities					\$2,256.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
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99474	Endowment of the Environmental Restoration Center at the University of Alaska Anchorage	G. Baker, H. Schroeder/UAA	ADFG	New 1st yr. 1 yr. project	\$2,256.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<u>Project Abstract</u> This project will establish an endowed environmental restoration center for research and community education at the University of Alaska Anchorage, within the School of Engineering. Establishing the center will achieve two goals. First, it will provide a mechanism for funding continuing recovery work and community education long after 2002 when funds are no longer received by Alaska. Such activities will help Alaska develop local expertise and permanent solutions for the protection and restoration of areas affected by the oil spill. Establishment of the center will also serve as a test program that will allow the Trustee Council to resolve existing questions for endowment of research centers and chairs.		<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u> This project would establish an endowed environmental research center within the University of Alaska Anchorage School of Engineering. The legal and policy issues related to endowments are ones for the Trustee Council to address. However, the substantive content of the proposed research center is oriented toward oil-spill response technologies. This proposal is not closely linked to EVOS recovery objectives. Do not fund.		<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u> Do not fund. The Trustee Council anticipates making a decision on spending the Restoration Reserve, and hence the future of the restoration program, in Fall 1998. The results of an extensive public process undertaken by the Restoration Office in March/April 1998 are currently being analyzed and will be considered by the Council. An endowment for the University of Alaska is among the suggestions received by the Council for use of the Reserve. Questions about the legal permissibility of an endowment under the current settlement agreement have been raised.					



# SPREADSHEET B: PRELIMINARY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATION/FY 99 DRAFT WORK PLAN

Proj.No.	Project Title	Proposer	Lead Agency	New or Cont'd	FY99 Request	FY99 Recom.	FY00 Recom.	FY01 Recom.	Total FY99-02
Project Management						\$480.0			\$480.0
99250	Project Management	All Trustee Council Agencies	ALL	Cont'd		\$480.0			\$480.0
	<u>Project Abstract</u>	<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u>				
	Project management represents those costs incurred by the state and federal trustee agencies in fulfilling their responsibility to ensure that individual projects are managed consistent with the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree, the Restoration Plan, and Trustee Council authorization.	Proposal not reviewed.			Fund at level of \$400,000 to \$480,000 contingent on submittal and review of individual agency project management budgets. The level of project management funding will depend on the level of overall work plan funding for FY 99; the work plan target for FY 99 is \$10-12 million. The FY 99 funding level will be a reduction from the amount approved for FY 98 (\$560,100). Future years' funding is expected to decline further, consistent with the decline in the annual funding targets for the overall work plan. Project management provides essential accountability for the work plan process.				
Restoration Reserve						\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0 \$48,000.0
99424	Restoration Reserve	All Trustee Council Agencies	ALL	Cont'd		\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0	\$12,000.0 \$48,000.0
	<u>Project Abstract</u>	<u>Chief Scientist's Recommendation</u>			<u>Executive Director's Preliminary Recommendation</u>				
	In recognition of the fact that complete recovery from the oil spill may not occur for decades, the Trustee Council established the Restoration Reserve to hold funds to be used for restoration after the last payment is received from Exxon Corporation in September 2001. The \$12 million recommended for deposit in FY 99 will be the sixth deposit into the reserve account and will bring the total in the account to \$60 million. Annual deposits of \$12 million in each of the next three years will provide a reserve of \$108 million plus interest. These funds will be used for restoration activities. A decision by the Trustee Council on allocation of the funds to specific activities is expected to be made in FY 99.	Proposal not reviewed.			Fund an additional \$12 million deposit into the Restoration Reserve. The Reserve will help ensure that restoration can continue beyond the time of the final payment from Exxon Corporation. [NOTE: This project will be funded outside of the regular FY 99 work plan of research, monitoring, and general restoration projects.]				



## NEW PROJECTS

### Recommended for Funding



The Executive Director's preliminary recommendation includes funding for 27 new projects;  
11 of the projects are deferred, and one of the deferreds would be funded outside of the Work Plan:

Pink Salmon	99367	Publications	\$20.0	
	99476	Oiled incubation	\$85.0	
Herring	99328	Synthesis	\$35.0	
	99375	Egg distribution	\$50.0	
	99378	Herring population models	\$232.8	(defer)
	99462	Disease	\$75.1	
	99468	Acoustic target strength	\$150.0	
SEA/Related	99393	Food webs	\$125.0	(defer)
Marine Mammals	99371	Harbor seals: isotopes	\$105.9	
	99441	Harbor seals: diet	\$131.6	
Nearshore	99090	Mussel bed monitoring	\$150.0	
	99379	Risk to residual oil: P450	\$121.3	(defer)
	99423	Population change: NVP	\$60.0	
	99432	High cockscomb	\$66.4	(defer)
	99459	GOA shoreline monitoring	\$125.0	
	99466	Barrow's goldeneye	\$12.2	(defer)
Subsistence	99401	Shrimp	\$70.1	(defer)
	99405	Port Graham hatchery (outside Work Plan; \$777.5)		(defer)
	99434	East Amatuli Island video	\$80.4	(defer)
	99444	Harbor seal research	\$69.2	
Marine Pollution	99514	Nanwalek/Port Graham pollution reduction	\$50.0	
Habitat Improvement	99314	Homer Mariner Park	\$99.5	
Ecosystem Synthesis	99278	Kachemak Bay NERRS	\$60.0	
	99360	Guidance for future research	\$194.4	(defer)
	99368	ESI maps	\$38.0	
	99455	Data system for long-term monitoring	\$49.9	(defer)
Admin/Public Info.	99470	10th Anniversary Symposium	\$162.1	
	99471	Services update	\$250.0	(defer)
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$2,668.9</b>	(incl \$1,202.4 defer)
Plus bench fees on the above			\$14.4	

NOTE: In FY 98, 17 new projects were funded at a cost of \$1,977.7  
In FY 97, 14 new projects were funded at a cost of \$1,038.3

# **Marine Mammals**

## **Research and Monitor Populations**

- ➔ Continue 012--killer whale investigation
- ➔ Continue 064--harbor seal monitoring, habitat, and trophics
- ➔ Continue 341--health and diet (at ASLC)
- ➔ Start 371--harbor seal metabolism/stable isotopes (at ASLC)
- ➔ Start 441--harbor seal diet: lipid metabolism and health (at ASLC)

## **Habitat Improvement**

### **Protect and Restore**

- ➔ Closeout 180-Kenai habitat restoration
- ➔ Start 314--Homer Mariner Park
- ➔ Continue 339--Human use and wildlife disturbance model in western PWS

# **Pacific Herring**

## **Investigate Causes of the Crash**

- ➔ Start 162a & b--publications on herring disease
- ➔ Start 328--synthesis and publication on disease and toxicological studies
- ➔ Start 462--effects of disease on population recovery

## **Provide Management Information**

- ⇒ Defer 378--improving population models
- ➔ Start 468--estimations of acoustic target strength

## **Investigate Ecological Factors**

- ➔ Continue 311--productivity dependencies: stable isotopes
- ➔ Start 375--effects of egg distribution and ecology

# **Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden, Rockfish & Pollock**

## **Research and Monitor Populations**

- ➔ Closeout 145--anadromous/resident forms

## **Supplement Populations**

- ➔ Closeout 043B--habitat improvement monitoring

## **Provide Management Information**

- ➔ Continue 252--genetic investigations of rockfish and pollock (at ASLC)

## **Nearshore Ecosystem**

### **Research Mechanisms Limiting Recovery**

- ➔ Closeout 025--nearshore vertebrate predators (NVP)
- ➔ Continue 290--hydrocarbon database
- ➔ Continue 348--response of river otters to oil contamination (at ASLC)
- ⇒ Defer 379--assessment of risk of residual oil using P450
- ⇒ Defer 432--effects of oil on high cockscomb (at ASLC)

### **Research and Monitor Recovery**

- ➔ Start 090--oiled mussel bed monitoring
- ⇒ Defer 289--status of black oystercatchers
- ➔ Continue 325--intertidal/subtidal manuscript preparation
- ➔ Start 423--population change in nearshore vertebrate predators
- ➔ Start 459--residual oiling of armored beaches/GOA
- ⇒ Defer 466--Barrow's goldeneye recovery status
- ⇒ Defer 480--status of black oystercatchers

## **Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA) and Related Projects**

### **Investigate Ecological Factors**

- ➔ Closeout 320--sound ecosystem assessment (SEA)
- ➔ Closeout 320M--observational oceanography
- ➔ Closeout 320N--acoustic assessments
- ➔ Continue 340--long-term oceanographic monitoring

### **Develop Monitoring Technique**

- ➔ Continue 195--pristine monitoring in mussels
- ⇒ Defer 393--food webs: structure and change

# **Seabird/Forage Fish and Related Projects**

## **Research Mechanisms Limiting Recovery**

- ➔ Continue 163--Alaska predator ecosystem experiment (APEX)
- ➔ Continue 169--genetics of murre, guillemots, and murrelets
- ➔ Continue 306--sand lance ecology
- ➔ Continue 327--pigeon guillemot research (at ASLC)
- ➔ Continue 338--adult murre/kittiwake survival
- ➔ Continue 346--sand lance publication
- ➔ Continue 347--fatty acid profile/lipid class analysis

## **Research and Monitor Populations**

- ➔ Continue 144A--common murre population monitoring
- ➔ Continue 159--marine bird surveys
- ⇒ Defer 434--East Amatuli video link

## **Reduction of Marine Pollution**

### **Reducing Community Wastes**

- ➔ Continue 304--Kodiak waste management plan
- ➔ Start 514--Nanwalek, Port Graham & Seldovia marine pollution reduction

## **Subsistence**

### **Enhance or Replace Injured Resources**

- ➔ Closeout 127--Tatitlek coho release
- ⇒ Defer 131--Chugach region clam restoration
- ➔ Continue 225--Port Graham pink salmon
- ➔ Continue 247--Kametolook River coho salmon
- ➔ Continue 256B--Solf Lake sockeye stocking
- ➔ Continue 263--Port Graham stream improvements
- ⇒ Defer 405--Port Graham hatchery
- ➔ Start 444--community-based harbor seal research

### **Enhance or Replace Lost or Reduced Services**

- ➔ Continue 273--surf scoter life history and ecology
- ⇒ Defer 401--spot shrimp population

### **Increase Involvement of Subsistence Users**

- ➔ Continue 052A--community involvement
- ➔ Continue 210--youth area watch (include lower Cook Inlet in 99410)
- ➔ Continue 245--community harbor seal sampling

## **Archaeological Resources**

### **Monitoring**

- ➔ Continue 007A--archaeological index site monitoring

### **Restoration and Protection**

- ➔ Closeout 149--archaeological site stewardship

# **Administration, Science Management, and Public Information**

## **Disseminate information to the public**

- ➔ Start 470--10th anniversary symposium and related items

## **Reevaluate and Update Injury Assessments**

- ⇒ Defer 471--update status of services

## **Project Management**

- ➔ Continue 250--project management

## **Ecosystem Synthesis**

### **Develop Models of Research Results**

- ➔ Continue 330--mass-balance model of trophic fluxes

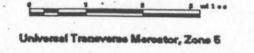
### **Integrate and Synthesize Project Results**

- ➔ Start 278--Kachemak Bay ecological characterization
- ➔ Continue 300--synthesis of scientific findings
- ⇒ Defer 360--guidance for future EVOS activities
- ➔ Start 368--environmentally sensitive areas: summary maps (for PWS)
- ⇒ Defer 455--investigation of data system for long-term monitoring



HABITAT PROTECTION ACQUISITION PARCELS  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL RESOLUTION  
AFOGNAK ISLAND, ALASKA

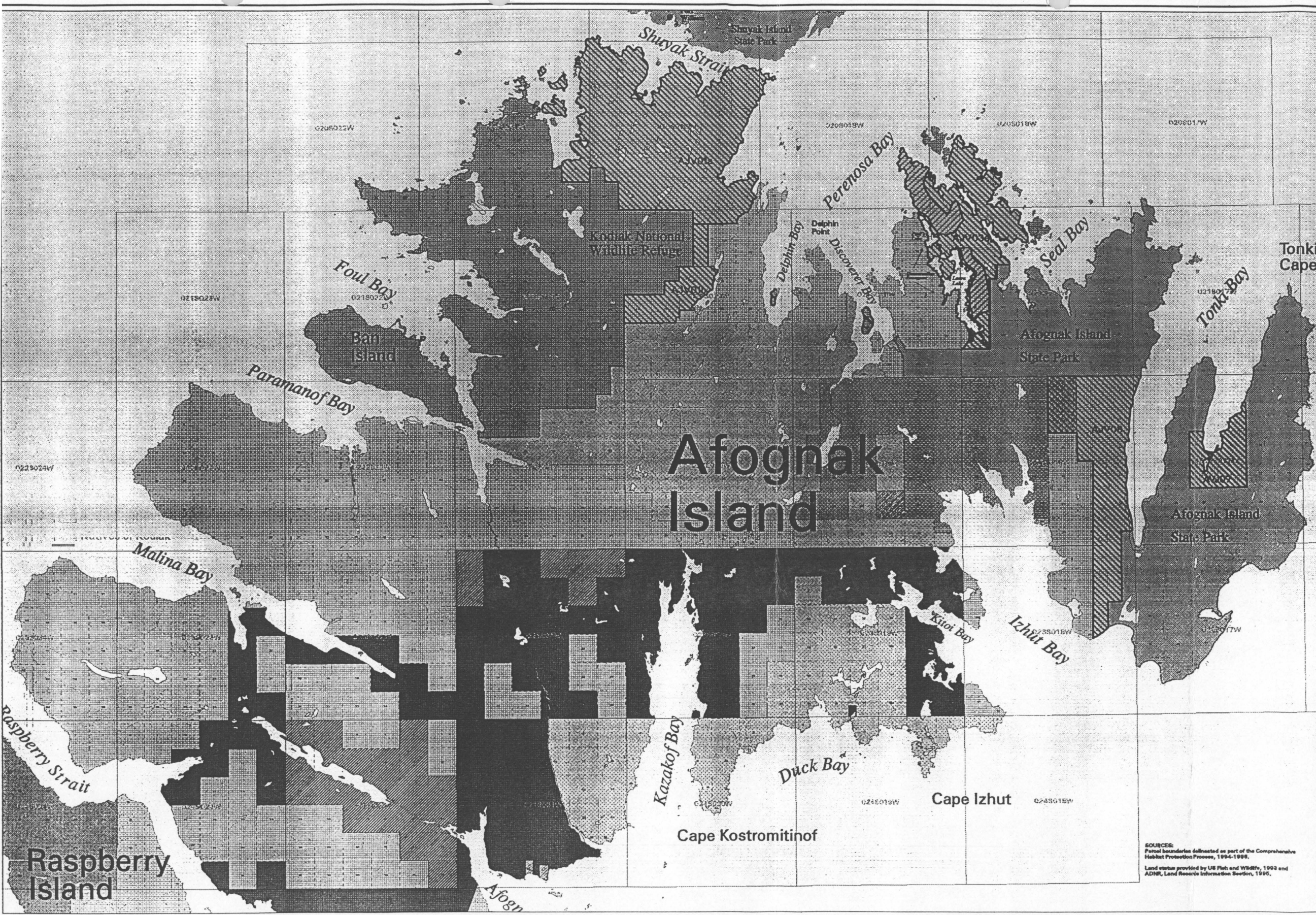
LEGEND



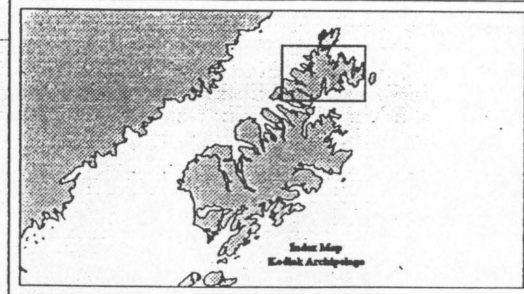
- Fee Simple to be Acquired
- Fee Simple to be Acquired (without Timber)
- Timber Rights to be Acquired on Maritime Refuge Lands
- Conservation Easement to be Acquired (200' Buffer)

LAND STATUS

- National Wildlife Refuges
- National Forest
- State Patented or Tentatively Approved
- State Parks
- Afognak Joint Venture
- Afognak Native Corporation
- Ouzinkie Native Corporation
- Natives of Kodiak
- Private
- Other
- Afognak Native Corp. Selected
- Natives of Kodiak Selected



SOURCES:  
Parcel boundaries delineated as part of the Comprehensive  
Habitat Protection Process, 1994-1996.  
Land status provided by US Fish and Wildlife, 1993 and  
ADNR, Land Records Information Section, 1996.



Produced by:  
Alaska Department of Natural Resources  
Land Records Information Section  
Date Printed: April 01, 1998



# Sound's currents confound

## Copper River wins oil spill protection

By NATALIE PHILLIPS  
Daily News reporter

In the years following the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill, Cordova fishermen complained there was no plan to protect the Copper River's pristine waters should another disaster occur in Prince William Sound. They were repeatedly told not to worry, the currents of Sound didn't flow that way.

Now, a new study suggests the fishermen knew what they were talking about. And oil tanker representatives and state and federal regulators are at work writing a spill contingency plan for the delta's salmon-rich waters. The study was funded with money Exxon paid to settle lawsuits after the 1989 spill.

Cheri Shaw, executive director of Cordova District Fishermen United, said the study's findings helped them in a long battle to get a contingency plan for the Cordova area.

After the study came out, "the shippers did step forward and say,

Please see Back Page. CURRENTS

# CURRENTS: Test buoy leaves Sound, ends up in Copper River

Continued from Page A-1

"OK, we'll start planning," Shaw said. "All we wanted was protection."

Steve Provant of the state's Division of Spill Prevention and Response said he thinks the new study played a hand in settling the debate over the contingency plan, but he wasn't certain how big a part.

"The important thing is we got there; we reached a resolution," he said.

Shari Vaughan's study did not set out to prove the Sound's currents could carry oil to the mouth of the Copper River.

Instead, Vaughan, a physical oceanographer at the Prince William Sound Science Center in Cordova, and other scientists were studying how the Sound's currents affect biological productivity. The study involved tracking currents with specially designed drifting buoys equipped with Global Positioning System devices set for hourly readings of their movements.

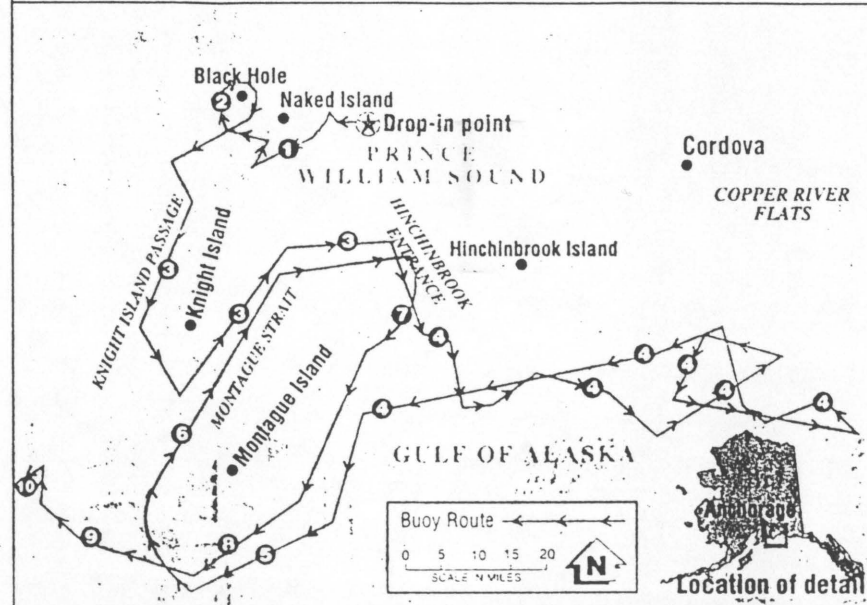
Previous studies measured currents in Montague Strait and Hinchinbrook Entrance using fixed meters. They found that the basic path of currents into the Sound were north through Hinchinbrook, counterclockwise around the Sound, and south through Montague Strait.

That's not what Vaughan's team found.

One of the five buoys the team launched left the Sound. Six weeks later, it ended up in the Copper River Delta area.

Buoy No. 54 was released in the middle of the Sound on May 8, 1997. It headed west, initially passing south of Naked Island and through Knight Island Passage and southern Montague Strait. But then it reversed directions. It left the Sound about six weeks after it was launched and moved east to the Copper River Flats. Then it headed west again back to Montague Island and left Prince William Sound again and headed for the Kenai Peninsula. It stopped transmitting near Augustine

## Tracking route of drifting buoy No. 54



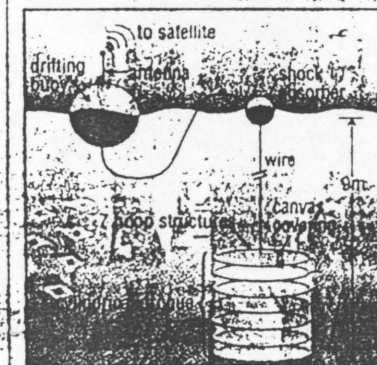
## Route of buoy No. 54

Released in central Prince William Sound, May 1997

- 1 Moves southwest of Naked Island
- 2 Proceeds north and circles around 'Black Hole'
- 3 Heads south through Knight Island Passage to Montague Strait
- 4 Exits Prince William Sound and moves east, just south of the Copper River Flats
- 5 Moves southwest of Montague Island
- 6 Travels northbound into the Montague Strait
- 7 Exits Prince William Sound at Hinchinbrook Entrance
- 8 Drifts southwest past Montague Island
- 9 West toward the southern end of the Kenai Peninsula and enters Cook Inlet
- 10 Stops transmitting near Augustine Island in Cook Inlet on Sept. 30, 1997

## The drifting buoy

Schematic diagram of a drifting buoy



RYAN HOBSON Anchorage Daily News

Island in Cook Inlet about four months after its release.

Researchers were surprised it ended up there, Vaughan said.

In addition to the Copper River discovery, their work has shown that currents at the 30- to 50-foot depth in the center of the Sound circulate in a

counterclockwise motion. Also, both in the summer and early fall, currents at those depths flow south near the Hinchinbrook entrance.

The team also looked at how often the Sound is flushed with the Gulf of Alaska's ocean waters.

"There's no simple answer to that question," Vaughan said. "Different parts seem to be flushed regularly; some parts much less regularly."

The buoys the team used are slightly larger than a basketball and painted a bluish color, blending with the ocean water "so they won't get picked up," Vaughan explained. The electronics for the GPS are inside the buoy and a 16-inch antennae sits atop. The buoys' positions are relayed to ARGOS, a French satellite company, and then sent by e-mail to the science center.

Attached to the buoy with a 30-foot-long wire is a canvas drogue. At 20 feet long, the drogue "looks like a giant cylinder with a series of seven Hula Hoops, like a big worm," Vaughan said. The attachment is designed so scientists will get current readings at 30- to 50-foot depths, rather than readings from the surface where the wind can affect the flow.

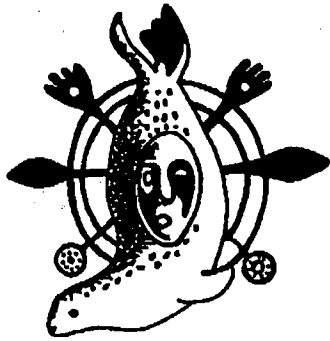
Nine more of the floats were released a few weeks ago as the study's final step. Each buoy costs \$2,200 to \$3,700 to construct.

Vaughan said it sounds like a lot of money, but chartering a vessel and taking out a crew for a week to gather the same data could cost \$15,000 a day.

The four-year study was funded with \$1.7 million from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, which oversees the \$1 billion settlement paid by Exxon after its 11 million-gallon spill.

Their work is part of a bigger project, called the Sound Ecosystem Assessment Study, which involves scientists pooling their findings to get a better understanding of the Sound's ecosystem.

ADN 6/1/98



# ALASKA NATIVE HARBOR SEAL COMMISSION

## Resolution 98-01

### **Resolution in support of the Community-Based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling (#99245) and Community-Based Harbor Seal Research (#99444) proposals submitted for *EVOS* funding.**

#### **BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Harold Martin  
Chair  
Southeast Region

Mitch Simeonoff  
Vice-Chair  
Kodiak Region

Lillian Elvsaa  
Sec'y / Treas.  
Cook Inlet Region

Mark Snigaroff  
Aleutian/Pribilof

Norman Vlasoff  
Chugach Region

**Whereas,** The Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission (ANHSC) was formed by Federally Recognized Coastal Alaska Native Tribes to protect and conserve the harbor seal (*phoca vitulina*) as an important subsistence resource.

**Whereas,** The Alaska Native Tribes have a continuous relationship and dependence on the marine resources within the customary and traditional territory of the tribes from time immemorial.

**Whereas,** The *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS)* caused extensive damage to the marine ecosystem and caused an interruption of the subsistence lifestyle of Alaska Natives.

**Whereas,** The harbor seal as a subsistence resource, was injured and has not recovered.

**Whereas,** The *EVOS* Trustee Council has been charged to administer \$900 million to restore the resources injured by the spill and the reduced or lost services (human uses) they provide.

**Whereas,** the hunters of the spill impacted areas, in a effort to aid in the recovery of the harbor seal, have developed and designed a research project that utilizes their generations of knowledge, common sense, trained expertise of observance, skilled seamanship, as well as their historical geographical knowledge of the area and weather conditions.

**Whereas,** The Board of Directors of ANHSC met on March 28, 1998 and has reviewed, and support the proposals to continue the biosampling project in their respective areas and to initiate community based research.

**Now Therefore be it resolved,** that the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission board of directors fully supports and endorses the objectives set forth in these proposals submitted to the *EVOS* Trustee Council dated April 15, 1998 for funding in FY99.

Dated this 26 day of May 1998.

Signed: Harold Martin Chairman Lillian Elvsaa Sec./Treas.  
By Norman Vlasoff By (M)

**Endowment of the  
Environmental Restoration Center  
at the  
University of Alaska Anchorage**

Project Number:

99474

Restoration Category:

Reserve Account / General Restoration

Proposer:

University of Alaska Anchorage

Lead Trustee Agency:

Cooperating Agencies:

Duration:

Perpetuity

Cost FY 99:

\$2,200,000

Cost FY 00:

\$0

Cost FY 01:

\$0

Cost FY 02:

\$0

Geographic Area:

All regions affected by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill

Injured Resource/Service

Multiple resources

RECEIVED

APR 15 1998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

**ABSTRACT**

Proposed is a plan for the establishment of an endowed environmental restoration center for research and community education at the University of Alaska Anchorage. The program will be created within the School of Engineering. Establishing the center will achieve two goals. First, it will provide a mechanism for funding continuing recovery work and community education long after 2002 when funds are no longer received by Alaska. Such activities will help Alaska develop local expertise and permanent solutions for the protection and restoration of areas affected by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. Establishment of the center will also serve as a test program that will allow the Trustee Council to resolve existing questions for endowment of research centers and chairs.

## INTRODUCTION

A similar proposal for establishing an endowed research center at the University of Alaska Anchorage (UAA) was submitted two years ago. Events since that time have emphasized the need and benefits of endowed research centers and chairs at the University of Alaska. Consequently, the proposal has been updated to reflect the growing interest and support for creating endowed research centers and chairs.

Proposed is the endowment of an environmental restoration center for research and community education within the School of Engineering at UAA. Within this environment, the facilities of UAA can be utilized to continue restoration and protection of the oil damaged areas from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill in perpetuity.

Since many questions currently exist about how to create endowed research centers or chairs at the University of Alaska, the exact mechanism of how to do it cannot be described at this time. In fact, the intent and purpose of this proposal is to provide the critical starting point which is needed if creating endowments are to be successful.

One endowed center is proposed. The proposed plan is intended to serve as a model. It would assist in the review of future proposals for multiple endowments which will most likely be submitted. As a model for endowments, the proposed center would greatly assist the planning of other centers or endowed chairs at any of the University of Alaska campuses. Moreover, the proposed work helps attain the goals for restoration and preservation while serving the educational needs of the community.

The proposed plan establishes a center that will conduct restoration research for oil damaged areas. An emphasis of the proposed plan is to create marketable research and educational opportunities for the Alaska community as well as the world. A main objective is to establish a mechanism for generating income so as to eventually become self-supporting. In this manner, the objectives for restoration, preservation, monitoring, and study of spill damaged areas can be continued in perpetuity.

Personnel are well suited for implementing the proposed plan and making it a success. UAA School of Engineering faculty are experienced in applicable research for oil spill cleanup and restoration. Principle investigator Dr. Grant C. Baker has conducted research on chemical redistribution in soils and seawater, has received several awards recognizing his teaching, and is a commercial fisherman. Co-principle investigator Dr. Herbert P. Schroeder is creator and Director of ANSEP (Alaska Native Student and Engineering Program), and has worked in the oil industry for 16 years prior to his arrival at UAA. Oil cleanup related environmental research is ongoing at the UAA School of Engineering.

UAA has an ideal location for creating an endowed research center. It is closely located to the newly created Seward SeaLife Center at the southern end of Prince William Sound. In addition, the road to Whittier is currently being constructed and is scheduled to open about the year 2000. When done, northern Prince William Sound will be only about 45 minutes from Anchorage. Thus, the spill damaged areas of Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet will be very accessible from Anchorage.

Support for establishing endowed research centers or chairs at the University of Alaska is gaining support. A recent news article in the April 9, 1998 Anchorage Daily News reported on establishing an endowed University chair as one possible idea for using part of the \$140,000,000 dollar reserve account (attached). Support from former and current legislators is growing. Also, UAA Chancellor Lee Gorsuch has offered his support and help in a letter to the Council dated April 9, 1998 (attached).

Although it is clear that complete recovery from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill will not occur for decades, annual payments from the Exxon Corporation will end in the year 2002. Implementing a plan that enables restoration and protection efforts to continue beyond 2002 is a serious challenge facing the Trustee Council and all Alaskans.

As currently proposed, the center would consist of research, community education/technology transfer, and student education branches. The flowchart shown in Figure 1 lists some of the major areas of activity that would be conducted by each branch. These include:

- Research and development activities for improved recovery and remediation techniques.
- Courses on oil spill technology and recent developments in remediation techniques by national experts.
- Distance delivery course presentations to high schools, universities, and industry.
- Outreach mentoring programs to surrounding areas.
- Student education and internships on oil spill recovery projects.
- Cooperative efforts with other University departments as well as state and federal agencies.

There are many benefits to the communities effected by oil spills from the establishment of endowed academic centers and chairs. Since the exact mechanism for implementation of endowed research centers is not known, many concerns and questions exist. Establishing an academic center at UAA as a working pilot program will allow the Trustee Council to find answers to the outstanding questions about the use of settlement funds for funding endowed

research centers or chairs.

## NEED FOR THE PROJECT

### A. Statement of the Problem

It has become apparent restoration efforts need to continue beyond 2002. As an initial response, the Trustee Council established the Reserve Account to aid in the recovery of affected areas after 2002. This account will eventually total approximately \$140 million. Presently, the State receives about 70 million per year. Thus, the Reserve Account represents less than two years of payments.

The threat of another oil spill is a major concern to Alaskans. In the case of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, a settlement was reached between Alaska and Exxon in a relatively short period. It cannot be assumed that another spill will result in a similar amount of funds so soon after a spill. In addition, the next spill could result in a legal battle with Alaska for many years. Alaska needs to be prepared to recover from another spill, and a mechanism is needed for preparing the State to respond to future spill events.

In fact, since the initial submittal of this proposal in 1996, another oil spill occurred along the Alaskan coast. Last year, the vessel *Kuroshima* ran aground in Dutch Harbor. It was beached for several months and threatened the surrounding ecosystems. The full extent of the damage has not yet been determined.

New approaches are needed to make the most of the remaining *Exxon Valdez* funds. One mechanism is for the Trustee Council to fund an endowment that will support research and education activities relevant to oil spill cleanup and ecosystem recovery for the foreseeable future. Such a commitment of funds would guarantee that the State will continue recovery efforts in areas damaged by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill and develop its capabilities to respond to future oil spills in a timely and economic manner.

### B. Rational/Link to Restoration

As shown in Figure 1, the proposed center will have research, community education, and student education components. The center will incorporate the objectives of the *Exxon Valdez* settlement for restoration and protection of the areas affected by the spill by conducting research and education programs that will enhance Alaska's ability to restore oil damaged areas from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill as well as improve cleanup methods for future oil spills.

In addition, oil spill research has the potential to generate income through patents for oil cleanup

processes, publication, and distance delivery courses. In fact, a University of Alaska faculty was recently awarded a patent for a cold region road design which was reported as having a tremendous potential for financial benefit to the University of Alaska. Similarly, patented processes for oil spill cleanup would have a worldwide market especially in cold climates such as along the coastlines of oil rich Russia. In addition, as the recent grounding of the *Kuroshima* highlighted, oil cleanup techniques for Alaska would be of particular interest wherever marine traffic occurred regardless of the originating country of the vessel. Consequently, the proposed endowed center has a high potential to be financially self-sustaining and provide restoration in perpetuity.

The University of Alaska Anchorage has an ideal location to serve the areas affected by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. With the construction of the road to Whittier currently planned to be open in about the year 2000, Prince William Sound will be very accessible to Anchorage. Thus, the facilities at the University of Alaska Anchorage can be readily utilized to conduct research and restoration efforts. In addition, Anchorage is a traffic center for airlines servicing many of the rural areas affected by the spill. These factors make UAA a natural hub for cooperative spill recovery efforts.

The School of Engineering is located in the Engineering Building at the main University of Alaska Anchorage campus. It houses over 26,500 square feet of classrooms, laboratories, and a modern computer facility. Laboratories are conveniently available for the study of fluids, soils, materials, surveying structures, environmental quality, and cold regions engineering.

Modern distance delivery facilities are also available on the main University of Alaska Anchorage campus. Facilities include equipment for video production, broadcast and delivery, interactive presentations, and reproduction. Thus, video production of techniques for improved recovery, course development for students, and technological short courses for presentation to industry can be readily performed and distributed.

Utilization of existing facilities and personnel can be a substantial help in extending recovery efforts. The proposed plan incorporates the objectives of the Trustee Council through the use of these resources. In addition, structure of the proposed plan implements a mechanism that results in recovery efforts to become self-supporting with growth in a relatively short period of time.

### **C. Location**

All areas affected by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill will benefit from the proposed plan. In fact, the objectives of the Trustee Council are to be incorporated into the charge of the endowed center. Thus, recovery and protection of affected areas can continue long after 2002 when funds are no longer received by Alaska.



## COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Involvement of the community is a major objective of the proposed plan. This includes the development of outreach programs for recruiting and education of high school students, research positions for students, as well as the incorporation of existing high school and university programs such as ANSEP (Alaska Native Student Engineering Program), AISES (American Indian Science and Engineering Society), and other mentoring programs. Also, high school programs such as the Youth Area Watch could easily be incorporated. In this manner, students from the community can obtain a technical education while also gaining valuable work experience with a variety of state and federal agencies.

## PROJECT DESIGN

### A. Objectives

The following are objectives of the proposed program:

1. Establish an endowed environmental restoration center at the University of Alaska Anchorage School of Engineering.
2. Establish the infrastructure and activities of the endowed center to achieve the objectives of the Trustee Council for restoration, enhancing, and protection of areas affected by the spill.
3. Establish community and student education opportunities.

### B. Methods

The proposed plan calls for \$200,000 the first year to establish the infrastructure needed for the center. An additional, \$2,000,000 will be placed in an endowment fund of the UA Foundation.

Three UAA engineering faculty in conjunction with Trustee Council, UA Foundation, UA Board of Regents, and UAA administration will coordinate the establishment of the endowed center. The exact mechanism for implementation will be determined that will achieve the goals of the Trustee Council. Initial efforts would include the preparation of laboratory facilities to conduct research on oil spill remediation and establishing education needs.

Endowment funds managed by the UA Foundation have earned an average of about 13% over the past 5 years. The maximum withdrawal rate on an annual basis is limited to 5%. Thus, if a conservative 10% average earnings is assumed, the principal of a \$2,000,000 endowed fund would grow by about \$130,000 each year after about 5 years. In addition, another \$130,000

would be available to conduct the work of the center.

Moneys received through the foundation will be matched whenever possible with external funding from agencies such as National Science Foundation (NSF). Also, part of the proposed plan is to develop processes for patent. Patented recovery processes, such as for beach remediation and containment, will be marketed to oil producers throughout the world. The patent licensing facilities of the University of Alaska can provide the needed expertise and services. Thus, the proposed plan will provide unique mechanisms for enhancing the principal beyond the usual inflation proofing techniques.

### **C. Cooperating Agencies, Contracts, and Other Agency Assistance**

It is foreseen that several agencies will be utilized to accomplish the work of the endowed center. These include local and rural high schools, Alaska SeaLife Center, Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), in addition to other state and federal Agencies.

## **SCHEDULE**

### **A. Measurable Project Tasks for FY99**

Oct. 1 - Nov. 1, 1998:	Academic center committee is formed. Schedule is set for needed reviews by Trustee Council, UA Foundation, UA Board of Regents, University and Trustee Legal Councils, and UAA administration.
Nov. 1- Dec. 1, 1998:	Exact criteria and structure for endowed center is established in cooperation with Trustee Council.
Dec. 1 - March 1, 1999:	Research and education plans completed.
March 1 - April 1, 1999:	Final report with recommendations is prepared for Trustee Council and research and education activities begin.
Beyond April 1, 1999:	Annual report on recovery work with financial updates.

### **B. Project Milestones and Endpoints**

October 1, 1998:	Approval and commitment by the Trustee Council for establishment of endowed center.
------------------	---

Feb. 1, 1999: Center is established.

April 1, 1999: Final presentation of results to Trustee Council.

### **C. Completion Dates**

The initial work to establish an endowed center will be completed by April 1999. The work of the endowed center is intended to be self-supporting and continue in perpetuity.

### **PUBLICATIONS AND REPORTS**

It is foreseen that substantial contact with the Trustee Council members and advisory boards will occur as the proposed plan is developed and implemented. By April 1999, a complete report will be presented to the Trustee Council. The report will present the status of the center and provide answers to the questions confronting the Trustee Council concerning the establishment of additional endowed academic centers and chairs.

### **PROFESSIONAL CONFERENCES**

Research and other activities funded by the endowed center will be presented in the many usual forums available to faculty at the University of Alaska. These forums include presentation of papers at conferences, publication of books and research journal articles. Also, student work will be presented in papers through professional student organizations at national competition.

### **COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION OF RESTORATION EFFORT**

Part of the proposed plan is to determine the best avenues for incorporation of Trustee Council objectives for restoration with the activities of the endowed center. It is expected that these efforts will be reported to the Trustee Council throughout FY99 until the best working mechanism is determined and approved by the Trustee Council.

## PROPOSED PRINCIPLE INVESTIGATORS

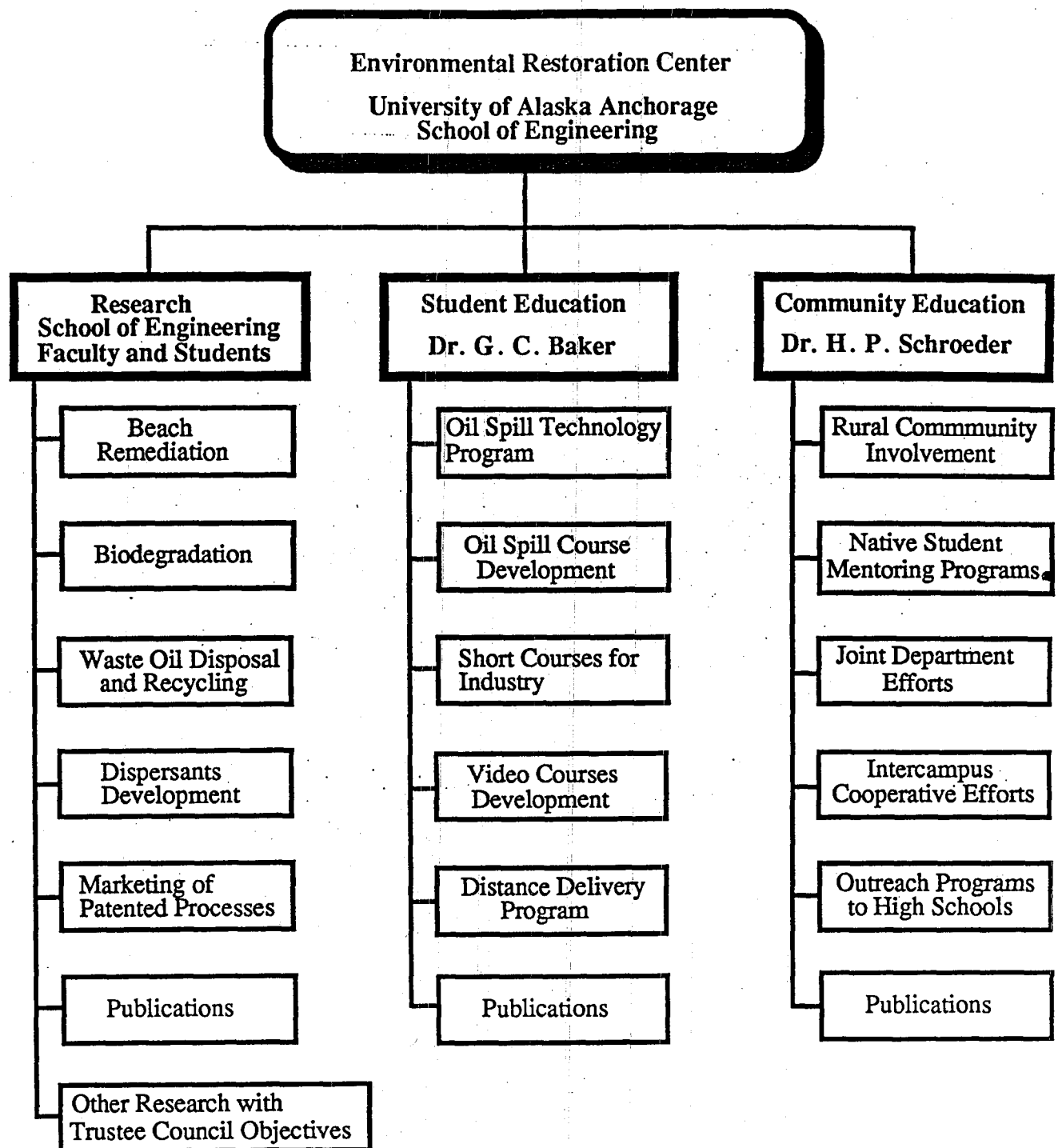
Dr. Grant C. Baker - Director, Student Education and Research  
School of Engineering  
University of Alaska Anchorage  
3211 Providence Drive  
Anchorage, Alaska 99508  
Phone: (907) 786-1056  
Fax: (907) 786-1079  
E-Mail: afgcb@uaa.alaska.edu

Dr. Herbert P. Schroeder - Director, Community Education and Research  
School of Engineering  
University of Alaska Anchorage  
3211 Providence Drive  
Anchorage, Alaska 99508  
Phone: (907) 786-1860  
Fax: (907) 786-1079  
E-Mail: afhps@uaa.alaska.edu

## PERSONNEL

Dr. Grant C. Baker, Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering at the University of Alaska Anchorage. He has eight years of university teaching experience. Dr. Baker has conducted research in chemical treatment of soils, development of oil refining catalysts, corrosion prevention engineering, and is active in program development of engineering courses within the School of Engineering. He has received both UAF and UAA engineering professor of the year awards, and was recently selected for the WHO's WHO Among America's Teachers and for the WHO's WHO in the West. Dr. Baker holds a B.S degree in Chemical Engineering, M.S. in Mining Engineering, and a Ph.D. in Geophysics. He has commercially fished in Prince William Sound, Kodiak, and Togiak starting in 1979.

Dr. Herbert P. Schroeder, Associate Professor of Civil Engineering at the University of Alaska Anchorage. Dr. Schroeder is Chairman of ANSEP (Alaska Native Science and Engineering Program) at UAA. Dr. Schroeder worked more than 15 years in the Alaska oil industry prior to joining the faculty in 1991. He holds a B.S. in Mechanical Engineering from UAF, an M.S. in Civil Engineering, Construction Engineering and Management from Oregon State University, and a Ph. D. in Civil Engineering, Construction Engineering and management from the University of Colorado Boulder.



**Figure 1: Flowchart illustrating the multiple disciplinary functions of the proposed endowed Environmental Restoration Center at the University of Alaska Anchorage**

# Council mulls use of oil spill money

By NATALIE PHILLIPS  
Daily News reporter

How do you spend a leftover \$140 million?

Some ideas offered so far: Buy land. Do more research. Monitor the environment. Endow a university chair.

The money will be what's left, in the year 2001, after the rest of the \$1 billion Exxon oil spill settlement has been spent. Between now and the end of the month, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council is seeking public comment on what to do with it.

The money has been set aside in a reserve fund, a combination of annual payments and whatever interest it earns between now and the year 2001. Public meetings are being held around the state, including one in Anchorage at 7 tonight at the Restoration Office at 645 G St. Written suggestions will be accepted until the end of the month.

Several dozen people have testified at the public hearings held in March and earlier this month in coastal communities affected when the tanker Exxon Valdez spilled 11 million gallons of oil in Prince

William Sound in 1989. And about 90 people have submitted written comments, according to Molly McCammon, executive director of the Trustee Council.

"I think there has been a lot of support expressed for doing some kind of endowment rather than spending it all in a fixed period of time," McCammon said. The coastal communities support continued research and monitoring as a way to better understand the marine environment, she added.

Others have supported using the money to buy more land, McCam-

mon said. People in the coastal communities support buying smaller parcels, but "there's been a mixed bag on whether there should be any more large parcel purchases."

In 1991, the state and federal governments settled lawsuits against Exxon when the oil company agreed to pay \$1 billion in 10 yearly installments. Since that time, the bulk of that money, nearly \$400 million has been spent or earmarked for purchasing land and protective easements in the spill area. The council hopes that the protected land will provide habitat and give some of

the species injured by the spill a chance to rebound. About \$150 million has been tapped for scientific studies.

In 1994, at the urging of former state Sen. Arliss Sturgulewski and others, the Trustee Council began setting aside \$12 million annually to establish a reserve fund.

"Right from the beginning, I wanted to see a foundation set up that would do basic research as well as applied research," Sturgulewski said. "At the time of the Exxon

Please see Page B-3, SPILL MONEY

## SPILL MONEY: Council ponders surplus

Continued from Page B-1

Valdez spill, we had very little information on the status of the marine environment. I kind of kept at it."

The reserve money could be spent on one project or divided up among many. The Trustee Council also has to decide whether it should stay in existence to make and oversee spending decisions or whether a new oversight structure should be established.

Many environmental organizations want the council to keep open the option of using some of the money for more land purchases, said Pamela Brodie of Homer, who repre-

sents the Sierra Club and sits as one of 16 public advisers to the Trustee Council.

James G. King, a retired waterfowl biologist in Juneau and another public adviser, said, "I think it would be a good idea to put a major portion into the University of Alaska for the establishment of endowed chairs who would continue the study of the damaged resources."

King said there is considerable support for this idea, including from a number of conservation groups. But the parties interested in buying more land are more organized in their lobbying efforts, he said.

But some are not anxious

to spend more for land.

The most vocal opposition has come from U.S. Sen. Frank Murkowski and state Sen. Loren Leman, R-Anchorage.

"My preference is that we not be investing so much money in buying land unless we have a plan for it," Leman said. "I would prefer to see legitimate marine research that can help benefit the affected area. There may be some cases of property or habitat that need to be purchased in the future."

"I am not willing to slam the door completely, but by and large, I think we have spent an incredible amount of money buying up property."



## UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ANCHORAGE

OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR

3211 Providence Drive  
Anchorage, Alaska 99508-2060  
(907) 786-1437 - FAX (907) 786-6121  
AYCHANC

*- Grant Baker**- x1079*

April 9, 1998

Fax Transmittal: (907) 276-7178

**FAXED**  
4/9/98

EVOS Trustee Council  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Trustees:

I would like to lend support for establishing a research endowment as well as endowed chairs within the University of Alaska system. This is an excellent opportunity for the university and the council to continue work together to accomplish our mutual objectives and goals.

For example, an endowed research chair at UAA would provide a means to continue spill-related research in perpetuity. Additional income could be obtained from the patenting of processes for spill restoration and cleanup techniques. Development of educational courses for spill prevention, restoration, and preservation techniques would also serve the needs of our communities, including spill damaged areas, as well as generate additional income from other oil-damaged areas throughout the world also needing similar expertise.

There are numerous faculty on UA campuses prepared to continue to work with the council in advancing its long-term objectives. A research endowment as well as endowed chairs would generate significant long-term value, not only to Prince William Sound, but to our overall understanding of marine ecosystems and their potential response to oil spills. Numerous benefits exist for everyone and I will do all I can to support this endeavor.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Edward Lee Gorsuch".

Edward Lee Gorsuch  
Chancellor

/kch



# 1999 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET

October 1, 1998 - September 30, 1999

Budget Category:	Authorized FFY 1998	Proposed FFY 1999							
Personnel		\$46.5							
Travel		\$0.0							
Contractual		\$2,000.0							
Commodities		\$1.0							
Equipment		\$152.5							
Subtotal	\$0.0	\$2,200.0	LONG RANGE FUNDING REQUIREMENTS						
Indirect			Estimated FFY 2000	Estimated FFY 2001	Estimated FFY 2002	Estimated FFY 2003	Estimated FFY 2004		
Project Total	\$0.0	\$2,200.0							
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)		9.2							
Dollar amounts are shown in thousands of dollars.									
Other Resources									
<p>Comments:</p> <p>This proposal requires a one-time payment of \$2,200,000 to support an endowed academic center at the University of Alaska Anchorage. Of this amount, \$2,000,000 will be deposited in an endowment fund of the UA Foundation. The remaining \$200,000 will be used for initial establishment of the Center (salaries and equipment) in the first year. This preliminary budget is contingent upon approval by the UAA business office.</p>									

1999

Prepared: 1 of 4

Project Number: 99474  
 Project Title: Endowed Academic Center  
 Name: University of Alaska Anchorage

FORM 4A  
 Non-Trustee  
 SUMMARY

4/15/98

**1999 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET**  
October 1, 1998 - September 30, 1999

Personnel Costs:			Months	Monthly		Proposed
Name	Position Description		Budgeted	Costs	Overtime	FFY 1997
Dr. G. Baker	Program Coordinator		4.7	4.8		22.6
Dr. H. Schroeder	Program Coordinator		4.5	5.3		23.9
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
Subtotal			9.2	10.1	0.0	
Personnel Total						\$46.5
Travel Costs:			Ticket	Round	Total	Proposed
Description			Price	Trips	Days	FFY 1999
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
						0.0
Travel Total						\$0.0

**1999**

Project Number:  
Project Title: Endowed Academic Center  
Name: University of Alaska Anchorage

FORM 4B  
Personnel  
& Travel  
DETAIL

October 1, 1998 - September 30, 1999

1999

Project Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Project Title: Endowed Academic Center  
Name: University of Alaska Anchorage

**FORM 4B**  
**Contractual &  
Commodities**  
**DETAIL**

4/15/98

**1999 EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTE COUNCIL PROJECT BUDGET**  
October 1, 1998 - September 30, 1999

New Equipment Purchases:		Number of Units	Unit Price	Proposed FFY 1999
Description				
	Equipment appropriate for establishment of Center's facilities as approved by Trustee Council			152.5
				0.0
				0.0
				0.0
				0.0
				0.0
				0.0
				0.0
				0.0
				0.0
				0.0
				0.0
Those purchases associated with replacement equipment should be indicated by placement of an R.		<b>New Equipment Total</b>		<b>\$152.5</b>
Existing Equipment Usage:			Number of Units	
Description				

# 1999



Project Number:  
Project Title: Endowed Environmental Restoration Center  
Name: University of Alaska Anchorage

FORM 4B  
Equipment  
DETAIL

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

## Public Advisory Group



June 4, 1998

Member	Mailing Address	Work Telephone Home Telephone Fax/Email	Principal Interest
Rupert E. Andrews	9416 Long Run Drive Juneau, AK 99801	hm (907) 789-7422 fx (907) 789-1846	Sport Hunting & Fishing
 Torie Baker	P.O. Box 1159 Cordova, AK 99574	hm (907) 424-3820 fx (907) 424-3821 berg@ptialaska.net	Commercial Fishing
Christopher Beck	1786 Forest Park Drive Anchorage, AK 99517	wk (907) 272-6365 fx (907) 272-6391 Chrisabeck@aol.com	Public-at-Large
Pamela Brodie	P.O. Box 1139 Homer, AK 99603	hm (907) 235-3855 fx (907) 235-6306 pbrodie@xyz.net	Environmental
Sheri Buretta	7644 East 17th Ave Anchorage, AK 99504	wk (907) 562-4155 fx (907) 563-2891 hm (907) 333-3774	Public-at-Large
 ve 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) 277-6723 cdennerlein@npca.org	Conservation
Eleanor Huffines	P.O. Box 981 Palmer, AK 99645	wk (907) 745-4047 fx (907) 745-6069	Commercial Tourism

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

## Public Advisory Group

June 8, 1998

Member	Mailing Address	Work Telephone Home Telephone Fax/Email	Principal Interest
James G. King	1700 Branta Road Juneau, AK 99801	hm (907) 789-7540 fx same as above, call first	Public-at-Large
 Mary McBurney	310 K Street, Suite 200 Anchorage, AK 99501	wk (907) 264-6619 fx (907) 264-6622 WAFDA@prodigy.net	Aquaculture
Chuck Meacham	553 Main Street Juneau, AK 99801	hm (907) 463-5493 wk (907) 463-3335 fx (907) 463-3335 FFCPM1@UAF.edu	Science/Academic
Brenda Schwantes	Kodiak Area Native Association 3449 Rezanof Drive, East Kodiak, AK 99615	wk (907) 486-9800 hm (907) 486-1015 fx (907) 486-9898 brendasc@ptialaska.net	Public-at-Large
Stacy Studebaker 	P.O. Box 970 Kodiak, AK 99615	hm (907) 486-6498 fx (907) 486-6468 tidepool@ptialaska.net	Recreation User
Charles Totemoff	Chenega Corporation 4000 Old Seward Highway, Suite 101 Anchorage, AK 99503	wk (907) 277-5706 fx (907) 277-5700 chenega@chenegacorp.com	Native Landowners
Howard Valley	Box 8051 Kodiak, AK 99615	hm (907) 486-1972 fx (907) 486-1072 hwvalley@ptialaska.net	Forest Products

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

## Public Advisory Group

June 4, 1998

Member	Mailing Address	Work Telephone Home Telephone Fax/Email	Principal Interest
Nancy Yeaton	P.O. Box 8028 Nanwalek, AK 99603	wk (907) 281-2274 fx (907) 281-2252 hm (907) 281-2237	Subsistence



CANT

Public-at-Large

### Ex-Officio Members

Loren Leman	Room 115 State Capitol Juneau, AK 99801-1182	wk (907) 465-2095 fx (907) 465-3810	Alaska State Senate
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or	716 West 4th, Suite 520 Anchorage, AK 99501-2133	wk (907) 258-8189 fx (907) 258-3768
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Mark Hodgins	Room 110 State Capitol Juneau, AK 99801-1182	wk (907) 465-3779 fx (907) 465-2833	Alaska State House
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or	145 Main Street Loop, Suite 211 Kenai, AK 99611	hmfx (907) 283-7863 wk (907) 283-7223 fx (907) 283-3075
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### Designated Federal Officer

Douglas L. Mutter	1689 C Street, Room 119 Anchorage, AK 99501-5126	wk (907) 271-5011 hm (907) 345-7726 fx (907) 271-4102 douglas_mutter@ios.doi.gov	Department of the Interior
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**DRAFT**

Itinerary PAG Field Trip  
September 9-10, 1998 or September 10-11, 1998

**Day 1**

7:30 a.m. Commercial flight Depart Anchorage to Seward

8:00 a.m. Resurrection Bay cruise (weather permitting)  
*lunch onboard*

4:00 p.m. Mariculture Hatchery

5:30 *dinner (on your own)*

7:00 Alaska SeaLife Center

*overnight in Seward*

**Day 2**

8:00 a.m. Lowell Point/Grouse Lake small parcels

10:00 Dpt Seward (bus to Skilak Lake)

*lunch during one of the stops*

11:30 Dpt Skilak Lake, float down Kenai River  
3-4 stops along the way possibilities include:  
- Stephaka small parcel  
- River Ranch small parcel  
- stream bank restoration site(s)

5:30 p.m. Arv Soldotna

Visit Soldotna "fishwalk"

Dpt Kenai

Arv Anchorage

**DRAFT**



## RESTORATION RESERVE

### LARSEN BAY COMMUNITY MEETING

March 31, 1998 at 7:00 pm

Larsen Bay Community Center

The meeting in Larsen Bay was held at the Community Center with eleven community residents in attendance along with representatives of the Restoration Office and the Chugach Regional Resources Commission (Eric Myers, Hugh Short and Pauline Allen). See attached sign-in sheet.

Following the orientation video and a brief review of the key questions concerning the Restoration Reserve (use, governance, public advise, term), a substantial portion of the meeting was devoted to answering questions about the civil settlement and the restoration program.

Mayor Randy Christensen stated his interest in a mariculture project that would involve sea cucumbers and sea urchins, both of which are harvested as subsistence foods. Mayor Christensen also stated his concerns about the impact that commercial harvesters have had on local sea cucumber and sea urchin populations. He said he has tried unsuccessfully to get ADF&G to enforce against such overharvesting.

Someone spoke in support of having subsistence claming beaches certified as safe from paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP), which is of great concern locally. A discussion followed about the difficulties of testing accuracy since certain individual clams may have PSP even while others nearby do not and/or that a change in one tide can mean the difference between safe and unsafe. Mayor Christensen related that his test was to feed freshly harvested clams to his cat. "If the cat is alive in the morning, the clams are safe to eat."

There was discussion of the clam restoration project and the reseedling of beaches. A question raised by Mayor Christensen concerned the "line between" re-seeding for subsistence purposes and culturing for commercial purposes.

One individual commented that if there is going to be money spent on research, then the people doing the research should be Alaskans.

Another comment concerned the Large Parcel habitat program and the past purchase of Koniag lands in the vicinity of Larsen Bay (about 59,000 acres were purchased by the DOI-USFWS from Koniag). A couple of people spoke in opposition to that particular purchase, stating that the village corporation wanted to "de-merge" from Koniag. The purchase of land for habitat protection was not altogether a bad idea, according to some of these people, but the area of most concern to local residents is Amook Island, a large island in Uyak Bay that has a large number of individual private landowners. As these lands are sold to private landowners from outside the region, there is increasing competition between subsistence harvest activities and sport hunting and fishing. Strong support was expressed by several people to use settlement funds to purchase all the private holdings on Amook Island and have the lands either incorporated within the

Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge or managed by some private organization such as the Nature Conservancy.

Individuals expressed support for having research on the marine environment of Alaska outside of Prince William Sound: "Let's face it, Prince William Sound is a puddle."

One specific idea offered was that funds should be made available for scholarships: "We want our kids to learn." By investing in the education of the spill area today, we can help develop the knowledge and understanding to enable local residents to help manage resources in the future.

There appeared to be general support for the idea of managing the funds for the long-term as an endowment.

The meeting ended at approximately 8:30 pm.

### Summary

Much of the meeting was devoted to responding to questions and comments about the Restoration Reserve planning process although some comments did provide examples of the types of projects that were of interest to the community. Examples of projects funded from the Restoration Reserve (e.g., mariculture projects to increase the availability of subsistence resources such as urchins and sea cucumbers, development of local beeches for clamming; development of capability for PSP testing). Another issue of particular concern involved the habitat program. Comments were expressed by some individuals to the Koniag large parcel purchase. Support was expressed for the purchase of small private parcels on nearshore areas of Uyak Bay as a means of reducing conflicts between local subsistence hunters/fishers from outside the region. The importance of research was recognized at the meeting although it was felt that the focus of the program was unduly concentrated in Prince William Sound. Support for efforts to increase the region in science and research programs was expressed. There was general support for managing the funds as a long-term endowment.

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Notes prepared by Eric F. Myers.

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet**

Location: Larsen Bay Date: 3/31/98

Page 1 of 2

Name	Address	Phone/Fax/Email address	Do you wish to be added to the TC mailing list?
Leonard Charlinga	Gen. Deliv. Karluk, AK 99608		yes
Nick Alpiak	P.O. Box 171 LARSSEN BAY, AK 99624		yes
Thomas Alpiak	P.O. Box 91 LARSSEN BAY AK 99624		yes
Pauline Allen	CREC		
Eric Myers	645 G Street Anch/AK	248-3366	<input type="radio"/>
Alberto Aiza	Box 1 Larsen Bay AK	847-2242	
Charlie Aiza	Box 2 Larsen Bay	847 2242	
Paul Aiza	Box 7 Larsen Bay	847-2350	
Alex PANAMAROFF JR	Box 6 Larsen Bay	847-2228	yes

Name	Address	Phone/Fax/Email address	Do you wish to be added to the TC mailing list?
Charles Martin	P.O. Box 121 LARSEN Bay AK. 99624	(907) 847-2277	Yes! plus Charts Oil Area
Ann Agee - Guard	P.O. Box 61, Larsen Bay AK 99624	(907) 847-2332 Fax 847-2307	Yes - I want all info available. Please
BRENT GUARD	" "	" "	" "
Randy Christensen	P.O. Box 8, Larsen Bay <sup>99624</sup> AK		
Hugh Short	CARC		

## RESTORATION RESERVE

### NANWALEK COMMUNITY MEETING

March 23, 1998 at 2:00 pm

Tribal Office

[Note: Prior to the community meeting in meeting in Nanwalek, Eric Myers and Hugh Short went to visit Village Chief Vincent Kvasnikoff who would not be able to attend the scheduled meeting at the Tribal Office. Mr. Kvasnikoff provided a number of suggestions concerning projects that would be of interest to Nanwalek to help strengthen their subsistence economy. These ideas included funding to develop a hatchery at Nanwalek which would provide an independent ability to rear fish and not require Nanwalek to be dependent upon the Port Graham hatchery (which just burned down). A hatchery in Nanwalek would also provide the ability to help Port Graham in time of need. Another project suggested by Mr. Kvasnikoff was to build a road between the two communities. Mr. Kvasnikoff also stated support for the clam restoration project. Additionally, he indicated that the Restoration Reserve should be spent over a relatively short period of time rather than managed in perpetuity due to a concern that if the money were not spent in the near term it would be eventually taken and put to use for other purposes.]

The scheduled community meeting began at 2:00 pm in the Tribal Office with seven community residents in attendance together with representatives of the Restoration Office and the Chugach Regional Resources Commission (Eric Myers and Hugh Short). See attached sign-in sheet.

Following the orientation video and a brief review of the key questions concerning the Restoration Reserve, public comments were initially offered by Carol Kvasnikoff regarding the need for a long-term monitoring project to track the temperature of the freshwater and marine waters of the region with particular concern for how temperatures may affect salmon survival and recruitment. Unusually warm water temperatures can kill young fish in freshwater systems, Ms. Kvasnikoff stated.

Another comment expressed support for use of settlement funds to support internships or faculty doing restoration work. Other people also spoke in support of using settlement funds for construction of a local hatchery, perhaps with a smokery as well, to help provide long-term jobs in the community.

Carol Kvasnikoff spoke in support of both continuing research as well as applied habitat restoration work (she cited the example of providing increased cover for game). It was pointed out by one speaker that silver salmon used to spawn in a particular stream nearby in Port Chatham and that this might be a candidate for in-stream enhancement, perhaps along the lines of Port Dick (i.e., making additional spawning habitat available to wild coho stocks).

A concern about remaining oil on nearby beaches was expressed: "Elizabeth Island still has oil." So does Anderson Beach, across from Perl Island, it was stated. "It isn't clear if it could be cleaned up, but somebody should take a look." It was suggested that an annual beach assessment be made.

Changes to the local abundance and distribution of intertidal resources adjacent to the community was stated as a particular concern. There is a reef immediately in front of the village where people go to collect subsistence foods such as chitons. It seems to community residents that there have been changes to the ecology of the reef with some species significantly reduced or missing. One person asked if the Trustee Council could provide technical assistance to the community: "Can someone go and check the reef and determine what's the status?"

One person asked if a suicide prevention program grant could be funded from the settlement funds. Another project idea mentioned was repair of the Nanwalek airstrip: "How is it that Homer can get a million dollars for the purchase of Beluga Slough when we can't get our airport funded?"

The meeting ended at approximately 3:00 pm.

### Summary

Many of the comments focused on community-based projects as examples of the types of projects that were of interest to the community. Comments demonstrated widespread support for community-based projects to help restore and enhance subsistence services (e.g., development of a local hatchery, in-stream enhancement, clam restoration). The value of research and monitoring was also recognized, especially as related to key subsistence resources such as salmon, but there was also a clear desire to have scientists focus on questions and concerns important at the local level (e.g., the health of intertidal resources on the reef adjacent to the community where people go to collect subsistence foods). Concern about remaining oil on nearby beaches (Elizabeth Island, Anderson Beach) was also stated along with the desire for technical assistance to determine the status of these beaches and whether additional cleanup was possible.

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Notes Prepared by Eric F. Myers.

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet**

Location: NANWALEK Date: 3/23/98

Page 1 of 1

Name	Address	Phone/Fax/Email address	Do you wish to be added to the TC mailing list?
Eric Myers	645 G. Street / Anchorage	278-8012	
Hugh Short	"	"	
Carol Kussnikoff	<sup>97603</sup> P.O. Box 8006, Nanwalek, AK	907-281-2229 HM 907-281-2275 WK Carol@ptialaska.net	
Nancy M. Zieaton	P.O. Box 8009, Nanwalek	(907) 281-2253 (Temp work) 281-2237 (home)	
John Likatish	PO Box 8053 Nanwalek	(907) 281-2271 (mess)	
John D. Likatish	P.O. Box 8053 Nanwalek	(907) 281-2271 (mess)	
Kelly Zieaton	P.O. Box 8037, Nanwalek	D	
Nancy Richter	PO Box 8049 <sup>94603</sup> Nanwalek, AK	281-2247 hmo	
Dale Blum	Box 8008 ENGLISH BAY, AK	281-2207	

97603-66608

## RESTORATION RESERVE

### OUZINKE COMMUNITY MEETING

April 27, 1998 at 10:00 pm  
Ouzinke Community Center

The meeting in Ouzinke was held at the Community Center with twelve community residents in attendance along with representatives of the Restoration Office and the Chugach Regional Resources Commission (Eric Myers, Hugh Short). See attached sign-in sheet. Following the orientation video and a brief review of the key questions concerning the Restoration Reserve (use, governance, public advice, term), a substantial portion of the meeting was devoted to answering questions about the civil settlement and the restoration program.

There were several questions concerning the land acquisition program. Who owns the land purchased with settlement funds? Can such land be transferred to local control? Can the federal or state government sell the lands it purchases to other parties? What is the status of the Afognak acquisition? (Eric Myers provided information about the status of the Large Parcel habitat protection program.) Another question concerned the administrative costs of the restoration program. How much is the program costing now to manage and administer? How much will it cost in the future if the Restoration Reserve were to produce about \$5-6 million/year? (Eric Myers provided a description of the Project 98100 - Science Management, Public Involvement and Administration budget.)

One individual suggested that certain projects that were disrupted in Ouzinkie and put "on hold" at the time of the oil spill (e.g., a beach erosion project that was halted by the spill) be funded now.

Tom Quick spoke in support of using settlement funds to support environmental education as part of the school curriculum.

Paul Panamarioff, the Kodiak Community Facilitator, asked about what other communities had been saying in their comments on the Restoration Reserve. This led to a discussion of community-based restoration projects. Support for extending the clam restoration project to Kodiak area beaches was indicated by several people. Another issue of great concern was paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP). The idea of having the Trustee Council fund a shellfish testing lab in Kodiak at the Fisheries Industry Technology Center (FITC) was proposed and supported by several individuals.

A number of individuals expressed support for having more Native involvement in the restoration program decision-making process including Native representation on the Trustee Council and the Public Advisory Group. The PAG should be down-sized according to one person. There was a general sense that there haven't been many restoration projects conducted in the Kodiak area.

Paul Panamarioff spoke in support of the draft comments on the Restoration Reserve that the Chugach Regional Resources Commission (CRRC) had prepared (copy attached). This includes the idea of funding for community based restoration projects



with a \$20 million "set aside" modeled after the DCRA criminal settlement appropriation for the restoration of subsistence services. The "set aside" would alleviate the competition with other entities. With regard to the question of future governance, Mr. Panamarioff also spoke in support of the draft CRRRC comments which urged that "a new board be established with equal representation from tribes in the oil spill affected area, state and federal management agencies, and the science community." Interest was expressed in having funding for the clam restoration project extended to include Ouzinkie and other Kodiak area communities.

One person spoke in support of using settlement funds to help market salmon as a means of restoring the commercial fishing industry. Another stated his desire to see the Trustee Council and settlement used in some manner to help solve the subsistence issue and to help avoid a federal takeover of management.

Joe Llanos asked that the Alutiiq Nation Inter-Tribal Council be consulted regarding restoration efforts in the Kodiak area and expressed support for strong local control and involvement in the restoration program.

Tom Quick noted that with regard to the question of term, a potential "trap" was that if the Restoration Reserve were managed as an endowment and generated \$5-6 million per year, management and administration/indirect costs could consume a substantial portion of the yearly revenues. Mr. Quick stressed the importance of keeping administrative costs to a minimum in order to maximize direct benefits from the funds. Mr. Quick stated that there was frustration at the village level because it seems like all the agency people and consultants end up getting funds but there's a lack of tangible product as a result of projects. He related the recent experience of the solid waste management project that has identified more than a million dollars worth of improvements that are needed to better manage waste in the Kodiak area. But funding to date has been limited to planning.

Mr. Quick also asked about use of the funds from the settlement in the event of another major oil spill and whether the settlement funds would be used in the case of an emergency. (Eric Myers noted that the State of Alaska has in place a tax on oil transported through the pipeline to provide a source of funds for emergency response.)

Another person again expressed the need for more Native involvement in the decision-making process. Someone asked why the Trustee Council had a public meeting in Fairbanks. (Eric Myers explained that the joint trust was established on behalf of all the people of the State of Alaska as well as the people of the United States because many of the resources that were injured belonged to the public at large.)

Use of the settlement funds for education in the schools was proposed. (Hugh Short provided information about the PWS Youth Area Watch program and the idea of getting more internships in the coming fiscal year.) While the program has appeal to people at the meeting, the lack of on-going restoration research projects in the Kodiak region was cited as a problem. Tom Quick cited the Rural Alaska Apprenticeship Program (RAPS) as a possible model to use. Another person commented that they didn't see the jobs from the restoration program going to local residents.

Someone asked whether the Trustee Council funded biosampling efforts. (Hugh Short provided information about the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission project.)

Tom Quick summarized his comments saying he'd like to have a cap on administrative costs, strong local involvement with priority given to local projects, the reserve funds should be managed in perpetuity and the earnings maximized. There appeared to be general support for the idea of managing the remaining reserve funds as a long-term endowment.

There was additional discussion of the interest in having a shellfish/PSP testing capability in Kodiak. There was also interest in having crab populations restored.

The meeting ended at approximately 12 noon.

### Summary

Much of the meeting was devoted to responding to questions and clarifying the Restoration Reserve planning process although some comments cited provided examples of the types of projects that were of interest to the community. The strongest sentiment expressed at the meeting was the need for more Native involvement and local control in the restoration decision-making process. Several comments were made in support of using the settlement funds for community based projects. The proposal to have a dedicated "set aside" of funds for community based restoration efforts as proposed by CRRC in its draft comments were generally supported by participants at the meeting. There was substantial discussion about the problem of shellfish poisoning and the desire to see a testing capability developed for the Kodiak region.

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Notes prepared by Eric F. Myers

## Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet

Location:

Ouzinkie

Date:

4/27/98

Page 1 of 2

Name	Address	Phone/Fax/Email address	Do you wish to be added to the TC mailing list?
ERIC MYERS	EVOS Trustee Council	645 G Street	
HUGH SHORT	EVOS Trustee Council	645 G Street	
Angeline Campfield	Bx 112, Ouzinkie	907 680-2214	Yes
LARRY Chicknoff	Box 8 Ouzinkie	907 680-2250	
Tom Quick	P.O. Box 110, Ouzinkie	907 680-2219	YES.
Nick Kotelovskoff	P.O. Box 120 Ouzinkie	" " 2269	
Paul Panamariak	Box 12 Ouzinkie AK	907-680-2256	Yes
James Skonberg Sr.	Box 10 "	(907) 680-2224 Fax (907) 680-2286	yes
DARREN K. MULLERSr	Box 85 Ouzinkie, AK	(907) 680-2324 FK 907 680-2329	yes

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet

Location: Ouzinkie

Date: 4/27/98

Page 2 of 2

Name	Address	Phone/Fax/Email address	Do you wish to be added to the TC mailing list?
Kenneth Anderson	PO BOX 81 Ouzinkie AK 99644	(907) 680-2294	yes
Alex Ambrosia Sr.	P.O. BOX 36 Ouzinkie, AK 99644	907-680-2287	
Don Zochberg	Box 28 Ouzinkie AK 99644	907-680-2216	No
Joe Llanos	P.O. BOX 11 Ouzinkie, AK 99644	(907) -680-2284	?
Mike Berkofsky	Box 33 Ouzinkie AK 99644	907-680-2370	yes

## RESTORATION RESERVE

### PORT GRAHAM COMMUNITY MEETING

March 24, 1998 at 1:00 pm

Community Center

The meeting began at 1:00 pm in the Community Center with a representative of the Restoration Office and the Chugach Regional Resources Commission (Eric Myers and Hugh Short) and the Community Facilitator, Walter Maganak, Jr. present. During the course of the meeting three additional community residents arrived at different points during the meeting. See attached sign-in sheet. Because of the staggered arrival of individuals over the course of an hour and a half, it was not possible to conduct a single organized meeting. Accordingly, these notes reflect the views of those individuals as related in a series of conversations.

Robert McMullen, Jr. stated his desire to have a study of whether Dungeness crab could be reintroduced into the area. He also stated he would like to see a study of the potentially harmful effects that the Homer Electric Association power lines may be having on the intertidal resources due to electromagnetic fields. Another project idea concerned summer camps for Port Graham youth to learn about subsistence harvest practices from elders, a process that had been disrupted by the oil spill. These camps would be held at various locations at different times, to coincide with different types of subsistence activities.

Walter Meganack, Jr. asked about the possibility of Trustee Council funding to help rebuild the hatchery that recently burned down. The community is seeking funding from a variety of sources in addition to the Trustee Council. (The cost of rebuilding the facilities has not been established. Estimates mentioned were in the range of \$1.5 - 2.0 million, although some of these costs would be attributable to rebuilding portions of the cannery that was also damaged in the fire.) Mr. Meganack also stated interest in funding for a waste oil collection burner/hazardous materials facility along the lines of the "EVOS stations" developed through the PWS Waste Management Project and the Kodiak Waste Management Project. This could possibly be done as a Lower Cook Inlet region effort involving Port Graham, Nanwalek, and Seldovia.

Mr. Meganack stated support for establishment of an education endowment for "resource management scholarships" as well as a set-aside of settlement funds in the amount of \$5-10 million for community based subsistence restoration projects similar to the grant funding for unincorporated communities available through the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs (DCRA). This set-aside fund should be managed in a manner to "even the playing field" between the various smaller communities so that no one village receives more than a fair share of the funds. Another concern voiced was the need to expedite the grant implementation process so that after grants are awarded, the projects are implemented in a timely manner: "There is only a certain 'window of time' for projects...[we can't get] the money until April or May... no reason for that to happen." There are too many agencies involved in the process, stated Mr. Meganack. Also, he would like to make sure that DCRA gets the necessary funding to administer the program so that delays are avoided.

Mr. Meganack stated his opposition to further large parcel land purchases. Respecting research, Mr. Meganack commented that there's been "a lot of research – some good, some dubious."

Regarding the issue of governance, affected regions (Lower Cook Inlet, PWS, Kodiak) need more direct say in the decision-making process. Decision-making regarding the restoration program should be "confined to the area that was affected."

Mr. Meganack also stated his view that "one of the main players in the ecosystem is man... under the present system, that's left out." In his comments at the community meeting, Mr. Maganak gave very moving comments about the impact of the spill, the following cleanup and litigation on the people of the area and how the disruption of the way of life and the damage to the environment caused deep trauma to the community. "Some sort of healing effort is needed [to address the cultural and community impacts of the spill] ...there's never been any real healing... I don't think it's really been dealt with... the Trustee Council has never dealt with the human element."

Ephim Anahonak reflected on his experiences during the spill as well. "We were invaded, first by the oil spill clean up people, and then by the lawyers." Mr. Anahonak explained that the Exxon/VECO cleanup crew leaders "from Texas and Louisiana" systematically stepped down cleanup efforts in a way that prevented real clean up from being accomplished. After a point, they wouldn't allow the use of shovels (that could get down to oil on the beaches), only pom poms to clean the rocks. And the fact that people were working for Exxon/VECO prevented them from objecting: "Everybody's hands were tied by their jobs." The experience made Mr. Anahonak (sp?) bitter: "It's still there -- the anger -- it's still with me."

Mr. Meganack spoke about standing in ankle deep oil in Windy Bay on beaches where he had played growing up as a boy. Windy Bay was probably the hardest hit area nearby Port Graham, according to Mr. Meganack.

Respecting the composition of the Public Advisory Group (PAG), Mr. Maganak stated his view that there should be community representatives from the spill area, rather than interest group representatives.

Eleanor McMullen agreed that the "healing part has never been addressed." To deal with the emotional trauma and stress, she said "I basically cut myself off from anything to do with" the oil spill. Still, she said in hindsight, she was proud of the people in the community. "The Exxon disaster strengthened us as a people." The oil spill job-related money did not have the adverse impacts that she had feared: "I was so thankful that my people were able to prove themselves." Respecting the PAG, Ms. McMullen said: "I do not see any good come of it – maybe because I'm not close enough to it."

Ms. McMullen also wanted to make a point of acknowledging that some good things had come of the restoration program, such as salmon enhancement projects. There are many questions that remain about the spill impact on local fisheries. She recounted how she had visited the sites where oil booms had been placed in her skiff during the cleanup effort around Port Graham and that the "skirts" beneath the boom had trapped

and killed lots of fry. "Wherever the skirts were, there were dead fry. The Tom Cod has never returned."

The meeting ended at approximately 2:45 pm.

### Summary

The meeting in Port Graham on March 24<sup>th</sup> was the ninth anniversary of the oil spill. Even while an effort was made to focus the discussion on questions pertaining to the Restoration Reserve, many of the comments made by individuals was about the impact of the oil spill and their personal experiences during the cleanup. Nevertheless, a number of comments reflected support for community-based to help restore and enhance subsistence services (e.g., rebuilding the local hatchery, camps to teach children about subsistence due to the disruption caused by the oil spill, reintroduction of Dungeness crab). The subsistence project grant program supported with criminal funds was cited as a successful model for future efforts. The value of research was also recognized, especially as related to key subsistence resources such as intertidal resources of local importance (e.g., the possible adverse impact of electromagnetic fields on the health of intertidal resources) as well as support for "resource management scholarships" to help students. In terms of decision-making and public input into the restoration process, support for more direct involvement of community residents was stated.

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Notes Prepared by Eric F. Myers.

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet**

Location: PORT GRAHAM Date: 3/24/98

Page 1 of 1

Name	Address	Phone/Fax/Email address	Do you wish to be added to the TC mailing list?
ERIC MYERS	645 G Street/Anch AK	278-8012	
Eleanor Mc Mullin	Box 5529 Port Graham AK 99603	284-2241-work- 284-2227 Council	
Walter Mezorack Jr	P.O. Box 5572	284-2249 home	
Robert McMillan	Box 5512 P.G. AK 99603		
Ephion Anahonak Jr	P.O. Box 5538 Port Graham, AK 99603	284-2233 PG Hatchery@att.net	
Hugh Short	CRRC/645 G St. 99601	278-8012	



## RESTORATION RESERVE

### PORT LIONS COMMUNITY MEETING

March 31, 1998 at 1:00 pm

Port Lions School

The meeting in Port Lions was held at the school with 21 community residents in attendance together with representatives of the Restoration Office and the Chugach Regional Resources Commission (Eric Myers, Hugh Short and Pauline Allen). See attached sign-in sheet.

Following the orientation video and a brief review of the Restoration Reserve issues (use, governance, public advice, term), only a few comments were offered. In regard to use of the Restoration Reserve, one person commented that "if there was something that should go" it should be the habitat program. This person stated support for on-going research to answer questions about the ecosystem as a whole and that the remaining reserve funds should be managed as an endowment in perpetuity. There appeared to be general support for managing the reserve funds as an endowment in perpetuity.

Respecting the question of governance and whether the Trustee Council structure should be modified, one person commented: "The Trustee Council has done a wonderful job... if it's working, there's no need to change it." There was discussion of whether the Public Advisory Group (PAG) should be re structured with more community representatives (vs. interest group representatives). There did not appear to be a clear opinion on this matter.

There was some discussion of a fish ladder as an example of a possible project to enhance salmon production at Crescent Creek. One person spoke about the fish ladder while another person said that a small egg take would be a better approach than a ladder. Another person stated an interest in having a paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP) lab available locally. (Eric Myers noted that the Alaska Science and Technology Foundation had recently awarded a grant to develop a test kit for PSP.)

One person who could not attend the meeting in person provided written comments that expressed support for funding of "mini-cultural centers" on Kodiak in the six villages. As indicated in the comments, this proposal was prompted by the January/February *Restoration Update* newsletter article that described the archaeological display facilities proposed for development in the eight communities in the Prince William Sound region (see attached copy). This person also stated support for funding a study of "what we might do to improve employment in our area such as fisheries and tourism...."

The meeting ended at approximately 2:00 pm.

#### Summary

Although there were quite a few people in attendance at the meeting, only a few people offered comments. Concerning uses, the importance of long-term ecosystem research

was recognized. In terms of governance, the only comments offered were supportive of the existing structure. Support was expressed for an endowment managed in perpetuity.

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Notes prepared by Eric F. Myers.

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet**

Location: Port Lions Date: 3/31/98

Page 1 of 3

Name	Address	Phone/Fax/Email address	Do you wish to be added to the TC mailing list
MEL SQUARTSOFF	Box 70 PORT LIONS AK 99550	454-2208 MM 454-2222 WK 454-2223 FX	NO
Pete Squartsoff	Box 63 Port Lions AK 99550	454-2207 454-2333	YES
Evelyn Mullin	Box 116 Port Lions AK 99550	454-2470	NO
Noel H. "Sonny" Cook	P.O. BOX 111 PORT LIONS, AK 99550	454-2545	NO
MARGARET NELSON	Box 3 Port Lions	454-2225	NO <input type="radio"/>
Sara Squartsoff	Box 70 Port Lions, AK 99550	454-2208	NO
Patty Conley	Box 18 Port Lions, AK 99550	454-2533	NO
Yvonne Lukin	Box 72 Port Lions AK 99550	454-2549	NO
El Conley	Box 18 Port Lions, AK 99550	454-2533	NO

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet**

Location: Port Lions Date: 3/31/98

Page 2 of 3

Name	Address	Phone/Fax/Email address	Do you wish to be added to the TC mailing list?
James Garner	PO Box 24 Port Lions, AK 99550	(907) 454-2241	Yes
GEORGIA R Krcmar	Box 83 Port Lions AK	507 454 2280	NO
Archie Sargent	Box 42 Port Lions AK 99550		
Christina Luem	Box 72 Port Lions AK 99550		NO
Pam Gundersen	Box 24 Port Lions, AK 99550		NO
Gordon Gundersen	Box 112 Port Lions, AK 99550		NO

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet**

Location: Port Lions Date: 3-31-98

Page 3 of 3

Name	Address	Phone/Fax/Email address	Do you wish to be added to the TC mailing list?
Hugh Short	CRRC		
Pauline Allen	CRRC		
Eric Myers	Trustee Council		
HELEN M. HARRIS	Box 69 PORT LIONS 99550	PHONE 454-2234 FAX 454-2434	yes
Bill Harris	Box 22 Port Lions	454-2219	
Marilyn R. Wagner	Box 84 Port Lions, AK	454-2281	
Jeanne Boskojaky	P.O. Box 103 Port Lions AK	454-2216	yes
Elizabeth Kewan	Box 23 Port Lions AK 99550	454-2518	
Rebecca Sergeant	Box 40 Port Lions, AK 99550	454-2221	yes



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Community Summary

Location Seldovia

Date 4-8-98

Notetaker Sandra Schubert

Other events:

High School wrestling awards ceremony  
SOS drill in Homer - participants didn't  
return to Seldovia till after 5:30.

Number of locals attending 5

Number commenting 2 spoke  
1 turned in  
written comment

Main points raised in regard to Restoration Reserve (note whether position was particularly strong, whether it seemed to represent a majority consensus, etc.)

### Use

No consensus. Each had a ~~new~~ different priority ⇒

1 ~~no~~ no more large parcel

2 - long-term monitoring 1<sup>st</sup>; some strategic small parcels 2<sup>nd</sup>

3 - community-based projects, education, stewardship

### GOVERNANCE

no comments

### PUBLIC ADVICE

J. Murray made a good point - PAG question depends on USE decision. It is nothing but a long-term ~~new~~ monitoring program, probably doesn't need much public input!

### TERM

all 3 - permanent endowment

### OTHER ISSUES RAISED (NON-RESRE)

Attendees "were not aware" Seldovia had a community facilitator (I introduced Lillian at the meeting). Would like her to do more outreach; hold community information sessions.

### ANY FOLLOW-UP REQUIRED?

Hugh talk to Lillian about outreach to community.

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet

Location: Seldovia Date: April 9, 1998

Page 1 of     

Name	Address	Phone/Fax/Email address	Do you wish to be added to the TC mailing list?
Andy Murray	Box 237 Seldovia	jmure@xyz.net (907) 234-7646	already on the list.
Joe Murray	same as above	same as above	
Walter McDermott	Box 55 SELDOVIA AK 99663	907 234 7673	Please keep me ON IT!
LILLIAN ELUSAAS	Box 1 SELDOVIA AK 99663	907 234-7845 SUT	ON LIST
ERICA DISIETZ	Box 263 Seldovia AK 99663	(907) 234-7845	on list.



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Community Summary

Location Seward (AVTEC)

Date 3-23-98

Notetaker Sandra Schubert

\* Number of locals attending 4

Number commenting 4

\* same night as City Council Mtg,  
Academy Awards

Main points raised in regard to Restoration Reserve (note whether position was particularly strong, whether it seemed to represent a majority consensus, etc.)

all 4 work in science (SeaLife Center or IMS /UAF):

### Use

all said: majority of funds for long-term research & monitoring (either ecosystem-based or other). one said include funding for some strategic small parcels. Two said include funding for spill prevention & response.

### GOVERNANCE

all said: maintain current TC

### PUBLIC ADVICE

all said: some form of PAG needed. I suggested reduce to only the most active members.

### TERM

all said: permanent endowment

### OTHER ISSUES RAISED (NON-RESERVE)

Liked video! (Kim Sundberg kept copy)

Judy McDonald took 20cc. newsletter to put in public library

Announcement will be made this week that Sundberg staying on as SeaLife Center director.

### ANY FOLLOW-UP REQUIRED?

No



**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet**

Location: Seward Date: 3/23/98

Page 1 of 1

Name	Address	Phone/Fax/Email address	Do you wish to be added to the TC mailing list?
Kim Sundberg	Alaska Sealife Center (UAF/IMS)	Kim@alaskasealife.org	on it
Chuck Adams	P.O. Box 2347 Seward AK 99664	224.8665	on it
Susan Inglis	Alaska Sealife Center (UAF/IMS) 99664	Susan@alaskasealife.org	on it
Judy McDonald	P.O. Box 1197 Seward	224-5261	on it
Patty Brown-Schubert	CRRC-Anch.	pjsm1@alaska.net	" "

Part of Side A of Tape

Soldotna C of C

3/24/98

1. Jamie Fisher

Economic impacts of K's spending — any  
Web site <sup>A: No</sup> study

A: will provide

2. Shellfish status

A: need to go look again. Think clams recovering. Mention shellfish  
hatchery in Seward.

3. Compare impact of earthquake to impact of spill

A: earthquake more fundamental change

4. Allocate \$ for purchase of access to Kenai R.

↳ Clam Gulch — want road fixed

A: Bring up to DNR or whichever agency.

5. What would we do differently re next spill,

i.e., what have we learned?

A: more selective about where do intensive c/up — did some damage  
— expensive!

Know better now critical habitat areas — do more to protect

6. Oil can be a fertilizer — will we be seeing  
healthier plants in ocean?

A: Have seen no effect of that here.

Radio: Meryl Sikorski

## RESTORATION RESERVE

### TATITLEK COMMUNITY MEETING

March 19, 1998 at 10:30 am

Village Council Office

The meeting in Tatitlek Village was held at the Village Council Office with four Village Council members in attendance together with representatives of the Restoration Office and the Chugach Regional Resources Commission (Eric Myers, Hugh Short and Pauline Allen). See attached sign-in sheet.

Following the orientation video and a brief review of the key questions of interest to the Trustee Council, the community members asked a number of questions to clarify the issues involved in the Restoration Reserve planning process. One person questioned "how much influence will a community really have on the Trustee Council decision on the Restoration Reserve?" Another comment was made that trying to convince "the current Trustee Council is like running into a wall." Although some comments were provided at the meeting, it was indicated that the Village Council would consider the issues in greater detail and provide written comments at a later time. The major questions and comments brought forward at the meeting are noted below.

Regarding the types of uses that were of most importance to Tatitlek residents, Gary Kompkoff spoke in support of several of the community-based projects. In particular, he stated his support for Trustee Council projects including the coho release project (95127-99127); work on harbor seals (96214 harbor seal documentary); and the clam restoration project (95131-98131) which has seeded littleneck clams in an effort to reestablish clam bed populations in the vicinity of Tatitlek because "they all help restore subsistence."

Gary Kompkoff also spoke in support of the Youth Area Watch project which he felt was "real important to continue" because it involved the young people in the villages. Mr. Kompkoff stated that in a few years these will be the same kids who will need to provide the leadership for the community. There was general support among those present for use of funds to support restoration and subsistence related educational activities in the schools including possible scholarships in restoration-related research or work.

Another comment by Gary Kompkoff concerned the need for more two-way dialog and communication between the researchers and community residents. A topic of specific interest was Pacific herring and how the health of this subsistence fishery was related to plankton: "ADF&G needs to focus on herring." The residents of Tatitlek want to know "can we expect [the herring] to rebound to pre-spill levels?" Gary Kompkoff noted that the herring were due to return any day and they wanted to know more about what the restoration research was showing. "Has all the research been put together to give the public a 'big picture' of the oil spill recovery?" (Eric Myers related some of the general findings of the 98320/SEA program regarding pink salmon, Pacific herring, zooplankton and the PWS ecosystem as reported at the 1998 annual restoration workshop. These preliminary findings were of great interest to the meeting participants.)

There was support for research/monitoring and recognition of its importance, although individuals commented that the scientists need to do a better job of communicating about their work with the general public. Investigators communicate in technical terms with one another but "not in plain English." An example of how this can work well, according to Mr. Kompkoff, was the seaduck informational workshop by Dan Rosenberg/ADF&G, which was "a great success." Other workshops involving researchers and local residents, especially on the topics of herring and harbor seals, would be very helpful. Continued support for the Traditional Ecological Knowledge project was also voiced.

Regarding governance of the Restoration Reserve, there was a comment that maintaining continuity of the Trustee Council would be a good idea (since there has been such a history) but also that there should be a non-governmental, voting Native Trustee as well. As a way of making this point with a bit of humor, one person commented: "No Trustee Council members has eaten seal, but they seem to know a lot about it."

With respect to the Public Advisory Group, a comment was made that the PAG "is more open to ideas than the Trustee Council" and that the PAG "understands community issues" better than the Trustee Council. Also, it was suggested that the PAG should have community representatives, rather than interest group representatives.

Gary Kompkoff commented that the term over which the Restoration Reserve might be spent, with more or less money available in a given year, would influence the choice of uses for the funds and that this was a question that would need to be considered further.

The meeting ended at approximately 12:00 noon.

#### Summary

Much of the meeting was devoted to clarifying the Restoration Reserve planning issues although some comments were provided and project ideas were cited as examples of the types of projects that were of interest to the community that should be funded from the Restoration Reserve. Comments demonstrated strong support for community-based restoration efforts designed to help restore subsistence services (e.g., coho salmon enhancement, clam mariculture). The value of research was also recognized, especially as related to key subsistence resources such as herring, but there was a strong desire expressed by the community for more communication from scientists in terms that non-scientists can understand. Informational workshops in the community to share results with residents were of great interest. Use of restoration funds to support efforts like the Youth Area Watch or scholarships to involve young people in the restoration effort were popular as well. Another strong theme at the meeting was support for more direct village representation in the restoration program decision making process (e.g., the addition of a Native Trustee and community representatives on the PAG).

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Notes prepared by Eric F. Myers.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-in Sheet

Location: TATITLEK Date: 3/19/98

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Name	Address	Phone/Fax/Email address	Do you wish to be added to the TC mailing list
ERIC MYERS	645 G ST. ANCH. AK		
GARY KOMPKE	PO Box 171 Tatitlek	325-2311 325-2288	
Roy Totemoff	PO BOX 14 Tatitlek AK	325-2341 PH 325-2334 FAX R.TOTEMOFF@CIH.NET - ATT - NET	
Steve Totemoff	PO Box 127 TATITLEK AK 99677		Yes
Roy Totemoff	PO Box 106 Tatitlek, AK 99677	325-2311 - message	✓
Pauline Allen	CRRC		
Hugh Short	CRRC		



# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Community Summary

Location Valdez, Alaska

Number of locals attending 7

Date 23 April 1998

Number commenting 7 + 1\*

Notetaker Stan Sanner

\*written comments brought on behalf of someone who could not attend

Main points raised in regard to Restoration Reserve (note whether position was particularly strong, whether it seemed to represent a majority consensus, etc.)

Most comments were not specific to uses of the Reserve as opposed to Use current TC workplans. There were two widely held views:

- ① Need for a center (facility/materials/program) to provide spill info + the huge number of tourists who visit each summer; and
- ② Mixed feelings about habitat program to date and lack of support for more purchases. (See back for additional)

### GOVERNANCE

Few comments. One person specifically endorsed keeping the TC as it is; at least one person specifically agreed.

### PUBLIC ADVICE

Few comments. One person felt that the PAB should be retained at a reduced level; another person concurred.

### TERM

Few comments. One person specifically wanted the term to be perpetual, and there was general nodding of heads.

### OTHER ISSUES RAISED (NON-RESRE)

Main issue of the evening was why more funds haven't been spent in Valdez, particularly since Seward got the Alaska SeaLife Center.

### ANY FOLLOW-UP REQUIRED?

Additional comments from individuals, but these did not necessarily have support from multiple persons or the group:

(A) one person specifically favored a long-term science program as the "best use" of the fund.

(B) Interest in education, not only of tourists, but young people; possible tie-in to PWS Community College.

(C) Support badly needed for public radio station to communicate info about spill to Valdez and PWS more broadly.

(D) Cultural/historical/archaeological facility (different from tourist info center)

(E) Participation in a spill response center, <sup>idea for</sup> which Valdez had floated earlier (but not <sup>to</sup> EVOS?)

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet

Location: Valdez Date: 23 April 1998

Page 1 of     

Name	Address	Phone/Fax/Email address	Do you wish to be added to the TC mailing list?
<i>Patrick Lynn</i>	<i>Valdez STAR</i>	<i>835-2405</i>	<i>also Invitation YES</i>
<i>Wanda M. Mullen, President</i>	<i>PO Box 2353 Valdez AK 99686</i>	<i>835-3775</i>	<i>YES (check in case we already a list)</i>
<i>Herb Hirsch</i>	<i>Eagles Rest Rd PAK 610 99686</i>	<i>2373</i>	<i>YES</i>
<i>Joe Bridgman</i>	<i>POB 1366 Valdez</i>	<i>835-5208</i>	<i>YES</i>
<i>John Anderson</i>	<i>POB 1456 Valdez</i>	<i>835-4281</i>	<i>YES</i>
<i>Rick Wade</i>	<i>SR BOX 20 Valdez</i>	<i>835-2199</i>	<i>YES</i>
<i>Shane Anderson</i>	<i>Box 1456 Valdez</i>	<i>835-4281</i>	





# RESTORATION RESERVE

## Community Summary

Location Whittier

Date 4-18-98

Notetaker Sandra Schubert / Joe Hunt

Also going on: Port's Harbor Community

Number of locals attending 3

Number commenting 0 on reserve

Didn't record meeting

Main points raised in regard to Restoration Reserve (note whether position was particularly strong, whether it seemed to represent a majority consensus, etc.)

Use

GOVERNANCE

PUBLIC ADVICE

TERM

OTHER ISSUES RAISED (NON-RESRE)

There were no specific comments on the reserve. Most of the meeting consisted of Bill Combe presenting information on various development projects underway or anticipated for the area in conjunction with the new road, & suggesting the TC find a way to deal with them.

ANY FOLLOW-UP REQUIRED?

10/1/98  
Send copy of archaeology RFP to Roger Sampson, Clatsop County, at 3000 1st Street, Astoria, OR 97103

fisheries enhancement project, which  
be appropriate for <sup>FY 2000</sup> annual work plan

the video (which several young  
and with nobody interested in commenting).

I urged people to send in written  
a chance to review the written material  
copies of the newsletter to the area  
(Bogich Towers).

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Reserve Meeting Sign-In Sheet

Location: W. Hutter Date: 4/18/98

*Wants copy of summary of 4/22/98. sent to Roger Sampson*

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Print Name (last, first, middle)

Signature to
