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Potential *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Speakers

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This is only a partial list of the remarkable people who have contributed their professional skills to restoration following the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill (EVOS). This list also includes short summaries of their work and expertise. Please feel free to call for more detailed discussion or to request others who have been involved in the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council (EVOSTC) Restoration Program.

RESTORATION THROUGH THE YEARS

Dr. Stanley (Jeep) Rice, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Dr. Rice is a physiologist/toxicologist and has been a principle investigator and program manager for habitat studies at the Auke Bay Laboratories since the 1971. He has provided leadership and management for lab and field projects including baseline studies prior to the spill, persistence and toxicity of *Exxon Valdez* oil (EVO) in the aftermath of the spill, genetic stock identification, essential fish habitat, and forage fish (such as herring). He and his team have been at the forefront of debate with Exxon-funded researchers, regarding the persistence and effects of lingering EVO, bioavailability, and toxicity. He is also significantly involved in the work on herring.

Over the last year he has refined an hour program that presents four "stories" on the long term persistence and impacts resulting from the spill -- long term impacts to killer whales, persistence and toxicity of lingering oil, and the linkage to long term effects in pink salmon and sea otters. These scientific results took 100 plus person-years of effort from several research groups over a 20 year period, and will have lasting impacts on how we view the long term impacts of a spill, how we attempt to clean-up future oil spills, legislation, and the scientific literature. These are the "long term" take home messages.

Dr. Robert Spies, Interim Science Director, Alaska SeaLife Center. Dr. Spies served as the Chief Scientist, EVOSTC from 1993 to 2002 (*confirm dates*). He has served as a member of the EVOSTC Science Panel since the Restoration Program began, and he was Chair of the Lingering Oil Effects Subcommittee. He also has extensive knowledge of the Restoration Program. He resides in California, but is usually in Alaska 1 or 2 weeks per month.

Dr. Charles (Pete) Peterson, Professor at University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Dr. Peterson has been a member of the EVOSTC Science Panel since the Restoration Program began and has extensive knowledge of the program. He has also been a principal investigator on projects. He was the lead author for the team of key researchers that collaborated on the landmark paper "Long-Term Ecosystem Response to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill" published in Science. He articulates the critical messages resulting from the Restoration Program including the lingering effects of *Exxon Valdez* oil. With enough advance notice he may be available to travel and present.

Exxon Valdez OIL

Dr. Stanley (Jeep) Rice, noted above.

Dr. Jeffrey Short, consultant, retired in December after 30 years with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Dr. Short is a chemist with expertise on lingering *Exxon Valdez* oil (EVO). He has been studying and monitoring EVO since the spill occurred. He developed the weathering model to fingerprint EVO, as well as the survey to identify and quantify lingering oil.

Dr. Jacqueline Michel, geochemist and President of Research Planning Incorporated (RPI). Dr. Michel's EVOS related work is currently focused on modeling lingering oil distribution. She originally identified and helped coin the term "armored beaches" to characterize the geomorphology of Prince William Sound beaches that sheltered the oil. Her consulting company RPI was involved in the early surveys and impacts studies of *Exxon Valdez* oil under government contracts and now works on spill response efforts world-wide. She might have others on her team that are also available as speakers.

SEA OTTERS

Dr. Brenda Ballachey, USGS, Alaska Science Center (currently living in Calgary, Canada). Dr Ballachey's area of expertise include the biochemical, physiological, population and ecological effects of oil exposure on sea otters; marine mammals population status and indices of condition; environmental toxicology including biomarkers of contaminant exposure; and mammalian genetics and physiology. She has studied the effects of *Exxon Valdez* oil on sea otters since the spill occurred. Her work helped identify the presence of lingering oil. There may be others on her team that could also present their work.

NEARSHORE & SEA OTTERS

Dr. James Bodkin, U.S. Geological Survey (based in Anchorage). Dr. Bodkin's work has looked at the health of the near shore environment which includes most of the injured resource list (clams, mussels, sediments) and impacts to subsistence communities. He has worked closely with Dr. Brenda Ballachey and could also present sea otter work (or member of his team such as Tom Dean).

ORCAS (KILLER WHALES)

Dr. Craig Matkin or Eva Saulitis, North Gulf Oceanic Society. Mr. Matkin had five years completed of what he had hoped would become a long term killer whale research project in Prince William Sound, when the Exxon Valdez went aground. Since that time he has been funded primarily by the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council to continue to study the population dynamics, feeding habits, genetics, environmental contaminant levels, acoustics, and other facets of killer whale biology and natural history in the region. He has built successful community engagement into his research, working with tour operators, providing presentations, creating publications and conducting interviews to build understanding, appreciation and advocacy for killer whales. He received his MS from the U of A Fairbanks in 1980 and commercial fished for 20 years as well as doing research.

SEABIRDS

Kim Trust, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Dr. Trust served as the EVOSTC interim Science Director from 2006 to 2007, and is a new member on the Science Panel. Her current work with FWS focuses on contaminants in sea birds. She has published worked work specific to EVOS (Harlequin ducks).

Dr. David Irons: Office of Migratory Birds, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Dr. Irons has conducted 8 biannual surveys monitoring population trends of over 65 bird species in Prince William Sound since the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. Data collected from 1989 to 2005 in the oiled area indicated that bald eagles, common loons, and cormorants are increasing in winter. Numbers of all other injured species are either not changing or are declining in the oiled area. Populations of harlequin ducks, black oystercatchers and common murres are showing no trend in the oiled area; pigeon guillemots, marbled murrelets, and Kittlitz's murrelets are declining in the oiled areas of Prince William Sound. His latest report was completed in 2008 and is currently in peer review prior to publication.

Dr. Dan Esler, Centre for Wildlife Ecology, Simon Fraser University (Vancover, B.C., Canada). Since 2001, Dr. Esler has been a Research Associate and Adjunct Professor. Previously, he served as a research wildlife biologist, Alaska Biological Science Center, U.S. Geological Survey, Anchorage, Alaska. He has conducted numerous studies of harlequin ducks and Barrow's goldeneyes in Prince William Sound following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. He was a collaborator to "Long-term ecosystem response to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill", published in Science 302: 2082-2086.

Dan Rosenberg, waterfowl biologist with Alaska Department of Fish and Game since 1985. Previously, he conducted field research in Alaska as a waterfowl biologist for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. He has conducted harlequin duck population and production surveys in Prince William Sound since 1994, including assessing the effects of lingering oil.

Dr. John Piatt, retired US Geological Survey. Dr. Piatt was the principal investigator on a large number of EVOS studies during the period 1995-2002 related to the seabirds and their food sources. This included the APEX project which was important to understanding the natural and spill-related impacts on key species in the nearshore ecosystem and a means to monitor the progress of restoration for a number of injured resources (pigeon guillemots, marbled murrelet, Kittlitz's murrelet, harlequin ducks, cormorants, common murres, common loons, black oystercatchers, and bald eagles). As a keynote he has been invited to present an overview of what was learned during the APEX project with regard to oil spill restoration in a broader context of seabirds as indicator species for impacts of oil spills and other types of human and natural factors.

CLAMS /INTERTIDAL

Dennis Lees, Littoral Ecological and Environmental Services (based in California). Under government and EVOS contracts, Dennis has conducted studies addressing long term impacts, in particular cleanup efforts, on clam recovery. Indications are that some habitats may have been irreversibly changed as a result of cleanup and there is a geologic time frame required for recovery.

SALMON/COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Dr. Stanely (Jeep) Rice (discussed above)

Ronald Heintz, fisheries biologist in the Habitat section of the Auke Bay Laboratories, NOAA. Mr. Heintz has studied oil impacts on pink salmon reproduction and conducted the salmon genetics work.

Brian Bue, consultant, retired fisheries biologist Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Brian was involved in early studies gauging impacts of *Exxon Valdez* oil on salmon. He co-authored the paper "Evidence of Damage to Pink Salmon Populations Inhabiting Prince William Sound, Alaska, Two Generations after the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill", American Fisheries Society.

James Brady, Mr. Brady is an independent consultant who has studied Pacific salmon for much of his 30 year career. He was previously employed as an assistant professor at Oregon State University and as a senior fisheries scientist at the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, where he was responsible for establishing escapement goals for salmon stocks throughout Alaska and also administered the Research and Technical Services Section of the Division of Sport Fish.

HERRING

Dr. Brenda Norcross, University of Alaska Fairbanks. Brenda has been involved since the spill and was the first person to take a look at herring. She is very well respected in the scientific and herring circles in Alaska and internationally. She served as the North American coordinator for "Linking Herring" conference in Dalloway Ireland, fall 2008 (looking at linking herring population & coordinating research efforts world wide on herring). She was a member of the Science panel, but withdrew due to time constraints.

Dr. Doug Hay, Nearshore Consulting (based in Canada). Dr. Hay is a leading international expert on herring. He is a member of the Herring Assessment Working Group South of 62 N, an expert group under the auspices of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES). He has advised and served as a member of the EVOSTC Herring Steering Team and Working Groups through the present time.

Dr. Paul Hershberger, fish pathologist, U.S. Geological Survey. Paul is a technical expert on herring disease and works out of the Western Fisheries Research Center's Marrowstone Marine Field Station in Washington State. He developed the herring disease program, developing protocols for management applications (for example: after seeing how fish react to disease, what things management can do to stop the spread). His presentation would be a more technical session.