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NEW PINNACLE INC.
8411 Telephone Rd #2
Houston, Texas 77061
(713)643-2024

May 15, 1992

Oil Spill Public Information Center
Attn: Dave Gibbons
Simpson Building
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99507

Dear Sir,

Please find enclosed information that you requested by telephone conversation with me on Wednesday May 27, 1992.

If you require more details on oil spill clean up units please ask.

Also at your request, New Pinnacle will work with you in designing specialized machinery to meet your exacting needs.

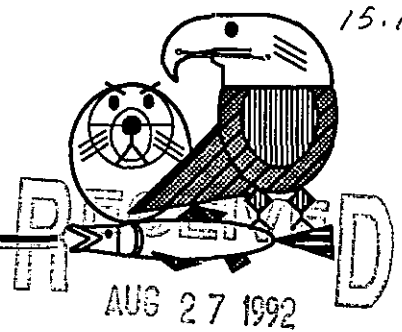
Sincerely Yours



Joseph T. Holden, Senior Vice Pres. Eng.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



July 21, 1992

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Joseph T. Holden
New Pinnacle Inc
8411 Telephone Rd. #2
Houston, TX 77061

Dear Mr. Holden:

Thank you for your letter with information regarding a new design of oil skimmer.

Because areas affected by the Exxon Valdez oil spill are no longer dealing with oil on the water, none of the projects undertaken by the Trustee Council this year would have a need for this technology. Therefore, we have forwarded a copy of the information to Leslie Pearson of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, in the Spill Response Office. Her office deals with the State of Alaska's assessment of new technology for spill response. You might also want to be sure the U.S. Coast Guard office in Groton, Connecticut, is aware of your new methodology for open water recovery of petroleum products.

We very much appreciate your ideas and interest in the activities of the Trustee Council. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council
Leslie Pearson, ADEC

NEW PINNACLE INC.
8411 Telephone Rd. #2
Houston, Texas 77061
(713)643-2024
April 1, 1992

Dear Mr.

I have been give the honor to inform you of a new environmentally friendly Coast Guard approved oil skimmer. By taking advantage of this patented technology, it is possible to reduce the average purchase price and operational cost to 33% of present day operations.

Proven and documented: the fastest response to coastal and shallow water oil spills are the co-ops and volunteers. They can accomplish in one hour what will take private contractors one day, state agencies longer and Federal agencies even longer still.

I therefore ask you on behalf of all who have freely given of their time, effort, skills, personal finances, donations and the use of intellectual properties to match, donate, grant or by whatever legal means are available to match the funds that have been expended for the benefit of the environment.

By doing this, never will so many benefit from so few.

The environment has no boundaries and can not recognize any lines placed on any map by any authority in the world.

Please find enclosed:

Letter of introduction
Oil Spill Scenario
List of names of those who gave valuable input
Letters of Support
Overview of Oil Spill Technology

Sincerely yours

Joseph T. Holden
Joseph T. Holden, Vice President, Eng.

Dear Sir,

For the benefit of the environment, New Pinnacle Inc. makes the offer to reduce the cost of oil spill clean up with a new design of oil skimmer. Over 20 years of R & D and \$4,000,000.00 in expenditures have brought to perfection a new design oilskimmer with no deductions against Federal, State or local taxes or moneys.

All individuals who participated in this venture for the benefit of the environment now ask for a grant from a government agency to build 4 new oil skimmers at a cost of \$1,000,000.00 each. Two new oil skimmers would be donated to the Clean Channel Association of Houston, Texas. Two new oil skimmers would be donated to Corpus Christi Area Oil Spill Control Association. Both associations being non profit.

New Pinnacle has been informed that all equipment and material will be supplied at cost for the benefit of the environment on the condition that the completed end product is donated to a non profit organization. The two associations mentioned are willing to allow the use of these vessels to assist Texas Parks and Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, U.S. Coast Guards, Texas A & M University or any local, state or federal agency that needs assistance.

These vessels were designed to meet a very diversified environmental need and have been approved by the United States Coast Guard.

The technology of these oil skimmers is patented and held by New Pinnacle Inc.

Other outstanding qualities that have been incorporated into the function and operational capabilities of these oil skimming vessels. This can be achieved by utilizing the 800 square foot of clear deck area and the built in pumping system.

This vessel can also be used for firefighting by placing portable pumps on the deck.

This vessel can also be used as an intermediate floating pumping station utilizing the built in pumping system.

The deck may be used for a helicopter pad.

The deck may also be used to carry up to 15,000 feet of 12 inch containment boom as well as being able to deploy the boom.

The deck contains enough space to house a prefabricated wild life animal clinic or laboratory for operations on site and would be a valuable asset for the benefit of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife, Texas Parks and Wildlife, and Texas A & M University. The vessel can also be used for hands on training and educational programs.

As this vessel has a very shallow draft and no exposed under water protrusions, it can rotate on its axis, move sideways or in any direction that is required without disturbing the environment. This makes the vessel ideal for use in extremely sensitive environmental areas for the application of bio remediation application or other duties.

Many other uses may be applied.

The following is a list of agencies, co-ops, educators, operators and individuals who gave freely of their time and experience for the benefit of protecting the U.S.A. Environment.

OIL SPILL SCENARIO

COMPARABLE COST OF CONVENTIONAL AND NEW DESIGN OILSKIMMER
BASED ON ACTUAL AREA COST USING THIS SCENARIO

The cost below include the rental of vacuum trucks and all other accessories. This is added to the initial cost of the oil skimming vessels and then averaged out as the average cost of a vessel without a crew of 2. These cost are based on a major oil spill in a sensitive area. A discharge of 240,000 barrels or 10,080,000 gallons at the average rate of 23.8 barrels or 1,000 gallons per minute. The new design oil skimmer can handle 1,000 gallons per minute where as it requires 41 conventional oilskimmers and equipment varying in size from 16 feet to 41 feet in length to handle the same volumes per minute.

A minimum requirement to handle this oil spill is 1,000 gallons per minute for a 168 hour operation. Depth of channel where spill occurred is 80 feet and the width of the channel is 500 feet. Depth of water out of channel is 5 feet. Distance to sensitive area is 1,000 yards. Depth of water at the sensitive area is 2.5 feet to zero feet at 1,500 yards. Nearest truck tanker is 1,600 yards.

All cost are based on new equipment prices.

Conventional Vessels - 41 Required

Average cost of vessel	\$ 75,000
Required number of vessels	41

Total Cost	\$3,075,000
Minimum Vessel Horsepower	75
Required number of vessels	41

Total power	3,000 HP
Minimum fuel consumption per hour for 3000 HP	120
Operation time 168 hours	168

Total fuel consumption	20,160 gal.

Assume that these vessels are new and on immediate stand by for one year and only used for this one oil spill, the cost will be:

Conventional Oil Skimmers

Vessel cost	\$3,075,000
Fuel cost	20,160
Mooring cost per year	59,040
Bottom cleaning a paint	19,680

	\$3,173,880

Insurance, Booms ect. N/A

New Oil Skimmer - One Required

Vessel cost	\$1,000,000
Fuel cost	1,344
Mooring cost per year	4,920
Bottom cleaning a paint	1,640

	\$1,007,904

Insurance, boom ect. N/A

All parts and equipment of the new oilskimmers are American made.

U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Brian Cain
17629 El Camino, Clear Lake
(713)750-1700

Parks and Wildlife
Steve Spencer
Toddville Rd., Seabrook
(713)474-2811

Texas Water Commission
Linda Cuhn
(713)457-5194
457-5191, 457-5196

U.S. Coast Guard Inspection
David Atkinson, Lt.Com
Houston
(713)671-5184

Texas A & M University
Peter Olsen and W. Scott Benton
Occupational and Enviromental Safety Training Div.
Oil Spill Program
(409)740-4490

Galveston Bay Foundation
Linda Shead
(713)334-3665

Parks and Wildlife - Austin
Don Tipps 1-800-792-1112
Dick Warrington 512-937-6823
Dennis Haliphax 512-389-4634
Susan Rieff Env. Policy Sec. 512-475-2636

General Land Office
Garry Mauro
512-463-5256

Corpus Christi Oil Spill Control Association
P.O. Box 717 Corpus Christi, Tx. 78403
Jim Cohn
1-512-882-2656

Clean Channel Association
Edward K. Roe (Cpt.)
(713)676-1318



CLEAN CHANNEL ASSOCIATION

P.O. Box 2489

Houston, Texas 77252-2489

(713) ~~868-6455~~ 676-1318

March 23, 1992

Mr. Joseph T. Holden
New Pinnacle, Inc.
8411 Telephone Road
Houston, TX 77061

Dear Mr. Holden:

Clean Channel Association, Inc. (CCA) is a non-profit corporation established under the laws of the State of Texas. The intent of the Association is to provide a cooperative type response to large releases (or threat of such release) of oil or other liquid cargos and fuels which can be safely contained without danger to the safety and health of personnel. The focus of the response is on the containment and in-water recovery. The geographic coverage area of CCA includes the waters of Galveston Bay and its tributaries including the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway from High Island to San Luis Pass and the Houston Ship Channel from the turning basin seaward to the end of the Galveston jetties. A response will include both the sharing of member owned equipment and personnel and the deployment of CCA owned and maintained equipment and vessels.

The coverage area is of special concern for several reasons including:

1. It is the number one petrochemical port in the country.
2. It has a long, narrow (400 feet) ship channel regarded as being one of the most difficult to navigate.
3. It is an extremely sensitive body of water with extensive marshland and wildlife habitat.
4. It supports significant commercial and recreational fishing activity. Galveston Bay is a shallow body of water.

A major identified shortfall is the lack of ability to remove oil from the water's surface. CCA is pursuing obtaining equipment to fill this need within its economic constraints.

CCA's plans include three equipment sites, with the first two being Morgan's Point on the north end of Galveston Bay and Galveston at the south end of Galveston Bay. The first year funding is for one site only.


Mr. Joseph T. Holden
March 23, 1992

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The addition of two New Pinnacle skimming vessels would represent an important increase to CCA's oil spill response capability. They are maneuverable, have a high recovery rate, and most importantly, are shallow draft. If two vessels were available one would be cited at Morgan's Point and the second at Galveston providing expansion to the second site. The Texas A&M Oil Spill School has expressed interest in having CCA resources located at their facility to enhance training as well as response capabilities. It is understood that if these vessels are made available to CCA, CCA would have ownership of them and be responsible for their maintenance and operation.

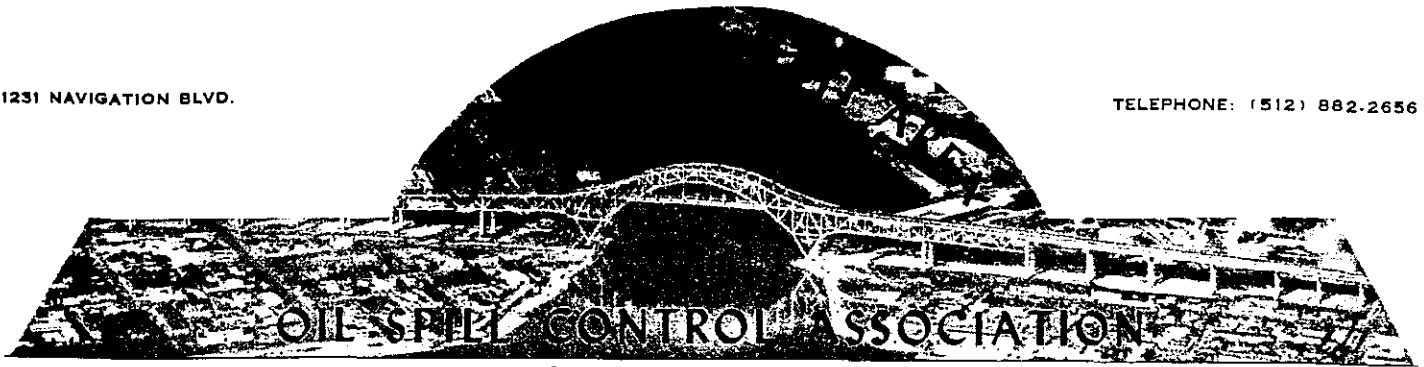
If you have further questions, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,


Edward K. Roe
President

1231 NAVIGATION BLVD.

TELEPHONE: (512) 882-2656



P. O. BOX 717
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS 78403

March 23, 1992

Mr. Joseph T. Holden
New Pinnacle, Inc.
8411 Telephone Road
Houston, Texas 77061

Dear Mr. Holden

Pursuant to our conversation, this is to confirm that the Corpus Christi Area Oil Spill Control Association would welcome two New Pinnacle skimming vessels if they could be donated or provided within our budget constraints. The Corpus Christi Area Oil Spill Control Association is a Texas Non-Profit Corporation funded by industry and local government in the three counties of Nueces, San Patricio, and Aransas. During our twenty-one year history we have responded to over 1,000 spills. Our brochure is attached.

The availability of such skimmers for our use would greatly enhance the Association's capability for spill response and as training vessels for our participation in the National Spill Control School which is named in the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

Yours truly,


James Conn
General Manager



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Division of Ecological Services
17629 El Camino Real, Suite 211
Houston, Texas 77058

TAKE
PRIDE IN
AMERICA

March 24, 1992

Joseph T. Holden
New Pinnacle, Inc.
8411 Telephone Road #2
Houston, Texas 77061

Dear Mr. Holden:

I have reviewed the plans and concepts behind the double steel skin oil skimmer that your company has designed, and wish to offer you continued support. The vessel appears to be one that will be very useful in response to many of the oil spills that occur on the Texas Coast. Shallow draft and the capability to perform standard movements in shallow water is of paramount importance to cleaning up oil spills in the shallow bays and estuaries of Texas.

A very important aspect of this vessel may also be its ability to carry large quantities of either dispersants or bioremediation agents to areas that have been impacted, but too sensitive to enter for mechanical cleanup. As the spill response coordinator for the Texas Coast, representing the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, I can assure you there are many areas on coastal wildlife refuges where this vessel would be most useful in the event of an oil spill.

Please keep me posted as to the manufacturing and deployment of these vessels so that we can enter this information into the oil spill contingency planning for each of our coastal refuges. I am looking forward to seeing this vessel in operation.

Sincerely,

Brian W. Cain

Brian W. Cain
Chief, Environmental Contaminants

OVERVIEW OF OIL SPILL TECHNOLOGY

History of the Industry

When an oil spill occurs on water, the following steps are taken.

1. Boom off area of spill.
2. Send in skimmers to recover the oil (this must be done as soon as possible, the longer the oil is on water the sooner it will emulsify and sink to the floor of the body of water). Emulsified oil is 5 parts of water mixed with 1 part of oil. Since oil is lighter than water, it will float, however, when the oil becomes emulsified, it is now the same weight of water and will sink. Skimmers will also emulsify normal oil from the propeller system of the vessel as well as wave action and also through the pumping of the oil into the vessel, oil and water mix to become emulsified.
3. Possible application of oil absorbant products which absorb the oil but not the water, thus allowing a longer response time for cleanup.
4. Skimmers that pick up emulsified oil have to take it back to land where the emulsified oil is then run through a factory set up to reseparate the oil from the water.
5. Time is a key element in the recovery process. The types of recovery equipment on the market today are not efficient in retrieval, Coast Guard statistics show that most oil spills recoveries are only 20% effective.

Present groups that recover material spills

A key responsibility of those responding to spills is the recognition that those often involved in the operational aspects of oil and hazardous-material spills are not aware of the environmental characteristics and environmental sensitivity of the environmental systems that may be affected. This can lead to the use of response technology that is inappropriate because it will not work in the atmospheric, aquatic, or terrestrial systems involved, or will cause unnecessary or unacceptable harm to the living systems or economic enterprises affected by the spill.

A wide range of response resources is available for dealing with oil and hazardous-material spills. The depth of resources needed will vary with the size, geographic zone of impact, and complexity of a spill. Furthermore, the level of capability of the resource will vary among geographical areas and with the capability and interest of local and state governments.

Oil spill cooperatives fall into three classifications:

1. The true industry cooperative
2. Industry and government cooperative
3. Equipment cooperatives

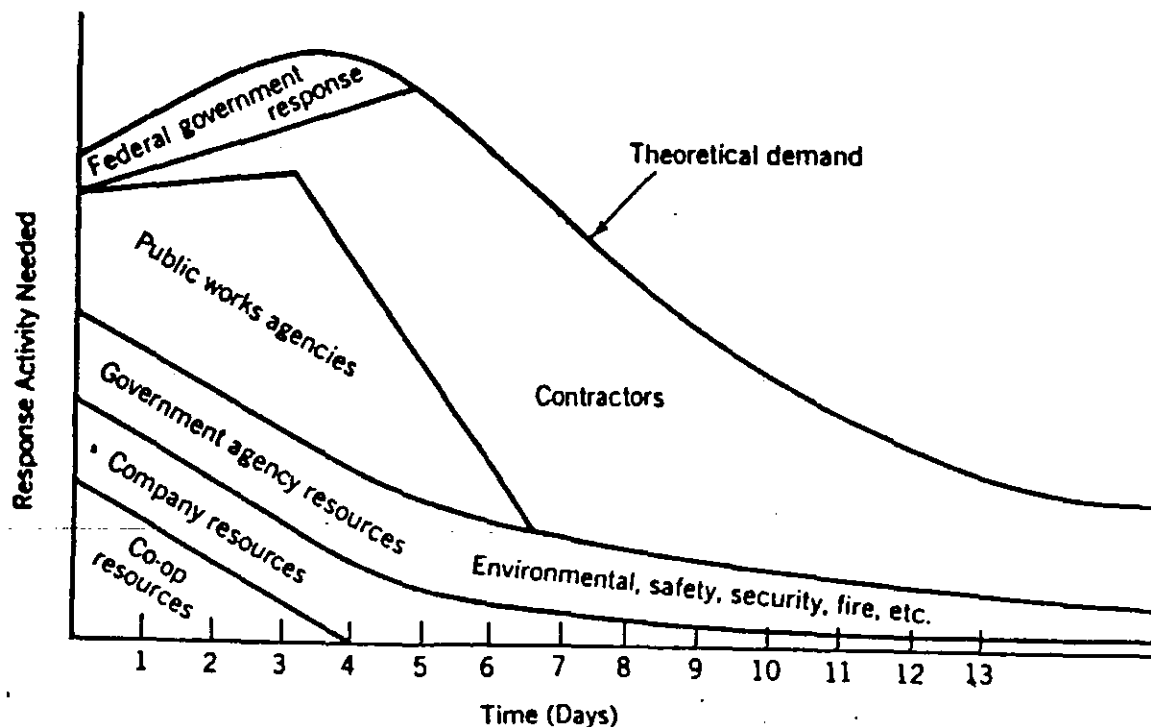
The true cooperative is essentially industry sponsored based on an acceptable distribution-of-cost basis. The cooperative will purchase and maintain a core of response equipment either at a central site or at a members' facilities. The cooperative organization will hire a core staff to administer cooperative activities, maintain the common equipment resource, carry out site-specific contingency planning in conjunction with member companies, develop and participate in training activities with member company personnel, and develop logistical and other supporting resources from industry and government to call in as needed. In the response mode, the cooperative may either direct and participate in the response or participate as a resource under a member company's response plan and organization. A typical cooperative of this type is the Clean Seas Cooperative in Santa Barbara, Calif.

The industry-government cooperative is essentially a true cooperative but with a major participation by local government. It is prevalent where industry and government consider the prevention and control of spills a joint responsibility. The Corpus Christi Area Oil Spill Control Association is typical of the industry-government cooperative. In this cooperative, costs are borne equally by industry and government, and each has committed personnel resources to back up cooperative and contract personnel as needed.

The equipment cooperative is the cooperative acquisition and maintenance of an equipment pool available to member companies. When a spill occurs, the equipment is merely made available to the company responsible for the spill to be used by company or contractor personnel. The Clean Gulf Cooperative, which serves the offshore oil industry on the U.S. coast of the Gulf of Mexico, is a typical equipment cooperative.

Cooperatives can be valuable, capable, and economical resources for oil and hazardous-material response. However, along with the many capable cooperatives are a large number of "paper tiger" cooperatives, which were created to give an appearance of response capability when in fact they are merely mutual-aid entities with little true response capabilities.

For oil spill, the need to respond quickly often creates the need for a quick acting first-strike capability, which may then be replaced by slower-acting resources that will carry out the main mass as part of the response. Figure 1 presents this concept in a major spill where local cooperative, oil company resources, and local government agency and public work agency resources respond initially and are replaced with more appropriate agency and contractor resources for longer-term activities. The early responders return to their normal nonemergency duties as soon as relief capability is developed.



(FIGURE 1)

Description of the new technology

Conventional vessels are propelled by a propeller system. This only allows for forward mobility and a large turning radius in order to return the other direction. The New Pinnacle Vessel has a patented new propulsion system. This system will allow the vessel to move forwards, backwards, sideways, or remain constantly in place even with waves pushing against the vessel. The vessel does not have a propeller system to move it, instead it has a thrust tube design which propels the vessel through the water without making a wake. This is helpful for small areas, as well as not disturbing oil spills during recovery.

The Thrust Tube propulsion system is a consolidation of existing sciences including and combining aeronautical engineering, marine technology, and fluid mechanics. Its operational function is similar to a linear flow in a fanjet gas turbine. Complex relationships such as turbulence, vortex generation and propeller/ fluid interaction have been dealt with in terms of existing aerodynamic theory to gain new insights into the behavior of the liquid medium. This integrated approach offers superior control of the water flow.

Construction and propulsion methods used in marine transportation have changed very little over the past 100 years. By comparison, the aviation industry has undergone a rapid process of change with regard to design, construction and propulsion. The Thrust Tube system is a revolutionary new way of constructing and powering marine vessels which yields substantial benefits in terms of reduced hull resistance and increased thrust efficiency. This new technology represents a consolidation or merging of principles and construction techniques used in aviation to meet naval requirements. The result is a high speed, shallow draft, extremely stable vessel with performance characteristics which significantly exceed similar sized vessels incorporating conventional technology.

Present technology

The only type of vessels on the market today are modified, conventional designed, deep vee hulls with a 2 foot opening in the bow for oil pick up. These vessels need up to four feet of water to operate when empty.

The competitions' vessels are approximately 40 feet long, 12 feet wide and constructed of fiber glass or aluminum. Propulsion power is supplied by two 250 HP gasoline engines, or equivalent. The suction pump for skimming will likely be approximately 60 HP gasoline engine. The holding capacity will be approximately 650 gallons. When the tank is full, the vessel must return to a land based oil recovery and operation station. It is documented that this type of skimming is only 20% effective.

Oil spill response

In the United States, the public, through its action groups and local and state governments, determines the sophistication with which contingency planning and spill-response preparation are carried out and to what extent cleanup activities are carried out.

In California, for example, the public has demanded and received effective contingency planning, an effective group of well-equipped oil-spill-control cooperatives, and a high level of cleanup.

In Texas, however, only in the environmentally sensitive resort-oriented Corpus Christi area is there a truly effective oil-spill-control cooperative, and in general, site-specific contingency planning, response preparation, and execution are well below California levels.

In the international arena, an interesting phenomenon exists, which we will call the "standard of reasonableness." International spill response on major oil spills is overseen by international insurance interests on behalf of ship and cargo owners. The level to which response activities are carried out appears to be governed by a standard of reasonableness determined by a country's everyday cleanup activity for local spills; for example, if a nation insists on high standards for cleanup of its everyday spills, then it can expect and will be given a high level of cleanup on international tanker spills. Countries such as the United States, France, and Japan can expect this high standard. If, on the other hand, a smaller nation does not bother to clean up its own smaller spills, its standard of reasonableness for a large international spill is either "zero" or "as little as possible."

The implied message is clear: Establish an internal policy of high standards if you expect those coming from outside your country to finance spill cleanups to achieve high standards.

Coastal spills

For coastal oil spills, the cost of cleanup for a quality spill response to be between five and 10 times the value of the spilled oil when oil was \$40 per barrel, and 10 to 20 times the value of the spilled oil when oil was \$20 per barrel. Thus a spill of 7000 barrels of crude oil (i.e., approximately 1000 metric tons) would have a value of \$140,000 and a coastal (or river) cleanup could be expected to cost in the range of 1.4 million to 2.8 million.

A common failing in spill response is to underestimate the spill cost and resource requirement and thus escalate the ultimate cost by underspending for a competent and adequate response in the critical early stages and then have to pay a longer-term higher cost to remedy the effect of the inadequate early response.

The best way to minimize cost is to invest in proper contingency planning. Then a proper plan is executed by qualified personnel who are operating under pre-executed agreements, and so on.

At present, the industry has the wrong thinking in respect to how to recover a shallow water oil spill. The first priority is to boom the spill off, this is being done. The fallacy in thinking is the method for the next step of recovery. The industry, after booming off the spill, wants to be able to transport by land the necessary equipment to the spill area then begin recovery. This in turn requires enormous manpower as well as smaller recovery equipment which is so limited in its capabilities.

For example, after a spill has occurred an entourage of people as well as machinery go into play. Small 24 foot long vessels are deployed to the spill site. They in turn go into the spill and pump up a mixture of oil and water into their holding tanks which can carry approximately 250 gallons. Part of the tank mixture is water and part is oil, they in turn must next return to a land base where a vacuum truck is waiting to pump out the emulsified mixture. Then the vacuum truck must take this emulsified mixture to a separation plant where the oil is then separated from the water. This procedure can carry on for days causing expensive recovery for manpower and equipment. After all is done, usually not all of the spill is recovered, due to the primary fact that the longer it takes for recovery the sooner the oil will emulsify and sink to the floor of the body of water.

By using the New Pinnacle vessel, which will be based on the water at a moor location, the same crew that was sent to boom off the spill can be sent out. If the vessel is close enough for a quicker response time than the land boom crew, then the vessel can set out the booms while it is at the spill site. The rate of recovery by the New Pinnacle vessel is 1000 gallons per minute of oil separated from water. Dependent on the size of the spill the New Pinnacle vessel can fill its tanks which are 20,000 gallons with only oil or if the spill is very large it can stay in the spill area and continuously pump the oil up to 1 mile away to a barge. The time it takes to recover this spill is less than what present day equipment can accomplish and the recovery process is 90% or better. The vessel cost of recovery can be performed for one third the cost or less what it costs for recovery by today's present methods. With this tremendous savings in recovery costs, the vessel will pay for itself after one spill.

In addition, present methods of recovery around docks and pilings are antiquated compared to the New Pinnacle vessel. Present methods of today are for individuals to get in wading suits and get high power pumps to spray water to force the oil from under the dock areas to then be able to hand net recover the now emulsified oil. With the unique propulsion system, the oil entrapped under the dock areas will be boomed off, the Pinnacle vessel will be inside the boomed area and with its propulsion system pump 1000 gallons per minute toward the area of the docks, all the time being able to remain motionless in the water, thus forcing the oil under the docks out and into the boomed area where the Pinnacle vessel is recovering the oil just as fast as it is pushing it out.

Comparison on a spill

Actual Spill Cleanup Cost Comparison

Based on the facts obtained from the U.S. Coast Guard in reference to the Apex spill of 1990 in Trinity Bay, Texas, we make the following comparison based on the following assumptions:

1. Booms in place within three hours after the spill was reported.
2. One Pinnacle vessel responding.
3. Billed labor rate of \$37.50 per man hour.
4. The cost of marine diesel fuel for vessel operation: \$1.50 per gallon.
5. The cost of a 30,000 barrel (1.26 million gallons) barge and tug boat to manuver the barge is quoted at a cost of \$5,000 per day by Hollywood Marine Services of Houston.
6. Assuming it takes 5 hours for skimming vessel to arrive on site.
7. For this comparison we will use the rate of discharge of 90%, our lowest efficiency rating.

Comparison:

Description	Units		Billed Cost
Man Hours(2 men)	45.6 hours	\$	1,710.00
Diesel Fuel	184 gal.		276.00
Barge/Tug	1 day		<u>5,000.00</u>
TOTAL COST		\$	6,986.00

Time involved from the time the vessel left the dock until the spill had been cleaned and returned to the dock: 22.8 hours

Less than 1% of the spilled oil would have become emulsified as a result of the operation of this vessel.

Of the 698,000 gallons spilled the New Pinnacle vessel would have recovered a minimum of 691,020 gallons from the water surface assuming that less than 10% of the spilled oil had become emulsified and sank prior to cleanup completion.

The facts of the actual cleanup as reported by the Coast Guard are:

Cost: \$650,000	Time Taken: 16 days	Efficiency: 50%
Gallons recovered: 348,138	Companies involved: 4	

Description of vessel

The vessel to be built will provide new oil spill technology. A vessel that is 82 feet in length by 20 feet in width. It will have a maximum speed of 12 knots. The vessel has a light draft of only 27 inches. It has the capability of being able to skim 20 ft. wide swaths, separate the oil from the water and discharge the oil into a receiver vessel while skimming. The oil separation process can skim 1000 GPM (gallons per minute) and discharge the oil also at a rate of 1000 GPM.

Manuvering is unsurpassed, including sideways mobility. A clear deck area of 800 sq. ft. has many uses including carrying booms for distribution. The operation of the vessel requires a crew of two.

Other options for this vessel include outfitting this vessel for firefighting. The deck of this vessel is 800 sq ft, thus allowing a helicopter to land on the deck or to put firefighting pumps on the deck. The vessel can carry on its deck enough booms to complete a 3 mile area. The vessel can be used for emergency rescues, such that a medical helicopter could land and secure the patient before leaving the site.

The New Pinnacle vessel is in a unique position to provide the industry with an enviromental breakthrough in oil spill clean up. At present this vessel is designed specifically for critical inland waterways, bays and other shallow estuaries that provide crucial nesting and spawning grounds for aquatic life and water fowl. There is nothing on the market today that can adequately handle the particular task of oil cleanup.

Why this vessel is so superior

Model and prototype tests have demonstrated that the propulsion system offers a number of major advantages vis-a-vis conventional propulsion systems. Attributes of the technology include:

1) Improved speed to power - higher speeds are achieved for vessels of a given displacement and horsepower versus conventional systems. Alternatively, to achieve a given speed with a vessel of a stated displacement, the shaft horsepower required is reduced significantly.

2) Reduced fuel consumption at any given cruising speed - significantly less horsepower is needed to propel the vessel at any given cruising speed: fuel consumption is reduced

3) Improved seakeeping and maneuverability - when water is introduced as an integral part of the propulsion system, the weight of water mass in motion greatly improves the stability or seakeeping in adverse sea conditions. Control of the large water mass within the tubes also provides remarkable improvements in the vessel's ability to maneuver, accelerate and decelerate.

4) Shallower draft and the elimination of all external underwater components - The system incorporates the propellers and steering components within the thrust tubes. This serves to reduce the draft of the vessel as well as protect such apparatus from debris in the water and from running aground.

5) Lower construction and maintenance costs - The design of the system lends itself toward vessels of hulls with square or rectangular lines as opposed to the curved lines of conventional vessels. A square design has advantages in terms of lower construction costs and increased cargo space per ton of displacement. More engines are used in the system versus conventional propulsion systems, but the engines are smaller, less expensive, and can be replaced on board while the vessel is still in operation. The elimination of large propellers and shafts, rudders, hydraulic systems, etc. reduces the costs of construction and maintenance of the vessel.

6) Ability to separate oil and water while skimming - This vessel is the only shallow draft oil recovery/separation on the market today. Presently, the only technology is to pump the oil off the water by also pumping in water, this in turn emulsifies the oil inside the tanker and must be sent to a base on land to re-separate the oil from the water. This incredible feat of separation is surpassed by the volume of 1000 gallons per minute of oil/water separation. A tanker up to a mile away can be filled with the separated oil.

Parameters for vessel design

Before the design of this New Pinnacle vessel was undertaken a survey of the U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, Texas Parks and Recreation, International Environmental Council, and the EPA were asked what type of vessel would they like to see to take care of the intercoastal waters.

- * A minimum draft for operation in waters of no more than 36 inches
- * A vessel as light yet strong as possible
- * Excellent maneuverability at slow speeds
- * Most important, a propulsion system which will work below the oil level in the water
- * The vessel must have a dry exhaust system, i.e., there can not be any communication between the liquid medium and the vessel exhaust

At present our vessel is designed specifically for critical inland waterways, bays and other shallow estuaries that provide crucial nesting and spawning grounds for aquatic life and water fowl. Each of these agencies is aware of our vessel and all give their blessing for its future use. The ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCIES estimate that within two years 90- 110 such recovery vessels will be in demand in North America alone. Within 5 years approximately 1000 units will be needed worldwide.

New Pinnacle is in a unique position to provide the industry with an environmental breakthrough in oil spill clean up. There exists an extremely high demand for this type of craft in the immediate future. It typically takes catastrophic events to get the industry "buzzing" to take such initiative to produce the abatement devices. Such events have occurred recently including: the Exxon "Valdez" spill, the "Megaborg" spill in May 1990 in the Houston Gulf Coast area, the giant (under publicized) spill off the coast of Morocco, and most recently the barge collision and fuel loss in the Houston Ship Channel. This recent unfortunate accident contaminated the entire Galveston and adjoining Bay areas as of late July 1990. These are but a few of the spills that have occurred in approximately a one year time frame.

In conclusion, this shallow water vessel is what New Pinnacle/EMS have concentrated their most recent efforts on and this summary is directly focused in that direction. As is evident, there is nothing on the market today that can adequately handle the particular task of oil cleanup. Needless to say, the time has come for effective containment capabilities to fulfill these requirements.

SUMMARY

By implementing this new technology, shallow water recovery of spills has been made simpler, more cost effective, and of much greater efficiency than what is being used presently. The entire package needed for coastal protection and its implementation is here today. With the pullout by the MSRC from the shallow intercostal waters the United States must now pull the burden of spill recovery along with industry and cooperatives. By using this new technology, the United States will be able to handle any spill efficiently and immediately.

With this new equipment placed at strategic locations along the Gulf Coast, Atlantic Coast, Pacific Coast, Great Lakes, navigable rivers, sensitive wild life areas and estuaries throughout the United States protection is provided from potential disaster of its fishing, shrimping, tourism and recreation areas, sea commerce, and shipping industries. Each spill that occurs, the United States will be able to recover the cost from the spill originator.

Acknowledgment: Some portions of this pamphlet were taken from Hazardous and Toxic Materials: Safe Handling and Disposal, Second Edition Edited by Howard H. Fawcett and the portions written by Roy W. Hann, Jr. (Professor for Environmental Studies at Texas A & M University,) Copyright(c) 1988 John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Mr. James Cohn
Corpus Christi Oil Spill Control Association
P.O. Box 717
Corpus Christi, Texas 78403
(512)882-2656

The Honorable Phil Gramm
United States Senator
2323 Bryon Street No. 1500
Dallas, Texas 75201

The Honorable Lloyd Bentson
Committee on Finance
Washington, D.C. 20510-6200

The Honorable Ralph Wallace III
8242 Travelair
Houston, Texas 77061
(713)644-2359

Mr. Don Tipps
Texas Parks and Wildlife
4200 Smith School Road
Austin, Texas 78744

Mr. Brian Cain
U.S. Dept. of the Interior
U.S. Fish and Wildlife
17623 El Camino Real
Suite 211
Clear Lake, Houston, Texas 77058
(713)286-8282

Cpt. Edward K. Roe (USCG)RTD
Clean Channel Association
P.O.Box 2489
Houston, Texas 77252-2489
(713)676-1318

Peter Olson
Scott Benton
Occupation and Environmental Safety Training Div.
Oil Spill Program
Texas A & M University
P. O. Box 1675
Galveston, Texas 77553-1675
(409)740-4505

The Honorable Garry Mauro
Commissioner Texas General Land Office
Stephen F. Austin Bldg.
1700 North Congress Ave.
Austin, Texas 78701-1495
(512)463-5256

Mr. Steve Spencer
Mr. Lyn Banifield
Texas Parks and Wildlife
Marine Laboratory
Toddville Road
Seabrook, Texas 77586
(713)474-2811

Honorable Ann Richards
State Governors Office
Stephen F. Austin Bldg.
1700 North Congress Ave.
Austin, Texas 78701-1495

Linda Cuhn
Texas Water Commission
5144 E. Sam Houston Pkwy N.
Houston, Texas 77015
(713)457-5194

Linda Shead
Galveston Bay Foundation
3027 Marina Bay Drive No. 10
League City, Texas 77573
(713)334-3665

Lt. Comm. David Atkinson
U.S. Coast Guard
2100 Second St. S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20593

Mr. Richard Wilds
Environment Exchange
1930 18th St. N.W. Suite 24
Washington, D.C. 20009
(202)387-2182

Mr. William Reilly
Administrator E.P.A.
U.S.E.P. 401 M. S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

The Honorable Chet Brooks
1706 Strawberry
Pasadena
Houston, Texas 77502
(713)477-3634

Honorable Michael Andrews
Federal Building
515 Rusk
Houston, Texas 77002
(713)229-2244

NORTHWEST OFFICE
FRIENDS OF THE EARTH
4512 UNIVERSITY WAY N.E.
SEATTLE, WA 98105



AUG



EXXON V. ...
TRUST

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Mr. Ken Rice
Deputy Natural Resource Manager
Restoration Team
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Notre Dame
Sesquicentennial
1842-1992

April 20, 1992

Dear Mr. Rice:

We are interested in
commenting on the proposed
Restoration Plan for the Exxon
Valdez Oil Spill Area. As
draft documents and further
information are made
available, please send them

to: David Ortonian
Friends of the Earth
4512 University Way NE
Seattle, WA 98105.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Diana Nelson
FoE-NW

Restoration Trustee Council Public Participation Comments

Use this form to provide comments regarding public participation or formation of the public advisory group to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Trustee Council. Return it to staff at the public meeting or mail the form with your comments to the Oil Spill Public Information Center, Attn: Mary McGee, 645 G St., Anchorage, AK 99501.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

DEAR SIRS,
I WOULD LIKE TO INQUIRE ABOUT THE
PROGRESS CONCERNING THE PRIORITY PROJECT FROM
RUSHER'S SERVICES WHICH WAS HANDED IN TO YOU
JANUARY 10, 1992. A RESPONSE TO THIS INQUIREY
WOULD BE GREATLY APPRICIATED.

[Signature]

[Circular stamp]

Please write your name and mailing address below if you would like to receive future mailings about activities of the Exxon Valdez Restoration Trustee Council.

DAVID A. POPPERT
Box 870051
WASILLA, ALASKA 99687

Fold here



Oil Spill Public Information Center
Attn: Mary McGee
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501



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RECEIVED
MAR 03 1992
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Dear Trustees,

I Am interested in knowing if any new projects have been aproved by your board I think it is very important to get some men into the field and accutually doing some Restoration work instead of endless studies.

It would seem prudent to get some work done such as Rusher's Priority Project: Natural product natural Restoration The Sound needs help now. Please let me know what new projects, not studies, Are going to be done

Please write your name and mailing address below if you would like to receive future mailings about activities of the Exxon Valdez Restoration Trustee Council.

Howard Jannock
HC 33 Box 2890
Wasilla AK 99654

Fold here



Oil Spill Public Information Center
Attn: Mary McGee
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

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I believe that public participation in the restoration planning process is critical for that reason I find it extremely disconcerting that we do not have access to data from damage assessment studies. How can the public make informed decisions unless we are informed as to the actual damage. I am well-acquainted with Prince William Sound, having spent one full year and five additional summers there. I am also a homestead owner in Jack Bay, near Valdez. Because there is little we can do to truly "restore" Prince William Sound to its pre-oil spill state, both biologically and psychologically, I support the buy-back of timber sales in oil-impacted areas, including the Sound itself and Kachemak Bay, though the Sound should have first priority. These buybacks should include more sales than just stream buffers. Oil-impacted species, such as river otters, bald eagles, murrelets, mink, and others all depend on the old growth forest of the Sound for their survival. In addition, silting from logging will damage salmon stocks. To see the incredibly slow regeneration of the Sound's forests, one needs only to view the clear-cuts on Latouche Island.

I would also like to state my concern at the dropping of continued monitoring of the Prince William Sound killer whale population. Not

Please write your name and mailing address below if you would like to receive future mailings about activities of the Exxon Valdez Restoration Trustee Council.

Eva Saulitis

PO Box 83715

Fairbanks, AK 99708

only are the areas an extremely important component of the draw of the Sound for tourism, they are a key to the overall ecological monitoring of recovery or further degradation over



Oil Spill Public Information Center
Attn: Mary McGee
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

of the ecosystem of the Sound. As top marine predators in this system, they can be an indicator of the overall environmental health of the Sound. If hydrocarbons are accumulating in the Sound's food chain, killer whales will ultimately accumulate the highest concentrations. In addition, changes in distribution or concentration of marine species can be reflected in changes in killer whales' diets or distribution. The data since the oil spill suggests potential problems with this population - I support continued monitoring of this species, and protection of their critical habitats from logging or other disturbance. Thank you.

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RECEIVED
JUN 10 1992

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Dear Trustees,

I am concerned on what is being accomplished on the Priority Project from Rushers Services. This is something that should be considered closely in the 1992 restoration.

Please enrich our lands and our childrens future.

A reply would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely
Gale Heppner

Please write your name and mailing address below if you would like to receive future mailings about activities of the Exxon Valdez Restoration Trustee Council.

Gale Heppner
PO 873695
Wasilla, AK 99687

Fold here



Oil Spill Public Information Center
Attn: Mary McGee
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

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RECEIVED
MAR 03 1992

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

The type of membership for the proposed Public Advisory Group seems reasonably balanced to me as a biologist, commercial and sport fisherman, charter operator, and aquatic farmer out of Whittier. It might be suggested that the group be further subdivided; for example, aquaculture into salmon and shellfish, commercial fishing into seine, gillnet, etc., but this could quickly get unwieldy. I would suggest a sport fishing category rather than being grouped together with hunting. I am not sure how "Environment" is different from "Conservation" and suggest the Conservation category be dropped.

I think the group should have a strong voice in reviewing proposals and making recommendations to the Trustee Council. A general consensus should be reached through a majority vote; a forum for the exchange of ideas, etc. would be useless. The group should not only review project proposals, but be in a position to listen to and question the proponents -- both the public and private sector proposals. It might well function somewhat as the Advisory Committee to the Boards of Fisheries & Game.

This advisory group should represent the public and be a pipeline to the Trustees; agency personnel and scientists have ready access so the user groups, who own and depend on the resources, should likewise. I agree with all the criteria suggested for membership.

Please write your name and mailing address below if you would like to receive future mailings about activities of the Exxon Valdez Restoration Trustee Council.

Jack M. Van Hyning

PO Box 80165

Fairbanks, AK 99708

Fold here



Oil Spill Public Information Center
Attn: Mary McGee
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

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RECEIVED
MAY 05 1992

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Attention: Mr. Jane Hibbons
Re: Priority Project

Dear Council:

I would like to know what the present status is regarding Priority Project? What are the intentions of this Council to use Mr. Rucker's product presently & in the future for the preservation of our States environment and capitol projects?

Thank you
Rita Kasper

Reply Requested

Please write your name and mailing address below if you would like to receive future mailings about activities of the Exxon Valdez Restoration Trustee Council.

P.O. Box 520582
Big Lake AK 99652

Fold here



Oil Spill Public Information Center
Attn: Mary McGee
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

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TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

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Sincerely

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Gale Heppner

PO 873695

Wasilla, AK 99687

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MAR 03 1992

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE CENTER

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Jack M. Van Hyming
PO Box 80165
Fairbanks, AK 99708

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MAR 03 1992

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Attention: Mr. Jane Gibbons
Re: Priority Project

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Thank you
Rita Kasper

Reply Requested

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P.O. Box 520,582
Big Lake AK 99652

15.1.1

February 20, 1992
 Box 83715 FBKS
 99708 Alaska
 Blum D. Lyle

RECEIVED
 MAR 03 1992

EXHIBIT VALLEY OF SEVIL
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
 ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

To: The Trustees

I'd like to share a few concerns about the Exxon Valdez Cleanup Operations as well as future possibilities regarding spill settlement monies.

During the past three summers I've kayaked extensively through Prince William Sound; ^{in each of} the last two years covering over 500 miles, most of which in areas impacted by the initial spill and consequent clean-up operations. During this time I've spoken with dozens of fishermen, Natives and biologists. I've photographed and documented several sites with remaining oil, effects of clean-up workers, dead animals and remains of animals burned in burn pits.

I have spoken with Exxon overhead support personnel and contract clean-up workers and have often been angered and repulsed by examples of insensitivity to local Native peoples, to the damage created by the spill and to wilderness itself. In my experiences, the spill and its clean up were very ugly in many respects.

I'd like to make a few remarks about what I feel is a pitifully small settlement fine, and how those monies should be spent.

Money from the settlement needs to go to critical research and to buy areas threatened by proposed mining, logging and other development. It should not go into bureaucratic accounts to be spent for administrative overhead. The \$7 million figure slated for agency overhead is COMPLETELY out of line, and should be cut by 50-70%.

~~At~~ Currently there exist large tracts of timber scheduled for clearcutting. This practice is inconsistent with aesthetic and ecological principles. Much of this land could and should be purchased, but the owners won't wait indefinitely.

After attending the recent Fairbanks assessment meeting on Univ. AK campus, and listening to concerns expressed by scientists and the general public, I recommend that money be provided to determine which areas would be most beneficial environmentally, for purchase. ~~Continued research on effects of oil on~~ ^{including killer whales} ~~terrestrial & marine populations~~ is critical. But money spent on agency bureaucracy is not justified.

I am frustrated and galled by the process of litigation which withholds scientific study (data) info from the public. The public, and scientists, are held hostage to partial and flawed data, as the majority was funded by and ultimately controlled by the oil industry. This is wrong and I object. Informed decisions are difficult, if not impossible to make when information is withheld, and I hold you partly responsible. I challenge you to address the issue.

Finally I am frustrated by the lack of Native and citizen groups, fishermen, tourism employees and scientists on your trustee council. You as bureaucratic heads will make critical decisions, with very limited data, in a very subjective manner for all Alaskans. I'd recommend expanding the council to include a broader base of people. I will look closely to future hearings, with the hope the public is informed and that their comments are heard and acted on by you. Thank

cc: W. Michael
Ol. Sp. Pil.
Ship. Ltr.
Chena Village
Council
Trustees
(File)

John D. Lyle
Box 83715
Fairbanks, AK 99708
U.S.A.



505 RAILROAD AVENUE
NORTHLAKE, IL. 60164-1696



Oil Spill Public Info
Ctr.
645 G St. Anch AK-
99501

Restoration Trustee Council Public Participation Comments

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

MAR 05 1992

I found it rather insulting to get people out to a meeting and all charged up over how to spend the money - how to select advisory boards - etc. and the next day read in the paper that of the first 90,000,000 - most went to lawyers & travel expenses. I'm surprised we didn't wine & dine the whole Exxon company with the left overs. When I looked at the names of members on the trustee council I can't help but question where are the women? I know don't you?

Please write your name and mailing address below if you would like to receive future mailings about activities of the Exxon Valdez Restoration Trustee Council.

by Post
Box 1075
Homer / Alaska / 99603

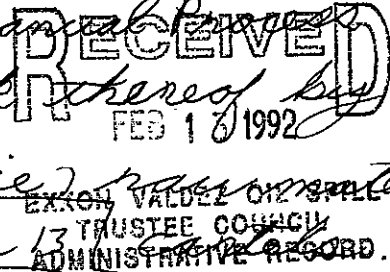
Fold here



Oil Spill Public Information Center
Attn: Mary McGee
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement
 peer review of the Financial Process
 attesting to the lack thereof by

Charles E. McKee 4-27-1992 (ie) transmaterial
 January 14, 1992 please see line 13



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

Charles E. McKee
 7800 DeBarr Rd E #63
 Anch, AK 99508

Re: Municipality of Anchorage, Alaska Public Libraries

1. The U.S. Congress wrote and passed the Alaska Statehood Act in 1958.
 2. Alaska's first Governor, William A. Egan (D) who deliberately went against New York Life and
 3. became our first "freeboater," and ordered shots fired across the bow of the contracted Japanese
 4. fishing boats, that had been seen laying nets completely closing the entrance to rivers to entrap
 5. the returning salmon. Before this, adherence to a one million acre land trust was created by
 6. congress in 1956, to fund mental health programs in Alaska. Our resources were considered
 7. high risk, (although in abundance) of which gave us a credit rating of zero and a "callable note."
 8. This instrument used to dismantle our "at liberty" of individuality, by master criminals. This sets
 9. up the most difficult challenge for posterity of We the People, in Alaska, or anywhere else for that
 10. matter. You see, the root of all key transportation systems "must" be a common carrier available
 11. to all! By this time, we had no common carrier, we had credit with interest applied "before"
 12. purchase. If we were to borrow, to "invent" more posterity or, market the new, the transfer of our
 13. posterity of our "at liberty" and likewise "peopleking" would be alienated by raw material cartels!!!
- So our representative government's commit illegal acts through legislation such as, divorcing our

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



The Original Seal of the Treasury of North America

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

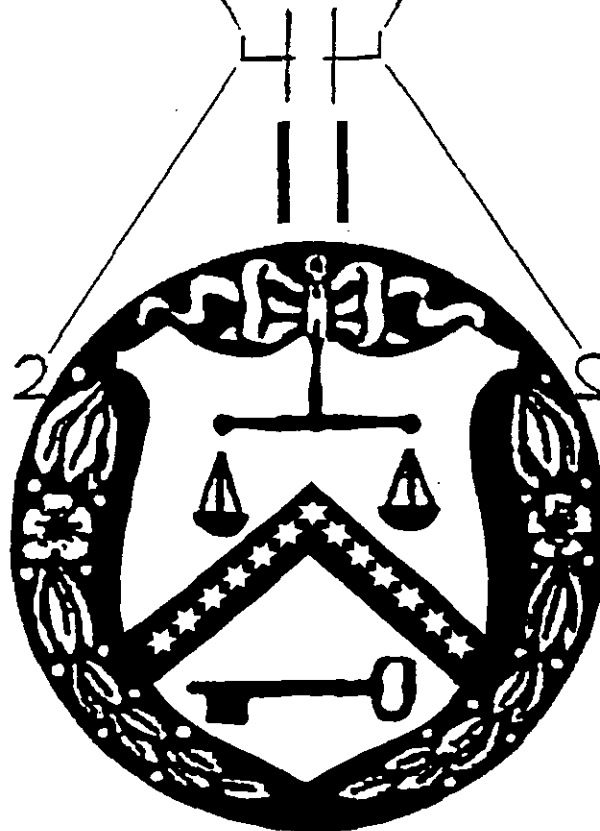
Charles E. McKee
Charles E. McKee 4-24-1992

$E=MC^2$

$E=MC^2$

$I=TL$

$I=TL$



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3. THE TREASURY SEAL



Original Seal



New Seal

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

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

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

The design of the Treasury Seal includes a shield on which appear a scale representing the emblem of Justice and a Key

representing the emblem of official authority. These two symbols are separated by a chevron bearing 13 stars symbolic of the 13 original colonies or states. The legend around the seal is "THESAUR. AMER. SEPTENT. SIGIL.," the meaning of which is "The Seal of the Treasury of North America."

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

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

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

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

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

4. THE GREAT SEAL

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

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

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

5. SIGNATURES

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

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

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

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

There are also two issues that were countersigned by various

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

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

For a complete list of all the Registers and Treasurers, and their years in office concurrently, please refer to the table in the Appendix.

United States
Government
Printing Office

Seals

and other devices
in use at the
Government
Printing Office



REF
CD
5610
A5
1986

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PSALM 18

Men of the world. A song of thanksgiving

5 ^aHold up my goings in thy paths, ^{that} my footsteps ¹slip not.

6 I have called upon thee, for thou wilt hear me, O God: incline thine ear unto me, and hear my speech.

7 Shew thy marvellous loving-kindness, O thou that savest ²by thy right hand them which put their trust ^{in thee} from those that rise up ^{against} them.

8 Keep me ³as the apple of the eye, hide me ⁴under the shadow of thy wings,

9 From the wicked that ⁶oppress me, from my ⁷deadly enemies, who compass me about.

10 They are inclosed in their own fat: with their mouth they speak proudly.

11 They have now compassed us in our steps: they have set their eyes bowing down to the earth;

12 ⁹Like as a lion ^{that} is greedy of his prey, and as it were a young lion ¹⁰lurking in secret places.

13 Arise, O LORD, ¹¹disappoint him, cast him down: deliver my soul from the wicked, ¹²which is thy sword:

14 From men ¹²which are thy hand, O LORD, from men of the world, ^{which} have their portion in ^{this} life, and whose belly thou fillest with thy hid ^{treasure}:

¹³they are full of children, and leave the rest of their ^{substance} to their babes.

15 As for me, I will behold thy face in righteousness: I shall be ²satisfied, ^{when} I awake, with thy likeness.

PSALM 18

To the chief Musician, A Psalm of David, the servant of the Lord, who spake unto the Lord the words of "this song in the day that the Lord delivered him from the hand of all his enemies, and from the hand of Saul: And he said,

¹I WILL love thee, O LORD, my strength.

2 The LORD is my rock, and

^a Ps. 119.
¹ Heb. he not moved.
² Heb. rock.
³ Ps. 10. 14.
⁴ & 73. 26.
⁵ 11c. 2. 13.

³ Or, them which trust in thee from those that rise up against thy right hand.
⁴ 11c.
⁵ Heb. 11c.
⁶ Deu. 32. 10.
⁷ Or, circle.
⁸ Mt. 23. 37.
⁹ Lk. 13. 34.
¹⁰ Ps. 17. 13.
¹¹ ver. 18.
¹² Heb. waste.
¹³ Heb. against the soul.
¹⁴ Deu. 32. 15.

² a Sa. 22. 8.

⁸ Heb. by his.
⁹ Heb. The likeness of him (i.e. of every one of them) is as a lion that dasheth to pieces.
¹⁰ Ps. 21. 9.
¹¹ Heb. sitting.
¹² Heb. prevent his face.
¹³ Or, by.
¹⁴ Deu. 28. 49.

¹³ Or, their children are full.
¹⁴ Ps. 148. 8.

¹⁵ Ps. 16. 11.
¹⁶ Dan. 12. 2.

¹⁷ Ps. 36. title.
¹⁸ To ver. 50.
¹⁹ a Sa. 22. 1-54, reff.

²⁰ Ps. 116. 1.

my fortress, and my deliverer; my God, my ²strength, ³in whom I will trust; my buckler, and the horn of my salvation, and my high tower.

3 I will call upon the LORD, who is worthy to be praised: so shall I be saved from mine enemies.

4 The sorrows of death compassed me, and the floods of ¹ungodly men made me afraid.

5 The ²sorrows of hell compassed me about: the snares of death ³prevented me.

6 In my distress I called upon the LORD, and cried unto my God: he heard my voice out of his temple, and my cry came before him, ^{even} into his ears.

7 Then the earth shook and trembled; the foundations also ²of the hills moved and were shaken, because he was wroth. 8 There went up a smoke ³out of his nostrils, and ⁴fire out of his mouth devoured: coals were kindled by it.

9 He bowed the heavens also, and came down: and darkness was under his feet.

10 And he rode upon a cherub, and did fly: yea, he did ¹fly upon the wings of the wind.

11 He made darkness his secret place; his pavilion round about him were dark waters and thick clouds of the skies.

12 At the brightness ^{that} was before him his thick clouds passed, ¹hail stones and coals of fire.

13 The LORD also thundered in the heavens, and the Highest gave his voice; hail stones and coals of fire.

14 Yea, he sent out his arrows, and scattered them; and he shot out lightnings, and discomfited them.

15 Then the channels of waters were seen, and the foundations of the world were discovered at thy rebuke, O LORD, at the blast of the breath of thy nostrils.

for God's deliverances and manifold blessings

PSALM 18

16 He sent from above, he took me, he drew me out of ¹many waters.

17 He delivered me from my strong enemy, and from them which hated me: for they were too strong for me.

18 They prevented me in the day of my calamity: but the LORD was my stay.

19 He brought me forth also into a large place; he delivered me, because he delighted in me.

20 The LORD rewarded me according to my righteousness; according to the cleanness of my hands hath he recompensed me.

21 For I have kept the ways of the LORD, and have not wickedly departed from my God.

22 For all his judgments were before me, and ¹I did not put away his statutes from me.

23 I was also upright ⁴before him, and I kept myself from mine iniquity.

24 Therefore hath the LORD recompensed me according to my righteousness, according to the cleanness of my hands ⁱⁿ his eyesight.

25 With the merciful thou wilt shew thyself merciful; with an upright man thou wilt shew thyself upright;

26 With the pure thou wilt shew thyself pure; and with the froward thou wilt ¹shew thyself froward.

27 For thou wilt save the afflicted people; but wilt bring down ⁴high looks.

28 For thou wilt light my ²candle: the LORD my God will enlighten my darkness.

29 For by thee I have ³run through a troop; and by my God have I leaped over a wall.

30 As for God, his way is perfect: the word of the LORD is ¹³tried: he is a buckler to all those that trust in him.

31 For who is God save the

¹ Or, great.

² Or, with thy meekness thou hast multiplied me.
³ Heb. mine ancles.

¹ a Sa. 22. 23.

⁴ Heb. with.

⁵ Heb. caused to bow.

⁶ Heb. before his eyes.

⁷ Pro. 2. 20.

⁷ Or, wrestle.

⁸ Pro. 6. 27.

⁹ Or, lamp.

¹⁰ Or, broken.
¹¹ Heb. At the hearing of the ear.
¹² Heb. sons of the stranger.
¹³ Or, yield obedient.
¹⁴ Heb. lie.
¹⁵ Or, refined.

LORD? or who is a rock save our God?

32 It is God that girdeth me with strength, and maketh my way perfect.

33 He maketh my feet like hinds' feet, and setteth me upon my high places.

34 He teacheth my hands to war, so that a bow of steel is broken by mine arms.

35 Thou hast also given me the shield of thy salvation: and thy right hand hath holden me up, and ²thy gentleness hath made me great.

36 Thou hast enlarged my steps under me, that ¹my feet did not slip.

37 I have pursued mine enemies, and overtaken them: neither did I turn again till they were consumed.

38 I have wounded them that they were not able to rise: they are fallen under my feet.

39 For thou hast girded me with strength unto the battle: thou hast ²subdued under me those that rose up against me.

40 Thou hast also given me the necks of mine enemies; that I might destroy them that hate me.

41 ¹They cried, but there was none to save them: even unto the LORD, but he answered them not.

42 Then did I beat them small as the dust before the wind: I did cast them out as the dirt in the streets.

43 Thou hast delivered me from the strivings of the people; and thou hast made me the head of the heathen: a people whom I have not known shall serve me.

44 ¹⁰As soon as they hear of me, they shall obey me: the ¹¹strangers shall ¹²submit themselves unto me.

45 The ¹¹strangers shall fade away, and be afraid out of their close places.

hands toward
LORD God of
God like thee
in the earth;
covenant, and
unto thy ser-
vants before thee
arts:
I have kept with
my father
I have promised
unto thee with thy
hand fulfilled it
as it is this
O LORD God
thy servant
that which
I have done
unto thee, say-
ing, I will not
fail thee
I will sit upon
the throne;
yet so that
I will heed to their
law, as thou
hast commanded
me.
LORD God of
Israel be verified,
as thou hast
spoken unto
thy servant.
I will be in
very deed
on the earth;
and the heaven
will contain thee;
and the house which
I have built
therefore to
thy servant, and
unto thee, O LORD
my God, unto the
cry which thy ser-
vants cry thee:
Thy eyes may be
open day and
night, and place
whereof thou
wouldst have
prayer which
thy servant
doeth toward
thee.
I will be in
very deed
on the earth;
and the heaven
will contain thee;
and the house which
I have built
therefore to
thy servant, and
unto thee, O LORD
my God, unto the
cry which thy ser-
vants cry thee:
Thy eyes may be
open day and
night, and place
whereof thou
wouldst have
prayer which
thy servant
doeth toward
thee.

1 Heb. and he require an oath of him.

2 Or, be smitten.

3 Heb. There shall not a man be cut off.

4 Or, toward.

5 Or, in this place.

6 Or, in this place.

7 Or, in this place.

8 Or, in this place.

9 Or, in this place.

10 Or, in this place.

11 Or, in this place.

12 Or, in this place.

13 Or, in this place.

14 Or, in this place.

15 Or, in this place.

16 Or, in this place.

17 Or, in this place.

18 Or, in this place.

19 Or, in this place.

20 Or, in this place.

21 Or, in this place.

22 Or, in this place.

23 Or, in this place.

24 Or, in this place.

25 Or, in this place.

26 Or, in this place.

27 Or, in this place.

28 Or, in this place.

29 Or, in this place.

30 Or, in this place.

31 Or, in this place.

32 Or, in this place.

place, even from heaven; and when thou hearest, forgive.
22 ¶ If a man sin against his neighbour, and an oath be laid upon him to make him swear, and the oath come before thine altar in this house;
23 Then hear thou from heaven, and do, and judge thy servants, by requiting the wicked, by recompensing his way upon his own head; and by justifying the righteous, by giving him according to his righteousness.
24 ¶ And if thy people Israel be put to the worse before the enemy, because they have sinned against thee; and shall return and confess thy name, and pray and make supplication before thee in this house;
25 Then hear thou from the heavens, and forgive the sin of thy people Israel, and bring them again unto the land which thou gavest to them and to their fathers.
26 ¶ When the heaven is shut up, and there is no rain, because they have sinned against thee; yet if they pray toward this place, and confess thy name, and turn from their sin, when thou dost afflict them;
27 Then hear thou from heaven, and forgive the sin of thy servants, and of thy people Israel, when thou hast taught them the good way, wherein they should walk; and send rain upon thy land, which thou hast given unto thy people for an inheritance.
28 ¶ If there be dearth in the land, if there be pestilence, if there be blasting, or mildew, locusts, or caterpillars; if their enemies besiege them in the cities of their land; whatsoever sore or whatsoever sickness there be:
29 Then what prayer or what supplication soever shall be made of any man, or of all thy

people Israel, when every one shall know his own sore and his own grief, and shall spread forth his hands in this house:
30 Then hear thou from heaven thy dwelling place, and forgive, and render unto every man according unto all his ways, whose heart thou knowest; (for thou only knowest the hearts of the children of men.)
31 That they may fear thee, to walk in thy ways, so long as they live in the land which thou gavest unto our fathers.
32 ¶ Moreover concerning the stranger, which is not of thy people Israel, but is come from a far country for thy great name's sake, and thy mighty hand, and thy stretched out arm; if they come and pray in this house;
33 Then hear thou from the heavens, even from thy dwelling place, and do according to all that the stranger calleth to thee for; that all people of the earth may know thy name, and fear thee, as doth thy people Israel, and may know that this house which I have built is called by thy name.
34 If thy people go out to war against their enemies by the way that thou shalt send them, and they pray unto thee toward this city which thou hast chosen, and the house which I have built for thy name;
35 Then hear thou from the heavens their prayer and their supplication, and maintain their cause.
36 If they sin against thee, (for there is no man which sinneth not,) and thou be angry with them, and deliver them over before their enemies, and they carry them away captives unto a land far off or near;
37 Yet if they bethink themselves in the land whither they are carried captive, and turn and pray unto thee in the land

1 Or, toward.

2 Heb. all the days which.

3 Heb. upon the face of the land.

4 Or, right.

5 Heb. to the prayer of this place.

6 Ps. 132. 8, 9.

7 Ch. 28. 2.

8 Heb. thy name is called upon this house.

9 Ps. 132. 10.

10 Ps. 132. 11.

11 Or, in this place.

12 Ch. 21. 26.

13 See Lev. 9. 24.

14 Or, in this place.

15 Ch. 5. 23.

16 Ch. 5. 24.

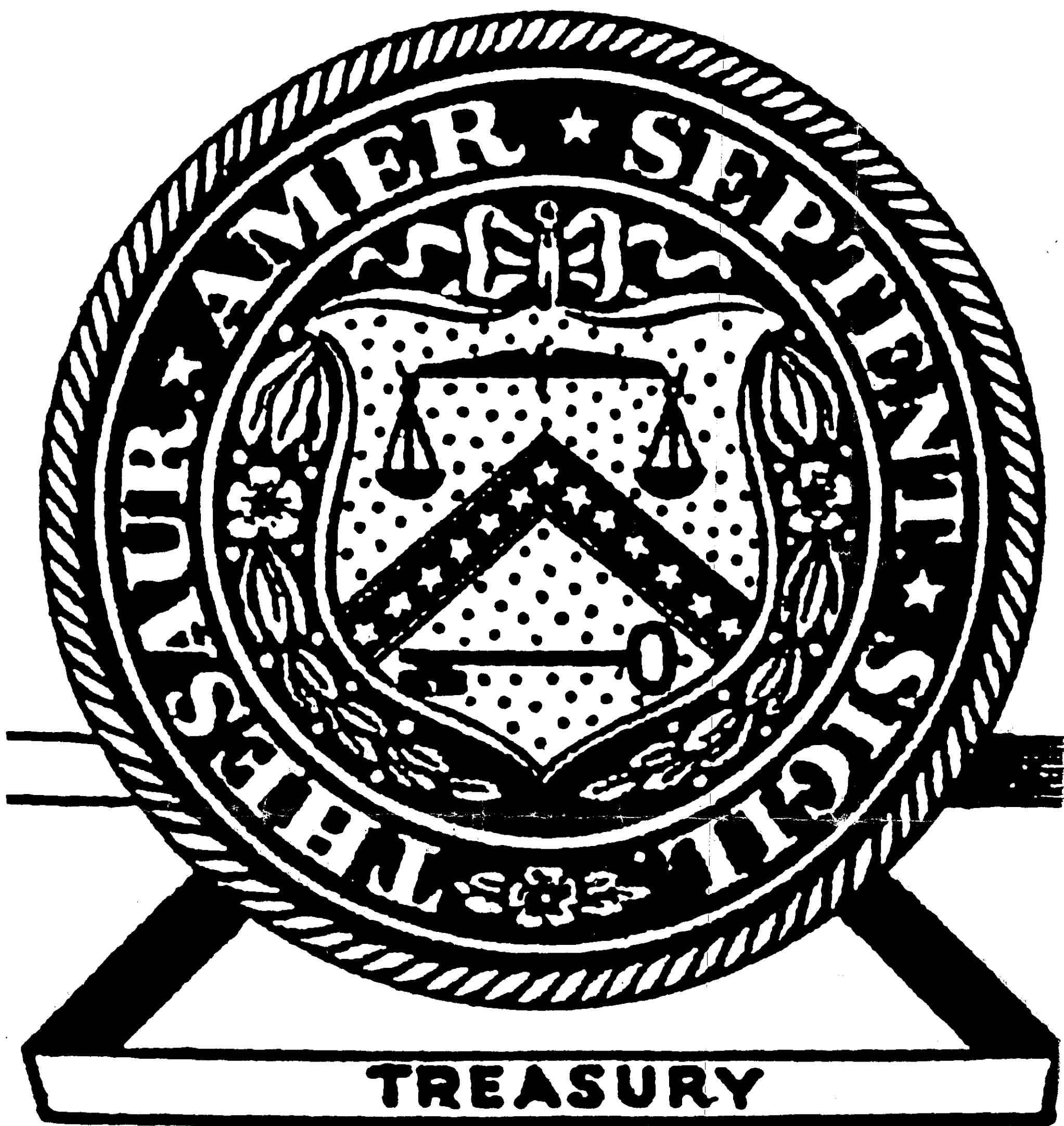
17 Heb. they that take them captives carry them away.

18 Heb. bring back to their hearts.

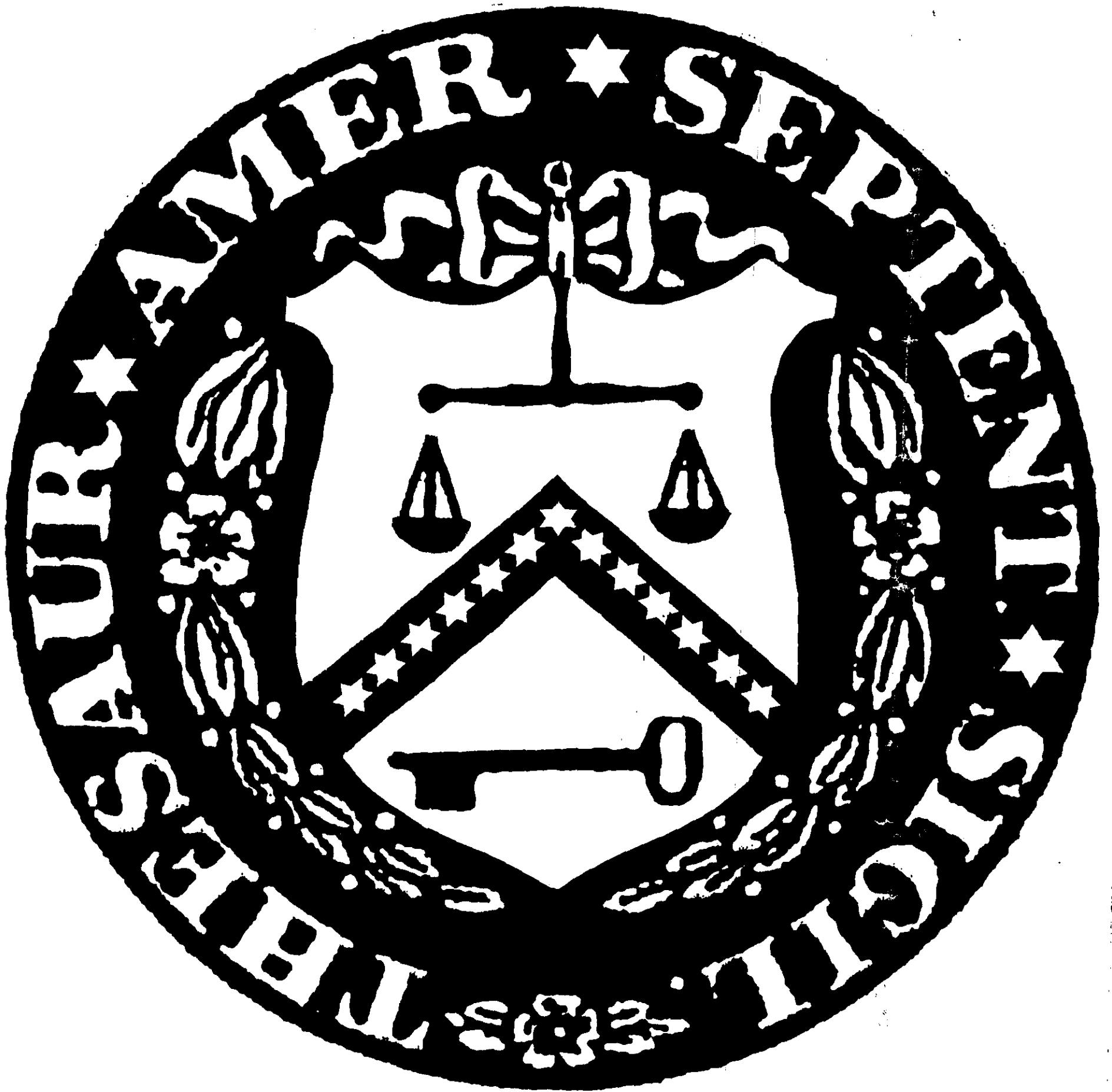
of their captivity, saying, We have sinned, we have done miss, and have dealt wickedly.
38 If they return to thee, O LORD, all their heart and with a soul in the land of the captivity, whither they have been taken captives, and pray unto their fathers, and unto thee, O LORD, the city which thou hast chosen, and toward the house which I have built for thy name:
39 Then hear thou from the heavens, even from thy dwelling place, their prayer and supplications, and maintain their cause, and forgive their iniquity, which have sinned against thee.
40 Now, my God, let me hear thy voice, O LORD, and let thine ears be attentive to the prayer that is made in this place.
41 Now therefore, O LORD God, into thy dwelling place, thou, and the ark of thy strength: let thy priests, O LORD, be clothed with salvation, and let thy saints rejoice in thy goodness.
42 O LORD God, do not turn away the face of thine anointed, O LORD, remember the mercies of thy servant.
CHAPTER 7
NOW when Solomon made an end of praying, and the fire came down from heaven, and consumed the burnt offering and the sacrifices; and the glory of the LORD filled the house.
2 And the priests entered into the house of the LORD, because the glory of the LORD had filled the house.
3 And when all the children of Israel saw how the fire came down, and the glory of the LORD upon the house, they bowed themselves with their faces to the ground, and praised the LORD, saying, Blessed be the LORD our God day and night forevermore.
4 And the priests stood before the altar, and sang, as at the day of the foundation of the house, saying, Great and wonderful are thy works, O LORD our God: there is none like thee.
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No 2



"1958"



TREASURY

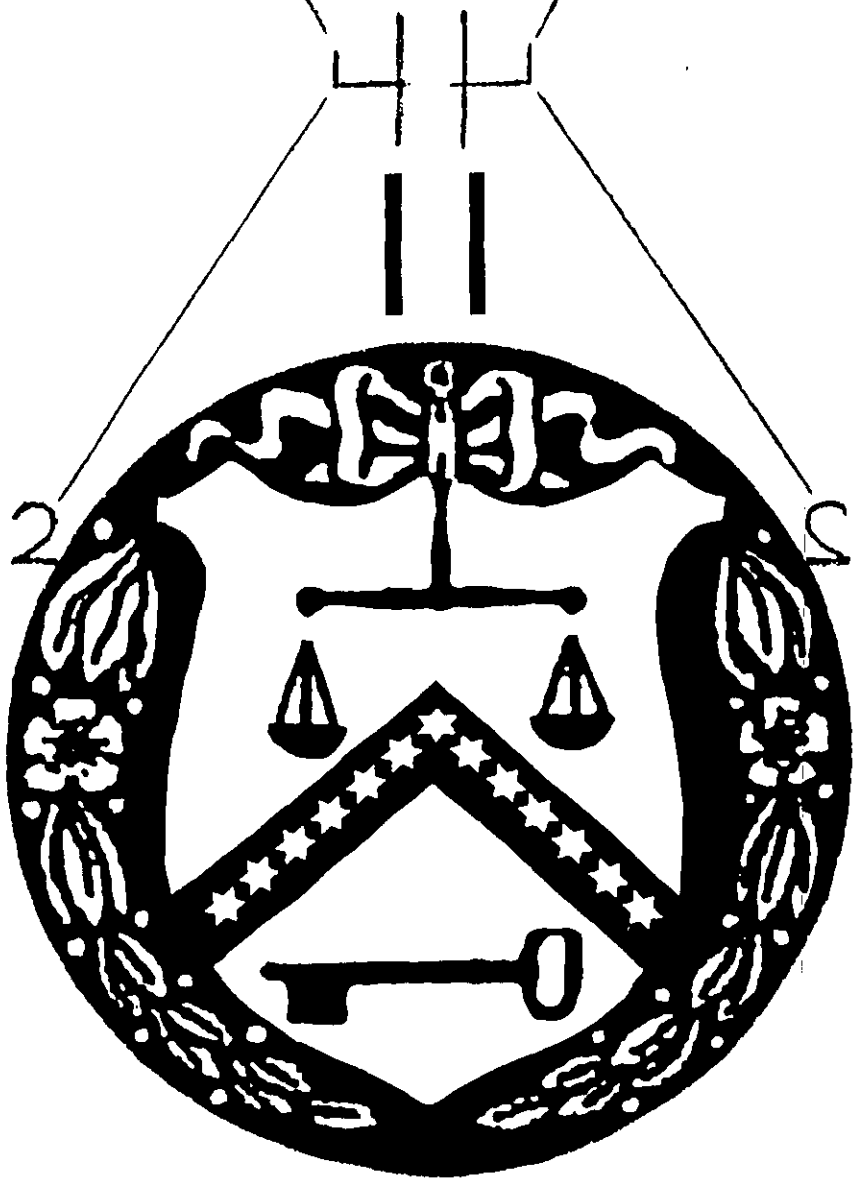
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© 1992
Charles E. McKee
4-27-1992



Office of the Clerk
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

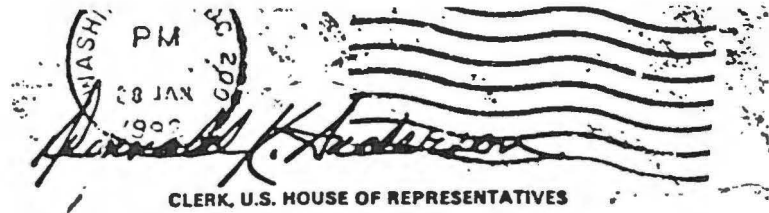
1-28-92

Mr. McKee:

Enclosed are three \$2.00 bills which
were included with your correspondence. We
are returning them to you.

Office of the Clerk
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-6601

Official Business



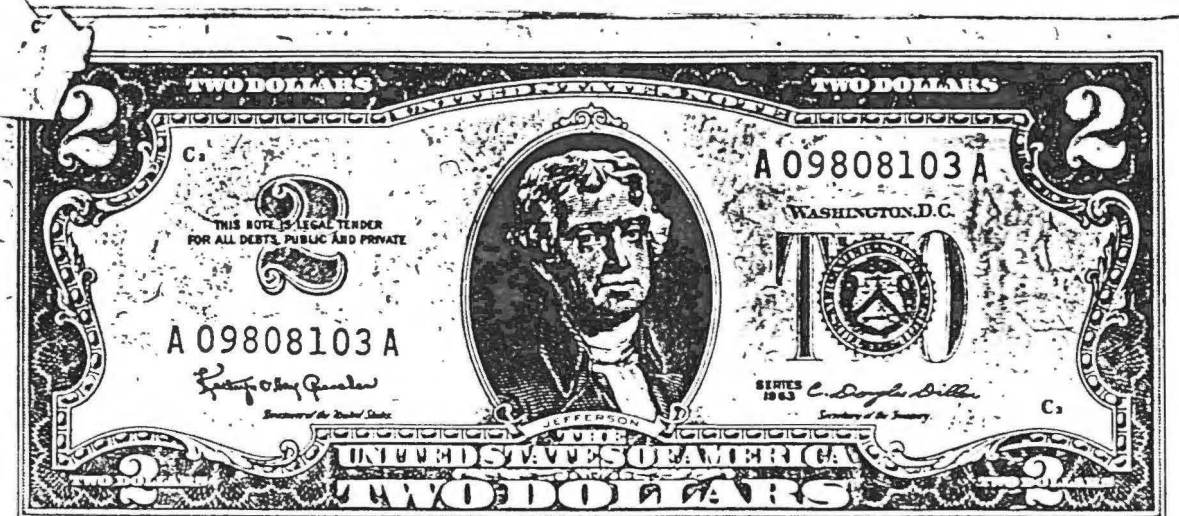
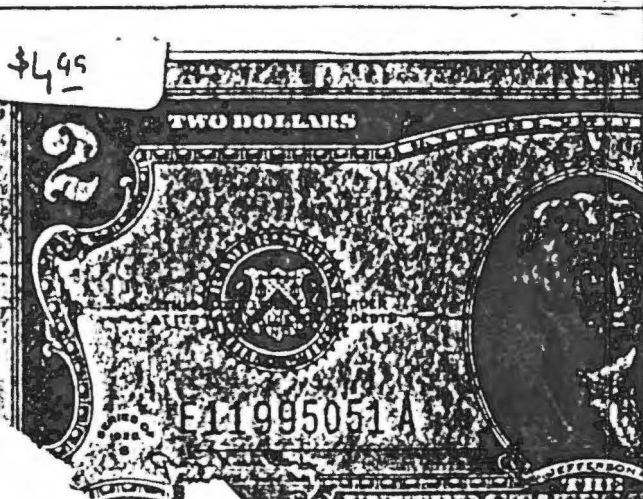
Rec'd at public
mtg 2/13/92

Received 2/6/92
6:45 pm

FIRST
CLASS

Mr. Charles E. McKee
7800 DeBarre Road East
#63

Anchorage, AK 99508



January 1, 1863

(U. S. Statutes at Large, Vol. XII, p. 1268-9)

As early as July 22, 1862, Lincoln had read to his Cabinet a preliminary draft of an emancipation proclamation. At this time Secretary Seward suggested that the proclamation should not be issued until a military victory had been won. The battle of Antietam gave Lincoln his desired opportunity; on the 22 of September he read to his Cabinet a second draft of the proclamation. After some modifications this was issued as a preliminary proclamation; the formal and definite proclamation came January 1, 1863. The *Diaries* of Welles, Chase, and Bates give interesting records of the Cabinet meetings. This proclamation was particularly important in its effect upon European, especially English, public opinion. See E. D. Adams, *Great Britain and the American Civil War*, 2 Vols.; D. Jordan and E. J. Pratt, *Europe and the American Civil War*; W. R. West, *Contemporary French Opinion on the American Civil War*. On the con-

stitutionality of emancipation, see J. G. Randall, *Constitutional Problems Under Lincoln*, chs. xv-xvi.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A Proclamation.

Whereas on the 22d day of September, A.D. 1862, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the 1st day of January, A.D. 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the executive government of the United States,

full period of first day above nate as the S wherein the pec this day in r States the follo Arkansas, Te parishes of St.

223. OI

Lincoln's emancipatory policy was a widespread criticism who were opposed to the purpose of freeing Illinois was Dem

rest exclusively on ery, was likely to rope. Through the izens, the working- een subjected to ose of forcing their Under the circum- gard your decisive ion as an instance ism which has not e or in any coun- getic and reinspir- ent power of truth universal triumph freedom. I do not you have expressed great nation; and, ave no hesitation ey will excite ad- ie most reciprocal ong the American ange of sentiment, that whatever else isfortune may be- own, the peace and t between the two ll be my desire to

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

n, see J. G. Randall, Under Lincoln, chs.

F THE UNITED ERICA: tion.

including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the executive will on the 1st day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State or the people thereof shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall have participated shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this 1st day of January, A.D. 1863, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days from the first day above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jef-

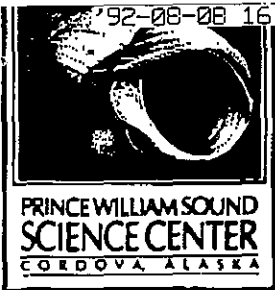
erson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northhampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are, and henceforward shall be, free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.



RECEIVED

JAN 14 1993 (907) 424-5800 FAX: (907) 424-5820

P.O. Box 705
Cordova, AK 99574EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

August 7, 1992

Dr. Dave Gibbons, Interim Administrative Director
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Dr. Gibbons:

Thank you for the information volunteered via telephone last Thursday concerning the fate of the Prince William Sound Science and Technology Institute's (the Science Center) preproposals to the Trustees. This correspondence concerns the requests for the Trustees to fund the Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute (OSRI) from the settlement of the EXXON VALDEZ oil spill. Section 5001 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 provides Congressional authorization to the federal Trustee's to fund OSRI at \$23 million over ten years. I understand the reason for the Restoration Team's rejection of these requests were "since Congress created the Oil Spill Recovery Institute, they should fund it." You said that this criticism was in writing on the Restoration Team's review sheets, and that you would send me a copy of these reviews with this written request.

Please send me a written copy of Oil Spill Recovery Institute preproposal reviews by facsimile to (907) 424-5820 on Monday, August 10, 1992. This information needs to be included in a packet that I have prepared to mail to the OSRI Advisory Board for the upcoming meeting in Cordova.

Thank you for the information and cooperation with the OSRI.

Sincerely,

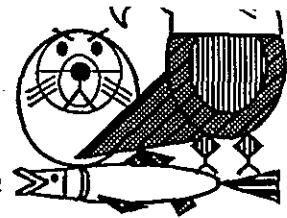
G.L. Thomas, Ph.D.
Director, Science Center
Acting/Interim Director, OSRI

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

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



August 13, 1992

Dr. G.L. Thomas, Director
Prince William Sound Science Center
P.O. Box 705
Cordova, AK 99574

Dear Gary:

When I talked to you on Tuesday you requested the Restoration Team's review sheet for your project proposal to fund the Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute using money from the criminal restitution fund. The initial Restoration Team review of this project idea found that funding for the institute has been authorized by congress. The Restoration Team is therefore going to recommend to the Trustee Council that the project not be funded through Trustee Council sources.

At this time the Restoration Team is not dealing with any of the criminal money, either federal or state. We are only able to deal with proposals that fall within the guidelines set forth in the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree between the State of Alaska and the United States covering the civil money.

The records of the Restoration Team's initial and final review of project ideas and proposals will be placed in the administrative record for public review when the Trustee Council decides on the 1993 Work Plan. Until the Trustee Council decides what projects should go forward in 1993 the Restoration Team's review is considered to be staff work and will not be released at this time.

I hope that this explanation of the status of your proposal is satisfactory to you. Please call me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ken Rice".

Ken Rice
RESTORATION TEAM MEMBER

CC Gibbons



P.O. Box 705
Cordova, AK 99574
(907) 424-5800 FAX: (907) 424-5820

August 7, 1992

Dr. Dave Gibbons, Interim Administrative Director
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Dr. Gibbons:

Thank you for the information volunteered via telephone last Thursday concerning the fate of the Prince William Sound Science and Technology Institute's (the Science Center) preproposals to the Trustees. This correspondence concerns the requests for the Trustees to fund the Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute (OSRI) from the settlement of the EXXON VALDEZ oil spill. Section 5001 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 provides Congressional authorization to the federal Trustee's to fund OSRI at \$23 million over ten years. I understand the reason for the Restoration Team's rejection of these requests were "since Congress created the Oil Spill Recovery Institute, they should fund it." You said that this criticism was in writing on the Restoration Team's review sheets, and that you would send me a copy of these reviews with this written request.

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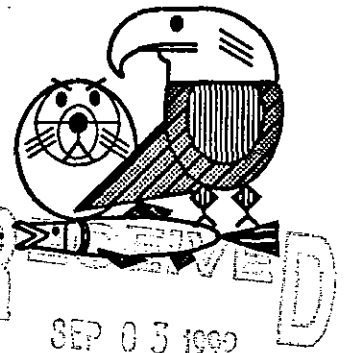
Thank you for the information and cooperation with the OSRI.

Sincerely,

G.L. Thomas, Ph.D.
Director, Science Center
Acting/Interim Director, OSRI

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



September 2, 1992

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

G.L. Thomas, PhD
Prince William Sound Science Center
P.O. Box 705
Cordova, AK 99574

Dear Dr. Thomas:

I believe that Ken Rice addressed some of the questions in your August 7 letter in his reply of August 13 (copy attached.) It is the opinion of our legal counsel that funding for the Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute should rightfully be appropriated by the U.S. Congress through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Copies of the rating sheets will be available as of the Trustee Council meeting scheduled for September 14, 1992. Handout materials relevant to that meeting will be available in Cordova at the teleconference site. A copy of the press release announcing the meeting is enclosed for your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read 'Dave R. Gibbons', is written over a horizontal line.

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

**COOK INLET
AQUACULTURE ASSOCIATION**

HC 2, BOX 849
SOLDOTNA, AK 99688-9707
(907) 283-5761

RECEIVED
JAN 14 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

July 29, 1992

Dr. Dave Gibbons
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

via telefax 276-7178 1 page

Dear Dr. Gibbons:

I respectfully appeal to you or the Trustee council to accept CIAA's proposals regarding Bear Creek weir, Paint River Development, Kenai River Habitat Restoration and Big Lake Habitat Restoration, even though they were submitted after your closing date for the 1993 work plan. The simple fact is CIAA did not receive any direct notice that proposals were being accepted. Our only notice came indirectly, just after the deadline.

That we did not receive notice is especially distressing as CIAA is one of the very few (if not the only) nongovernmental entity operating within the Cook Inlet watershed that is organized to do, and, in fact, does resource "restoration" as that term is defined in Federal law. I am clearly biased, but I believe CIAA's proposals deserve to be considered because of our extensive experience with "restoration" of salmon and salmon habitats, even if they were received after the deadline.

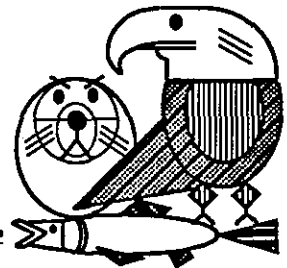
Sincerely,

Thomas E. Mears

Thomas E. Mears,
Executive Director

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



September 28, 1992

RECEIVED
OCT 08 1992

Thomas E. Mears
Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association
HC 2, Box 849
Soldotna, AK 99669-9707

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Dear Mr. Mears:

It is unfortunate that the CIAA 1993 restoration ideas regarding the Bear Creek weir, Paint River fishery development, Kenai River habitat restoration and protection, and restoration of Big Lake aquatic habitat projects were received after the June 15, 1992 deadline. The Trustees provided a 45 day response time after the call for ideas went out via public meetings during May in Homer, Seldovia, Kodiak, Juneau (twice), Valdez, Tatitlek, Seward, Whittier, Chenega Bay, Anchorage, Cordova and Fairbanks. Announcements of the request for ideas were made over teleconference meetings of the Trustee Council which took place in April and May and were teleconferenced to the Legislative Information Office in most of the same communities including Kenai, and a mailing requesting ideas went out to about 2,000 addresses. We have made sure your name is on the mailing list for any future notices.

Please resubmit your ideas when the 1994 ideas/proposals are solicited. At that time your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions regarding restoration projects.

We very much appreciate your interest in the activities of the Trustee Council. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

TRUSTEE COUNCIL

By Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

7-24-92

RECEIVED
JAN 14 1993

Mr. Kurt Mc Vee
Chairman of the Oil Spill Trustees
7th & G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Y9903
Dear Mr. Mc Vee:

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Like Columbus, I search for a sponsor and the outfitting of some small vessels for the sea trial of a new theory. While we are not searching for a new way to Cathay, we are searching for a new way to contain spilled oil.

Under the general theory of law which states that the fine imposed for a wrong should be used first to make the victim whole and preventing the wrong from happening again if possible, I am asking the Oil Spill Trustees to fund a series of proof of concept experiments and demonstrations which may insure that Prince William Sound may not again have to suffer massive oil pollution from future tanker spills.

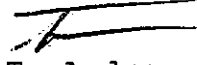
I, T. Andrew Beck am considered a rogue scientist because of my rotten personality and disdain for convention. I am too far ahead of my peers to be appreciated. I hold two energy related patents and three scientific papers on low temperature preservation. I am an inventor by nature which drives a wedge between me and my professors.

Please prove the cryogenic concept is either a useful tool in the containment of spilled oil in cold water or the raving of a mad man. The Alaska Science & Technology Foundation, Dr. Siebert tells me is not interested in working on this project considering it the responsibility of others to test the cryogenic hypothesis.

Liquid Air Corporation with a plant in Anchorage has pledged to supply at no cost the dry ice pellets we will need to prove the concept. Drs. Rim Fay and Mario Baur of UCLA Chem are co supporters of the cryogenic hypothesis and would like to consult to aid in its testing as would I, a humble vessel of God's will.

We have natural crude oil seeps here off the California Coast which could be used to test this hypothesis. Please do not pass the buck and say you are not responsible.

Sincerely,


T. Andrew Beck
(310) 545-7589

You may also reach me at 2319 Crest Drive, Manhattan Beach, Ca. 90266

ORIGINAL

WALTER J. HICKEL
GOVERNOR



P. O. Box 110001
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0001
(907) 465-3500

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

May 19, 1992

COPY

Mr. T. Andrew Beck
Research and Technical Services Company
3922 West 176 Street
Torrance, CA 90504

Dear Mr. Beck:

Thank you for sending a copy of your paper, The Cryogenic Process for Oil Spill Containment. It is important to continue looking for better and more efficient ways to contain a possible crude oil spill. Good luck with your research.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Walter J. Hickel".

Walter J. Hickel
Governor

JAM/BJO

7-21-92

The Honorable Walter J. Hickel
Governor of Alaska
Juneau, Alaska 99811

COPY

Dear Governor Hickel:

Enclosed along with this letter is a copy of a letter that you sent to me dated May 19, 1992. Thank you very much for your interest and response. This letter is to inform you that I have had some very encouraging results in my research on a cryogenic method of oil spill containment. I realize that a fear of oil spills, tankers and platform blowouts is perhaps costing your great State and the US billions in lost revenues as well as a great many jobs. As a trained plant physiologist, I realize that continued production of carbon dioxide is a benefit to the world environment and in fact is the only thing standing in the way of the next ice age. All of the oil, natural gas and coal was once carbon dioxide in the ancient atmosphere, a fact not realized by the thousands of Ph.D.s who believe (without evidence) in global warming.

I have been able to freeze solid Alaska crude on water as well as the high wax California crude with only solid carbon dioxide (dry ice). I have also been able to determine a range of dry ice pellet sizes which will float on sea water, suspended by a surface gas layer which forms as the pellets sublime. The point being that it looks as though we may be able to stop spilled oil from crossing a line we can draw in the water with dry ice pellets. If we can stop oil from crossing a pellet field, then we hold it contained and in such a virgin state that it can be collected and refined. By putting a net in the oil before we drop the pellets on the oil, we may be able to tow oil slicks away from landfall. Dr. Rim Fay (world famous marine biologist and past California Coastal Commissioner and myself will be testing some of these techniques on natural oil seeps off the California Coast this summer.

Please Thank Harry Hinkel, (510) 934-5815 President of Liquid Air Corporation for us. He has agreed to furnish dry ice pellets for our research effort. Unfortunately, the Alaska Science and Technology Foundation (ASTF) has wasted seven months of time by delay and has finally rejected our modest (less than \$20,000) request for funding. In fact, all of your staff, in my opinion, have not served you well and in the future I refuse to deal with Conway and the rest of the buck passing jerk offs intent on collecting pay checks and not answering correspondence currently passing themselves off as public servants in Alaska, California and the MSRC (Pearson and Sandor excepted).

Sincerely,



T. Andrew Beck
Rogue Scientist

Alaska Science & Technology Foundation SMALL GRANTS PROPOSAL

RECEIVED
CONFIDENTIAL
FEB 10 1992
INFORMATION
INCLUDED

Please read the "General Solicitation" before completing this Proposal.
Submit original and three copies for review.

Project Title: Cryogenic Oil Spill Containment
Tank Modeling Study

ASTF Project #

92-2-0545

☒ If proposal contains designated confidential information
(Please sign "Confidentiality Request," page 14, and attach justification.)

Project Term:
4 months

Project Description

Provide a brief summary of the project in terms easily understood by laymen:

Oil spills have proven an environmental problem for the Alaska Marine Fishery. Cold Alaska water temperatures allow for a unique method of enhanced low temperature decrease in oil spill velocity and sea-ice formation to contain spilled oil. Rapid removal of heat from surface sea water to form tar & ice is achieved through application of cryogenic agents. Both solid carbon dioxide and liquid air systems will be examined and used for modeling study.

Funding Sought From ASTF

Indicate the amount of total funds you will need from the Foundation for this project:

\$ 19,450.00

Indicate the total cost of this project:

\$ 23,590.00

Project Manager—Designate a single individual. (All communications regarding this proposal will be directed to this person.)

Name: T. Andrew Beck, M.A.

Address: 3922 W. 176th Street

Position/Title: Project Manager

Torrance, California 90504

Organization/Name: Research & Tech. Servs. Co.

Phone: (310) 545-7589 Fax: (310) 372-8551

Coinvestor Information

Name: none

Address: _____

Organization/
Business Name: _____

Position/Title: _____

Phone: () _____ Fax: () _____

NOTE: Attach copies of letters of endorsement or agreements from coinvestor(s) in this proposed project if available at this time.

PERSONNEL—Please list the names, titles, backgrounds, and individual expertise of each project team member.

Team Member	Work Experience/Technical Experience
1. <u>Dr. Rimmon C. Fay, Ph.D.</u> Name <u>reviewer</u> Title	Owner of Pacific Bio-Marine and is a well known public environmentalist.
2. <u>Dr. Mario Baur, Ph.D.</u> Name <u>reviewer</u> Title	Professor of Thermo-Chemistry Dept. of Chemistry, U.C.L.A.

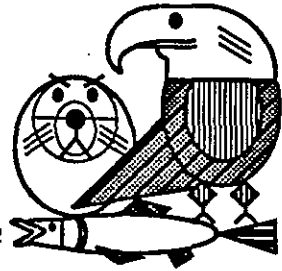
Project Manager's Signature: T. Andrew Beck

Date: 1/29/1992

(Please note that the information given on the first page of this project proposal is considered public information and is subject to disclosure.)

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



September 2, 1992

RECEIVED
SEP 03 1992

T. Andrew Beck
Research and Technical Services Company
3922 West 176 Street
Torrance, CA 90504

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Dear Mr. Beck:

Thank you for sending information to the Trustee Council regarding your process for containment of spilled oil. Unfortunately, the programs administered by the Trustee Council are concerned only with restoration of resources damaged by the Exxon Valdez oil spill of 1989, and not with oil spill response or future oil spill cleanup. We have forwarded your letter to the Regional Citizen's Advisory Council here in Anchorage for their information.

Sincerely yours,

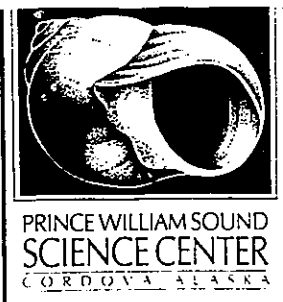
Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: RCAC
Trustee Council

723 Eighth Place
Hermosa Beach
California 90254
(213) 374-8593

Research & Technical
Services Company

Timothy A. Beck, M.A.
Research Director



15.1.1

P.O. Box 705
Cordova, AK 99574
(907) 424-5800 FAX: (907) 424-5820

July 2, 1992

Steve Pennoyer
Director
U.S. Dept. of Commerce
NOAA
P.O. Box 21668
Juneau, AK 99802-1668

RECEIVED
JAN 14 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Dear Mr. Pennoyer:

Enclosed is an idea for a restoration project supporting the Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute which was authorized by Congress in the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. A request was submitted to the Restoration Team for the Trustees to obligate \$23 million (as authorized in OPA '90) to fully fund the Institute for the next 10 years. I understand that the Trustees have the authority to obligate federal criminal restitution funds and act on this proposal.

The 19-member Advisory Board for the Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute will be meeting in late July or early August. Attached is a preliminary list of the Board members. I will be happy to send you additional information on the Institute at your request.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

G.L. Thomas, Ph.D.
Director

Enclosures

cc: Senator Ted Stevens

FILE	ACT	INFO	ROUTE TO
			Reg. Director
			Deputy Director
			Admin. Serv.
			Plan. Off.
			Information Res.
			Fish Regmt.
			Enforcement
			Trade & Ind. Ser.
			BRMD
			Oil Spill Op.
			ABL
			Gen. Coun.

**Appointments to the Advisory Board
Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute**
(as of July 2, 1992)

Federal Departments

Department of Agriculture:	Bruce Van Zee, USFS, Juneau
Department of Commerce:	Dr. John Calder, NOAA, Silver Springs, Maryland
Department of Transportation:	Captain Donald E. Bodron, USCG, Juneau

State Departments

Dept. of Natural Resources:	Ms. Marty Rutherford
Dept. of Fish and Game:	Dr. Jerome Montague, Dir. OSIAR
Dept. of Commerce & Ec. Dev.:	Mr. Raga S. Elim, Special Asst.
Dept. of Environmental Conservation:	Mr. Mead Treadwell

Alaska Native Representatives

(Three of the following nominees, received from the Alaska Federation of Natives will be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce)

Gail Evanoff	VP Operations, Chenega Corporation
Helmer Olson	President, Valdez Native Assoc.
Charles Totemoff	Chairman, Chenega Bay IRA Council
Phil Totemoff	President, Chenega Bay IRA Council
Paul Jackson	Env. Health Spec., North Pacific Rim

Community Representatives (at least two from Prince William Sound)

(Four of the following nominees, received from Alaska Governor Walter Hickel, will be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce)

James E. Carter, Sr.	Kenai
Suzanne Hancock	Kodiak
John Klepper	Valdez
Gary Kompkoff	Tatitlek
Charles Totemoff	Chenega Bay
Roger Trani	Cordova
Dale White	Seward
David Eluska, Sr.	Akhiok

Non-Voting Representatives

University of Alaska - Fairbanks: Dr. John J. Goering
Prince William Sound Science Center: Dr. G.L. Thomas

Appointments yet to be received

1. Department of Interior
2. Department of Navy
3. Environmental Protection Agency

Interim Director (Appointment made by NOAA)

Dr. G.L. Thomas, P.O. Box 705, Cordova, AK 99574 - (907) 424-5800



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

National Marine Fisheries Service

P.O. Box 21668

Juneau, Alaska

99802-1668
RECEIVED
NOV 06 1992

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Dr. G. L. Thomas
Director
Prince William Sound Science Center
P.O. Box 705
Cordova, AK 99574

Dear Dr. Thomas:

Thank you for your letter which includes an idea for a restoration project supporting the Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute, and a list of members of the Advisory Board of the Institute.

Your letter has been forwarded to Dr. Dave Gibbons, Interim Administrative Director, for further consideration of the idea.

The Exxon Valdez oil spill Trustee Council Public Advisory Group (PAG) will be selected in the near future. I would hope that members of the Institute and the PAG would interact on issues which concern the Trustee Council and the Institute.

Your interest in the Exxon Valdez oil spill restoration activities is appreciated.

Sincerely,


Steve Pennoyer
Regional Director

cc: Dave Gibbons (w/letter)



bio-tech

SERVICES

RECEIVED

AUG 04 1992

EXXON Valdez Oil Spill Restoration
Trustee Consul
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

June 5, 1992

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

RECEIVED

JAN 14 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Dear Sirs,

Bio-Tech Services is a full service environmental company, head quartered in Anchorage. We specialize in environmental engineering and bioremediation technology. Our company possesses a highly effective proprietary line of natural bacteria preparations known as UNI-REM (R). We are also partners in Spill Shield International, which sells an all natural wood fiber absorbent product line. Our bioremediation technology and absorbent products have been approved by Alaska's D.E.C.

Bio-Tech Services has developed a staff of qualified microbiologist and chemists, oceanographers, physics, geologists, logistical support personnel and business managers. Members of our staff have been involved in many environmental reclamation projects.

Bio-Tech Services would like an opportunity to discuss the restoration of Prince William Sound with the Board of Trustee. We believe our bioremediation product line UNI-REM(R) and our technology can assist in restoring Prince William Sound back to its natural state.

We have included our introduction booklet for your information. We look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Sincerely,

Don Burke

Don Burke,
President

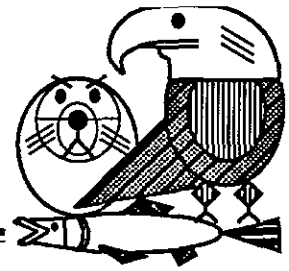
Document ID Number
920615255

<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

- Submit idea for
consideration for
1993
- All TC meetings
except for Telecon
and continuation
meetings have
a public
comment period
where your
idea can be
expressed to
TC

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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



July 21, 1992

Don Burke
Bio-Tech Services
5611 Silverado Way, Suite C
Anchorage, AK 99518

Dear Mr. Burke:

Thank you for forwarding information to the Trustee Council regarding products and services provided by your company for consideration as a restoration option. Your proposal has been forwarded to the group developing a 1993 work plan. Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions regarding restoration projects.

I would also like to point out that all Trustee Council public meetings have a period of time set aside for public comment during which time you could provide information about your products and services if you so desire. The next regular meeting of the Trustee Council is scheduled for August 31 beginning at 10:00 a.m. at 645 G Street in Anchorage. Contact the Oil Spill Public Information Center at 278-8008 for more information.

We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dave Gibbons". The signature is fluid and cursive, written over a horizontal line.

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

15.1.1

RECEIVED

JAN 4 1995

EMILIO VALDEZ, JR. 1974
TRUSTEE COURT
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Held - my name is Barbara Seaman, and I'm the Pres. of the board of directors of the KHLT. KHLT is a non-profit organization established to preserve the natural heritage of the Kadenak Bay area for the benefit of the public, primarily working with private landowners to protect their land through easements, donations and acquisition. - we have 3 points used like to make -

The Board would like to suggest to the Trustee Council that
 the Exxon settlement money be used primarily to acquire
 and protect habitat forests and coastal areas ~~and~~
 gradually ~~acquire~~ ~~the~~ ~~land~~ ~~with~~ ~~the~~ ~~Exxon~~ ~~conservation~~
~~for~~ ~~the~~ ~~restoration~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~coastal~~ ~~ecosystem~~
~~and~~ ~~the~~ ~~protection~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~land~~ ~~with~~ ~~the~~ ~~Exxon~~ ~~conservation~~
~~for~~ ~~the~~ ~~restoration~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~coastal~~ ~~ecosystem~~
 that state park be the highest priority, but it seems
 that the ~~restoration~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~coastal~~ ~~ecosystem~~ ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~important~~ ~~to~~
~~the~~ ~~restoration~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~coastal~~ ~~ecosystem~~ ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~important~~ ~~to~~

② KHLT also suggests that a Public Advisory Group members be selected by the diverse interest groups they represent and not by the government of Alaska and that this group be fully funded in order to involve the public fully in the decision making process.

③ One of our areas of special interest is conservation easements. We urge the Trustees Council to consider providing a small portion of its funds to landowners to assist them in establishing conservation easements on their property within the areas affected by the _____

oil spill. Conservation easements are another tool to protect wildlife and habitat, while still allowing for private ownership and use of the land.

Conservation easements can be held by qualified non-profit organizations, as well as governmental organizations, whenever the landowner chooses.

Thanks for this opportunity to make suggestions - and we look forward to keeping involved.

DRAFTED BY: _____ DATE _____
Reviewed By: PK 5-27-92
Approved By: _____

Restoration Trustee Council Public Participation Comments

Use this form to provide comments regarding public participation or formation of the public advisory group to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Trustee Council. Return it to staff at the public meeting or mail the form with your comments to the Oil Spill Public Information Center, Attn: Mary McGee, 645 G St., Anchorage, AK 99501.

Dear Ms. McGee:

Restoration Process

I agree with many others that a great porportion of restoration funds should be directed towards acquisition of habitat and not numerous studies or administrative expenses. All agency use of restoration funds should be audited by an independent accounting firm. However, I do recognize that there is need for some studies. As a general rule, I suggest that restoration funds not be spent on fish and wildlife populations that are part of an existing monitoring program. If agencies have been monitoring seabird colonies or fish streams prior to the oil spill, these areas should not be monitored with restoration funds. The funds should supplement the mandated responsibilities of land management agencies. Restoration funds should be directed at populations most susceptible to oil with little or no baseline data. Tufted and horned puffins could have been devastated by my spill had it occurred a month later. However, assessing population changes would have been difficult because there is little or no baseline data. Colonies in the Chiswell Islands and East Amatuli Island in the Barrens would be excellent study sites. Although the data suggests that small numbers of petrels were affected, its small size make recovery of carcass difficult. Existing studies by EXXON on East Amatuli Island suggests that the spill could have impacted their reproduction. I suggest that petrels at Wooded Island be studied to establish a baseline for these species. Once a standard monitoring procedure have been established and natural population fluctuations are known, colonies could be monitored at three year intervals. I further suggest that the bulk of seabird studies be conducted at Gulf of Alaska colonies where the impact was the greatest.

My suggested acquisition of seabird habitat are as follows: Middleton Island, Barwell Island and Cape Resurrection, and Gull Island (Kachemak Bay). Seabird colonies should be managed by Federal refuges since these species are migratory.

Please write your name and mailing address below if you would like to receive future mailings about activities of the Exxon Valdez Restoration Trustee Council.

Mike Nishimoto
407 Rangeview Ave.
Homer, AK 99603

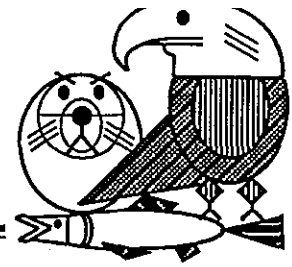
Public Advisory Group

I believe that the public cannot provide meaningful comments on advisory groups without an evaluation of existing forms of advisory groups. Some citizens may be familiar with one or two kinds of advisory groups, but not the range of groups. I was a member of a citizens advisory committee for a comprehensive plan, but cannot appreciate the pitfalls experienced by those who are members of recently formed regional oil spill citizens advisory committees. I suggest that you prepare a packet similar to the voter information packet that describes the pros and cons of a range of different types of advisory groups. However, some general comments could be made now. Some suggested that the restoration funds be divided among different user groups who can then decide how to use that money. This appears appealing, but who decides how to divide the money? If there is a main committee and subcommittees, who represents the subcommittee? There often will be different view points. Some suggested that decisions be made by consensus. This may work in small groups, but its success is doubtful in large groups. The advisory committee would often be bogged down in "hung juries" and therefore no decisions will be made. I would suggest that you hire an unbiased company that can serve as expeditors in advisory group meetings. This company should have experience as mediators and serve in this function if necessary. An alternative approach would be to use the Supreme Court format where a vote is taken and both a minority and majority opinion is written for the Trustees. I further suggest that whenever the Trustees make decisions contrary to recommendations of the advisory group that they be required to prepare a justification for their decision.

Miki Nishimoto



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



April 23, 1992

Mike Nishimoto
407 Rangeview
Homer, AK 99603

Dear Mr. Nishimoto:

Thank you for your suggestions regarding the Public Advisory Group, development of public participation policies and the restoration projects you believe are most important for the Trustee Council to implement following the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The Trustee Council will make decisions about some aspects of the Public Advisory Group at their meeting scheduled for April 27. If you are going to be in Anchorage you might consider attending, beginning at 10 a.m. at 645 G Street in Anchorage. Public comments will be accepted between 5:00-7:00 p.m. Alternatively, transcripts of all trustee Council meetings can be obtained from the Oil Spill Public Information Center in Anchorage at 278-8008.

As you may be aware, a number of other citizens and interest groups also advocate acquisition of habitat or timber rights as an important part of the restoration process. Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions about the overall restoration program.

We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dave Gibbons'.

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Restoration Trustee Council Public Participation Comments

Use this form to provide comments regarding public participation or formation of the public advisory group to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Trustee Council. Return it to staff at the public meeting or mail the form with your comments to the Oil Spill Public Information Center, Attn: Mary McGee, 645 G St., Anchorage, AK 99501.

JAN 14 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD

I believe that public participation in the restoration planning process is critical. For that reason I find it extremely disconcerting that we do not have access to data from damage assessment studies. How can the public make informed decisions unless we are informed as to the actual damage. I am well-acquainted with Prince William Sound, having spent one full year and five additional summers there. I am also a homestead owner in Jack Bay, near Valdez. Because there is little we can do to truly "restore" Prince William Sound to its pre-oil spill state, both biologically and psychologically, I support the buy-back of timber sales in oil-impacted areas, including the Sound itself and Kachemak Bay, though the Sound should have first priority. These buybacks should include more sales than just stream buffers. Oil-impacted species, such as river otters, bald eagles, murrelets, mink, and others all depend on the old growth forest of the Sound for their survival. In addition, silt from logging will damage salmon stocks. To see the incredibly slow regeneration of the Sound's forests, one needs only to view the clear-cuts on Latouche Island.

I would also like to state my concern at the dropping of continued monitoring of the Prince William Sound killer whale population. Not

Please write your name and mailing address below if you would like to receive future mailings about activities of the Exxon Valdez Restoration Trustee Council.

Eva Saulitis

PO Box 83715

Fairbanks, AK 99708

only are the areas an extremely important component of the life of the Sound for tourism, they are a key to the overall ecological monitoring of recovery or further degradation over

Fold here



Oil Spill Public Information Center
Attn: Mary McGee
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

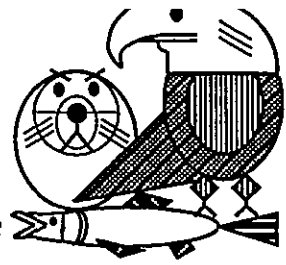
of the ecosystem of the Sound. As top marine predators in this system, they can be an indicator of the overall environmental health of the Sound. If hydrocarbons are accumulating in the Sound's food chain, killer whales will ultimately accumulate the highest concentrations. In addition, changes in distribution or concentration of marine species can be reflected in changes in killer whales' diets or distribution. The data since the oil spill suggests potential problems with this population - I support continued monitoring of this species, and protection of their critical habitats from logging or other disturbance. Thank you.



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

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



April 23, 1992

Eva Saulitis
P.O. Box 83715
Fairbanks, AK 99708

Dear Ms. Saulitis:

Thank you for your suggestions regarding the restoration projects you believe are most important, and additionally, your comments concerning the development of public participation policies following the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The Trustee Council will make decisions about some aspects of the Public Advisory Group at their meeting scheduled for April 27. If you are going to be in Anchorage you might consider attending, beginning at 10 a.m. at the address above. A public comment period will be teleconferenced, including Fairbanks, from 5:00-7:00 p.m. Alternately, transcripts of all Trustee Council meetings can be obtained from the Oil Spill Public Information Center in Anchorage at 278-8008.

You should by now have received two documents, Draft 1992 Work Plan and Restoration Framework. The Restoration Framework provides information about restoration planning to date, a summary of injuries to natural resources, proposed injury criteria, and proposed criteria for evaluating restoration options and alternatives. It also initiates a process for public input into developing the Restoration Plan and the Environmental Impact Statement. The 1992 Draft Work Plan details damage assessment and restoration activities proposed for 1992.

Please let me know if you have not yet received copies of these documents. We hope that you will take the opportunity to provide comment on these documents. This is an opportunity to express your views on orca studies aspects of the restoration studies and projects you feel are important. Please note that the deadline for written comments is June 4, at the address above.

Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council

makes decisions regarding restoration projects, the establishment of a Public Advisory Group and other elements of a public involvement program.

We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Dave Gibbons", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

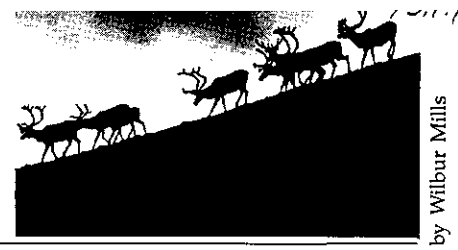
cc: Trustee Council

Sierra Club

Alaska Field Office

241 E. Fifth Avenue, Suite 205, Anchorage, Alaska 99501

(907) 276-4048 • FAX (907) 258-6807



by Wilbur Mills

RECEIVED
JAN 14 1993

March 25, 1992

Michael Barton
Regional Forester, Alaska Region
USDA Forest Service

Charles Cole
Attorney General
State of Alaska

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Curtis McVee
Special Asst. to the Secretary
U.S. Dept. of the Interior

Steven Pennoyer
Director, Alaska Region
Nat. Marine Fisheries Service

Carl Rosier
Commissioner
Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game

John Sandor
Commissioner
Alaska Dept. of Environmental
Conservation

Dear Trustee Council Members,

At the March 9 meeting of the Trustee Council, Attorney General Cole expressed concern that the acquisition by the Trustees of Native Corporation land or timber rights for the purpose of preventing logging might be contrary to the intent of Congress.

There are several pieces of evidence that habitat acquisition and protection from logging does not, in fact, run contrary to Congressional intent:

1) Attached is an excerpt from the House Committee on Appropriations' Report to accompany H.R. 2686, the 1992 Appropriations Bill for the Department of the Interior. This bill, passed last year, makes it clear that Congress does desire the Trustees to use Exxon Settlement funds to buy land and timber rights. The bill sets aside \$250,000 to study lands in Prince William Sound and on Afognak Island for possible acquisition with oil spill settlement funds. According to the language of the report, "The study is to look at possible acquisition of these lands as a conservation system unit and/or for restoration of wildlife habitat and recreational services injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill....the Secretary shall provide a plan for acquiring specific parcels of land over time using the Land and Water Conservation Fund and/or State or federal funds which may be available from the resolution of United States vs. Exxon Corporation." Although this particular study would not cover the entire area of the oil spill, there is no indication that acquisition was to be limited to the area covered by the study.

Trustee Council
March 19, 1992
Page 2

2) Attached is a statement by Senator Ted Stevens, given to the members of the Alaska Federation of Natives, which agrees with the above interpretation of the Appropriations bill. According to Sen. Stevens, "Funds were provided to explore the possibility of acquiring Native and other private lands affected by the oil spill....It would be up to each corporation to decide whether to sell its land."

3) There are precedents for Congress acquiring land and development rights from Native corporations and protecting the land from logging. Admiralty Island National Monument includes land which Congress acquired from Goldbelt Corporation and Kootznoowoo Corporation (representing the people of Angoon). Congress acquired this land through a land trade, for the specific purpose of protecting it from logging.

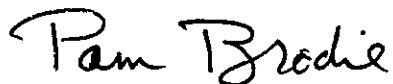
4) When Congress passed the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, it gave no specific indication that it intended that lands selected by the Native Corporations be logged or developed. The power to decide how to use the land was granted to the shareholders of the Corporations. Nothing in the Act precludes the possibility of the Corporations selling their land and/or development rights to a private or government.

5) The Exxon Valdez oil spill occurred nearly two decades after the passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Clearly, at the time it passed the Act, Congress could not have anticipated the oil spill damage and the resulting increase in the desirability of protecting the area from further damage.

We believe this evidence makes it clear that Congress has no specific intention that Native Corporation lands be developed and that it favors consideration of the acquisition and protection of some Corporation lands.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Pamela Brodie
Associate Alaska Representative

cc: Alan Phipps, ACE
Pamela Miller, The Wilderness Society

Ted Stevens

United States Senator For Alaska



NATIVE LANDS -- TWENTY YEARS LATER

Alaska Natives own more than 44 million acres of land. That makes you, the members of the AFN, the largest landowners in the world. Today, twelve of the thirteen regional corporations have received title to 35.7 million of the 44 million acres of land that Alaska Natives were entitled to with the passage of ANCSA.

To ensure the survey and transfer of remaining Native allotments and Native corporation land selections, I requested \$2.3 million in the Bureau of Land Management budget for the **Alaska Cadastral Survey** program. \$1 million was also included in the BLM budget for the **Alaska Lands Programs**, to review Native allotment applications and Native land selections.

A CLEAN ENVIRONMENT FOR THE FUTURE

I asked for language to be included in the fiscal year 1992 Department of Defense appropriations bill to provide complete reviews no later than August 1, 1992 of ongoing Department of Defense **environmental cleanup** at Attu, Kiska, Great Stikine, Amchitka and Elson Lagoon. Congress understands that these islands have been contaminated with debris and hazardous materials from defense activities during World War II and pose potential environmental hazards to island residents. In addition, the bill states that DoD must address the complete clearing of Elson Lagoon, and not just the clearance of a navigation channel.

Together with Senator Murkowski and Congressman Don Young, I am working on legislation to address the problem of **hazardous waste on Native lands**. We will work closely with AFN and Native leaders to resolve this difficult problem.

Funds were provided to explore the possibility of acquiring Native and other private lands affected by the oil spill. The Fish and Wildlife Service will evaluate lands owned by Afognak and other Native corporation located in Prince William Sound. It would be up to each corporation to decide whether to sell its lands.

Language is also included in the Department of the Interior appropriations bill to impose a **moratorium on oil leasing** in the North Aleutian Basin. (No oil or gas leasing is permitted in Bristol Bay.)

At my request, \$5 million was added to the fiscal year 1992 Energy and Water budget for the continuing construction on the **Bethel Seawall** to protect areas threatened by the erosion of the Kuskokwim Riverbank.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1992

JUNE 19, 1991.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. YATES, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 2686]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report
in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for
the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies for the fiscal
year ending September 30, 1992. The bill provides regular annual
appropriations for the Department of the Interior (except the
Bureau of Reclamation) and for other related agencies, including
the Forest Service, the Department of Energy, the Indian Health
Service, the Smithsonian Institution, and the National Foundation
on the Arts and the Humanities.

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there is assurance that the Fish and Wildlife Service will not be the sole source of funds for acquisition in Rainwater Basin.

Within the acquisition management account is \$250,000 to conduct a one year study of approximately 150,000 acres on Afognak Island, Alaska owned by Afognak Joint Venture and to study lands in the Prince William Sound area for possible acquisition once an oil spill settlement is reached.

The study is to look at possible acquisition of these lands as a conservation system unit and/or for restoration of wildlife habitat and recreational services injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. The Secretary shall coordinate the Afognak study with efforts by the Federal and State Natural Resource Trustees designated under CERCLA to restore recreation services and wildlife and fishery resources, including acquisition of equivalent resources. The Secretary should consider the Afognak resources in relation to Interior agency mandates and focus on those resources deemed most injured by the *Exxon Valdez* spill, including marbled murrelet, bald eagle, murre, salmon and trout species. In cooperation with the State of Alaska, the Natural Resource Trustees and their restoration planning staff, the Afognak Joint Venture and The Nature Conservancy, the Secretary shall provide a plan for acquiring specific parcels of land over time using the Land and Water Conservation Fund and/or State or federal funds which may be available from the resolution of *United States vs. Exxon Corporation*. The recommendations shall be submitted to Congress and to any trustees of restoration funds resulting from resolution of *United States vs. Exxon Corporation*.

The Service is directed to acquire a conservation easement over a portion of a 50-acre tract of land located off Sudbury Road in Concord, Massachusetts. The tract is located on Bear Garden Hill in historic Walden Woods. The purpose of the easement is to preserve the natural and historic integrity of the area, to prevent development and to ensure public access for hiking, nature study, historic education and other compatible recreational uses.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1991.....	\$10,942,000
Budget estimate, 1992.....	14,066,000
Recommended, 1992.....	11,000,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1991.....	+58,000
Budget estimate, 1992.....	-3,066,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$11,000,000 for the National Wildlife Refuge Fund, an increase of \$58,000 over the 1991 appropriation, but a decrease of \$3,066,000 from the budget request. This represents an increase of 95 percent since 1988 when the appropriation for the fund was \$5,645,000.

Through this program the Service makes payments to counties in which Service lands are located based on their fair market value. Payments to counties will be \$15,640,000 in fiscal year 1992 with \$11,000,000 derived from direct appropriation and \$4,640,000 from net refuge receipts collected in fiscal year 1991. Because refuge receipts are running higher than anticipated in fiscal year 1991, it is

likely that the amount available to the counties will be as much as \$1,000,000 more than projected in the budget request.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1991.....	
Budget estimate, 1992.....	\$5,705,000
Recommended, 1992.....	6,705,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1991.....	+6,705,000
Budget estimate, 1992.....	+1,000,000

The Committee recommends \$6,705,000 for the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, an increase of \$1,000,000 above the request. This appropriation provides grants to the States and territories as defined in the Endangered Species Act for conservation of threatened and endangered species and for monitoring the status of candidate and recovered species.

The increase is provided in recognition of the strong programs carried out in most States and in recognition of the fact that a 1 to 4 match is required of the States. State responsibilities are also growing as the number of endangered species increases. This is particularly true in the three States where the Northern spotted owl exists and in New Mexico in relation to the Mexican spotted owl. To the extent feasible, the Service should direct the recommended increase to the affected States so that their programs will have the opportunity to carry out work not only related to spotted owls, but also for other species as well.

The Committee expects the Service to continue the practice of making \$200,000 available for the Upper Colorado River Basin Commission.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriation enacted, 1991.....	\$14,921,000
Budget estimate, 1992.....	15,021,000
Recommended, 1992.....	
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1991.....	-14,921,000
Budget estimate, 1992.....	-15,021,000

The Committee does not recommend a second year of funding for the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund. The request was \$15,021,000. There will still be available for the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund an estimated \$14,000,000 through a permanent appropriation.

REWARDS AND OPERATIONS

Appropriation enacted, 1991.....	\$995,000
Budget estimate, 1992.....	1,201,000
Recommended, 1992.....	1,201,000
Comparison:	
Appropriation, 1991.....	+206,000
Budget estimate, 1992.....	

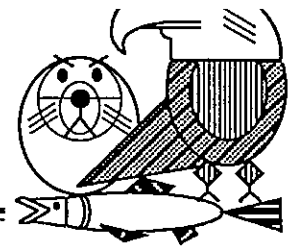
The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,201,000, the budget request, for African Elephant Conservation. The African Elephant Conservation Act of 1988 established a fund for assisting nations and organizations involved with conservation of African elephants. With this funding, the Service will provide grants to Af-



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

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



June 5, 1992

Pamela Brodie
Sierra Club
Alaska Field Office
241 E Fifth Avenue, Suite 205
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Ms. Brodie:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter of March 25 regarding habitat acquisition activities of the Trustee Council. I apologize for our slow response.

The Trustee Council is expediting public input on the habitat protection procedures with a special mailing on this issue. The mailing includes the following information:

- Three sets of threshold criteria
- Imminent threat analysis
- Concurrent versus hierarchical process
- Long term habitat protection process

The Trustee Council has made it quite clear that they want public input on habitat protection, including land acquisition.

We very much appreciate your active participation in the restoration process. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dave Gibbons'.

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

TALKEETNA ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER

Box 320 • Talkeetna, Alaska 99676 • (907) 733-1413

12/11
EAM-gibbons

March 20, 1992

Mike Barton, Regional Director
US Forest Service

RECEIVED
JAN 14 1993

I am writing to you in your capacity as federal trustee of the State and Federal Trustees Council for Oil Spill Restoration. JUNO VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

The message is that we believe HABITAT ACQUISITION should be the top priority for the settlement monies. Through our correspondence and the press coverage, we see that this has a broad public consensus. COMMUNICATIVE RECORD

Many of our members make a living from commercial fishing. The integrity of the coastal forests are necessary for our salmon spawning streams.

Several hundred thousand acres of coastal forests are planned to be logged. It is imperative to try and purchase the coastal forests in and around the spill impacted areas. If that does not work out, it would be necessary to work to secure 3 year options on such forests in order to buy time.

RETAINING HEALTHY FORESTS AND HABITATS ARE NECESSARY TO RESTORE THE SOUND AND GIVE NATURE THE CHANCE TO HEAL.

We also support the continuance of the Resource Center formerly called The Oil Spill Public Information Center in Anchorage.

Thank you for considering our views.

Becky Long

Becky Long
Oil and Gas Director



T.E.C.,
BX 320
Talkeetna AK 99676

Mike Barton, Regional Director
USDA Forest Service
P.O. Box 21628
Juneau, AK 99802



TALKEETNA ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER

Box 320 • Talkeetna, Alaska 99676 • (907) 733-1413

MAR 25 1992

March 20, 1992

Curt McVee
Dept. of Interior

I am writing to you in your capacity as federal trustee for the Council for Oil Spill Restoration.

The message is that we believe habitat acquisition is the top priority for the settlement monies. This has a broad public consensus.

Many of our members make a living from commercial fishing. The integrity of coastal forests are necessary for our salmon spawning streams.

Several hundred thousand acres of coastal forests are planned to be logged. It is imperative to try & purchase the coastal forests on the areas impacted by the oil spill or if that doesn't work secure 3yr. options on such forests to buy time.

Retaining healthy forests and habitats are necessary to restore the sound and give nature the chance to heal.

Becky Long
Oil & Gas Director

E.C.

34320

Talkeetna AK 99676



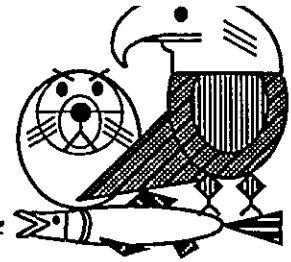
Curt McVee
Dept. of Interior
Office of the Secretary
1689 C. St. #100
Anchorage, AK 99501-5151



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

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



April 23, 1992

Becky Long, Oil And Gas Director
Talkeetna Environmental Center
Box 320
Talkeetna, AK 99676

Dear Ms. Long:

Your letter to the Trustee Council was forwarded to me for comment. Thank you for your suggestions regarding the restoration projects you believe are most important for the Trustee Council to implement following the Exxon Valdez oil spill. As you may be aware, a number of other citizens and interest groups also advocate acquisition of habitat or timber rights as an important part of the restoration process.

You should by now have received two documents, Draft 1992 Work Plan and Restoration Framework. The Restoration Framework provides information about restoration planning to date, a summary of injuries to natural resources, proposed injury criteria, and proposed criteria for evaluating restoration options and alternatives. It also initiates a process for public input into developing the Restoration Plan and the Environmental Impact Statement. The 1992 Draft Work Plan details damage assessment and restoration activities proposed for 1992.

Please let me know if you have not yet received copies of these documents. We hope that you will take the opportunity to provide comment on these documents. This is an opportunity to express your views on aspects of the restoration studies and projects you feel are important. Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions about the overall restoration program. Please note that the deadline for written comments is June 4, at the address above.

We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dave Gibbons". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized "D" and "G".

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

March 19, 1992

Mike Barton, Regional Director
USDA Forest Service
P.O. Box 21628
Juneau, AK 99802

Dear Mike:

We are writing to you concerning the Exxon Settlement money to be used for oil spill restoration. We feel strongly that this money should be used to purchase, at the very least, rainforest in Prince William Sound and the North Gulf Coast of Alaska. Also it should be used to secure three-year options on all threatened forests in order to buy time needed to develop a systematic program of such acquisitions.

We live in Prince William Sound and have already witnessed damages due to some clearcutting. For instance, landslides which in many cases have wiped out both intertidal and nearshore habitats, killing many shellfish. Through purchasing coastal forests we could ensure biological recovery from spill damages and protect these areas from further damage. Also we could allow residents in the state of Alaska some relief, by allowing them to look forward to the full recovery of the natural environment rather than its continued degradation.

Sincerely,

Marnie J. Gahan

Douglas P. Vollman P.O. Box 1675 VALDEZ, AK 99686

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MAR 26 1992

REGIONAL FORESTER
FOREST SERVICE
JUNEAU, ALASKA

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JAN 14 1992

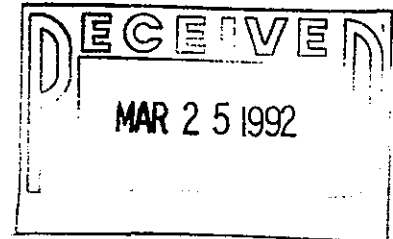
JOHN VALDEZ ()
TRUSTEE COO
ADMINISTRATIVE RE...

EAM-
gibbons

M. Graham
P.O. Box 3884
Walden, AK
99680



Mike Barton
Regional Director
USDA Forest Service
P.O. Box 21628
Anchorage, AK 99502



March 19, 1992

Curt McVee
Department of the Interior
Office of the Secretary
1689 C. Street, Suite 100
Anchorage, AK 99501-5151

Dear Curt:

We are writing to you concerning the Exxon Settlement money to be used for oil spill restoration. We feel strongly that this money should be used to purchase, at the very least, rainforest in Prince William Sound and the North Gulf Coast of Alaska. Also it should be used to secure three-year options on all threatened forests in order to buy time needed to develop a systematic program of such acquisitions.

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Sincerely,

Marnie J. Hahan
Douglas P. Vollman P.O. Box 1675 VALDEZ, AK 99686

M. Graham
PO. Box 3004
Welding, AK
99680



Carl McVee
Department of the Interior
Office of the Secretary
1689 C. Street, Suite 100
Anchorage, AK
99501 - 5751

MCS Broderick
92-129 RE

cc Sander.

March 19, 1992

John Sander, Commissioner
Department of Environmental Conservation
P.O. Box 0
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Commissioner:

We are writing to you concerning the Exxon Settlement money to be used for oil spill restoration. We feel strongly that this money should be used to purchase, at the very least, rainforest in Prince William Sound and the North Gulf Coast of Alaska. Also it should be used to secure three-year options on all threatened forests in order to buy time needed to develop a systematic program of such acquisitions.

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Sincerely,

Marnie J. Graham

Douglas P. Vollman P.O. Box 1675 VALDEZ, AK 99686

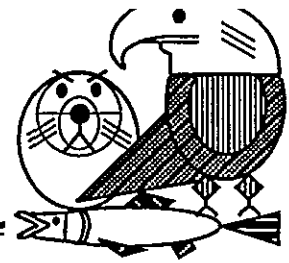
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MAR 21 1992



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

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



April 23, 1992

Marnie F. Graham
Douglas P. Vollman
P.O. Box 1675
Valdez, AK 99686

Dear Ms. Graham and Mr. Vollman:

Your letter to the Trustee Council was forwarded to me for comment. Thank you for your suggestions regarding the restoration projects you believe are most important for the Trustee Council to implement following the Exxon Valdez oil spill. As you may be aware, a number of other citizens and interest groups also advocate acquisition of habitat or timber rights as an important part of the restoration process.

You should by now have received two documents, Draft 1992 Work Plan and Restoration Framework. The Restoration Framework provides information about restoration planning to date, a summary of injuries to natural resources, proposed injury criteria, and proposed criteria for evaluating restoration options and alternatives. It also initiates a process for public input into developing the Restoration Plan and the Environmental Impact Statement. The 1992 Draft Work Plan details damage assessment and restoration activities proposed for 1992.

Please let me know if you have not yet received copies of these documents. We hope that you will take the opportunity to provide comment on these documents. This is an opportunity to express your views on aspects of the restoration studies and projects you feel are important. Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions about the overall restoration program. Please note that the deadline for written comments is June 4, at the address above.

We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Dave R. Gibbons".

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

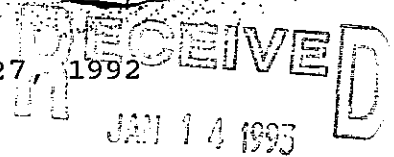
cc: Trustee Council

CITY OF CORDOVA



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

February 27, 1992



Dear Sirs:

Recently I met with Mr. John Thompson, Chair of the Prince William Sound Loggers United, to hear his concerns regarding the impacts to logging industry workers that would result from timber acquisitions or logging moratoria in PWS by the Trustees.

I included his concerns in the Cordova City Council agenda packet, and following Mr. Thompson's presentation, Council authorized a letter of support from the Mayor and City Council of Cordova.

PWSLU is an association of workers employed to log timber owned or controlled by the Eyak Corporation and/or Sherstone, a joint enterprise of Whitestone and Eyak Corporation. Most are employed directly by Whitestone and reside in the Cordova area.

Anticipating approximately 10 years of employment, many of these workers were induced by this security to relocate and participate as productive citizens in our community, assuming the responsibilities of rental agreements, purchase of homes, enrollment of children in school, etc.

We continue to support our resolution for logging moratoria and the purchase of most or all of the timber rights in the PWS area. However, we are very concerned that jobs and security will be eliminated, and feel that appropriate and adequate compensation for this loss should be included in any plan which results in the termination of planned logging activity.

We believe it is an obligation of the Trustees, although not limited to them, to include consideration of these individuals in any transaction that also effectively purchases their jobs. We ask that their employment security interests be given the same level of respect, protection, and compensation as the property and business interests of the resource owners, not only in the Prince William Sound area, but wherever the timber industry and its workers may be affected by trustee decisions.

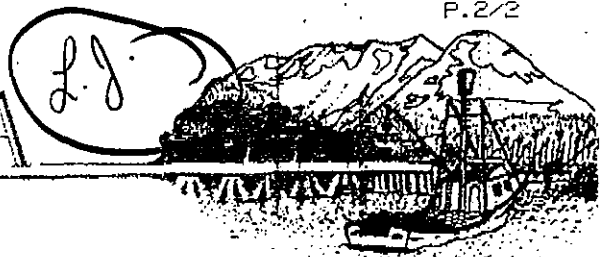
Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Charles K. Weaverling". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Charles K. Weaverling
Mayor

CITY OF CORDOVA



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

February 27, 1992

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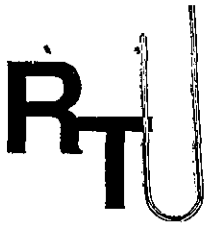
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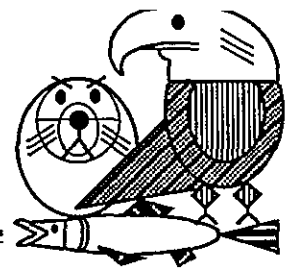
Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

Charles K. Weaverling
Mayor



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



April 23, 1992

The Honorable Charles K. Weaverling
Mayor of Cordova
P.O. Box 1210
Cordova, AK 99574

Dear Mayor Weaverling:

Thank you for your letter regarding concerns about the impacts a timber harvesting logging moratoria as part of restoration programs following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill might have on logging related jobs. Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions about the overall restoration program.

The Restoration Team, at the direction of the Trustee Council, is developing a process for analyzing habitat protection proposals taking into consideration specific criteria and objectives which must be taken into account. I assure you we will fully consider all ramifications before taking any action.

We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

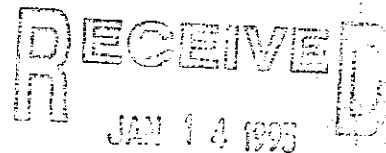
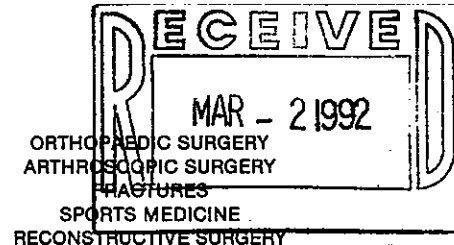
Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Dave Gibbons/ej".

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

RICHARD B. RESSMAN, M.D., P.C.



February 24, 1992

State and Federal Trustees Council for Oil Spill Restoration
c/o Curt McGee
Department of the Interior
Office of the Secretary
1589 C Street, Suite 100
Anchorage, AK 99501-5151

Dear Mr. McGee:

I am very disturbed with the present conditions of the wilderness areas in Alaska. I visited there well before the Exxon Valdez oil spill and was truly impressed. I even considered moving to Alaska after my visit.

I am asking that the restoration funds be used to purchase timber rights slated for clear cutting in Prince William Sound and other spill impacted areas such as Cook Inlet, Kenai Fjords and Kodiak. Clear cutting poses serious environmental threats potentially as bad or worse than the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Money spent in direct acquisition of timber resources will hasten and aid recovery of spill impacted areas.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Most sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Richard B. Ressman', written over a horizontal line.

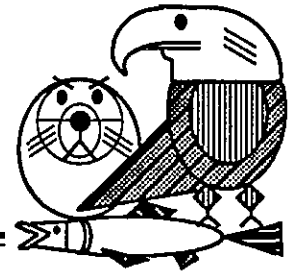
Richard B. Ressman

RBR:dsk

cc: Congressman Tim Roemer



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



April 23, 1992

Richard B. Ressman, M.D., P.C.
Fox Village Medical Center
300 Wile St., Suite 1
LaPorte, IN 46350

Dear Dr. Ressman:

Your letter to the Trustee Council was forwarded to me for comment. Thank you for your suggestions regarding the restoration projects you believe are most important for the Trustee Council to implement following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. As you may be aware, a number of other citizens and interest groups also advocate acquisition of habitat or timber rights as an important part of the restoration process.

You should by now have received two documents, Draft 1992 Work Plan and Restoration Framework. The Restoration Framework provides information about restoration planning to date, a summary of injuries to natural resources, proposed injury criteria, and proposed criteria for evaluating restoration options and alternatives. It also initiates a process for public input into developing the Restoration Plan and the Environmental Impact Statement. The 1992 Draft Work Plan details damage assessment and restoration activities proposed for 1992.

Please let me know if you have not yet received copies of these documents. We hope that you will take the opportunity to provide comment on these documents. This is an opportunity to express your views on aspects of the restoration studies and projects you feel are important. Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions about the overall restoration program. Please note that the deadline for written comments is June 4, at the address above.

We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

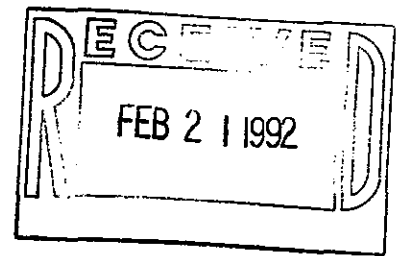
Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dave R. Gibbons". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Dave" and last name "Gibbons" clearly distinguishable.

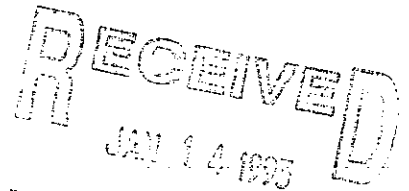
Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

15.61
P.O. Box 2491
Cordova, AK 99574
February 17, 1992



Curt McVee
Department of the Interior
Office of the Secretary
1689 C Street, Suite 100
Anchorage, AK 99501-5151



PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND OIL SPILL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Dear Sir,

I am writing this letter to express my deep concern for the fate of Prince William Sound if the reprehensible practice of clear cutting continues. I came to Cordova in 1979 and have seined here since 1982. When I learned the extent to which the Eyak and Chugach corporations planned to log the Sound I was shocked. The devastation in Two Moon bay is heartbreaking. The logging around Cordova is worse because we see it every day. It is no exaggeration to say that the mental health of the community is at stake.

In addition, there is no doubt that clear cutting will have an adverse effect on the already weak salmon wild stock. These very areas have been subject to total closure during some recent seasons and opened only for limited periods during others since 1987. The habitat for all land species in that vast area will be eliminated. It is amazing to me that this is not illegal. It is certainly immoral.

The tourist industry will also suffer from this folly as some of the most scenic areas will be reduced to fields of stumps. Who will take a cruise to view armageddon? What will be the attraction of sailing to Valdez or Cordova if the scenery is nothing more than humiliated earth?

In conclusion, I want to urge you to do everything in your power to see that the money received by the state from Exxon is spent where it should be. It was a crisis in the Sound that created that settlement and the money should be spent to spare Prince William Sound any further indignities.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Stephen G. Shifflette".

Stephen G. Shifflette

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

DIVISION OF OIL SPILL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION (OSIAR)

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX 3-2000
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802-2000
PHONE: (907) 465-4125

March 9, 1992

Mr. Stephen G. Shifflette
P.O. Box 2491
Cordova, AK 99574

Dear Mr. Shifflette:

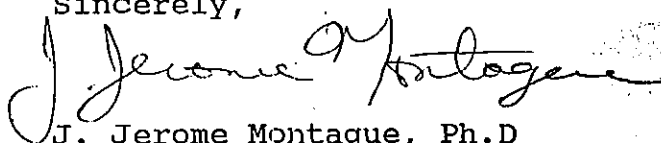
Thank you for your recent letter. You are concerned about clearcutting of timber and ask that I do everything in my power to see that the money received by the State from the Exxon Valdez settlement be spent in Prince William Sound. Here is where things stand:

First, the terms of the settlement require that the joint State-Federal restoration funds are spent to restore resources and services injured by the oil spill. I can assure you that most if not all of the money will be spent right where the injuries occurred--in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska.

Second, regarding timber and clearcutting, the Trustees have heard from many citizens who would like to see settlement dollars used to buy land or timber rights. As Director of the Department of Fish and Game's Oil Spill Impact Assessment and Restoration Division, and as one of the Restoration Team members for the State Trustees for the Exxon Valdez settlement, I appreciate the importance of maintaining the upland and marine habitats that sustain fisheries and wildlife resources and that provide a whole range of services to Alaskans. The Trustees and our staff members are now setting up a process to look objectively at the various opportunities and mechanisms for protecting important habitat areas in Prince William Sound and elsewhere in the oil-spill area.

As you may know, the meetings of the State-Federal Exxon Valdez Trustees are open to the public and we encourage your active participation. Thank you again for your letter.

Sincerely,



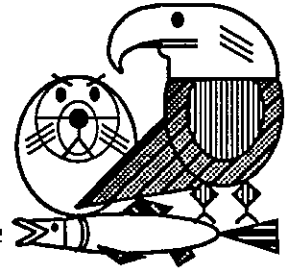
J. Jerome Montague, Ph.D
Director

JJM/SS/lar
bcc: Stan Senner

David Gibbons



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



April 23, 1992

Stephen G. Shifflette
P.O. Box 2491
Cordova, AK 99574

Dear Mr. Shifflette:

Your letter to the Trustee Council was forwarded to me for comment. Thank you for your suggestions regarding the restoration projects you believe are most important for the Trustee Council to implement following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. As you may be aware, a number of other citizens and interest groups also advocate acquisition of habitat or timber rights as an important part of the restoration process.

You should by now have received two documents, Draft 1992 Work Plan and Restoration Framework. The Restoration Framework provides information about restoration planning to date, a summary of injuries to natural resources, proposed injury criteria, and proposed criteria for evaluating restoration options and alternatives. It also initiates a process for public input into developing the Restoration Plan and the Environmental Impact Statement. The 1992 Draft Work Plan details damage assessment and restoration activities proposed for 1992.

Please let me know if you have not yet received copies of these documents. We hope that you will take the opportunity to provide comment on these documents. This is an opportunity to express your views on aspects of the restoration studies and projects you feel are important. Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions about the overall restoration program. Please note that the deadline for written comments is June 4, at the address above.

* We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Dave R. Gibbons".

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

FEB-17-92 MON 14:06 PRATT MUSEUM

9072352764

15.7.1



HOMER SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY
PRATT MUSEUM
3779 Bartlett Street
Homer, Alaska 99603
(907)235-8635

RECEIVED

FEB 19 1992

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

FEBRUARY 17, 1992

ERNIE PIPER
COORDINATOR, RESTORATION/PUBLIC INFORMATION
ALASKA DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

FAX (907) 563-1789

DEAR MR. PIPER:

This month marks the three-year anniversary of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The Pratt Museum is proposing a public information program in conjunction with the "Darkened Waters" exhibit now on display at the Smithsonian Institution. It is our hope that as the person responsible for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement Trustee Council's public outreach program, you would help publicize and promote this important public program. Your participation and support may well be pivotal to the project's success.

We recently became aware that the Resource Restoration Coordinating Group (RRCG) is preparing to release a Restoration Framework document on or near March 15, 1992. It is our understanding that among other things, it will include a revised damage assessment summary. We wish to enhance the public's access to -- and understanding of -- this new information by including an RRCG presentation as a major component of the proposed program.

Dave Gibbons, Interim Administrative Director for the RRCG, has been notified of our proposal and invited to participate by supplying qualified personnel to present an overview of the document. Perhaps, given your previous interest and generous support of the "Darkened Waters" project, we might convince you to put in a good word for us now.

Coordination and mutual support promises benefits to all parties. Trustee agencies will gain a prestigious venue for presentation of the Restoration Framework, thus boosting the effectiveness of the public outreach program. The Smithsonian and the Pratt Museum will be assured a program which provides the public with timely information and the expertise needed to help with its explanation and interpretation. The public should be well served.

-- more --

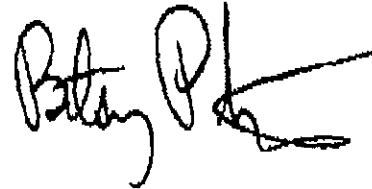
-- page 2 --

Unfortunately, time is short. It is vital that we have some idea of your ability to work with us. Perhaps you would be kind enough to call to discuss our proposal by February 19th. Without firm commitments from all parties it will be impossible to make arrangements in time for a March 24th program.

Due to time constraints, the enclosed preliminary proposal is tentative in every way. It is understood that some flexibility will be necessary in developing a final proposal and the associated budget. As soon as we can verify participation by you and the RRCG, we will be in a much better position to proceed.

We hope you will share our enthusiasm for this opportunity to provide an important public service, and that we can once again count on your support and participation.

Sincerely,



BETSY PITZMAN, DIRECTOR, PRATT MUSEUM

P.S. Many thanks to both you and L.J. Evans for all of your previous help with our efforts to inform the public.

FEB-17-92 MON 14:08 PRATT MUSEUM

9072352764

P.04



HOMER SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY
PRATT MUSEUM
3779 Bartlett Street
Homer, Alaska 99603
(907)235-6603



THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

Damage, Recovery, and Restoration -- Three Years Later

In conjunction with the "Darkened Waters" exhibit now on display at the Smithsonian Institution, the Pratt Museum proposes a two-session public information program on or near the anniversary of the Exxon Valdez spill (March 24, 1992). Our intent would be to offer:

An opportunity for the public to learn more about the present status of damages and recovery in the spill area,

A vehicle for Alaskan/Federal Trustee Agencies to publicly present and explain the new Restoration Framework document scheduled for release around March 15, 1992 (including illustrative, spill-area photographs),

A public forum for a panel of spill-area residents to share their assessments of damage, recovery, and restoration plans.

Session A (60 min.)

1. Introductory comments (Smithsonian and Pratt representatives)
2. State/Federal Resource Restoration Coordination Group (RRCG) slide presentation/Restoration Framework and damage assessment summary
3. Question/answer period
4. Thanks/session B program description (Pratt representative)

Break with access to "Darkened Waters" exhibit (30 min.)

Session B (60 min.)

1. Introduce moderator, explain ground rules (Pratt rep.)
2. Introduce spill-area panelists (moderator)
3. Brief statement by each panelist
4. Moderator guides discussion of audience-generated topics or questions (taken directly or collected at previous break)
5. Moderator closes discussion
6. Closing comments, thanks, invitation to share refreshments and chat with agency representatives and panelists (Pratt rep.)

Informal reception with refreshments (30 min.)

-- more --

FEB-17-92 MON 14:09 PRATT MUSEUM

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P.05

-- page 2 --

For maximum public outreach, promotional efforts for the program should be coordinated with promotion of the Restoration Framework and damage assessment summary by the RRCG. For example, when the Framework is released, agencies should announce our program, inviting the public to attend. In like manner, publicity efforts by the Smithsonian and Pratt Museum should link the release of the Framework with the scheduled RRCG presentation at the program.

The spill-area residents panel should consist of five (5) people selected from among interest groups represented on the Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound Regional Citizen Advisory Councils (RCAC). One member should be affiliated with the petroleum industry, another one with either of the two RCAC's. The following panel list is preliminary and could well change.

Native Alaskan -- Gail Evanoff, New Chenega

Commercial fisherman/Cook Inlet RCAC -- Ken Castner, Homer

Local government -- Kelly Weaverling, Cordova Mayor

Conservationist -- Rick Steiner, Cordova

Oil industry spokesman -- M.F.G. Williams, Alyeska Pipeline
Service Company, Anchorage

An attempt will be made to select an experienced moderator based in the Washington D.C. area.

-- more --

FEB-17-92 MON 14:10 PRATT MUSEUM

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-- page 3 --

THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
Damage, Recovery, and Restoration -- Three Years Later

Preliminary Budget Estimates

Pratt Museum coordinator (Pratt Museum)	\$1,000
(Environmental Protection Agency)	\$1,400
Facility fees (Smithsonian)	Waived
Security fees (Smithsonian)	Waived
Refreshments (Smithsonian)	- ? -
Video recording (Smithsonian)	- ? -
RRCG Restoration Framework presenters (RRCG)	- ? -
Administrative/clerical (National Science Foundation)	\$ 300
Airfare (Homer/Washington D.C./Homer, \$900)	
Pratt coordinator (E.P.A.)	\$ 900
Panel (Alaska Humanities Forum)	\$2,500
(Alyeska Pipeline Service Co.)	\$ 900
(Cook Inlet RCAC)	\$ 900
(E.P.A.)	\$ 200
Accommodations/Per-diem (\$200)	
Pratt coordinator, 4 days (Smithsonian)	\$ 800
Panel, 5x2 days (Alyeska Pipeline Service Co.)	\$ 400
(Cook Inlet RCAC)	\$ 400
(E.P.A.)	\$ 200
(National Wildlife Federation)	\$1,000
Moderator (National Science Foundation)	\$ 500
Promotion (Smithsonian)	\$2,000
(Pratt Museum)	\$1,000

Preliminary Project Total \$14,400+

-- END DOCUMENT --

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

15.1.1
WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX K—STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0300
PHONE: (907) 465-3600
FAX: (907) 463-5295

RECEIVED
JAN 14 1992

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

February 14, 1992

Jacqueline Jacobsen
Legislative Vice President
Pacific Coast Fishermen's Wives Coalition
1717 Ivy Avenue
Reedsport, Oregon 97467

Dear Ms. Jacobsen:

Thank you for your letter commenting upon restoration of the natural resource damage by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

I am sending a copy of it to the executive director of the Trustee Council and asking him to place it in the record of Trustee Council proceedings.

Very truly yours,

— . . . — . . .

Charles E. Cole
Attorney General

CEC:pml

cc: D. Gibson

TO: L.J. Evans OSRC/ADEC

DATE: 02-24-92

TIME: 10:42

CC: David Bruce

SUBJECT: Letter

PRIORITY:

ATTACHMENTS:

L.J.

Mark will be giving you a copy of a letter to prepare a unified response for the Trustees.

The letter is from Jacqueline Jacobsen, Legislative Vice President of the Pacific Fisherman's Coalition, Reedsport, Oregon.

Please send a copy to Martha Fischbach in the Commissioner's Office. Please identify it as suspense item MCS 92-059.

Please send me a copy also.

Thanks.

David

=====



OREGON CALIFORNIA WASHINGTON ALASKA

BRITISH COLUMBIA

1717 Ivy Avenue
Reedsport, Oregon
February 3, 1992

9745-
RECEIVED
Department of Law
FEB 10 1992
AM 10:18:45

Governor Walter Hickel
State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Sir:

The Pacific Coast Fishermen's Wives Coalition, representing fifteen ports in California, Oregon, Washington, Alaska and British Columbia are concerned with the environmental future of Prince William Sound.

Purchase, by the state, of timber rights slated for cutting in the Sound is the best compromise to insure restoration and enhancement of the area. Clear cutting as proposed from near Cordova to the Valdez Arm poses serious threats to the environment, probably as serious or even worse than the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Clear cutting poses additional threats to land already abused by industry neglect, with land erosion and silting of spawning beds.

Any monies spent in acquisition of timber resources will directly aid the environmental recovery of the Sound. We sincerely hope that you will make this effort your top priority.

Sincerely yours,

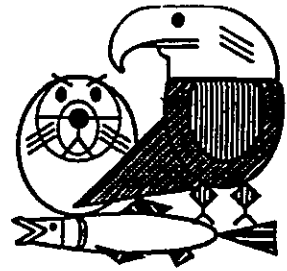
Jacqueline Jacobsen
Jacqueline Jacobsen
Legislative Vice President

cc: Carl Rosier, Dept. Fish & Game
John Sandor, Dept. Environmental Conservation
Charles Cole, Attorney General
Curt McVee, Dept. of Interior
Mike Barton, USDA Forest Service
Steve Pennoyer, Regional Director NMSF, NOAA
Al Ewing, Environmental Protection Agency

cc: Craig



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 278-7176



April 2, 1992

Jacqueline Jacobsen
Pacific Coast Fishermen's Wives Coalition
1717 Ivy Avenue
Reedsport, OR 97467

Dear Ms. Jacobsen:

Your letter to the Trustee Council has been forwarded to me for comment. Thank you for your suggestions regarding the restoration projects you believe are most important for the Trustee Council to implement following the Exxon Valdez oil spill. As you may be aware, a number of other citizens and interest groups also advocate acquisition of habitat or timber rights as an important part of the restoration process. Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council and the Restoration Team make decisions about the overall restoration program.

We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Dave Gibbons/lje".

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

February 6, 1992

Facsimile Transmission to: Mr. Dave Gibbons, interim executive
director, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Settlement Trustee Council

Fax#: 276-7178

Total Pages: 3

From: Martha Madsen, Alaskan Resident

RECEIVED
JAN 14 1993
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

After reading yesterday's Anchorage Daily News coverage of the proposed budget, I felt compelled to give the enclosed comments. Please give these comments to Charlie Cole, Carl Rosier, John Sandor, Michael Barton, Curtis McVee, and Steven Pennoyer today so that they can be entered into the public record and considered along with the proposed budget. Thank you for your effort to deliver these.

Sincerely,

Martha Madsen
P. O. Box 2378
Homer, AK 99603

February 6, 1992

Attorney General
Charlie Cole
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement Trustee Council

Dear Mr. Cole:

After reading of the proposed budget for spending the first \$90 million settlement payment in the newspaper, I feel compelled to try and convince the Trustee Council not to accept Dave Gibbons' proposed budget for the allocation of the money. \$90 million seems like an awful lot of money and it is inconceivable that you could propose a budget that has no funding for acquisition/preservation of habitat. I have followed the issue of the settlement and what Alaskans in communities that were impacted by the spill have overwhelmingly called for: **PROTECTION OF HABITAT THROUGH BUY BACK OF LOGGING LEASES AND LANDS. Remember that your responsibility is to spend this money to RESTORE DAMAGED RESOURCES OR BUY RESOURCES FOR PROTECTION!**

On Monday this week, I sat through most of a public meeting run by Ernie Piper and other state and federal representatives seeking input on the composition of citizen advisory committees. While their agenda was clearly to find out what citizens want for the advisory committee, we also heard implicit in every person's comments that it is time for the Trustees to get busy with the business of restoration, not just greasing the wheels of government.

It would be a mockery of the settlement if the Trustees adopted this bureaucratically gluttonous budget. I cannot argue specifics of points in your budget as I don't know the justifications for claiming \$53.5 million worth of reimbursement for legal and scientific fees. But it really upsets me to think that the main outcome of this hard fought settlement to be reimbursement of the state and federal governments for over-priced lawyers and high ticket biological consultant firms. This is particularly ironic since most of what these consultants have documented is still held up for litigation that the hungry lawyers are hoping will continue.

I do not believe that the State and feds should get reimbursed for all of their legal fees for suing Exxon. I suspect that some of the reimbursement is going to State and federal agencies for work that they would have been doing had they not been drawn into

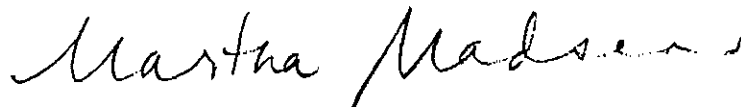
responding to the spill. This is not the intent of the settlement! I don't have enough faith in either the State's or fed's sense of economy to feel that they deserve total reimbursement.

Your staff's proposal to spend most of the paltry \$9.6 million dollars of the \$90 million on more studies rather than real restoration is absurd. Again some of the proposed studies by state and federal agencies represent work that should be coming out of these agencies operations mandates and not the settlement. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service for example should have an active predator eradication program on seabird colonies and instead they have this year eliminated this long standing program from this year's operating budget.

Have you ever heard of the concept of buying timber rights in Prince William Sound and Kachemak Bay? This is SO EASY and I can't believe that you wouldn't see the public relations benefit you would gain from a citizenry sick and tired of this whole issue of the settlement being turned into a government agency feeding frenzy.

I urge you to revise the budget and to set aside the funds necessary immediately to buy back timber rights on the Kenai Peninsula and Kodiak Island areas. I also urge your continued funding of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Resource Library. A tremendous amount of money and effort has already gone into establishing this important resource for Alaskans and others and it is just throwing that investment away if you do not keep it going. If you adopt the budget proposed, you will go a long way toward confirming the public's distrust of government's ability to truly respond to their interests, and not the interests of bureaucracy. It would really be nice to see some real mitigation of damages and tangible progress come out of this \$90 million settlement. It would help heal some of the hurt that still remains whenever I think of the oil spill. Instead this budget proposal just infuriates me.

Sincerely,

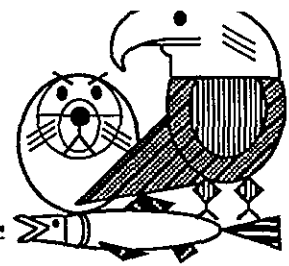


Martha Madsen
P. O. Box 2378
Homer, Alaska 99603

P. S. Please make these comments a matter of public record and share them with the other Trustees Carl Rosier, John Sandor, Michael Baston, Curtis McVee, Sam Pennoyer, + Dave Gibbons



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



April 23, 1992

Martha Madsen
P.O. Box 2378
Homer, AK 99603

Dear Ms. Madsen:

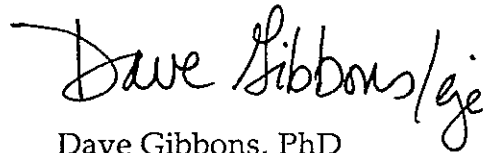
Thank you for your suggestions regarding the restoration projects you believe are most important for the Trustee Council to implement following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. As you may be aware, a number of other citizens and interest groups also advocate acquisition of habitat or timber rights as an important part of the restoration process.

You should by now have received two documents, Draft 1992 Work Plan and Restoration Framework. The Restoration Framework provides information about restoration planning to date, a summary of injuries to natural resources, proposed injury criteria, and proposed criteria for evaluating restoration options and alternatives. It also initiates a process for public input into developing the Restoration Plan and the Environmental Impact Statement. The 1992 Draft Work Plan details damage assessment and restoration activities proposed for 1992.

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We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Dave Gibbons/gj". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Rec'd at meeting
2/5/92

RECEIVED
JAN 14 1992

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND TRUSTEES COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS

Afognak Joint Venture

214 Rezanof West Kodiak, Alaska 99615
(907) 486-6014 FAX (907) 486-2514

TESTIMONY
February 4 & 5, 1992

Mr. Chairman, I am Jim Carmichael, General Manager for the Afognak Joint Venture in Kodiak. AJV is a partnership, created by ANILCA which owns approximately 180,000 acres of land on Afognak Island. The two major partners in AJV are the Afognak Native Corporation, and Koniag, Inc. There are also several minor partners.

Currently, the federal government owns approximately 50,000 acres in the northwest portion of the island, part of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Several small islands offshore are part of the Maritime Refuge. The State of Alaska has one small holding on the east side of the island and more substantial holdings on islands immediately adjacent.

It was not always so. Afognak was originally set aside by the federal government as a forest and fish culture reserve in 1892. Until 1980, it was part of the Chugach National Forest. Extensive selections by village corporations on the southern portions of the island began following ANCSA. And ANILCA transferred extensive native selections on the Alaska Peninsula to most of the remaining portions of the island through the creation of the Joint Venture. While much of the southern portion of the island has been roaded and logged, most of AJV's holdings east and southwest of the federal land remain undeveloped.

These holdings contain outstanding fish and wildlife resources including large elk herds, Kodiak bears, and many of the species "injured" in the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Afognak was within the spill zone and some of its shores were "oiled."

It had been AJV's intention to extend logging operations into the AJV holdings and to explore other income producing options for some of the islands non-timbered areas, such as cabins or lodges along the shore or at the high lakes. As a corporation, we owe it to our partners and their shareholders to return dividends.

For the past two years however, we have explored ideas which would lead to the sale of some or most of our holdings to the federal and state land managing agencies. If successful, such an arrangement could enable our corporation to create a permanent fund and diversify our business operations. Of course, we would continue to develop those lands which are not sold.

In that effort, we advocated passage by Congress of a special study of Afognak and Prince William Sound inholdings. Such a directive was passed last year. We are currently cooperating with the Fish

and Wildlife Service as it studies our lands. We are also supporting state legislation introduced by Kodiak Representative Cliff Davidson and Senator Curt Menard which would provide for state purchase of lands in the Pauls Lake and Lower Malina Lake regions of the island.

It is our hope that these efforts will lead to a staged acquisition process, coordinated with both the state and federal governments to acquire a substantial portion of the AJV's assets; up to approximately 125,000 acres stretching from the Pauls Lake/Laura Lake area on the northeast to the Malina Peninsula on the southwest including land and timber rights on six offshore islands.

We are confident that Afognak's natural resource values will fare well in comparison to other areas within the spill zone. We are also hopeful that the presence of sizable tracts, contiguous to the large federal holding, and a cooperative seller will be attractive to the Trustees. If we have a disadvantage on Afognak, it is that our resources are not as well known as some other areas. We hope an objective investigation of the resources will overcome that disadvantage.

Having laid out what AJV offers, let me outline some conditions necessary for us to meet our obligations to our partners and shareholder.

First, we are interested in sale of lands, not development rights. If we are unable to sell most of the lands, we want to see sales of relatively compact parcels so we are not left with discontinuous tracts, lands encumbered by easements or holdings otherwise made difficult to develop.

Second, we are interested in selling a mix of timbered and non-timbered lands. To give up ownership of land, we must demonstrate to our partners that we are receiving a fair price and that the sale of the lands is an attractive alternative to ~~tiber~~ ^{TIMBER} development. We will not engage in a series of sales which leaves us holding lands with no revenue potential and no hope of further sales.

Third, we have already voluntarily withheld logging on many of our holding while we have explored land sales. We have engaged substantial expenses in our efforts to work with Congress and the Trustees. We would not wish to be penalized for our cooperative efforts either by receiving bids lower than those offered to hostile sellers or to seeing sales of our lands delayed while uncooperative sellers are treated expeditiously. We have been open and cooperative and we expect fair play in return.

In conclusion, we believe that land acquisition is an important use of the settlement funds. We believe that land sales can help our shareholders and those of other corporations in the state. We believe that maintaining the best hunting, fishing and recreational resources is good for the region's economy. And we will work cooperatively with you to achieve those ends. Thank you.

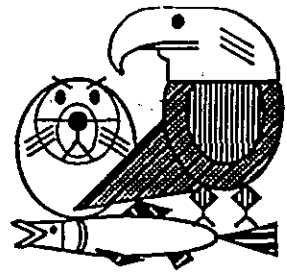
DATE

DRAFTED BY: _____
Reviewed By: RL 5/27/92
Approved By: _____

*not counted
duplicates Public meeting testimony*



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 278-7176



February 21, 1992

Jim Carmichael
Afognak Joint Venture
214 Rezanof West
Kodiak, AK 99615

Dear Mr. Carmichael:

Thank you for your suggestions regarding the restoration projects you believe are most important for the Trustee Council to implement following the Exxon Valdez oil spill. As you may be aware, a number of other citizens and interest groups also advocate acquisition of habitat or timber rights as an important part of the restoration process. Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council and the Restoration Team make decisions about the overall restoration program.

We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dave Gibbons'.

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

John P. Harville
2430 S.W. Boundary St
Portland, OR 97201

cc Trustees
Sandra
Meredith
Brewster
January 20, 1992
RECEIVED
Department of Law
JAN 27 1992
A.D.E.C.
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
JAN 16 1992
FEB - 5 1992
JAN 12 1992

Mr. Charles Cole, Attorney General
State of Alaska
P.O. Box K, Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Mr. Cole:

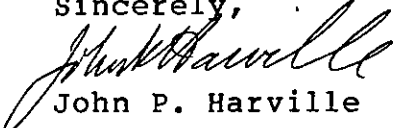
With respect to application of the Exxon Valdez settlement to restoration and enhancement of the area impacted by that devastating oil spill, I urge that a significant portion of those reparations moneys be committed to reacquiring timber and mineral rights to key forested areas of Prince William Sound and other spill-affected areas.

The long-term payoffs from this once-in-a-millennium opportunity will be self-perpetuating and literally beyond price, and will accrue to all our citizens for generations to come. Permanent protection of these boreal rainforests will safeguard as publicly held renewable resources their highly vulnerable watersheds, so essential to retention and slow release of the torrential rainfall and heavy snowpack characteristic of the region. Failure to provide that protection in the public interest will lead almost certainly to catastrophic erosion of those life-supporting watersheds as they become denuded by clearcutting to provide short-term economic gain to their present owners. The ravaged steeper slopes of clearcuts in the Pacific Northwest provide a casebook to illustrate the costs--and these have been subject to far lesser rainfall and resultant erosive destruction.

Retention of these forested watersheds will assure continued quality habitat for Alaska's prized wildlife species; also the viability of the streams, rivers, and embayments so essential to the continued productivity of the region's fishery resources--which together form the keystone for the subsistence and way of life of native Americans, as well as the economic base for the region as a whole. All of these qualities together comprise the special character which is the essence of Alaska--the basis for expanding tourism which can generate millions in out-of-state dollars to the direct benefit of Alaska and its citizens.

Established philosophical precedents and solid economic arguments support investment of funds derived from exploitation of non-renewable resources into renewable resources capable of self-regeneration and therefore endless production of benefits. As an ecologist-educator for the past 35 years (Stanford Ph.D. 1956), I respectfully urge this investment of the Exxon Valdez disaster windfall to assure protection of key portions of the naturally renewable forests, watersheds, and fish and wildlife resources of Alaska, for the long-term, self-renewing economic and social benefit of the people of the region, the State, and the nation.

Sincerely,


John P. Harville

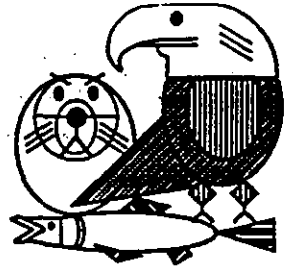
P.S. I'd appreciate referral of these comments to the other Trustees also.

DATE

DRAFTED BY: _____
Reviewed By: P/L 5/27/92
Approved By: _____



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 278-7176



February 21, 1992

John P. Harville
2430 S.W. Boundary St.
Portland, OR 97201

Dear Mr. Harville:

A copy of your letter to Mr. Charles Cole of the Alaska Department of Law has been forwarded to me for my comment. Thank you for your suggestions regarding the restoration projects you believe are most important for the Trustee Council to implement following the Exxon Valdez oil spill. As you requested, a copy of your letter was forwarded to each Trustee.

As you may be aware, a number of other citizens and interest groups also advocate acquisition of habitat or timber rights as an important part of the restoration process. Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council and the Restoration Team make decisions about the overall restoration program.

We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Dave R. Gibbons'.

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council