

SB

183

SFIN

FILE

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 4/15/93

FURTHER:

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: 4-28-93

The Finance Committee considered **SENATE BILL NO. 183**

"An Act making special appropriations for restoration projects relating to the Exxon Valdez oil spill and for oil spill response projects; and providing for an effective date."

and recommends:

- replace with _____ CS SB 183 (FINANCE)
- or adopt previous _____ CS _____
- attaches amendment(s)

- same title
- new title
- technical title change (HB only)

adopts _____ Letter of Intent

further referral to the _____

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

NEW FISCAL NOTES

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTES

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal

Appropriation No Fiscal Note

DO PASS.

Twin Kelly-DoPan

Steve Kucin
Brent May

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Yutshuk No Pass

1. *DO PASS*
Co-Chair Signature/Recommendation

2. *Lawrence - votes*
Co-Chair Signature/Recommendation

4-14-93
4-28-93
OF MOWD
Adopted

AMENDMENT

OFFERED IN THE SENATE

BY SENATOR FRANK

TO: SB 183

Page 4, line 23, following "into":

Insert:

"competitively awarded"

Page 4, line 23, following "contracts":

Delete:

"with private entities under AS 46.03.020"

**SENATE FINANCE
COMMITTEE**

Amendment Number: ①
Bill Number: SB 183
Sponsor: FRANK Date: 4/16/93
Logged In By: fm

SENATE AMENDMENT

4-28-93
TK
Mond
Adopted

BY: _____

TO: _____ SENATE BILL NO. 183

TO: _____ HOUSE BILL NO. _____

*Pg. 2, Line 19. After the word "spills,"
replace the remainder of the paragraph with
the following.*

The appropriation made by this section may be used for planning, design, engineering and construction of the facility. Until, however, the grantee has provided to the Alaska Industrial Development & Export Authority a financial plan and a feasibility study demonstrating the financial viability of the proposed center and the Alaska Industrial Development & Export Authority has approved the project plan and has found the center to be financially viable, no money from this appropriation may be expended. In addition, no money from this appropriation may be expended for any phase of construction until all financing necessary to complete construction of the entire stand-alone facility has been obtained. Not more than \$4 million may be expended from this appropriation for design of the center.

SENATE FINANCE
COMMITTEE

Amendment Number REVISED #2
Bill Number: 183
Sponsor: _____ Date: 4/20/93
Logged In By: Tom

(TURN IN ORIGINAL AMENDMENT TO SENATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
THE AMENDMENT WILL BE NUMBERED, COPIED AND DISTRIBUTED.)

4-28-93
SR moved
Adopted

Amendment ~~#2~~ #3

SB 183

"Work Performance Requirements"

Page 5, line 12:

Delete "substantial, ongoing"

SENATE FINANCE
COMMITTEE (3)
Amendment Number: _____
Bill Number: SB183
Sponsor: _____ Date: 4/16/93
Logged In By: AW

4-28-93
SR moved
Adopted

Amendment #4 ~~45~~

SB 183

"Kachemak Bay State Park visitors center and related facilities"

Page 3, line 2:

Following "Kachemak Bay State Park visitors center":

Insert "and related facilities"

SENATE FINANCE
COMMITTEE (5)
Amendment Number: _____
Bill Number: SB 183
Sponsor: _____ Date: 4/14/93
Logged In By: Bm

4-28-93
TK
Moved
Adopted

Amendment #6

SB 183

"Kenai River Watershed Project"

Page 3, line 28:

Following "to the Department of Fish and Game for":

Insert "habitat"

SENATE FINANCE
COMMITTEE
Amendment Number: 6
Bill Number: SB 183
Sponsor: _____ Date: 4/19/93
Logged In By: Bm

Requested by
Commissioner Rusler
New to files

AMENDMENT

7
4-28-93
SR moved
DP Object
for
explana.
Adopted

TO: SB 183
BY: Sen. Rieger

Page 3, line 6:

Delete "through" and replace with "including"

Page 3, line 8:

After the word "appropriate" and "and a salmon production capacity model for upper Cook Inlet drainages."

SENATE FINANCE
COMMITTEE
Amendment Number: ⑦
Bill Number: SB 183
Sponsor: RIEGER Date: 4/24
Logged In By: RR

Alaska State Senate



SENATOR STEVE RIEGER
District 1

Senate Finance Committee
Chair, Senate Health, Education
and Social Services Committee
Vice Chair, Senate Rules Committee
Vice Chair, Senate Labor and
Commerce Committee

State Capitol
Room 516
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 465-3879

MEMORANDUM

*Druey —
have this
ready as an
amend —*

TO: Senator Drue Pearce, Chair
Senate Committee on Finance

FROM: Senator Steve Rieger *SR*

DATE: April 23, 1993

RE: Senate Bill 183, An Act making special appropriations for
restoration projects relating to the Exxon Valdez oil spill and for
oil spill response projects

I would appreciate your assistance in considering an amendment to Senate Bill 183, An Act making special appropriations for restoration projects relating to the Exxon Valdez oil spill and for oil spill response projects; and providing for an effective date.

On page 3, line 6, delete the word 'through' and replace it with the word including.

On page 3, line 8, after the word 'appropriate,' add and a salmon production capacity model for upper Cook Inlet drainages.

Attached is back-up for this amendment. If you have any questions, please give me a call at 465-3879.

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Amendment Number: _____
Bill Number: _____
Sponsor: _____ Date: _____
Logged In By: _____

March 31, 1993

NORTHERN COOK INLET DRAINAGE
FISH AND GAME STUDIES

CAPITAL REQUEST FROM THE NORTHERN DISTRICT SET NETTERS
ASSOCIATION OF COOK INLET

\$150,000 request

No monies available in Fish and Game for this project in Capital Budget. Bob
Poe suggests you try for Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement funding.

Perhaps the following sources would lead you to funding for operating:

Department of Fish and Game FY94 Operating Budget

*"Wildlife Conservation Special Projects" \$2,250.0
(Note: Specific projects not known at this time.)

*"FRED Special Projects" \$3,688.2

*You requested F&G studies funding...do these two sources ring a bell with
you?*

NORTHERN DISTRICT SET NETTERS ASSOCIATION OF COOK INLET

P.O. BOX 101480 ★ ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510-1480

Est. 1954

CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST FOR SUSITNA RIVER STUDIES



REQUEST

\$150,000 is requested in each of the next five years to develop a production capacity model for sockeye salmon.

RATIONALE

Upper Cook Inlet stocks are under some of the most intensive pressure in Alaska. Optimum management of these stocks is extremely difficult because of the complex interaction of the fisheries which harvest salmon bound for the many river systems there. Of these systems the Susitna River is the major salmon producing system in Upper Cook Inlet. The fishery resources of the river, including the important sockeye fishery, play an important role in the economies of the Mat/Su and Kenai Boroughs and the Municipality of Anchorage.

Unfortunately, the Susitna River has failed to meet its sockeye escapement goals for seven of the past ten years. Two important elements in resolving this situation are obtaining more detailed information about the production capacity of the Susitna River and obtaining a stock identification data base which allows fishery managers to identify when and where sockeye salmon are being harvested in Upper Cook Inlet. This budget request is asking for the **Production Capacity Model** portion of this equation. Exxon Valdez oils spill settlement money has been designated for the **Stock Identification** portion.

PRODUCTION CAPACITY MODEL--Sockeye salmon spawn in lakes in the Susitna drainage. Little is known of the capability of the systems to generate salmon, how many lakes produce fish, and how many salmon are being produced by the lakes. Of the 27 known salmon producing lakes, 12-15 are the major producers. The requested appropriation would fund a study focusing on those lakes over a five year period. In particular the project would identify potential weir sites beginning July 1, with site evaluation and permit applications filed in the fall. The data gathered over five years would enable fishery managers to determine whether the current Biological Escapement Goal is a proper one, whether there are lakes in the Susitna drainage which should produce more fish than they currently produce, and to adjust management strategies to get more fish into the salmon producing systems.

STOCK IDENTIFICATION--One unfortunate pattern that has developed in the management of the Upper Cook Inlet sockeye fishery is that the fishery managers are unable to determine the number of Susitna-bound sockeye salmon being harvested by

NORTHERN DISTRICT SET NETTERS ASSOCIATION OF COOK INLET

P.O. Box 101480 ★ ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510-1480

Est. 1954



commercial fishermen outside of the Susitna River itself. This has made it difficult for managers to determine the health of the run and to manage the many fisheries to assure both adequate escapement and a fair allocation among the fisheries. A stock identification data base would avoid this difficulty by enabling managers to ascertain the health of the Susitna run based on harvest in the drift net fleet and other fisheries, and thereby adjust all of the fisheries as needed. Such a data base is already present for the Kasilof and is being developed for the Kenai River.

With some of the Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement money being appropriated for the **Stock Identification** portion of this equation it is absolutely crucial to receive funding for the other portion of the equation; **Production Capacity** of the Susitna drainage. The Production Capacity for the Susitna drainage would answer three key questions.

- #1 Is the current Biological Escapement goals proper?
- #2 Are there lakes in the Susitna drainage that should produce more fish.
- #3 How to adjust management strategy to get the proper amount of fish into river system?

We feel that is in the best interest of all fisheries in Upper Cook Inlet to receive funding for the Production Capacity of the Susitna drainage, which could be used along with Stock Identification data base obtained from Exxon oil spill money.

Thank you for your time and consideration on this extremely important issue.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Tate Hayes".

Tate Hayes/
Northern District Set Net Association of Cook Inlet Board Director



Alaska Sportfishing Association

3605 Arctic Blvd., Suite 800 • Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Mr. Tate Hayes
C/O Northern District Setnet Association

March 24, 1993

Dear Tate,

Confirming our conversation this morning, ASA agrees with you that a Cook Inlet fish stock identification study would be of significant value to a multitude of users. Since it would identify the natal streams of the fish captured in the various fisheries, it could be used by ADF&G and the Board of Fisheries for better management of the Cook Inlet mixed stock fisheries.

Because this study, which should be of at least three years duration, would benefit all users of the common resource--commercial fishermen, sport anglers, and subsistence participants, we feel strongly that funding should be appropriated from the state's general fund.

Thanks for involving ASA in this effort.

Phil Cutler, President



Executive Director

Ben Ellis
 P.O. Box 1228
 Soldotna, AK 99669
 1-800-478-0724
 (907) 262-8588

Board of Directors

Bob Penney, Chairman
 Ron Rainey, President
 Joe Connors, V-President
 Bix Bonney, Secretary
 Bill Bass
 Jim Carter
 Pat Carter
 Todd Fisher
 Allan Norville
 Tim Stevens

March 25, 1993

Tate Hayes
 Northern District Setnet Association
 Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Tate:

Thank you for sharing your group's idea of a \$150,000 study each of the next five years to develop a production capacity model for the Susitna River sockeye salmon and to develop a stock identification database for those salmon similar to that developed by the Department of Fish & Game for the Kasilof River.

Kenai River Sportfishing, Inc. supports in concept your proposal and is willing to work with you on trying to secure such funding. The more information we have about this important mixed stock fishery, the better we can manage Cook Inlet resources. Of course how the inlet is managed directly effects management plans for the Kenai River.

I would suggest having the Department of Fish and Game conduct the study rather than a private fisheries organization such as the Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association, since that group has a very close relationship with central district drift and eastside setnet fishermen. It might be possible for the department to fund the study if you are not successful with Legislative funding.

Good luck in you funding efforts, and please keep us posted. Such a study would benefit both commercial and sport users and is vital in protecting our unique natural resource.

Sincerely,

Ben Ellis
 Executive Director
 Kenai River Sportfishing, Inc.

cc: Commissicner Carl Rosier, Department of Fish & Game

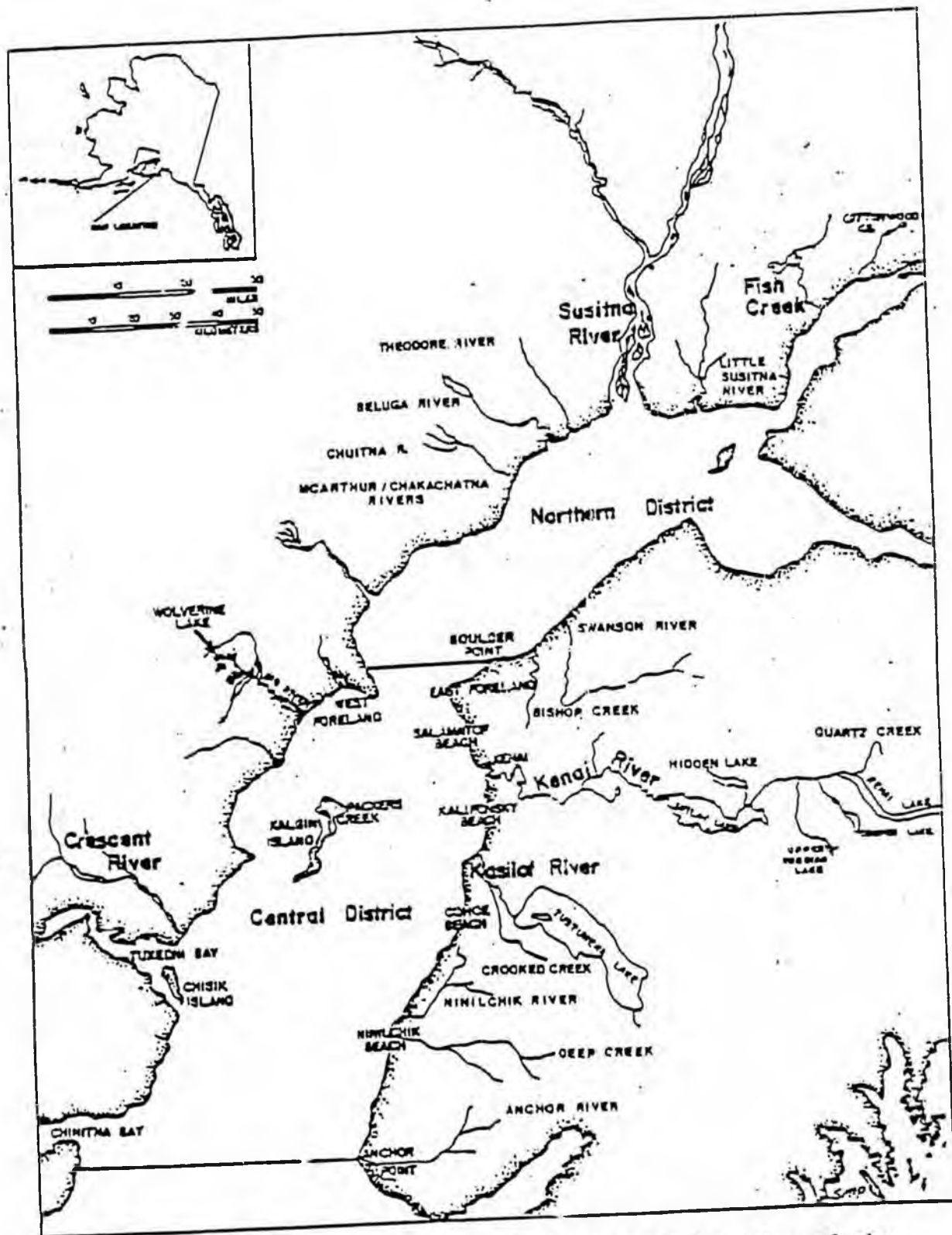


Figure 1. The Upper Cook Inlet Area showing the location of the Northern and Central Districts and the major sockeye salmon spawning drainages.

RC 132

ADOPTED MARCH 20, 1993 6:55 P.M.

5 AAC XX.XXX POLICY FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF MIXED STOCK SALMON FISHERIES

In applying this statewide mixed stock salmon policy for all users, conservation of wild salmon stocks consistent with sustained yield shall be accorded the highest priority.. Allocation of salmon resources under this policy will be consistent with the subsistence preference (AS 16.05.258), and the allocation criteria set out in 5 AAC 39.205, 5 AAC 75.017, and 5 AAC 77.007.

In the absence of a regulatory management plan which otherwise allocates or restricts harvest and when it is necessary to restrict fisheries on stocks where there are known conservation problems the burden of conservation shall be shared among all fisheries in close proportion to their respective harvest on the stock of concern. The board recognizes that precise sharing of conservation among fisheries is dependent on the amount of stock specific information available.

The board's preference in assigning conservation burdens in mixed stock fisheries is through the application of specific fishery management plans set out in regulation. A management plan incorporates conservation burden and allocation of harvest opportunity.

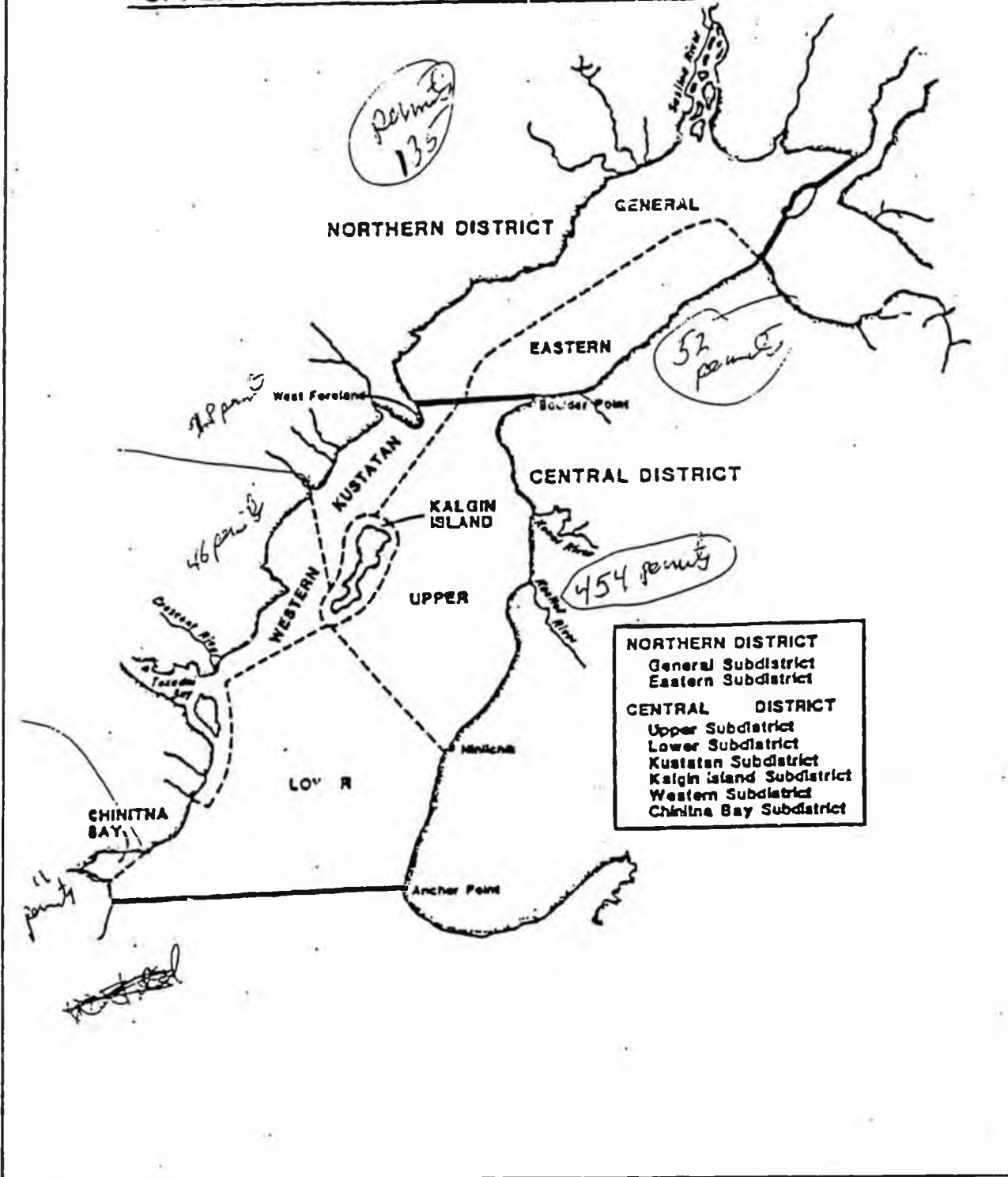
Most wild Alaska salmon stocks are fully allocated to fisheries capable of harvesting available surpluses. Consequently, the board will restrict new or expanding mixed stock fisheries unless otherwise provided for by management plans or by application of the board's allocation criteria. Natural fluctuations in the abundance of stocks harvested in a fishery shall not be the single factor which identifies a fishery as expanding or new.

This policy will be implemented only by the board through regulations promulgated during its regular meeting cycle, or through procedures established in the Joint Board's Petition Policy (5 AAC 96.625), Subsistence Petition Policy (5 AAC 96.625(f)), Policy for Changing Board Agenda (5 AAC 39.999) or Subsistence Proposal Policy (5 AAC 96.615).

RECEIVED
93 MAR 20 PM 7:05
BOARD OF FISHERIES

Figure 1.

UPPER COOK INLET SALMON DISTRICTS



Amend # 8
p. 5
Lines 13+16

8-GS1014.A

CS SENATE BILL NO. 183 (Fin)

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

EIGHTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY THE SENATE RULES COMMITTEE BY REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

Introduced: 4/2/93
Referred: RES, JUD, FIN

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act making special appropriations for restoration projects relating to the
2 Exxon Valdez oil spill and for oil spill response projects; and providing for an
3 effective date."

4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

5 * Section 1. LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND PURPOSES. The legislature finds that
6 (1) As a result of the judgments entered by the United States District Court in
7 the criminal cases United States of America v. Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon
8 Corporation, No. A90-015 CR, the State of Alaska received \$50,000,000 in restitution "to be
9 used by the State of Alaska ... exclusively for restoration projects, within the State of Alaska,
10 relating to the 'Exxon Valdez' oil spill." The judgments define restoration as including
11 "restoration, replacement, and enhancement of affected resources; acquisition of equivalent
12 resources and services; and long-term environmental monitoring and research programs
13 directed to the prevention, containment, cleanup, and amelioration of oil spills." The money
14 received by the state in restitution is held in the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Fund,

1 established by the Department of Revenue, to implement the terms of those judgments.

2 (2) As a result of the Agreement and Consent Decree entered by the United
3 States District Court in State of Alaska v. Exxon Corporation and Exxon Shipping Company,
4 No. A91-083 CIV and the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree entered by the
5 United States District Court in United States of America v. State of Alaska, No. A91-081 CIV,
6 the State of Alaska is entitled to receive reimbursements, paid into the state's general fund,
7 for certain expenditures made by the state from the general fund in responding to the oil spill.
8 It is the intent of the legislature that such money received during fiscal year 1994 be used for
9 projects that enhance the ability of the state and the oil industry to respond to marine oil spills
10 in the area affected by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

11 (3) The appropriations in this Act are made in order to achieve the purposes
12 described in the court's restitution order and to carry out the legislature's intent with regard
13 to fiscal year 1994 reimbursements to the general fund under the Exxon settlement.

14 * Sec. 2. The sum of \$12,500,000 is appropriated from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
15 Restoration Fund, described in sec. 1(1) of this Act, to the Department of Administration for
16 payment as a grant under AS 37.05.315 to the City of Seward for development of the Alaska
17 Sea Life Center as a recreation and marine mammal rehabilitation center and as a center for
18 education and research related to the natural resources injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill
19 and to the prevention and amelioration of marine oil spills. The appropriation made by this
20 section may be used for design and engineering work and construction of the facility, on the
21 condition that no money may be expended for design and engineering work or construction
22 until the grantee has provided, and the Department of Administration has approved, a financial
23 plan and a feasibility study demonstrating the financial viability of the center.

24 * Sec. 3. The sum of \$7,000,000 is appropriated from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
25 Restoration Fund, described in sec. 1(1) of this Act, to the Department of Natural Resources
26 for the purchase, for \$22,000,000, of the property rights of the Seldovia Native Association,
27 Cook Inlet Region, Inc., and Timber Trading Company, Inc. within the Kachemak Bay State
28 Park as identified in the Agreement For Sale and Purchase of Lands and Interests Within
29 Kachemak Bay State Park entered into in March 1993 between the state, the Seldovia Native
30 Association, Cook Inlet Region, Inc. and Timber Trading Company.

31 * Sec. 4. The sum of \$500,000 is appropriated from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration

1 Fund, described in sec. 1(1) of this Act, to the Department of Natural Resources for
2 construction of a Kachemak Bay State Park visitors center. *and related facilities* 4-14-92
Cole

3 * Sec. 5. The sum of \$3,250,000 is appropriated from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
4 Restoration Fund, described in sec. 1(1) of this Act, to the Department of Fish and Game to
5 aid in the restoration of subsistence resources or services, lost or diminished as a result of the
6 Exxon Valdez oil spill, through the development of a shellfish hatchery and technical center
7 to be located at Kasistna Bay or lower Cook Inlet, whichever is considered by the Department
8 of Fish and Game to be more appropriate. The appropriation made by this section may be
9 used for feasibility studies, design and engineering work, and construction of the facility, on
10 the condition that no money may be expended for design and engineering work or construction
11 until the Department of Fish and Game has completed a feasibility study, including a financial
12 and operating plan.

13 * Sec. 6. The sum of \$4,000,000 is appropriated from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
14 Restoration Fund, described in sec. 1(1) of this Act, to the Department of Fish and Game to
15 enhance sport fishing services lost or diminished as a result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill,
16 through the construction of a water delivery system connecting the Anchorage Municipal
17 Water Utility with the Fort Richardson hatchery and the integration of that system with the
18 hatchery.

19 * Sec. 7. The sum of \$4,750,000 and the interest accrued before July 1, 1994 on the
20 restitution payment described in sec. 1(1) of this Act, is appropriated from the Exxon Valdez
21 Oil Spill Restoration Fund, described in sec. 1(1) of this Act, to the Department of Natural
22 Resources for the construction or placement, within Prince William Sound, the southern Kenai
23 Peninsula, and the coastal areas of the Kodiak Archipelago, of recreational amenities,
24 including recreational cabins, trails, mooring buoys, floating docks and similar items, and the
25 acquisition of sites and access rights for such amenities, that restore or enhance recreational
26 services lost or diminished by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

27 * Sec. 8. The sum of \$3,000,000 is appropriated from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
28 Restoration Fund, described in sec. 1(1) of this Act, to the Department of Fish and Game for
29 restoration and enhancement projects, including the acquisition of development rights or
30 conservation easements in aquatic, wetland, and riparian areas, within the Kenai River
31 watershed related to the maintenance of commercial and sport fish species, and the services

1 they provide, that were injured or lost as a result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

2 * Sec. 9. The sum of \$2,000,000 is appropriated from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
3 Restoration Fund, described in sec. 1(1) of this Act, to the Department of Commerce and
4 Economic Development for payment as a grant under AS 37.05.316 to the Prince William
5 Sound Aquaculture Corporation for upgrade of the Main Bay Hatchery.

6 * Sec. 10. The sum of \$3,000,000 is appropriated from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
7 Restoration Fund, described in sec. 1(1) of this Act, to the University of Alaska, Fairbanks,
8 Fishery Industrial Technology Center for design and engineering work and construction of an
9 addition to the existing fishery technology and research facility, to enable that facility to
10 engage in long-term environmental monitoring and restoration work in the area affected by
11 the Exxon Valdez oil spill, on the condition that no money may be expended for design and
12 engineering work or construction until the University has provided, and the governor has
13 approved, a financial plan and feasibility study.

14 * Sec. 11. (a) The sum of \$5,000,000 is appropriated from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
15 Restoration Fund, described in sec. 1(1) of this Act, to the Department of Community and
16 Regional Affairs for payment as grants under AS 44.47.050 to unincorporated rural
17 communities for purposes of restoring, replacing, or enhancing subsistence resources or
18 services damaged or lost as a result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

19 (b) It is the intent of the legislature that selection of the grant recipients shall be made
20 after consultation with the state trustees, as defined in AS 37.14.450(2).

21 * Sec. 12. The sum of \$5,000,000 is appropriated from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
22 Restoration Fund, described in sec. 1(1) of this Act, to the Department of Environmental
23 Conservation to enter into contracts with private entities under AS 46.03.020 for research
24 programs directed to the prevention, containment, cleanup, and amelioration of oil spills within
25 the state.

26 * Sec. 13. (a) Subject to the conditions set out in (c) of this section, the sum of
27 \$15,000,000 is appropriated from the fiscal year 1994 general fund Exxon Valdez
28 reimbursement payments to the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities for the
29 design and engineering work and construction of a road connecting the Seward Highway and
30 the Port of Whittier.

31 (b) Subject to the conditions set out in (c) of this section, the sum of \$5,000,000 is

1 appropriated from the fiscal year 1994 general fund Exxon Valdez reimbursement payments
2 to the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities for the design, engineering, and
3 construction of a state oil spill response assistance ferry vessel.

4 (c) The first \$15,000,000 received by the state as fiscal year 1994 general fund Exxon
5 Valdez reimbursement payments is allocated to the project described in (a) of this section; the
6 next \$5,000,000 received by the state is allocated to the project described in (b) of this
7 section.

8 * Sec. 14. The appropriations made by secs. 3 - 8, 10, and 13 of this Act are for capital
9 projects and are subject to AS 37.25.020.

10 * Sec. 15. (a) The unexpended and unobligated balance of a grant funded by an
11 appropriation made by sec. 2, 9, or 11 of this Act lapses into the fund from which the
12 appropriation was made if substantial, ongoing work on the grant project has not begun by
13 December 1, 1994.

14 (b) The unexpended and unobligated balances of the appropriations made by secs. 2,
15 9, 11, and 12 of this Act lapse into the fund from which the appropriations were made
16 December 1, 1994.

17 * Sec. 16. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

*Amend
Htg*

Adopted

*4-28-93
SFC*



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

June 28, 1993.

*The Honorable Rick Halford
President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182*

Dear Mr. President:

On this date I have signed the following bill with line item vetoes and reductions, and am transmitting the engrossed and enrolled copies to the Lieutenant Governor's Office for permanent filing:

*HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR COMMITTEE
SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 183 (FIN)*

"An Act making special appropriations for restoration projects relating to the Exxon Valdez oil spill and for oil spill response projects; making appropriations for capital project matching grant funds; making appropriations for capital projects; making an appropriation to pay judgment, interest, and attorney fees for Frontier Flying Service v. Turpin; and providing for an effective date."

Chapter No. 79, SLA 1993

The Fiscal Year 1994 capital budget passed by the Legislature funds many diverse projects important in the everyday lives of Alaskans. These range from providing safe water and sewer systems and building infrastructure important in the economic future of communities, to improving local senior centers. After a careful review of these projects, I have vetoed \$10,185,200; of this amount, \$8,185,200 are general funds.

The Honorable Rick Halford

June 28, 1993

Page 2

Of special note is the \$20 million in funding for the first year of the capital matching grants program, one of my administration's highest priorities. I have always believed people at the local level know best what projects and programs their community needs. This is the underlying principle on which the capital matching grants program is based.

The ability to get state funds to meet local needs should not hinge on whether a community's legislator is in a powerful position. My first year as Governor I pledged to change this process and we have come a long way. When it comes to political spending in the capital budget, it is no longer business as usual: my first year the Legislature spent \$160 million in "discretionary" funding; my second year \$100 million; and this year it will be \$80 million. Next year my goal is to build on this progress and get the capital budget process even further away from one governed by political rewards. Instead, I will do all I can to put more dollars into the capital matching grants program so local communities can make these important decisions.

The following addresses several of the vetoes and reductions I have made in the capital budget:

Business Industrial Development Corporation Capitalization (BIDCO)

Funding was reduced to \$1 million from \$3 million in Science and Technology Endowment earnings. This action does not reflect my lack of support for the BIDCO program. Instead, it is the result of a careful review of projected earnings which shows insufficient earnings to support the original appropriation level. For the Fiscal Year 1995 capital budget, I will reassess projected earnings and appropriations and consider a request for further funding for the BIDCO program.

Mineral Lease Appraisal. Goodnews Bay \$100,000

This appropriation may be viewed as the first step toward encouraging a state buy-out of offshore prospecting permits issued for exploration of tracts of submerged land in the area adjacent to Goodnews Bay. Because the concept of buying out properly granted prospecting rights is not good public policy, and is not in the state's interest, I vetoed this item.

The Honorable Rick Halford

June 28, 1993

Page 3

Lower Kuskokwim School District, Subsurface Water Treatment \$4,716,000

Given the priority this Administration places on meeting the water and sewer needs of rural Alaska, this veto was a difficult decision. Many water and sewer appropriations for projects in smaller communities are the responsibility of the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC). DEC has done a commendable job in developing systems that not only meet a community's needs, but systems the residents can afford to operate and maintain. Often this involves a delicate process of balancing the needs of all users in a community—whether it be the residents, businesses or a school district.

This last point was of special concern with this appropriation. The funds were appropriated to the school district and not DEC. I was concerned this balance of user needs would not take place, and as a result, I made the difficult decision to veto the funds. I have asked DEC to continue to work closely with these communities and the school district in the hope of ensuring coordinated solutions.

Mental Health Beneficiaries Grants

I vetoed a series of appropriations and allocations the Legislature designated to specific programs that provide services to beneficiaries of the mental health trust. Once again, this action was not due to a lack of support for these projects or the good work these programs do. Instead, it reflects my continued belief that whenever possible, funding decisions should be the result of a selection criteria based on a project's merit, and not a process based on politics (I made a similar veto in last year's capital budget). The Fiscal Year 1994 capital budget includes over \$5.5 million for competitively awarded grants to programs for projects such as those vetoed. A systematic grant process is a better process, and I anticipate many of these same projects will meet the program's criteria and will ultimately be funded.

Yakutat Wastewater and Water System Design and Construction \$899,800

I have reduced funding for this project by 50 percent, to \$499,900. Yakutat formed a home rule borough in September 1992. As a result, the

The Honorable Rick Halford

June 28, 1993

Page 4

community's new status makes it ineligible for a grant under the statutory criteria of the Village Safe Water program. Instead, water and sewer project funding is subject to the provisions of the Department of Environmental Conservation's 50 percent municipal matching grants program. Accordingly, I reduced this appropriation to the 50 percent level.

Section 21 of the legislation appropriated the \$80 million in the Legislature's discretionary spending. In reviewing these projects, I was pleased with the increased emphasis communities and organizations have placed on sharing in a project's cost. In spite of this trend, I found a few projects to be lower in priority for state dollars or that other programs exist through which funding is likely to be made available.

O'Malley Golf Course Pathway Construction and Preventive Maintenance
\$70,100

While I appreciate the enjoyment playing golf may bring, I had to draw the line at what is a state responsibility—paths for golf carts is not one of them.

Mid-Town Recreation Center Design *\$250,000*

In reviewing projects such as this, I looked to the probability construction dollars would be available after the project was designed. While a neighborhood recreation center may be popular with local residents, I found no indication the community would be able to provide construction funding. In addition, another recreation center is within blocks of the new center's proposed location.

University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Develop Virus Free Potatoes for Export
\$151,600

Over the years the capital budget has financed many good ideas and this project may certainly be another one which merits state support. However, more recently the Legislature has established an endowment to provide funding to support research such as this which has marketing potential. With many needs competing for limited state dollars, it is important the capital budget process not be used to circumvent programs designed to ensure a return on the state's investment.

The Honorable Rick Halford

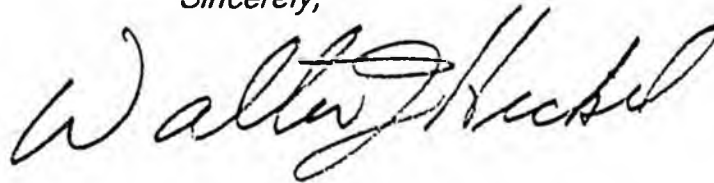
June 28, 1993

Page 5

Valdez Fisheries Development Association. Salmon Behavior Studies
\$90,000

As with the above project, it is important to first maximize other fund sources that may be available. It is my understanding this project is similar in nature to work the Trustee Council funds from the Exxon Valdez civil settlement, and I encourage the organization to apply to the council.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Walter J. Hickel". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, prominent "W" at the beginning.

Walter J. Hickel
Governor



LAWS OF ALASKA

1993

Source
HCS CSSB 183(FIN)

Chapter No.
79

AN ACT

Making special appropriations for restoration projects relating to the Exxon Valdez oil spill and for oil spill response projects; making appropriations for capital project matching grant funds; making appropriations for capital projects; making an appropriation to pay judgment, interest, and attorney fees for Frontier Flying Service v. Turpin; and providing for an effective date.

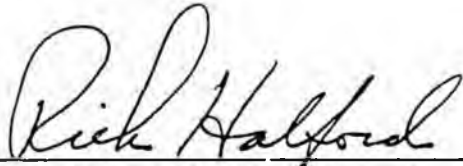
BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

THE ACT FOLLOWS ON PAGE 1

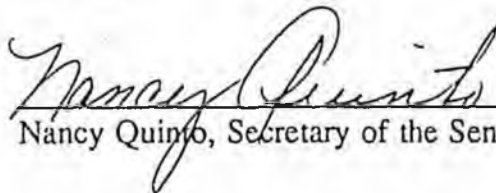
AUTHENTICATION

The following officers of the Legislature certify that the attached enrolled bill, HCS CSSB 183(FIN), consisting of 119 pages, was passed in conformity with the requirements of the constitution and laws of the State of Alaska and the Uniform Rules of the Legislature.


Passed by the Senate May 11, 1993


Rick Halford, President of the Senate

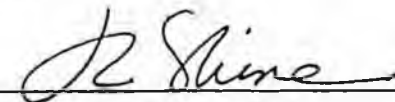
ATTEST:


Nancy Quinfo, Secretary of the Senate

Passed by the House May 11, 1993


Ramona L. Barnes, Speaker of the House

ATTEST:


J.C. Shine, Chief Clerk of the House

ACTION BY GOVERNOR

*with line items +
revisions + redactions*
Approved by the Governor 6-28 1993


Walter J. Hickel, Governor of Alaska

4-16-93
Cole
Dolan
PM
mtg

Alternative Amendment ~~#1~~ #2

SB 133

"OMB Reviews financial plan and feasibility study"

Page 2, line 22:

Following "until the grantee has provided, and the"

Delete "Department of Administration"

Insert "Office of the Governor, Office of Management and
Budget"

SENATE FINANCE
COMMITTEE
Amendment Number: 2
Bill Number: SB 133
Sponsor: _____ Date: 4/14/93
Logged In By: pm

Amendment ~~#2~~ #3

SB 183

"Work Performance Requirements"

Page 5, line 12:

Delete "substantial, ongoing"

SENATE FINANCE
COMMITTEE
Amendment Number: 3
Bill Number: SB183
Sponsor: _____ Date: 4/16/93
Logged In By: BW

4-28-93
Not offered
Covered by
#1

Amendment ~~#3~~ #1

SB 183

"Contracts with Public Research Institutions"

Page 4, line 23:

Following "private entities":

Insert "or public research institutions"

SENATE FINANCE
COMMITTEE (4)
Amendment Number: _____
Bill Number: SB 183
Sponsor: _____ Date: 4/16/93
Logged In By: BW

Amendment ~~#4~~ #5

SB 183

"Kachemak Bay State Park visitors center and related facilities"

Page 3, line 2:

Following "Kachemak Bay State Park visitors center":

Insert "and related facilities"

SENATE FINANCE
COMMITTEE (5)
Amendment Number: _____
Bill Number: SB 183
Sponsor: _____ Date: 4/14/93
Logged In By: RM

Amendment ~~#1~~ #6

SB 183

"Kenai River Watershed Project"

Page 3, line 28:

Following "to the Department of Fish and Game for":

Insert "habitat"

SENATE FINANCE
COMMITTEE

Amendment Number: 6

Bill Number: SB 183

Sponsor: _____ Date: 4/19/93

Logged In By: Bm

Requested by
Commissioner Rosier
New to files

4-16-93
 Cole
 DOLaw

Comparisons of HB 411 (SB 483), HB 10, SB 98, and HB 269

HB 269 BILL ANALYSIS SUMMARY TABLE

Section Number (HB 411)	Summary Description	HB 411 (SB 483) (Davidson 1992)	HB 10 (CS) (Davidson 1993)	SB 98 (Lincoln 1993)	HB 269 (Gov. 1993)
157	Lands Near Cordova	\$4,350,000	\$11,000,000		
158	Lands Near Bligh Island	\$1,675,000			
159	Lands in Southwestern Prince William Sound	\$1,675,000			
160	Land Near Cape Suckling	\$8,000,000			
161	Kachemak Bay State Park	\$11,474,315	\$7,000,000		\$7,000,000
162	Kenai River Easements	\$2,800,000	\$3,000,000		\$3,000,000
163	Prince William Sound Science Center	\$800,000	\$700,000		
164	Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association Bear Creek Weir	\$75,000			
165	Afognak Island Lands	\$7,000,000	\$9,000,000		
166	Eastern Afognak Island Lands	\$1,300,000			
167	Kodiak Archipelago Weir Sites	\$350,000	\$1,000,000		
168	Herring Spawn Deposition Program	\$175,000			
169	Upper Cook Inlet Sockeye Salmon Return Forecasts	\$560,000			Variations on these projects funded by Trustee Council
170	Estimates of Sockeye Salmon Destinations in Cook Inlet	\$100,000			
171	Compare Four and Five Year Old Kenai River Sockeye Returns	\$30,000			
172	Cook Inlet East Side Sockeye Identification	\$300,000			
173	Sockeye Smolt Growth Program	\$250,000			
174	Killer Whale Study	\$60,000			Funded by Trustee Council
175	Chenega Bay Local Response Restoration Activities	\$200,000			
176	Archeological Assessment and Inventory	\$800,000	\$1,000,000		Similar project funded by Trustee Council; also Kodiak Museum
177	Fishery Technology & Research Facility on Kodiak Island	\$100,000	\$3,000,000		\$3,000,000
178	Pink Salmon Study	\$1,140,000			
179	Coghill Lake Sockeye	\$65,000			Funded by Trustee Council
180	Juvenile Pink Salmon	\$30,000			
181	Hatchery Projects (Noatak, Clear, Ft. Richardson)	\$1,285,000			\$4,000,000 (Ft. Richardson)

Section Number (HB 411)	Summary Description	HB 411 (SB 483) (Davidson 1992)	HB 10 (CS) (Davidson 1993)	SB 98 (Lincoln 1993)	HB 269 (Gov. 1993)
182	Chenega Bay Herring Saltery Cleanup	\$585,000			(Provided for in Alyeska Settlement)
183	North Pacific Rim Shellfish Hatchery	\$800,000	\$800,000		\$3,250,000
184	Alaska Sea Life Center	\$500,000	\$500,000		\$12,500,000
185	Valdez Oil & Grease Separators on Storm Drains	\$215,000			
186	Main Bay Hatchery	\$1,000,000			\$2,000,000
187	Juvenile Pink Salmon Migration Behavior	\$130,000			
188	Remote Release Fry Transport	\$85,000			
189	Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation	\$4,000,000			
190	Replacement Sockeye Salmon Fishery Red Lake Stock	\$190,685			Restoration Project for Red Lake funded by Trustee Council
191	Bristol Bay Buy-Back Coalition	\$100,000			
	Subsistence		\$1,000,000		
	Fisheries (PWS)		\$5,000,000		
	Whittier Incinerator		\$200,000		
	KCHU (Radio Station)		\$90,000		
	Fisheries (Kenai Peninsula)		\$3,500,000		
	Land Buy (Out Kenai Coast)		\$1,000,000		
	Soldotna Centennial Park		\$200,000		
	DEC (Citizen Cleanup)		\$2,000,000		
	Kachemak Bay Park Facilities				\$500,000
	Oil Spill Area Recreational Amenities				\$4,750,000
	Rural Communities (Subsistence)				\$5,000,000
	DEC (Research)				\$5,000,000
	DNR Acquire Lands (Oil Spill Area)			\$37,500,000	
	Fish and Game (Fisheries Research)			\$10,000,000	
	DNR Archeology and Subsistence			\$2,500,000	

*13 sections
present*

P.2 4-16-93
JFC
7:55pm
Mtg.
Dolan
(Call)

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT FUNDS

EXXON

Criminal Case

Payments made to date:

- November 7, 1991 - \$125 million total payment
 - \$50 million in restitution to the State of Alaska
 - \$50 million in restitution to the United States
 - \$25 million criminal fine

Use Restrictions:

Restitution: Restitution payments are to be used exclusively for restoration projects within the State of Alaska, relating to the "EXXON VALDEZ" oil spill. "Restoration includes: restoration, replacement and enhancement of affected resources, acquisition of equivalent resources and services, and long-term environmental monitoring and research programs directed to the prevention, containment, cleanup and amelioration of oil spills." Judgment in United States District Court Case A90-014 CR, United States v. Exxon Shipping Company, at p.4.

Fines: Of the \$25 million fine, \$12 million was imposed for violation of Migratory Bird Treaty Act. By operation of law, the \$12 million must be deposited into the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund to be used solely by the U.S. Department of Interior for approved wetlands conservation projects in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Present Status of Funds:

State Restitution Funds: State restitution funds are deposited in ~~Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restitution Expendable Trust Fund, # 11010~~. The entire \$50 million, plus interest accrued since November 7, 1991, remains available.

Federal Restitution Funds: Federal restitution funds are deposited in the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and

Restoration Fund managed by the Department of Interior. The entire \$50 million, plus interest accrued since November 7, 1991, remains available.

Fines: \$12 million in fines were deposited in the North American Wetlands Conservation Fund. The remaining \$13 million were deposited in the United States Treasury. We believe that all of these funds have been spent by the United States.

Civil Case

Payments made to date:

Total amount due to date: \$240,831,232.50

December 13, 1991 - \$90,831,232.50 total payment

\$29,267,841.58 to the State of Alaska for reimbursement of oil spill related expenditures (\$25,313,756.18 to the General Fund and \$3,954,085.40 to the Hazardous Substance Mitigation Account)

\$24,726,279.95 to the United States for reimbursement of oil spill related expenditures

\$36,837,110.96 to the Joint Trust Fund

December 1, 1992 - \$150,000,000 total payment

\$39,913,688.18 deducted by Exxon for cleanup cost credit

\$29,000,000 to the State of Alaska for reimbursement of oil spill related expenditures (\$16,685,133.00 to the General Fund and \$12,314,867.00 to the Hazardous Substance Mitigation Account)

\$24,500,000 to the United States for reimbursement of oil spill related expenditures

\$56,586,311.82 to the Joint Trust Fund

Additional payments to be made according to the following schedule:

September 1, 1993	\$100,000,000
September 1, 1994	\$ 70,000,000
September 1, 1995	\$ 70,000,000
September 1, 1996	\$ 70,000,000
September 1, 1997	\$ 70,000,000
September 1, 1998	\$ 70,000,000
September 1, 1999	\$ 70,000,000
September 1, 2000	\$ 70,000,000
September 1, 2001	\$ 70,000,00

Use Restrictions:

The Governments are to deposit all funds in a joint trust fund and jointly use all natural resource damage recoveries for purposes of restoring, replacing, enhancing, rehabilitating or acquiring the equivalent of natural resources injured as a result of the Oil Spill and the reduced or lost services provided by such resources, except for base allowed expenses and reimbursements. Memorandum and Consent Decree filed in United States District Court Case A91 - 0/1 CV, signed by Honorable H. Russel Holland August 28, 1991.

Present Status of Joint Trust Fund:

\$93.4 million total deposited in Joint Trust Fund held in the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement Account established in the Court Registry Investment System administered through the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas¹.

\$10.1 million disbursed to State for state projects²

\$ 9.4 million disbursed to United States for federal projects

\$ 1.3 million in accrued interest

\$75.2 million remains unspent

¹ \$21.2 million in expenditures have been authorized by the Trustees to be withdrawn from the Joint Trust Account, but this amount has not been withdrawn as of this date.

² Funds disbursed for use by State agencies are deposited in the State Exxon Valdez civil settlement expendable trust account. Of the \$39.1 million given to the State to date, \$3.5 remains unspent in an interest bearing account.

ALYESKA**Payments made to date:**

February 4, 1993 - \$8.2 million total payment

\$4.7 million to Alyeska Settlement Fund

\$1.5 million to the State of Alaska¹

\$2.0 million to the United States

Additional payments settlement fund to be made according to the following schedule:

First anniversary of funding date	\$10.5 million
Second anniversary of funding date	\$13.0 million
Total amount of settlement payments	\$31.7 million

Use Restrictions:**Response Projects**

Chenega Dock and Response Storage Facility	\$7.25 million
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Tatitlek Dock and Response Storage Facility	\$7.25 million
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Shepard Point Road and Response Storage Facility	\$6.0 million
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Communications Equipment	\$ 200,000
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Restoration Project

Kachemak Bay Buyback	\$7.5 million
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Fisheries Business Tax Payments	\$1.5 million
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Federal Response Cost Reimbursement	\$2.0 million
-------------------------------------	---------------

¹These funds were appropriated to the Department of Law for disbursement to municipalities for fisheries tax relief through Ch. 111 SLA 1992.

Present Status of Funds:

\$4.7 million remains available in an interest bearing account established as the Alyeska Settlement Fund, expendable trust fund number 33080.

\$1.5 million is in the General Fund.

Comparison of SB98/HB10 & Governor's Bill

SB 98/HB 10	Governor's SB 183
Fisheries enhancement Prince William Sound	\$ 5,000,000
Land acquisitions Prince William Sound	\$10,000,000
restoration of subsistence resources - PWS	\$ 1,000,000
PWS Science Center grant	\$ 700,000
City of Whittier incinerator replacement	\$ 200,000
Kachemak State Park	\$ 7,000,000
Fisheries enhancement Kenai Peninsula	\$ 3,500,000
Resource acquisition Kenai River Watershed	\$ 3,000,000
Oyster Hatchery (Seward)	\$ 800,000
Sea Life Center-Seward	\$ 500,000
Land acquisition Kenai Peninsula	\$ 1,300,000
River erosion control Soldotna	\$ 200,000
Land acquisition Afognak Island	\$ 9,000,000
fishery/tech facility FITC-Kodiak	\$ 3,000,000
Weir Sites/acquisition Kodiak	\$ 1,000,000
Oil cleanup program PWS	\$ 2,000,000
Archeological mapping	\$ 1,000,000
Cordova Community Center	\$1,500,000
Valdez Oil/Water separator	\$ 200,000
	Enhancement grants Oil Spill region
	\$ 5,000,000
	Kachemak State Park
	\$ 7,000,000
	Resource acquisition Kenai River Watershed
	\$ 3,000,000
	Oyster Hatchery-Kasistna Bay or lower Cook Inlet
	\$3,250,000
	Sea Life Center-Seward
	\$12,500,000
	fishery/tech facility UAF-FITC
	\$ 3,000,000
	Research grants Oil Spill region
	\$ 5,000,000

Comparison of SB98/HB10 & Governor's Bill (Cont. p. 2)

HB 98

Governor's SB 183

Main Bay Hatchery \$ 2,000,000
Prince William Sound

Cabins & Docks \$ 4,750,000
Oil Impact Region

Kachemak Bay \$ 500,000
Visitor's Center

Ft. Richardson Hatchery \$ 4,000,000

Exxon reimbursement payments to state

Whittier Road \$15,000,000

Oil Response Ferry \$ 5,000,000

*** VOLUNTEER & OFFNET SITES ***

HOP SEL SELDOVIA	CITY HALL	GERALD WILLARD	(907)234-7762
SOL SEW SEWARD	COMMUNITY LIB.	VICKY ZEIGEL	(907)224-3740
VAL CHE CHENEWA Bay	COMMUNITY SCHOOL	PATTY BARKER	(907)573-5118
VAL COP CORDOVA	CITY HALL	LORI DENSON	(907)424-8200
VAL TAT TATTLEX	COUNCIL OFFICE	SANDRA SELANOFF	(907)327-2311
VAL WMT WHITTIER	KITTIWAKE ROOM	GARY WILLIAMS	(907)472-2327

PARTICIPANTS IN: ANCHORAGE AND

1	RICK	STEINER		TSFY. SB 183
	BOX 2424	CORDOVA	CORDOVA	AK 99574 (907)424-5509

PARTICIPANTS IN: HOMER LTD HOM

2	DAVID	STUTZER	KESPOAB	TSFY. SB 183
	P.O. BOX 2296		HOMER	AK 99603 (907)235-7603
3	JEFFREY	JOHNSON		OBSV. SB 183
	3479 LANDINGS UNIT #4		HOMER	AK 99603 (907)235-6267
4	GAIL	PARSONS		OBSV. SB 183
	P.O. BOX 2397		HOMER	AK 99603 (907)235-3978
5	ROGER	MACCAMPBELL		OBSV. SB 183
	P.O. BOX 321		HOMER	AK 99603 (907)235-7024

PARTICIPANTS IN: KODIAK KOD

1 MR.	JEROME	SELBY	MAYOR	TSFY. SB 183
				AK (907)000-0000
2 MS.	MARY	FORBES	AUDUBON SOCIETY	TSFY. SB 183
				AK (907)000-0000
3 MR.	AL	BURCH	DRAGGERS ASSOC.	OBSV. SB 183
				AK (907)000-0000

PARTICIPANTS IN: KEN/SOL SOL

LTN:100-R01 LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK PAGE 02
 04/16/93 20:40:19
 TCN: 30555 DATE & TIME: 04/16/93 17:00 TO 20:00 STATUS:5 IN PROG.

PARTICIPANTS IN: KEN/SOL SOL

1 MR.	TOM	WRIGHT	UCIDA	TSFY. SB 183
	1412 BARABARA		KENAI	AK 99611 (907)283-5328

PARTICIPANTS IN: SEWARD SOL SEW

1 MR.	WAYNE	CARPENTER	SEW. CHAMBER	TSFY. SB 183
	BOX 749		SEWARD	AK 99664 (907)224-8051
2 MR.	ADAM	ORTH	PHOENIX LOG	OBSV. SB 183
	BOX 402		SEWARD	AK 99664 (907)224-8070
3	VIRGINIA	DARLING		OBSV. SB 183
	BOX 149		SEWARD	AK 99664 (907)224-3017
4 MR.	LARRY	JOHNSON		TSFY. SB 183
	BOX 2091		SEWARD	AK 99664 (907)224-3164
5	LOUIS	BENEARDINO	CITY SEWARD	TSFY. SB 183
	BOX 164		SEWARD	AK 99664 (907)224-5990
6 MR.	GLEN	LEONIS		OBSV. SB 183
	BOX 1068		SEWARD	AK 99664 (907)224-5777

PARTICIPANTS IN: VALDEZ VAL

1 MS.	NANCY	LETHCOE	AWRTA	TSFY. SB 183
	P.O. BOX 1353		VALDEZ	AK 99686 (907)835-5175
2 MR.	GREG	WILLIAMS	KOHU	OBSV. SB 183
	P.O. BOX 467		VALDEZ	AK 99686 (907)835-4665

*** UPDATES ***

01 04/16/93 10:48:20 ANNOUNCING TELECONFERENCE
 02 04/16/93 17:30:41 SELDOVIA ADDED ON

01/13/93

20:40:19

TCN: 30555 DATE & TIME: 04/16/93 17:00 TO 20:00 STATUS:5 IN PROG.

**** ORDER SUMMARY ****

SPONSOR: SFIN SENATE FINANCE CHAIRS: FRANK
 PURPOSE: PUB PUBLIC HEARING FEARCE
 CONTACT: BILLY TEL#: (967)465-4993
 CHAIRING SITE: JUNEAU CAPITOL CAPSIS
 TOLL FREE: (800)478-7612 DIAL-UP: LID:(800)478-9909

SPONSOR REMARKS(PUB): TESTIMONY:Y ALLOWED 5 MINUTE LIMIT

SPONSOR REMARKS(LID): BACKUP MATERIAL IN MEETING IN PROGRESS: N MAX. SITES: 12
 THIS MEETING WILL NOT GROW PAST 12 PORTS.
 TCN REQUESTED ON 04/16/93 AND HAS 2 UPDATES

**** AGENDA ****

1 SB 183 APPRO: EKKOR VALDEZ RESTORATION PROJECTS

**** PARTICIPATING LIDS ****

ANC ANCHORAGE	3111 C STREET	LOCATION STAFF
HOM HOMER LTC	126 W PIONEER #4	LOCATION STAFF
* JNU JUNEAU	CAPITOL CAPSIS	LOCATION STAFF
KOD KODIAK	112 MILL BAY RD.	LOCATION STAFF
SOL KEN/SOL	34824 KALIFONSKY	LOCATION STAFF
VAL VALDEZ	STATE BLDG. #13	LOCATION STAFF

**** VOLUNTEER & OFFNET SITES ****

HOM SEL SELDOVIA	CITY HALL	GERALD WILLARD	(907)234-7362
SOL SEW SEWARD	COMMUNITY LIB.	VICKY SEIGEL	(907)224-3740
VAL CHE CHENEGA BAY	COMMUNITY SCHOOL	PATTY BARKER	(907)575-5116
VAL CDR CORDOVA	CITY HALL	LORI DENSON	(907)424-6290
VAL TAT TATITLEK	COUNCIL OFFICE	SANDRA SELANOFF	(907)325-2311
VAL WHY WHITTIER	KITTIWAKE ROOM	GARY WILLIAMS	(907)472-5527

PARTICIPANTS IN: ANCHORAGE ANC

1	RICK STEINER	TSFY. SB 183
	BOX 2424 CORDOVA	AK 99574 (907)424-5509

PARTICIPANTS IN: HOMER LTC HOM

2	DAVID STUTZER	KBSFCAB	TSFY. SB 183
	P.O. BOX 2296	HOMER	AK 99603 (907)235-7605
3	JEFFREY JOHNSON		OSV. SB 183
	3479 LANDINGS UNIT #4	HOMER	AK 99603 (907)235-6267
4	GAIL PARSONS		OSV. SB 183
	P.O. BOX 2397	HOMER	AK 99603 (907)235-3978
5	ROGER MACCAMPBELL		OSV. SB 183
	P.O. BOX 321	HOMER	AK 99605 (907)235-7024

PARTICIPANTS IN: KODIAK KOD

1 MR.	JEROME SELBY	MAYOR	TSFY. SB 183
			AK (907)000-0000
2 MS.	MARY FORBES	AUDURON SOCIETY	TSFY. SB 183
			AK (907)000-0000
3 MR.	AL BURCH	DRAGGERS ASSOC.	OSV. SB 183
			AK (907)000-0000

PARTICIPANTS IN:KEN/SOL

SOL

LTN1100-R01

LEGISLATIVE TELECONFERENCE NETWORK

PAGE 02

04/16/93

20:30:10

TCN: 30555

DATE & TIME 04/16/93 17:00 TO 20:00

STATUS: E IN PROG.

PARTICIPANTS IN:KER/SOL

SOL

1 MR.	TOM	WRIGHT	UCIDA	TSFY, SE 183
	1412 BARBARA		KERAT	AK 99664 (907)283-5328

PARTICIPANTS IN:SEWARD

SOL SEW

1 MR.	WAYNE	CARPENTER	SEW. CHAMBER	TSFY, SB 183
	BOX 749		SEWARD	AK 99664 (907)224-0051
2 MR.	ADAM	ORTH	PHOENIX LOC	OBSV, SB 183
	BOX 402		SEWARD	AK 99664 (907)224-8070
3	VIRGINIA	DANLING		OBSV, SB 183
	BOX 149		SEWARD	AK 99664 (907)224-3017
4 MR.	LARRY	JOHNSON		TSFY, SB 183
	BOX 2091		SEWARD	AK 99664 (907)224-3164
5	LOUIS	BENEARDINO	CITY SEWARD	TSFY, SB 183
	BOX 164		SEWARD	AK 99664 (907)224-5995
6 MR.	GLEN	LEOMIS		OBSV, SB 183
	BOX1088		SEWARD	AK 99664 (907)224-5777

PARTICIPANTS IN:VALDEZ

VAL

1 MS.	NANCY	LETHCOE	AWRTA	TSFY, SB 183
	P.O. BOX 1353		VALDEZ	AK 99666 (907)835-9175
2 MR.	GREG	WILLIAMS	KCHU	OBSV, SB 183
	P.O. BOX 467		VALDEZ	AK 99666 (907)835-4665

*** UPDATES ***

01	04/16/93	10:48:26	ANNOUNCING TELECONFERENCE
02	04/16/93	17:30:41	SELDOVIA ADDED ON



Official Business

Alaska State Senate

Senate Finance Committee

Mail Stop 3100
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

June 23, 1993

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Re: SENATE BILL NO. 183

An Act making special appropriations for restoration projects relating to the Exxon Valdez oil spill and for oil spill response projects; and providing for an effective date.

As I mentioned on the telephone yesterday, the Senate Finance Committee held its first hearing on SB 183 the morning of April 16, 1993, at which time Attorney General Charlie Cole; Assistant Attorney General Craig Tillery; and John Sandor, Commissioner, Dept. of Environmental Conservation, testified. At the conclusion of the meeting, at approximately noon, Co-chair Drue Pearce advised that the bill would be held in committee for further discussion.

The committee meeting subsequently reconvened the evening of April 16, 1993, at approximately 7:55 p.m. for a statewide teleconference on both SB 165 (the Alyeska settlement) and SB 183. Testimony at the second meeting began with Attorney General Cole and Senator Georgianna Lincoln and then proceeded to teleconference sites and testimony from interested persons attending the meeting in Juneau. The following is a list of those who testified and a brief synopsis of their comments obtained from my shorthand notes. Formal minutes will probably not be finalized until Fall. Also enclosed is a computer-generated list of those present at various sites during the teleconference. Please note that some individuals indicated a desire to testify while others merely wished to observe.

1. **Jerome Selby, Mayor, Kodiak, Alaska** Opposed
Concern that document developed at the local level containing recommended projects has largely been ignored.
2. **David Stutzer, Homer, Kachemak Bay State Park System Advisory Board.** Support incorporation of \$7 million within SB 183 for buy-back of

land, timber and mineral rights. Request that the \$500.0 for Kachemak visitors center be used for other capital improvement projects instead.

3. **Tom Wright, Kenai, United Cook Inlet Drift Association.** SB 183 is not the result of public input. Contains little to preserve resources impacted by the spill. Most expenditures are directed toward tourism recreation projects. Support for some sections as well as those common to HB 10. Opposed
4. **Rick Steiner, Cordova, testifying from Anchorage.** Bill has little to do with environmental restoration from the spill. It should move no further. Opposed
5. **Wayne Carpenter, Seward, Director of the Seward Chamber of Commerce.** Governor Hickel and staff visited Seward area to assess needs. Support for the Seward Sea Life Center. Support
6. **Larry Johnson, Seward.** Bill achieves needed balance between capital investment and land acquisition. Support for the Seward Sea Life Center. Support
7. **Nancy Lethcoe, Valdez, speaking on behalf of her business, Alaska Wilderness Safaris.** Voiced dismay over way the bill was being pushed through the Senate. No opportunity to testify before Senate Resources and Senate Judiciary. Need to preserve wilderness. Bill is worst nightmare. Opposed
8. **Mary Forbes, Kodiak, Audubon Society.** Disappointed in the legislation. Support some aspects but generally feel it is an inappropriate way of using restoration money. Money for Whittier road should instead go to DEC and DF&G. Support Kachemak buy-back but prefer SB 63 and HB 76. Consensus work evident in last year's HB 411 and HB 10 and SB 98 from this year has been ignored by Governor. Understanding that trustee council is to oversee civil settlement. State is to oversee criminal moneys. Opposed

TESTIMONY FROM AUDIENCE PARTICIPANTS IN JUNEAU:

9. **Dusty Kaser, Chugach Alaska Corporation.** Supports
Support for road to Cordova as well as SB 165
other two projects. Badly needed by
communities involved. Idea behind
Alyeska settlement is to alleviate
impact of spill by providing needed
utilities and direct economic benefit
to the people in impacted communities.

10. **Russell Heath, Alaska Environmental Lobby.** Opposed
The bill violates both the spirit and intent
of Exxon criminal settlement. It makes only
a token nod toward restoration projects. Only
\$15 million would apply to restorative projects.
Remainder will be spent on concrete. Spill was
a crime against nature. The settlement should
provide restitution for that crime and in
a small way repair damage to animals, plants,
land, and sea. Nature is the best restorer.
Let her take her course through protection of
habitat. Further object to lack of public
process associated with SB 183.

11. **Karl Becker, Cordova, Commercial Fisherman** Opposed
in Prince William Sound. Teleconference
untimely. Request that an additional day
be reserved for testimony. SB 183 reflects
little public input from oil impacted areas.
It does little to restore damaged resources
and services. SB 98 provides for those needs,
and evolved through lengthy public process.
Urged respect for public input by passage of
SB 98.

12. **Willard E. Dunham, Chairman, Seward** Support
Association for the Advancement of Marine
Science. Support for Seward Sea Life
Center. Much time and effort by Governor.
Seward area only first class city that
actually experienced oil on its beaches.
Need for research and public education.
Facility has been in planning stage for
over twenty years. Will allow for both
research and rehabilitation. Nothing
similar north of Santa Cruz, California.

13. **Chip Thoma**, Juneau Activist. Opposed
Administration's approach to settlements is wrong. State has settled for 10 to 50 cents on the dollar. Alyeska settlement is \$450 million short. SB 183 is a cynical bill that does not address damages in Prince William Sound and Kodiak. Governor has naive attitude toward resources. Need for protection of habitat rather than for buy-back of land for visual purposes. Bill is a construction bill rather than for acquisition of resources and habitat.

TESTIMONY FROM TELECONFERENCE SITES:

14. **Nancy Lethcoe**, Valdez, again spoke before committee, on behalf of the Alaska Wilderness Recreation Tour Association. Opposed
The association supports SB 98 and HB 10. Does not support SB 183. Road to Whittier is not restorative. Proposed cabins and Seward Sea Life Center also directed toward mass tourism efforts that benefit out-of-state companies rather than local businesses. Oppose Ft. Richardson hatchery. Hatchery fish will not be good for sport fishing industry. Support proposal for Kachemak Bay. That effort also included in SB 98 and HB 10. Support acquisition of habitat at Seal Bay. It was included in three previous bills relating to criminal settlement but not in SB 183.
15. **Rick Steiner**, Cordova, testifying from Anchorage. Opposed
Many who wished to testify lost out through attrition. Process behind bill is flawed. These moneys were collected by the U.S. Dept. of Justice in Federal Court for environmental damage. Moneys are to be used for environmental restoration purposes. The emphasis should be on recovery of the environment rather than capital projects. The bill should not go any further.

The meeting was adjourned at approximately 9:15 p.m.

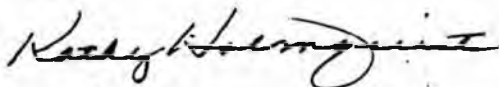
[REDACTED]
June 22, 1993
Page 5

The file on SB 183 contains substantial backup materials for projects included within various sections of the bill. It also contains a packet of written testimony faxed to Juneau during the evening teleconference. That testimony consists 22 statements of support from Seward residents and 4 statements in opposition from residents in the respective communities of Homer, Anchorage, Soldotna, and Anchor Point.

I will gladly furnish you a copy of the tape of the evening meeting, if you wish me to do so. Unfortunately, teleconference testimony records poorly and is difficult to understand. The above notes should provide some guidelines, however, if you choose to listen to the tape.

Please advise if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,



Kathy Holmquist
Committee Secretary

Enclosures

WALTER J. HICKEL
GOVERNOR



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

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

April 2, 1993

*The Honorable Rick Halford
President of the Senate
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182*

Dear Mr. President:

Under the authority of art. III, sec. 18, of the Alaska Constitution, I am transmitting a bill that provides for special appropriations for restoration projects relating to the Exxon Valdez oil spill and for oil spill response projects.

The state and federal governments each received \$50,000,000 in restitution as a result of the plea agreement and judgment entered in the criminal case filed by the United States against the Exxon defendants arising out of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. United States v. Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Corporation, A90-015 CR. The restitution money paid to the state was placed in a separate fund, established by the Department of Revenue, named the "Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Fund." Under the terms of that final judgment, the restitution money is required to be used exclusively for "restoration projects, within the State of Alaska, relating to the Exxon Valdez oil spill." Under the judgment, "restoration" is defined as including "restoration, replacement, and enhancement of affected resources; acquisition of equivalent resources and services; and long-term environmental monitoring and research programs directed to the prevention, containment, cleanup, and amelioration of oil spills." This restitution money is in addition to the \$900,000,000 civil settlement entered into between the state, the United States, and Exxon in October 1991, which established a joint trust fund for restoration and provided for certain reimbursements.

Sections 2 - 12 of the bill would appropriate a total of \$50,000,000 plus interest earned on the criminal case restitution payment since it was received by the state.

The Honorable Rick Halford

April 2, 1993

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Section 2 appropriates \$12,500,000 to the Department of Administration for payment as a grant to the City of Seward for the development of the Alaska Sea Life Center. This center would serve as a recreation and marine mammal rehabilitation center and as a center for education and research related to the natural resources injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill and to the prevention and amelioration of marine oil spills.

Section 3 appropriates \$7,000,000 to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to purchase certain holdings inside the Kachemak Bay State Park. A total of \$22,000,000 is needed for the purchase under the agreement entered into in March 1993 between the state, the Seldovia Native Association, Cook Inlet Region, Inc., and the Timber Trading Company. The appropriation in sec. 3 of the bill is one of three sources of funds required to finance the purchase. The state and federal trustees have committed to contribute \$7,500,000 from the joint trust fund established by the Exxon Civil Settlement. Another \$7,500,000 is due as a result of the settlement of the oil spill litigation between the state and federal governments and the Alyeska defendants in November 1992. This latter amount is not addressed in this bill.

Section 4 appropriates \$500,000 to DNR to construct a Kachemak Bay State Park visitors center.

Section 5 appropriates \$3,250,000 from the restitution payment to the Department of Fish and Game to develop a shellfish hatchery and technical center. This project will assist in the restoration of shellfish resources and subsistence services affected by the oil spill and will provide technical support to the efforts of many individuals and firms that have been attempting to develop a mariculture industry in the area impacted by the oil spill.

Section 6 appropriates \$4,000,000 to the Department of Fish and Game to construct a water delivery system connecting the Anchorage Municipal Water Utility with the Fort Richardson hatchery. The integration of these facilities will enhance sport fishing services lost or diminished as a result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Section 7 appropriates \$4,750,000, plus interest accrued on the restitution payment, to DNR to construct or acquire recreational amenities such as cabins, trails, mooring buoys, and floating docks.

The Honorable Rick Halford

April 2, 1993

Page 3

Section 8 appropriates \$3,000,000 to the Department of Fish and Game to undertake restoration and enhancement projects within the Kenai River watershed to help protect commercial and sport fish species injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Section 9 appropriates \$2,000,000 to the Department of Commerce and Economic Development for payment as a grant to the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation to upgrade the Main Bay hatchery. Recent damage assessment information suggests that the injury to commercial salmon species in Prince William Sound may be more extensive than originally thought. This project will help to restore or replace commercial and sport fishing resources lost as a result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Section 10 appropriates \$3,000,000 to the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Fishery Industrial Technology Center for design and construction of an addition to the existing research facility that would facilitate long-term environmental monitoring and restoration work in the area affected by the oil spill.

Section 11 appropriates \$5,000,000 to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs for payment as grants to unincorporated rural communities to assist in restoration, replacement, and enhancement of subsistence resources or services injured or lost as a result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. This appropriation will allow the state trustees and the local villages and communities to work together to develop local projects designed to deal with specific dislocations and injuries caused by the spill.

Section 12 appropriates \$5,000,000 to the Department of Environmental Conservation to enter into contracts for research programs directed to the prevention, containment, cleanup, or amelioration of oil spills in the state.

The Exxon Civil Settlement also requires reimbursement of certain state damage assessment, response, and litigation costs incurred as a result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Section 13 of the bill appropriates, to the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, \$20,000,000 of the estimated reimbursements due to be paid to the state on September 1, 1993. Of the \$20,000,000 appropriation, \$15,000,000 is for the construction of a road to Whittier and \$5,000,000 is for the design and construction of an

The Honorable Rick Halford

April 2, 1993

Page 4

oil spill response assistance ferry. The goal of these projects is to increase the ability to respond to oil spills in Prince William Sound by providing road access to Whittier, a logical staging area in the event of a future spill in Prince William Sound, and by providing a specially fitted vessel for use by the state in response actions. Although there are no legal restrictions on the use of the reimbursements made under the Exxon Civil Settlement, it is the view of this Administration, after consultation with the legislative leadership, that it would be appropriate to invest that money in oil spill preparedness and in enhancing access to Prince William Sound for recreational users of all types.

The purpose of this bill is to fund projects and programs that will assist in the restoration of resources or services lost or injured as a result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill, to support long-term environmental monitoring of such resources, and to enhance access to the recreational resources that remain abundant in the area impacted by the spill. The bill also will support projects and programs that will promote oil spill preparedness and response capability.

I believe that the projects and programs in secs. 2 - 12 of the bill are consistent with the purposes set out in the federal court's restitution order in the Exxon criminal case and that the passage of this bill would be a prudent use of the restitution money. Although the money is the subject of a special restoration charge from the court, that purpose, quite frankly, mirrors the objectives of this Administration and, I believe, of most Alaskans. We have just observed the fourth anniversary of an environmental calamity that has affected all of our lives. I believe that it is time for specific, properly focused restoration work to commence. I urge you to pass this bill this session.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Walter J. Hickel". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

Walter J. Hickel
Governor



UNITED FISHERMEN OF ALASKA

211 Fourth Street, Suite 112
Juneau, Alaska 99801
907/586-2820
Fax: 907/463-2545

April 16, 1993

The Honorable Steve Frank and Drue Pearce, Co-Chairs
and Members of the Senate Finance Committee
The Capitol Building, Room 518
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

RE:SB 183: Appro: Exxon Valdez Restoration Projects

Dear Senators Frank and Pearce and Committee Members:

As President of United Fishermen of Alaska and a member of the Public Advisory Group to the Trustees, I have had some suggestions made to me by many of the oil spill impacted fisheries groups. The groups that have spoken with me are Cordova District Fishermen United, Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Association, and United Cook Inlet Drift Association. I have not yet had the opportunity to speak with the Kodiak fishery groups.

There has been a great deal of concern expressed to me regarding the lack of fisheries projects from the State of Alaska and Trustees process.

Prince William Sound - Alaska
Department of Fish and Game (see proposal)

Wire Code Tag Recovery Programs for Pink Salmon in Prince William Sound. The funds are not available to recover the tags and do a detailed report. This study helps us understand oil spill impacts and the interaction between hatchery stocks and wild stocks.

Kenai Proposal - Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Section 3. Make sure the proposed fund go for habitat restoration. Will this happen if the words restoration and enhancement are left in the Section? Or, could they go for docks and other projects?

Project 1. Development and deployment of in-river sonar counters to replace the existing Bendis counters which are no longer in production and for which no spare parts are available. The new systems would be deployed in the Kenai, Kasilof, Susitna, and Crescent River systems.

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

Alaska Crab Coalition • Alaska Longline Fisherman's Association • Alaska Trollers Association • Area K Seiners Association
Bering Sea Fishermen's Association • Bristol Bay Drillnetters Association • Concerned Area "M" Fishermen
Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association • Cordova District Fishermen United • Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Association
North Pacific Fisheries Association • Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association • Peninsula Marketing Association
Petersburg Vessel Owners Association • Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation • Seafood Producers Cooperative
Southeast Alaska Seiners Association • Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association
United Cook Inlet Drift Association • Western Alaska Cooperative Marketing Association

The Honorable Steve Frank and Drue Pearce, Co-Chairs
and Members of the Senate Finance Committee
April 16, 1993
Page Two

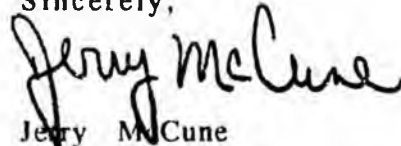
Project 2. Susitna River drainage sockeye salmon studies. These research programs would investigate sockeye salmon at all stages of development and attempt to determine whether lakes in the Susitna system are being fully utilized by rearing sockeye.

Cost: \$1.5 million over a five year period (see attached).

We view these as all worthwhile projects to the second largest industry and State's largest employer.

I would appreciate your consideration of these projects.

Sincerely,



Jerry McCune
President

United Fishermen of Alaska

Enclosures

cc: The Honorable Walter J. Hickel, Governor
The Honorable Georgianna Lincoln, Senator
The Honorable Suzanne Little, Senator
The Honorable Judith E. Salo, SENator
Carl Rosier, Commissioner, ADF&G
UFA Board of Directors

PROJECT TITLE: Prince William Sound Pink Salmon
 Coded-Wire Tag Recovery
 FISHERY UNIT: Prince William Sound Salmon
 COMPONENT: Commercial Fish
 LOCATION: Cordova
 SUBCOMPONENT:
 LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS: 6,2

PROJECT NUMBER: TF-XXX
 LEDGER CODE: 1101XXX1
 PRINT ORDER: 206 XXX1
 REGION: 2
 PRIORITY: 1.00

PROGRAM ELEMENT: Stock Structure Analysis
 FISHERIES AFFECTED: Purse Seine and Gill Net

USER GROUPS AFFECTED: Commercial, Hatchery

SPECIES AFFECTED: Pink (100%)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Management complexity in Prince William Sound (PWS) pink salmon fisheries has increased due to the Valdez Fisheries Development Association (VFDA) Solomon Gulch Hatchery and the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation Cannery Creek, Wally H. Noerenberg, and Armin F. Koenig hatcheries. Returns to these four hatcheries now outnumber wild returns by almost five to one and mingle with wild returns in migratory corridors as well as in hatchery terminal areas. Fisheries directed at numerically superior hatchery returns in these mixed stock areas may overexploit wild fish which cannot sustain comparable harvest rates. To minimize interceptions of wild fish yet still permit some fishing in non-terminal areas fisheries managers must be able to identify time and area trends in abundance for both hatchery and wild fish. This project will recover coded-wire tags from the commercial gillnet and seine fisheries in the all fishing districts of PWS. It will also recover tags from coast recovery harvest and broodstock from all PWS pink salmon hatcheries. Tag recovery data will be used to make catch stock composition estimates from specific areas and times. These estimates will provide better understanding of stock intermixing among and within districts and weeks. This information can be used to regulate fisheries or modify district boundaries to control exploitation rates on wild and hatchery stocks.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

To provide estimates of stock composition for specific area and time strata within fishing districts and hatchery terminal harvest areas of Prince William Sound.

BUDGET MANAGER: PCW 1210 - Sam Sharr, PWS Research Project Leader

YELLOWBOOK PAGE 2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Salaries computed using FY93 rates.

PROJECT TITLE: Prince William Sound Pink Salmon Coded-wire Tag Recovery
 UNIT: Prince William Sound Salmon
 COMPONENT: Commercial Fish

PROJECT NUMBER: TF-XXX
 LEDGER CODE: 1101XXX1
 PRINT ORDER: 206 XXX1
 REGION: 2

BUDGET DETAIL: CODE/LINE ITEM	PRIOR YEAR ALLOCATIONS			PAGE 2 SUMMARY
	FY90	FY91	FY92	
100 PERSONAL SERVICES	0.0	0.0	0.0	
200 TRAVEL	0.0	0.0	0.0	
300 CONTRACTUAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	
400 COMMODITIES	0.0	0.0	0.0	
500 EQUIPMENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	
700 GRANTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	
PROJECT TOTALS	0.0	0.0	0.0	
FEDERAL RECEIPTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	
GENERAL FUND	0.0	0.0	0.0	
INTERAGENCY RECEIPTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	
PROGRAM RECEIPTS	0.0	0.0	0.0	
GENERAL FUND MATCH	0.0	0.0	0.0	
STAFF MONTHS	0.0	0.0	0.0	

PERSONAL SERVICES DATA

PCN	TITLE & NAME	R	S	LOC	Range		MM	SEASONALY		Premium Pay			TOTAL COST
					93	94		SWD	RDO	OT	HAZ	SHIFT	
1909	FB II - Peckham C	A	S	DWA	16A	16A	12.0	0	0	0.	0.	0.	\$57,288
1571	FB I - Valdez	A	S	EAA	14A	14A	4.0	0	0	240.	0.	0.	\$21,320
7777	FB I - Cordova	A	S	DWA	14A	14A	6.0	0	0	180.	3.	0.	\$30,345
1496	FT III - Speer N	A	S	DWA	11A	11A	6.0	0	0	180.	0.	0.	\$27,117
7072	BMI - Evans D	A	S	EAA	17A	17A	3.0	0	0	0.	0.	0.	\$10,977
7777	FT II - Cordova	A	S	DWA	09A	09A	3.0	0	0	120.	0.	0.	\$10,518
7777	FT II - Cordova	A	S	DWA	09A	09A	3.0	0	0	120.	0.	0.	\$10,518
7777	FT II - Cordova	A	S	DWA	09A	09A	3.0	0	0	120.	0.	0.	\$10,518
7777	FT II - Cordova	A	S	DWA	09A	09A	1.5	0	0	60.	0.	0.	\$5,010
7777	FT II - Cordova	A	S	DWA	09A	09A	1.5	0	0	60.	0.	0.	\$5,010
7777	FT II - Cordova	A	S	DWA	09A	09A	1.5	0	0	60.	0.	0.	\$5,010
7777	FT II - Cordova	A	S	DWA	09A	09A	1.5	540	0	90.	0.	0.	\$6,388
7777	FT II - Cordova	A	S	DWA	09A	09A	1.5	540	0	90.	0.	0.	\$6,388
7777	FT II - Cordova	A	S	DWA	09A	09A	1.0	0	0	60.	0.	0.	\$3,754
7777	FT II - Cordova	A	S	DWA	09A	09A	1.0	0	0	60.	0.	0.	\$3,754
7777	FT II - Cordova	A	S	DWA	09A	09A	1.0	0	0	60.	0.	0.	\$3,754
7777	FT II - Cordova	A	S	DWA	09A	09A	1.0	0	0	60.	0.	0.	\$3,754
7777	FT II - Whittier	A	S	DWA	09A	09A	2.0	0	0	100.	0.	0.	\$9,828
7777	FT II - Valdez	A	S	EAA	09A	09A	2.5	0	0	200.	0.	0.	\$11,042
7777	FT II - Valdez	A	S	EAA	09A	09A	2.5	0	0	200.	0.	0.	\$11,042
7777	FT II - Valdez	A	S	EAA	09A	09A	2.5	0	0	200.	0.	0.	\$11,042
7777	FT II - Valdez	A	S	EAA	09A	09A	2.5	0	0	200.	0.	0.	\$11,042
7777	FT II - Valdez	A	S	EAA	09A	09A	2.5	0	0	200.	0.	0.	\$11,042
7777	FT II - Valdez	A	S	EAA	09A	09A	2.5	0	0	200.	0.	0.	\$11,042
7777	FT II - Valdez	A	S	EAA	09A	09A	1.5	0	0	120.	0.	0.	\$6,626
7777	FT II - Valdez	A	S	EAA	09A	09A	1.5	0	0	120.	0.	0.	\$6,626
7777	FT II - Kodiak	A	S	CAA	09A	09A	1.0	0	0	100.	0.	0.	\$4,662

YELLOWBOOK PAGE 3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Salaries computed using FY93 rates.

PROJECT TITLE: Western Prince William Sound Sockeye and Chum Salmon Stock ID
 UNIT: Prince William Sound Salmon
 COMPONENT: Commercial Fish

PROJECT NUMBER: TF-XXX
 LEDGER CODE: 1101XXX1
 PRINT ORDER: 206 XXX1
 REGION: 2

0000000

7031 AP III- Juneau	A S AWA 17D 17D	7.0	0	0	0.	0.	0.	\$35,784
7042 FT III- Juneau	A S AWA 11C 11C	7.0	0	0	0.	0.	0.	\$23,975
7038 FT II - Juneau	A S AWA 09C 09C	15.5	0	0	0.	0.	0.	\$48,405
7040 FT II - Juneau	A S AWA 09B 09B	6.0	0	0	0.	0.	0.	\$12,000

Personnel Totals =		108.0	7.2	0	821.	3.	0.	\$435,585

PROJECT LINE ITRM DETAIL

LINE #	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	COMMENT
72240	Supervisory travel	7.2	Cdv to Vdz, Kdk, & Wtr
72360	Per Diem	2.4	
73100	Communication	1.0	Phones (Vdz, Anch, Swd etc)
73400	Air Charter	5.1	
73420	Vehicle Rental	3.2	
73400	Transportation	6.8	
73500	Printing	1.0	
73600	Public Utilities	0.5	
73700	Minor Repair & Maint	1.0	
73800	Office Rental (Valdez, Whittier)	1.8	
74220	Office & Library Supplies	4.0	
74520	Profess. & Sci. Supplies	8.0	
77000	Grants	0.0	

TOTAL LINES 200 - 700		42.0	
TOTAL PROJECT COST		477.6	

DATE PRINTED
2/09/1993

Cooperating Agencies:

Project Term:

Start Date:

7/1/93

Finish Date:

7/1/96

Project title: Development and Deployment of hydroacoustic ^{in-line} ~~and~~ counters for UCI.

INTRODUCTION:

Sockeye salmon *Oncorhynchus nerka* which spawn in the Kenai River system were injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Greatly reduced fishing time in the Upper Cook Inlet area due to the oil spill caused sockeye spawning escapement levels in the Kenai River system to exceed the desired amount by three times. The biological impact of the oil spill on Kenai River sockeye salmon stocks is expected to be serious. Data collected by NRDA Fish/Shellfish Study 27, *Sockeye Salmon Overescapement*, showed greatly reduced survival estimates of juvenile sockeye salmon during the winter-spring rearing period. The extremely high escapement appears to have produced more rearing juvenile sockeye salmon than could be supported by nursery lake productivity. In general, when rearing salmon abundance greatly exceeds lake carrying capacity, the species and size composition of prey resources are altered which, in turn, affects all trophic levels. Because of such changes, juvenile sockeye growth is reduced and freshwater mortality is increased. Greater numbers of fry remain in the lake for another year of rearing. Competition for a limited food supply reduces condition of surviving fry. Marine mortality is increased because of poor condition of outmigrating smolts.

Limiting sockeye salmon fry production by closely regulating the number of spawning adults is the best way to restore the productivity of these rearing areas. However, the number of adult sockeye salmon returning from the 1989 overescapement may be so low that a severe reduction, or complete elimination, of human use of this species may be necessary starting in 1993 to ensure minimum spawning escapements.

This project consists of increased monitoring and management of the sockeye salmon stocks in the Kenai River and Upper Cook Inlet (UCI) north of Anchor Point. The project will benefit subsistence, sport, and commercial fishermen in coastal communities throughout Cook Inlet, from Homer north through Anchorage to Tyonek. In 1992 nearly 10,000 families obtained subsistence permits to harvest salmon in UCI, most targeting Kenai River sockeye salmon. The most recent statistics indicate that nearly 100,000 sport anglers fished the Kenai River for salmon in 1990, spending \$38 million in 1986 dollars. Forty percent of those anglers were from out of state. Of the 1,323 permits licensed to commercial fish in UCI, 80% are fished by state residents with the remaining predominately from Pacific Coast states. Average ex-vessel value (1987-1991) of the UCI commercial salmon harvest was \$ 67.8 million.

Bendix Corporation side-scan hydroacoustic equipment has been used since 1978 to count adult sockeye salmon entering the Kenai River to spawn. Lack of Bendix replacement parts and the inability to purchase new Bendix counters will compromise our future ability to provide escapement estimates. Accuracy of estimates would be greatly enhanced through use of newer, more technically advanced equipment.

Evaluation of equipment available from other manufactures in 1992 indicated the unique counting conditions of the Kenai River will require a new series of hydroacoustic counters. In this context, this project is designed to conduct the research and development work associated with developing these counters. Following counter development, the remaining monies will be used to purchase counters for the Upper Cook Inlet hydroacoustic counting sites located in the Kenai, Kasilof, Crescent, and Susitna Rivers. Total cost of research and development is estimated at 1 million dollars. Purchase costs are anticipated to be an additional 1 million dollars for a total project cost of 2 million.

As per your request, here is a suggestion for a Cook Inlet salmon project that the legislature might consider funding. I tried to put it in Yellowbook format. Please note that the budget figures are estimates.

Project Title: Susitna River Sockeye Salmon Production Evaluation
 Fishery Unit: Upper Cook Inlet Salmon
 Component: Commercial Fish
 Legislative District: 5

Program Element: Stock Structure Analysis

User Groups Affected: Commercial and Recreational

Species Affected: Sockeye (100%)

Project Description

The Susitna River is the major salmon producing system in the Northern District of Upper Cook Inlet. Its fishery resources play a major role in the economies of the Matanuska/Susitna and Kenai boroughs as well as the city of Anchorage. Susitna River sockeye salmon stocks contribute about 20% of the total commercial sockeye salmon harvest within Upper Cook Inlet. Presently, adult sockeye salmon escapement is enumerated using hydroacoustics on the Tenita River. However, the Susitna is a very large and complex drainage system and adult sockeye spawn in several lakes, creeks and main river tributaries. A better understanding of the production capabilities of the Susitna River drainage is needed to evaluate escapement goals and harvest strategies. This project will provide detailed information on the distribution of various spawning and rearing areas to total system production by placing adult weirs across streams draining five major lake systems within the Susitna drainage, placing smolt fyke nets or traps within these five streams, collecting limnological data in these five lakes, and conducting rearing juvenile hydroacoustic and tow net surveys within a subset of these five lakes.

Project Objectives

Specific objectives of this project are 1) to enumerate adult sockeye salmon escapements and collect age, size and sex data from five major spawning lake systems; 2) to enumerate smolt (using mark-recapture techniques) migrating from these lakes and to obtain age and size data; 3) to enumerate rearing juveniles in selected lake systems and to obtain age and size data; 4) to determine whether these lakes are being fully utilized by rearing sockeye juveniles.

juveniles.

Budget Manager: 1255 - Ken Sarcox, UCI Research Project Leader

Budget Detail	FT%	
		0.0 PFR
100 Personal Serv.	175.0	175.0 Other
200 Travel	3.0	
300 Contractual	26.0	
400 Commodities	71.0	
500 Equipment	25.0	
700 Grants	0.0	
Project Totals	300.0	
Federal Receipts	0.0	
General Fund	300.0	
Interagency Receipts	0.0	
Program Receipts	0.0	
General Fund Match	0.0	
Staff Months	45.3	

Project #12

JB/183



CORDOVA DISTRICT FISHERMEN UNITED

P.O. Box 939

Cordova, Alaska 99574

Phone (907) 424-3447 Fax (907) 424-3430

April 8, 1993

The Honorable Walter J. Hickel
 Governor State of Alaska
 P.O. Box 110001
 Juneau, Alaska 99811-0001

Dear Governor Hickel:

On behalf of Cordova District Fishermen United I wish to express our disappointment with HB 269/SB 183, its focus on capital construction projects and nearly total disregard for the restoration needs of Prince William Sound. The State's criminal settlement with Exxon is a one-time opportunity to address the needs of the people and resources most impacted by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The EVOS Restoration Fund should not be used as a piggy bank for funding capital projects tenuously related to the oil spill.

HB 269/SB 183 was obviously crafted in the shadows, behind closed doors and without public knowledge. It is extremely distressing to see that the bulk of the State's criminal settlement monies have been divvied up between various Majority members' legislative districts with the House Majority leader coming out as the big-ticket winner. It seems especially poor form that neither Representative Olberg nor Senator Lincoln, who represent the Prince William Sound region, were informed of the bill or consulted for their input.

It has been estimated that most of the EVOS oil which washed up on Alaska's shores ended up on beaches in Prince William Sound. With this in mind, it is unbelievable that 25% of the EVOS Restoration Fund should be allocated to a marine center in Seward when Prince William Sound (PWS) is allocated only 4% for an upgrade at the Main Bay hatchery. The remaining projects are all outside of the PWS region and, with the exception of the Katchemak Bay buyback and the Kodiak FITC facility, do little to address the issues of protecting, restoring or enhancing damaged resources.

The fact that \$4 million of the spill settlement money is being squandered on a hatchery at Fort Richardson is unconscionable. This project has been repeatedly rejected by the public, yet here it is again. The Fort Richardson hatchery does not address any legitimate restoration need and is clearly outside of the spill-impacted area. If you feel compelled to spend \$4

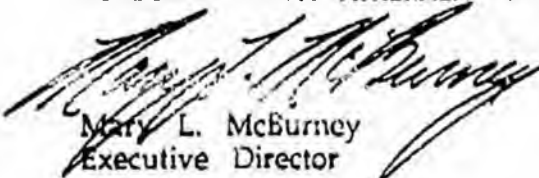
million on a salmon project, how about doing it in PWS where damage to wild stock pink salmon has been documented?

The \$4.75 million allocation for cabins, trails and docks in various and sundry places represents a novel approach to restoration: mitigating impacts to damaged resources by creating new ones. While these may be a great idea from a recreational and tourism standpoint, are you making a commitment to provide funding to the DNR Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation to maintain these facilities in perpetuity?

Finally, I am astonished that you would consider spending \$20 million of the State's 1994 reimbursement for spill related expenses for construction of the Whittier Road and the design of a spill response ferry. My understanding of the word "reimburse" is that it means "pay back," not "build a road." The reimbursements due back to the State of Alaska belong, by right, to the agencies which incurred the expenses in the first place. Ironically, those agencies are the ones that are currently threatened by deep and far-reaching budget cuts: ADF&G, ADEC and DNR. While the Whittier Road and an oil spill response assistance ferry vessel may have their own merits, the State's Exxon Valdez reimbursement payment is not an appropriate funding source.

When it comes to utilizing the EVOS Restoration Fund, CDFU supports the approach taken by Representative Davidson in HB 411 and HB 10 and Senator Lincoln's SB 98. These legislators have been working with the people and communities of the spill-impacted region to determine what sorts of specific projects are needed and desired. This process has led to the crafting of legislation which addresses human needs as well as the needs of fish and wildlife resources damaged by the oil spill. We are disappointed that you did not see fit to do the same and ask the people of Prince William Sound and other areas affected by the spill for their input on how to spend their settlement fund.

Sincerely,
CORDOVA DISTRICT FISHERMEN UNITED



Mary L. McBurney
Executive Director

cc: Senator Georinanna Lincoln
Representative Harley Olberg
Representative Cliff Davidson
House Finance Committee
Attorney General Charlie Cole



Alaska Environmental Lobby, Inc.

P.O. Box 22151 Juneau, Alaska 99802

Phone: 907-463-3366

Fax: 907-463-3312

SUMMARY

HB 269 and SB 183 EXXON CRIMINAL SETTLEMENT

The Alaska Environmental Lobby opposes HB 269 and SB 183. Both bills violate the intent of the Exxon criminal settlement. The plea agreement states that the payments received by Alaska are "exclusively for restoration projects."

HB 269 and SB 183 make only a token nod to that intent:

- Most of the funds allocated by HB 269 and SB 183 will be spent on tourist facilities and fish hatcheries -- which are not restoration projects.
- Nature is the best agent of restoration. The best and the most effective way that the areas impacted by the spill can be restored to their pre-spill health, is to protect critical and productive habitat areas from further destruction.
- There is widespread public support for habitat acquisition.
- The Alaska Environmental Lobby supports the appropriation for the purchase of the Kachemak Bay State Park inholding.
- The sponsors of HB 269 and SB 183 have ignored public input: few of the many people, communities and organizations affected by the spill were consulted during the drafting of this legislation.

The Alaska Environmental Lobby requests that sections 2, 4 through 7, 9 and 12 be removed from the bills. The entire \$50 million settlement need not be spent this year. In 1994, a bill appropriating these funds should be drafted which will more satisfactorily reflect both the intent of criminal settlement and the concerns and the interests of the public.



SB 183
Sec. 2

SEWARD ASSOCIATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF MARINE SCIENCE (SAAMS)
P. O. Box 1329
Seward, Alaska 99664

April 16, 1993

The Honorable Walter J. Hickel
Governor of Alaska
P. O. Box 110001
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Governor Hickel:

It is a pleasure today for our SAAMS board to present to you a petition of support for the Alaska Sea Life Center signed by 504 residents of the Anchorage, Eagle River, Mat-Su area.

These signatures were obtained by the Seward Chamber of Commerce information booth staff at the Great Alaska Sportsman Show held in Anchorage last weekend. The last day of the show, Easter Sunday, the two people operating the booth set up an ALASKA SEA LIFE EXHIBIT and put out the attached petition for people to sign if they thought it was a good project and usage of the Exxon settlement monies.

In just a few short hours on the closing day of the show these 504 people left their names, addresses and, in some cases, their phone numbers to express to you and the Legislature how much interest they have in seeing a facility of this scope built.

Nothing we have done before in our process could have established more emphasis on how great an attraction this facility will be to and for our State and its people! If this many would take the time and effort to sign this statement to you in these short hours, how many will travel to visit it?

Thank you again for your continued support. The passage of the Exxon settlement bills, SB 183 and HB 269, will enable us to move forward on this project this year.

Sincerely



Willard E. Dunham, Chairman

To: Governor Wreckle & the
Alaska Legislature

We support the Sealife Article
Marine & Mammal Research Center -
"SAMMS" project for
the State of Alaska

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3 Joan Badgley	8244 Bearberry	Anch 99502
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6 A. MOONEY	17631 KATHLINA DR.	Eagle River 99577
7 Joyce McEwan	7800 Ascot	ANCH 99502
8 Sherri McLean	324-383A Calicut	EAFB, AK 99506
9 CLAY Gallagher	2340 HST EAFB, AK	99506
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12 Mary Podvin	4132 Hampton	Anch AK 99504
13 Jim W. Chastwood	Box 670143 Chugiak	AK 99567
14 Alissa Crandall	6200 Bubbling Brook,	Anch, AK 99516
15 Claire Swinberg	4660 Gyra Dr #7	Guelch AK 99500
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17 Lay Baker	P.O. Box 927	Girdwood AK, 99587
18 Geneva Becker	P.O. Box 917	Girdwood AK 99587

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- 20 ~~Bill Elger~~
- 21 ~~Danny D. Jensen~~
- 22 Ed M. Buring 1208 W Diamond Anch.
- 23 Michael R. B. 30-3440 CHERRY DR. EAFB AK
- 24 KERRY L. JOHNSON P.O. 141855 Anch. AK 99514
- 25 Nancy Pyle P.O. 141855 Anch AK 99514
- 26 ~~Sharon K. ...~~
- 27 Richard M. Elmy 903 W 30th B-4 Anch. AK. 99503
- 28 Rod Gonka 903 W 30th B-1 Anch. AK. 99503
- 29 LARRY COVINS 21-4446 CITRUS EAFB AK 99506
- 30 Carol Culbert 21-4446 CITRUS EAFB AK 99506
- 31 Mike Heussner 3807 W 30th Ave, Anch. AK 99502
- 32 Tana Heussner 3807 W 30th Ave Anch AK 99502
- 33 Linda Dubie 4020 Lakeridge Ct Anch 99502
- 34 Mike Dubie 4020 LAKERIDGE CT ANCH 99502
- 35 Suzi Wood 4110 Horizon Ave Anch., AK 99517
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- 42 Janelle Oly 9308 Mail Circle 696-1567
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- Carl Imos " " " " "

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L. Custer	3201 E. 43 ANCH. AK 99508
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James R. Provious	5924 Camrose Dr. Anch AK 99504
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Ken L. Kuffel	368 Kenai Apt @ FT. RICH
RP	416-B FRA 99505
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Jim BATES	"
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Mal [Signature]	" " " "
Dan Polito	" " " "
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Don Miller	" " " "

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Steve Nelson	2515 Cottonwood St Anch. 99503
Charles R. Cavillion	5510 HST Elmendorf AFB 99506
Peter Haddock	2225 Arctic Blvd
Gregson Tremmer	1181 La Pina Ave.
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Liz Nielsen	13041 Hansen Anch. AK
Jim Hudson	2200 W 47th Anch
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Marilyn [unclear]	3405 Arctic Blvd Anch
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"SAMMS" Project

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To: Governor Hickie and the
Alaska Legislature

We support the Sealife,
Arctic Marine & Mammal
Scientific Center - "SAMMS"
project for the State of Alaska!

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We support SAMMYS

(2)

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- Young Kille 6920 W. Limerick Anch. AK 99502
- Virginia Levine 310 46th Exchange
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- Jim Grant 3850 Cooney Dr Anch. AK 99507
- Ed Norval Box 240451 Anch, AK 99524
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- Mark Middleton 4221 Viscount " "
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- R. J. ADAMS 7758 JAWOAR Anch 99502
- P. C. BADGLEY 8244 BEAC BERRY ANCH 99502

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LEE DAMON 6217 BUBBLING BRICK, MAINE 99516

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Kay Kelley 821 N St Suite 206 Anch AK

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Tim GATES 3304 Eide #3 Anch AK.

Ruth Kataiva Box 1401. Sredstna

Frank Ketsiva " "

KEN KATAIVA P.O. BOX 1111 STERLING, AK. 99672

Serry Deaney P.O. Box. 671376 Chugiak AK.

Pete CHOLOMETES, 3037 BRITTANY PL, ANCH, AK 99504

Jim Tsolomitis 2831-2B Baxter, Anchorage, AK 99504

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Lance Raymore P.O. Box 211722 Anch AK 99504

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- Mark & Jutzal 6400 Plover Ave Cir Anch AK 99504 333-7412
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- Tim Rittal " " " "
- Eugene Zoln 1207 1647 ANCH AK 99507 351-5744
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274-3155
- JANICE MOSS 1011 Hollywood Dr Apt 442 Anch AK 99501
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- Barbara Shaw PO Box 520466 Big Lake Ak 99652
- Lee K. Oly 9303 Havel Circle Eagle River Ak 99577
- Spide & Beck 3700 STELLER DR. ANCHORAGE 99501 357-3044
- Audrey J Bishop 6421 Winchester St Anchorage AK 99507 344-6229
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170

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32
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50
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Alaska Environmental Lobby, Inc.

P.O. Box 22151 Juneau, Alaska 99802

Phone: 907-463-3366

Fax: 907-463-3312

HB 269 & SB 183 EXXON CRIMINAL SETTLEMENT

The Alaska Environmental Lobby opposes HB 269 and SB 183. These bills violate both the intent and the spirit of the Exxon criminal settlement. Exxon's Plea Agreement, which is quoted in the bill itself, states that the settlement is to be used "exclusively for restoration projects, within the state of Alaska relating to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill." But HB 269 and SB 183 make only a token nod to the settlement's intent. They allocate just \$20 million to projects unequivocally restorative. Most of the rest is spent on concrete.

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill was a crime against nature. The criminal settlement was to be in restitution for that crime by, in some small way, repairing the catastrophic damage done to the animals, plants, land and sea in the oil impact area.

The best and the most effective way in which we can return Prince William Sound and the other areas impacted by the spill, to their pre-spill health, is to protect them from further threats and damage. Nature is the best agent of restoration. If given a chance, the natural workings of the ecosystem will replenish the fish, bird and wildlife populations and eventually clean the beaches and flush the waters. There is nothing that humans can do at this point that can be more effective than to let nature take its course.

In order for nature to be able take its course, critical and productive habitat areas must be protected from further destruction. The more habitat lost, the harder it will be for wildlife populations to recover. It is for these reasons that environmentalists and many other people and organizations across the state have overwhelmingly endorsed the acquisition of habitat as the best use of the criminal settlement money.

But most of the funds allocated by HB 269 and SB 183 will be spent on tourist facilities and fish hatcheries. Building tourist facilities will not restore the environment. If anything, tourists will only add to the pressure now on fish and wildlife populations. Hatcheries are not the best way to restore wild stocks. More cost effective methods exist, such as fish rehabilitation, in-stream incubation boxes and the stocking of streams.

The purchase of the Kachemak State Park inholdings is one of the few projects that truly fulfills the intent of the settlement and which the environmental community enthusiastically supports. Similar purchases should be made in Prince William Sound and Kodiak.

In addition to the bills' content, the Alaska Environmental Lobby objects to the dismissal of the public process. Few, if any, of the many people, communities and organizations affected by the spill and which have an interest in the disposition of the Exxon criminal settlement funds were consulted during the drafting of this legislation. Opportunities for the people of Alaska to review and comment on the bill have been extremely limited by the single committee referral and by its rapid scheduling.

Restoration of the damage caused by the oil spill is a high priority for the people living in

over

ALASKA CENTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT • ALASKA CHAPTER, SIERRA CLUB • ALASKA FRIENDS OF THE EARTH
ANCHORAGE AUDUBON SOCIETY • ARCTIC AUDUBON SOCIETY • CLEAN AIR COALITION • DENALI CITIZENS' COUNCIL
DENALI GROUP, SIERRA CLUB • JUNEAU AUDUBON SOCIETY • JUNEAU GROUP, SIERRA CLUB
KACHEMAK BAY CONSERVATION SOCIETY • KENAI PENINSULA AUDUBON SOCIETY • KNIK CANOERS AND KAYAKERS
KNIK GROUP, SIERRA CLUB • KODIAK AUDUBON SOCIETY • LYNN CANAL CONSERVATION • NORTHERN ALASKA ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND CONSERVATION ALLIANCE • SITKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY • SOUTHEAST ALASKA CONSERVATION COUNCIL • TONGASS CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Municipality
of
Anchorage



P.O. BOX 196650
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99519-6650
TELEPHONE: (907) 343-4441
FAX: (907) 272-1991

Tom Fink, Mayor

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

April 14, 1993

Anchorage Area Legislators
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Legislators:

Please accept this letter as a strong measure of my support for the Fort Richardson Fish Hatchery Pipeline Project contained in Section 6 of HB 269 and SB 183. The project doubles the hatchery water supply.

I support this project because significantly increased fish production from this hatchery will provide alternatives to lost sport fishing opportunities in the Cook Inlet watershed that are expected to occur due to the oil spill. In addition, the hatchery would still have the capacity to serve nearly 200 other sites in Southcentral and Interior Alaska. Finally, the expansion would translate into 54 full-time positions and personal income of over \$1.5 million to Anchorage and the surrounding area each year, while the cost of fish production would decrease from \$6.92 per pound to \$5.60 per pound. This would have a very positive effect on our local economy, while providing fish for those areas affected by the oil spill.

There are not many activities that meet the criteria of oil spill restoration that will produce such a strongly positive economic benefit to Anchorage as the Fort Richardson Hatchery Pipeline Project. The project deserves your strong support as the project is win-win from all aspects.

Thank you for your support. If I can provide additional information or answer your questions, please contact me at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Tom Fink

cc: Governor Hickel

SB183



Alaska Environmental Lobby, Inc.

P.O. Box 22151 Juneau, Alaska 99802

Phone: 907-463-3366

Fax: 907-463-3312

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the oiled communities and elsewhere in the state. Representatives of commercial fishing, sport fishing, Native, tourist and environmental organizations, in addition to countless individuals, have demonstrated in public testimony before the Oil Spill Trustee Council, as well as at hearings on HB 411 last year and HB 10 and SB 98 this year, overwhelming support for the use of the settlement funds to buy and protect critical wildlife habitat.

The Alaska Environmental Lobby requests that sections 2, 4 through 7, 9 and 12 be removed from the bills. The entire \$50 million settlement need not be spent this year. In 1994, a bill appropriating these funds should be drafted which will more satisfactorily reflect both the intent of criminal settlement and the concerns and the interests of the public.

4/15/93

Municipality
of
Anchorage



P.O. BOX 196650
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Tom Fink, Mayor

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

April 14, 1993

Anchorage Area Legislators
Alaska State Legislature
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Juneau, AK 99811

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Thank you for your support. If I can provide additional information or answer your questions, please contact me at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Tom Fink

cc: Governor Hickel

SB183

Municipality
of
Anchorage



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Sincerely,

Tom Fink

cc: Governor Hickel

SB183



CWN BOARD RESOLUTION ON SB 183/HB 269

FUNDING FOR PROJECTS RELATING TO THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska received \$50 million in restitution in a settlement of a criminal case involving the Exxon Valdez oil spill for restoration projects; and

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska received additional monies in reimbursements for certain expenditures made by the state in responding to the oil spill; and

WHEREAS, these monies were to be used for projects restoring, replacing and enhancing affected resources; acquisition of equivalent resources and services; research for the prevention, cleanup and amelioration of oil spills and other similar purposes; and

WHEREAS, SB 183 and HB 269 introduced in the Eighteenth Legislature by Governor Hickel utilizes restitution and reimbursement monies to fund projects which appear to meet the intended purposes in an effective and balanced manner; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Commonwealth North has examined in detail the proposed Sea Life Center in Seward which is proposed for funding in the legislation; and

WHEREAS, the Sea Life Center would specifically meet research, rehabilitation and enhancement purposes of the criminal restitution monies in the spill areas; and

WHEREAS, the Sea Life Center would additionally result in a financially viable recreational and educational attraction which would contribute significantly to the long-term economic health of the entire region;

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Commonwealth North supports the goals and expenditure of Exxon Valdez spill monies contained in SB 183 and HB 269.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board of Commonwealth North strongly supports the expenditure of restitution monies from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Fund for the Sea Life Center proposed in Seward.

*Founding Co-Chairmen Governor Walter J. Hickel and the late Governor William A. Egan
Richard F. Barnes, President • Judith M. Brady, Vice President • Dr. Lee Gorsuch, Vice President
Perry Eaton, Vice President • Susan Ruddy, Secretary • Michael E. Stone, Treasurer • Bill Allen • Jane Angyak
Robert B. Atwood • Skip Bilhartz • William Bittner • Janna Brattain • Julian Darley • Robert Hatfield • Joe L. Hayes
James Hermitter • Archbishop Francis Hurley • Marc Langland • Loren H. Lounsbury • Stephen McAlpine
William McHugh • Governor William Sheffield • William J. Tobin • Dr. F. Thomas Trotter*

**THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT
HAS NOT BEEN FILMED
BUT IS AVAILABLE IN THE
ORIGINAL FILE**

DRAFT

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL RESTORATION PLAN

Summary of Alternatives for Public Comment

Public Meetings

Chignik Lagoon	School Cafeteria	April 12 • 2:00 p.m.
Chignik Lake	School Cafeteria	April 12 • 7:00 p.m.
Chenega Bay	Community Building	April 19 • 11:00 a.m.
Kodiak	Kodiak Borough Assembly Chambers	April 19 • 7:00 p.m.
Port Graham	Community Center	April 20 • 1:00 p.m.
Ouzinkie	Community Center	April 20 • 1:00 p.m.
Port Lions	Community Hall	April 20 • 7:00 p.m.
Seldovia	Multi-purpose Room, City Building	April 21 • 7:00 p.m.
Larsen Bay	Tribal Council Office	April 21 • 7:00 p.m.
Homer	City Council Chambers	April 22 • 7:00 p.m.
Akhlok	City Offices	April 22 • 2:00 p.m.
Old Harbor	City Hall	April 22 • 7:00 p.m.
Nanwalek	IRA Village Office	April 23 • 2:00 p.m.
Anchorage	Simpson Building, 645 G Street	April 26 • 7:00 p.m.
Valdez	City Council Chambers	April 26 • 7:00 p.m.
Seward	City Council Chambers	April 27 • 7:00 p.m.
Tatitlek	Community Center	April 27 • 3:00 p.m.
Juneau	Centennial Hall, Hickel Room	April 28 • 7:00 p.m.
Cordova	Council Chambers, Cordova Library	April 28 • 7:00 p.m.
Fairbanks	Wood Center, Univ. of AK, Fairbanks	April 29 • 7:00 p.m.
Whittier	Fire Hall	April 30 • 5:00 p.m.



Photo by ROB SCHAEFER

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Public Information Center

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501

(907) 278-8008

Inside Alaska (800) 478-7795 • Outside Alaska (800) 283-7745

Michael A. Barton
Regional Forester
Alaska Region -
USDA Forest Service

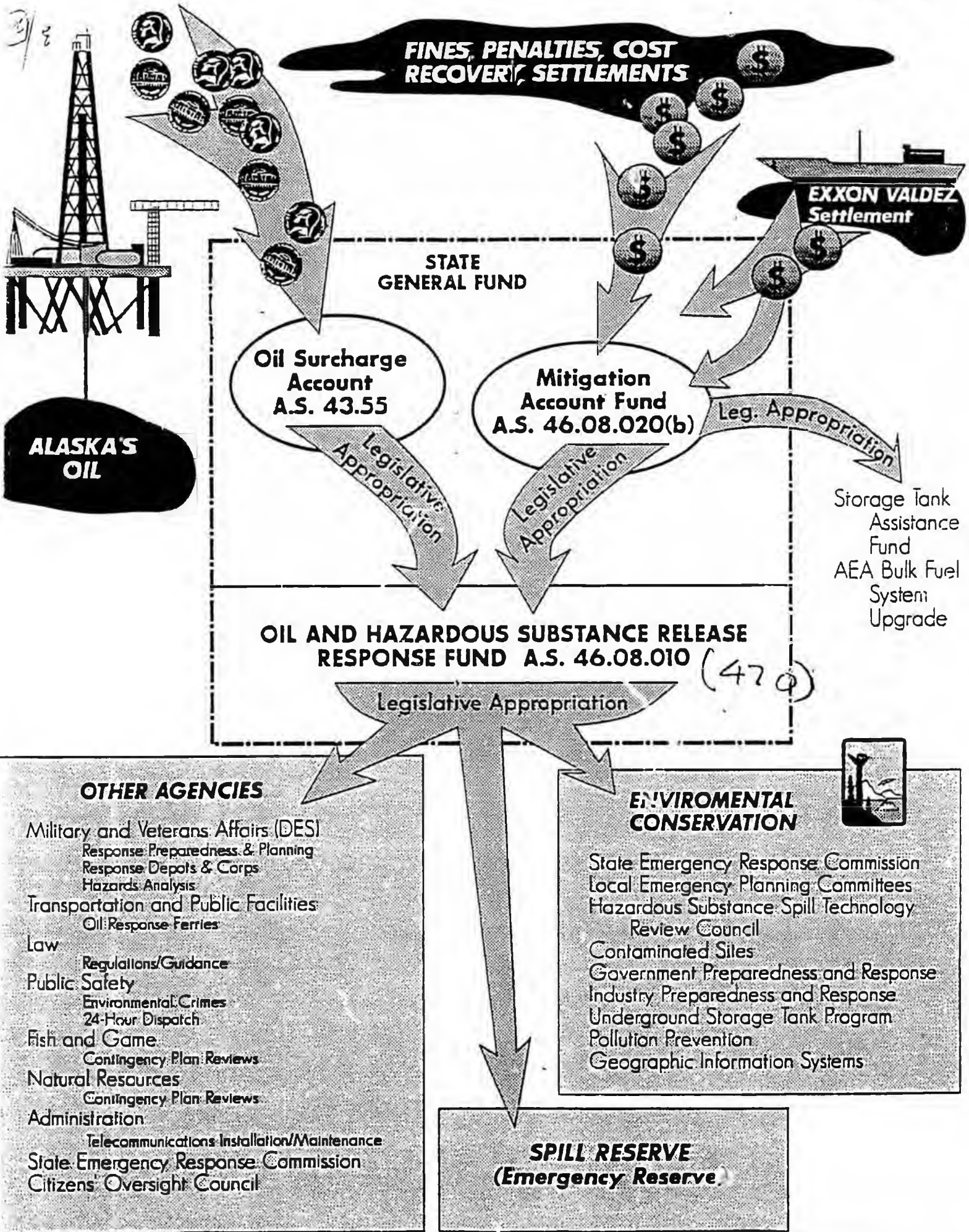
Charles E. Cole
Attorney General
State of Alaska

Paul Gates
Regional
Environmental Officer-Alaska
U.S. Department of the Interior

Steven Pennoyer
Director, Alaska Region
National Marine Fisheries Service

Carl L. Rosier
Commissioner
Alaska Department of Fish
and Game

John A. Sandor
Commissioner
Alaska Department of
Environmental Conservation





Alaska Environmental Lobby, Inc.

P.O. Box 22151 Juneau, Alaska 99802

Phone: 907-463-3366

Fax: 907-463-3312

SUMMARY

HB 269 and SB 183 EXXON CRIMINAL SETTLEMENT

The Alaska Environmental Lobby opposes HB 269 and SB 183. Both bills violate the intent of the Exxon criminal settlement. The plea agreement states that the payments received by Alaska are "exclusively for restoration projects."

HB 269 and SB 183 make only a token nod to that intent:

- Most of the funds allocated by HB 269 and SB 183 will be spent on tourist facilities and fish hatcheries -- which are not restoration projects.
- Nature is the best agent of restoration. The best and the most effective way that the areas impacted by the spill can be restored to their pre-spill health, is to protect critical and productive habitat areas from further destruction.
- There is widespread public support for habitat acquisition.
- The Alaska Environmental Lobby supports the appropriation for the purchase of the Kachemak Bay State Park inholding.
- The sponsors of HB 269 and SB 183 have ignored public input: few of the many people, communities and organizations affected by the spill were consulted during the drafting of this legislation.

The Alaska Environmental Lobby requests that sections 2, 4 through 7, 9 and 12 be removed from the bills. The entire \$50 million settlement need not be spent this year. In 1994, a bill appropriating these funds should be drafted which will more satisfactorily reflect both the intent of criminal settlement and the concerns and the interests of the public.



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HB 269 & SB 183 EXXON CRIMINAL SETTLEMENT

The Alaska Environmental Lobby opposes HF 269 and SB 183. These bills violate both the intent and the spirit of the Exxon criminal settlement. Exxon's Plea Agreement, which is quoted in the bill itself, states that the settlement is to be used "exclusively for restoration projects, within the state of Alaska relating to the Exxon Valdez oil spill." But HB 269 and SB 183 make only a token nod to the settlement's intent. They allocate just \$20 million to projects unequivocally restorative. Most of the rest is spent on concrete.

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill was a crime against nature. The criminal settlement was to be in restitution for that crime by, in some small way, repairing the catastrophic damage done to the animals, plants, land and sea in the oil impact area.

The best and the most effective way in which we can return Prince William Sound and the other areas impacted by the spill, to their pre-spill health, is to protect them from further threats and damage. Nature is the best agent of restoration. If given a chance, the natural workings of the ecosystem will replenish the fish, bird and wildlife populations and eventually clean the beaches and flush the waters. There is nothing that humans can do at this point that can be more effective than to let nature take its course.

In order for nature to be able take its course, critical and productive habitat areas must be protected from further destruction. The more habitat lost, the harder it will be for wildlife populations to recover. It is for these reasons that environmentalists and many other people and organizations across the state have overwhelmingly endorsed the acquisition of habitat as the best use of the criminal settlement money.

But most of the funds allocated by HB 269 and SB 183 will be spent on tourist facilities and fish hatcheries. Building tourist facilities will not restore the environment. If anything, tourists will only add to the pressure now on fish and wildlife populations. Hatcheries are not the best way to restore wild stocks. More cost effective methods exist, such as fish rehabilitation, in-stream incubation boxes and the stocking of streams.

Post-it brand

Fax Transmittal Memo

To LIO/JNU

Company

Location

Fax #

Telephone #

Comments

7672

No. of Pages

27

Today's Date 4-16-93 Time

From

LIO/SOL & SEW

Company

Location

Dept. Charge

Fax #

Telephone #

Original Disposition:

Destroy

Return

Call for pickup

Keep WITH Bill. please.

Written testimony for ~~State Finance~~ to be put
with SB 183.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Finance
committee name

committee on Senate 183 dated April 16, 1993
bill/subject

I don't want to be repetitive on
Alaska Sealife Center, one of the most
exciting events happening in Alaska.
This is a wonderful way to show
the Outside World, Alaska is capable
of great strides in the scientific
field & to enhance our sealife.
This opportunity has been
a long time coming, lots of hard
work & research! Please let's
not drop the ball now!

Signed: Heather Urbach
Testifier

Seward Business Assoc
Representing (Optional) 99664
Box 249, Seward Alaska
Address

224-3088 224-3089
Phone No.




Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the SENATE FINANCE committee name

committee on S.B. 113 , dated 4-16-93 bill/subject

I believe there needs to be a responsible balance between capital investment and land acquisition. ~~The bill~~ I feel that the proposed bill achieves that balance.

IT SEEMS TO ME THAT THE ALASKA SEALIFE CENTER IN PARTICULAR MEETS THE INTENT OF THE SETTLEMENT WITH ITS FOCUS ON REHABILITATION, RESEARCH & EDUCATION ON THE MARINE MAMMALS & SEABIRDS. SOME OF WHICH WERE SEVERELY IMPACTED BY THE OIL SPILL. ~~IT'S~~ IT'S ABILITY TO PAY FOR ITSELF AFTER CONSTRUCTION IS ALSO VERY IMPORTANT.

Signed:  LARRY JOHNSON

Testifier

Representing (Optional)

Box 2071 SEWARD, AK
Address

224-3164
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Seward Finance
committee name

committee on s/a 18.3, dated 4-16-93
bill/subject

I wish to speak in favor of the B.M. The issue of locating a Sea Life Center in Seward, would enhance the scientific study of marine mammals. With the University Institute of Marine Science right next door it seems this would be the logical location for a center of this type. It would attract scientists world-wide - as a matter of fact already there is much excitement and discussion amongst the scientific community on this project.

IHS and SAHMS is a logical team to work on this project. Property has been made available by the City - IHS is ^{already} here in Seward. I strongly recommend that it be made available to

Signed: Norbert Anderson
Testifier

Fund this project.

Representing (Optional)

P.O. Box 17; Seward AK 99666
Address

224-5544
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Finance

committee name

committee on SB183

bill/subject

dated

4-16-93

I wish to express my support for SB183, especially the \$12.5M appropriation for the Alaska Sealife Center in Section 2. Since the spill of 1989, Seward has provided support for this scientific research opportunity of relatively unknown life cycles of marine mammals and birds in their natural habitat. Being the site of the Institute of Marine Sciences, UAF, and the support early on by the citizens, business community, education community and through a large grant by the City of Seward, not to mention the statewide members of the SAAMS board, including marine biologists, the site of the Alaska Sealife Center is logically in Seward.

Signed:

James A. Krasnansky

Testifier

Representing (Optional)

POB 295 Seward AK 99664

Address

(907) 224-3418

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Finance
 committee on SB183 , dated 4-16-93
committee name
bill/subject

As a third generation Alaska family whose business has been in Seward since 1903, we feel strongly that you should support SB183. This bill is fair and equitable to all Alaskans and certainly ~~a~~ good projects to have funded from this source.

The Samms project has been a very badly needed facility for Alaska - we need the ability to treat our wounded animals and birds ~~and~~ and have the facilities to educate our young people to protect our wonderful state for their future and the future of their children.

Signed: Iris A. Warling
 Testifier
Brown and Hawkins
 Representing (Optional)
Box 149
 Address
224-3011
 Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Finance
committee name
 committee on SB183, dated 4-16-93
bill/subject

I AM IN TOTAL SUPPORT OF SB 183. I THINK
 THIS WOULD REALLY BENEFIT SEWARD, KENAI
 PENINSULA AND THE ENTIRE STATE.

Signed: Jon Holland

Testifier

Breene Ann

Representing (Optional)

Box 2142 Seward, AK 99664

Address

224-5238

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

PAGE ①

Please enter into the record my testimony to the FINANCE
committee name

committee on SB-183, dated 4-16-93

As a citizen of Alaska ^{bill/subject} I feel that legislative support for the legislation introduced by Governor Hickel is important to the entire state of Alaska in two ways.

The first is the scientific Research that will be conducted at the facility. As we know the ~~the~~ Steller Sea Lions population is declining it is important to find the reason why. Seward is an ideal location to base studies on these and other Sea Mammals.

In conjunction with the Institute of Marine Science Scientists from all over the world to do research on all forms of Sea life.

The second is the Economic Impact this facility will have on all of Alaska. Economic Impact ^{feasibility} studies ~~will~~ will ~~be~~ show that this facility will support it self off the revenue earned by entrance fee's and souvenir sales. SAAMS will tie in ~~as~~ perfectly with the cruise lines

Signed: Dale Wilhoit
Testifier

Self
Representing (Optional)

Box 1991 Seward AK 99664
Address

907-224-5605 907-274-3222
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

PAGE 2

Please enter into the record my testimony to the _____ committee name

committee on _____, dated _____
bill/subject

Having a main attraction such as this on the Kenai Peninsula will bring more tourists to Alaska not just Seward.

I also feel your support is needed for the Oyster Spat Hatchery. Mr. Jeff Hatrick and the Chugachmiut native association are actively campaigning for funds to get this program moving forward.

As I understand the spat Hatcheries in the lower 48 are no longer growing or selling as many spats.

This means the Oyster Growers will not be able to purchase spats as easily as before, possibly making the Economics of the shellfish growers in Kachemak Bay, Prince William Sound & Elsewhere missing one or more harvests.

In closing I would like to bring to your attention to Kenai Fjords National Park. A native association

Signed: _____

Testifier

Don Utter

Representing (Optional)

Address

Phone No.

Has applied to the rights for lands ~~and~~ in and around end near the park. I would like to ask you for your support in contacting the Exxon Valdez oil spill Trustees council members and urge them to buy these lands for preservation.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the FINANCE
 committee on SB 183 dated 4/16/93
 committee name
 bill/subject

Give this bill your full support.
 The economic impact on Seward will
 be great!

Signed: [Signature]
 Testifier
 Representing (Optional)
 Address PO Box 300
 Phone No. 224-5691



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the

Senate Finance
committee name

committee on

SB 183
bill/subject

, dated

4/16/93

I am in favor of SB 183. I think that the SAAWS project will provide more jobs for the community as well as a much needed scientific resource center.

Signed:

Anders Alvestrand

Testifier

Alaska Employment Service

Representing (Optional)

Box 1795 Seward AK 99664

Address

224-5276

Phone No.



SENATE BILL 183 - FINANCE COMMITTEE
Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the GOVERNOR'S BILL
FOR CRIMINAL SETTLEMENT MONIES
committee on _____, dated _____
bill/subject

PLEASE CONCENTRATE DIRECT USE
OF THIS FUND TO ITS ORIGINAL
PURPOSE: PROTECTION OF HABITAT
AND NATURAL RESOURCES
AFFECTED DIRECTLY BY THE
EXXON-VALDEZ DISASTER. ARE
BOOMS AND SPILL EQUIPMENT IN
PLACE AT PRESENT SHOULD
ANOTHER ~~SPILL~~ TITANIC SPILL
TAKE PLACE TONIGHT.

Signed: ELIZABETH BALKUS
Testifier
COOK INLET VICIL
Representing (Optional)
BOX 2993 HOMER
Address
235-4329
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Finance
 committee name
 committee on SB 183 / Exxon criminal settlement, dated 4/16/93
 bill/subject

We strongly believe that Exxon settlement monies should be spent solely on habitat acquisition and protection within the spill-affected area. It is the responsibility of the legislature to prevent the misuse of Exxon settlement funds for inappropriate projects such as construction of hatcheries, roads, recreational facilities, etc. These funds must be used to facilitate the healing of PWS and other spill affected areas through projects that directly lead to restoration.

Thank-you for the opportunity to testify.

Signed: Pamela K. Miller
 Testifier
Greenpeace
 Representing (Optional)
P.O. Box 104432 Anchorage, AK 99510
 Address
(907) 277 8234
 Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Finance Committee
committee name

SB183
committee on Exxon Criminal Settlement, dated _____
bill/subject

Habitat protection is the single best use of the Exxon penalty money because it is the basis of a healthy ecosystem for years to come. (A hatchery for sports fish in Anchorage is too much of a stretch.) Kachemak Bay buyback funds, the Kodiak fish research center and Kenai River habitat protection projects/acquisitions can all be related to the spill and seem to make the most long term sense. (A Roadster wouldn't seem to be much of a restoration project either.)

Signed: _____

Peggy Mullen

Testifier

self

Representing (Optional)

355 Lingonberry, Soldotna 99669

Address

262-9225

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Finance committee name
 committee on Sealife Center , dated 4/16/93
 bill/subject

*This center would be a benefit of
 all sea life & residents of America.
 It should be supported by all.*

Signed: Shirley Mason
 Testifier

Representing (Optional)
PO Box 797 Seward Ak 99664
 Address
407 224-~~922~~ 7665
 Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the

Senet Finance

committee name

committee on

Senet Bill 183

dated

4-16-93

bill/subject

I support this Bill.

Signed:

Donald A. Roy

Testifier

Representing (Optional)

Box 1137 Seward AK 99664

Address

224-3415

Phone No.

APR-16-1993 17:30 FROM SEWARD COM. LIBRARY

TO

12621881150 P.02



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Finance
committee name
 committee on SB183 , dated 4-16-93
bill/subject

I support this bill 100%.

Signed: Don J. Welch
Testifier

Representing (Optional)
Seward, AK 99664
Address

224-5981
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the FINANCE
committee name

committee on Senate Bill 183, dated April 16 1993
bill/subject

SEWARD IS THE MOST APPROPRIATE
LOCATION IN ALASKA FOR THIS
SAAMS. PROJECT. THE TOWN IS
ALREADY DIRECTED FOR TOURISTS
FACILITIES THIS WILL ADD TO THE
INCENTIVE TO UP GRADE THE WHOLE
TOWN.

Signed: Carol Chauderie
Testifier

CHAUDIERIE DESIGN
Representing (Optional)

P.O. - Box 1509 - Seward
Address

Alc 99664
Phone No.
(907) 224 - 3825



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Finance
committee name
committee on SB183 , dated 4-16-93
bill/subject

I am in support of the
to use to develop SAAMS in
Seward.

I believe it is in the states
best interest to help Seward in this
way.

Signed: Sally D. Wakefield
Testifier

Representing (Optional)

PO Box 1083 Seward

Address

224-3609

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Finance
committee name
committee on SB183 , dated 4-16-93
bill/subject

I support the appropriation of \$12.5 m.
to use to develop the SAAMS in Seward. It
is an enhancement using our natural resources
for community and state benefit. It will
contribute to research and to our economy, a
good investment!

Signed: Jack P. Wauson
Testifier

Representing (Optional)
PO Box 1526 Seward AK 99667
Address

224-3950
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Finance Committee
 committee name
 SB ~~200~~ 183
 committee on Environment Criminal Settlement dated 4/16/93
 bill/subject

Dear Sirs,

OR
KILL
the
Bill.

1. Spent the money to buy booms + materials to put in places that we have been promised!
2. Buy or build tugs to escort ~~tugs~~ oil tankers.
3. Keep Kenai River Habitat plan.
4. Use money for Habitat Protection!
 1. Sea Lions - declining population
 2. Belugas - New Seismic use will hurt them.
 3. Ducks - decimated after Exxon
 4. Fish - Habitat destroyed

Remember
the
EXXON
SPILL!

Signed: LINDA FEILER

Testifier
friends + family

Representing (Optional)
Box 148 ANCHOR PT. AK. 99556

Address
235-8457

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Finance
committee name
 committee on SB 183 , dated _____
bill/subject

I support Senate Bill 183. I believe that the SAAAS will enhance the economy of Seward and the State of Alaska.

Signed: Jean L. Lemair
Testifier

Representing (Optional)
P.O. Box 1283
Address
224-8662
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate
Finance
 committee name

committee on SB #183, dated 4-16-93
 bill/subject

I fully support Senate Bill #183 in its entirety as written. I feel the bill is well thought-out and addresses the issue of restoration in a reasonable and intelligent manner. Land acquisition, fish hatchery improvements, recreational enhancements and a world class facility that will provide research and rehabilitation of wild life affected by the oil spill.

This is a quality piece of legislation and I look forward to passage of this bill.

Signed: Cuddy
 Testifier

Representing (Optional)
Box 1406 Seward Ak 99664
 Address
224 5470
 Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Finance
committee name
 committee on SB 183 , dated 4-16-93
bill/subject

I support Senate Bill 183, I truly feel that the Alaska SeaLife Center will definitely provide the research needed to sustain the species of fish we need to protect and to help complete the rehab of the 'citties - of - the - sea', a true economic impact for the state of Alaska.

Signed: Alvin D. Wilay
Testifier

self

Representing (Optional)
P.O.B. 618 - Seward, AK 99664
Address

(907) 224-5563
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Finance
committee name

committee on Senet Bill 183, dated 4-16-93
bill/subject

I support the Bill As I Feel
it would BENEFIT The STATE OF Alaska
As

Signed: Pauline M. Long
Testifier

Representing (Optional)
P.O. Box 1187 213 3rd Ave Seward, AK
Address
(907) 224 3415
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Finance Committee
committee name
committee on 183 , dated 4-16-93
bill/subject

I support senate bill 183.
Seward is the most logical
place for a facility such as
this. It would benefit not only
Seward but the state of Alaska
itself!

Signed: Steve O. Lemme
Testifier

Representing (Optional)

Seward, Ak. 99664
Address

Address

907-224-3419
Phone No.

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Finance Committee
committee name

committee on Senate Bill 183 dated 4-16-93
bill/subject

Bill 183 would be a terrific shot in the
arm for Seward & the State of Alaska.
It would also show that the State of
Alaska has a true commitment to
the well being of its waters.

Signed: John R. Reed
Testifier

Representing (Optional)

PO Box 933

Address

224-3836

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the FINANCE COMMITTEE
committee name
committee on SENATE BILL 183 dated APRIL 16, 1993
bill/subject

THE IMPACT THAT THE S.A.A.M.S.
PROJECT WILL HAVE ON SEWARD
AND ALASKA WILL GO FAR BEYOND
MONETARY RETURNS, (DIRECT AND
INDIRECT).

PLEASE GIVE THIS FULL SUPPORT NOW.

Signed: Art Broderson

Testifier
BRODERSON STUDIO

Representing (Optional)
BOX 630 SEWARD AK 99664

Address
(907) 224-5448

Phone No.

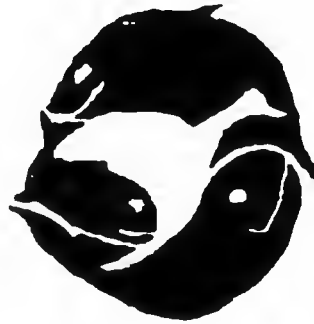
Senate Bill 183
Section 2

Alaska Sealife Center \$12,500,000

One of the beneficial results of the oil spill has been a dramatic advancement in our understanding of the marine biology of north Pacific and subarctic waters and the impacts of spilled oil on the marine environment. While the research to date has been largely a function of the extensive scientific studies undertaken by the State and United States, we are just now beginning to gain access to the scientific work by the private litigants and expect eventually to have access to the work by EXXON. Through the restoration process the Trustee Council continues to expand this body of work. As a result of all of these oil spill related activities, Alaska has become a leading center for this type of study.

As a world class research institute and aquarium the Alaska Sealife Center will ensure that Alaska will continue to be the world leaders in these areas. The benefits to Alaska of that leadership role are substantial. They include the economic benefits of a scientific institute and of a marine aquarium, and the favorable environmental impact that will spring from the increased knowledge and ongoing study of marine resources.

Seward is the appropriate location for this facility. It is in the geographic center of the oil spill area and has the necessary road and air access to Anchorage to attract top flight scientists. The community has been working on this project for many years and is well along in its planning, including identification of a site for the facility as well as design plans and feasibility work.



UNIQUE FEATURES OF THE ALASKA SeaLife CENTER

● This will be the first facility of its kind that was designed from its beginning to blend marine mammal and seabird rehabilitation, research and public education into a cohesive and self supporting program.

● The income from the public education portion of the SeaLife Center will support the research and rehabilitation sections so the core program will not be dependent on state or federal funds or foundation grants.

● The research and rehabilitation facility will be open to researchers from any accredited institution or agency.

● There are no other facilities north of Santa Cruz California designed to hold live marine mammals for study.

● There are 22 sea mammal and sea bird rookeries close to the Seward site which makes combined laboratory and field studies feasible.



ALASKA SeaLife CENTER

Research

The SeaLife Center will have research facilities for scientists from any accredited agency interested in the general biology of marine mammals and sea birds. Staff researchers will interact with colleagues from a number of organizations throughout the world. Issues such as declining numbers of sea lions, seals and marine birds, effects of oil pollution and interactions between fisheries and sea life will be the type of material explored. The first laboratory based projects by the SeaLife Center's research team will focus on nutritional needs, diseases, parasitism and causes of mortality in sea lion and murres both of which are common near Seward. Laboratory studies will cooperate with field studies on population fluctuation and causes of mortality. As the sea lion and murres studies progress, they will be expanded to include harbor seal and kittiwake biology.

Support for the Research portion of the SeaLife Center will be from overhead charges to scientist using the facility. Tank and laboratory use fees, and animal maintenance fees are examples of these type charges. Grants will also be obtained from various state, federal and private sources to study specific scientific problems. Except for the use fees, these funds will be strictly applied to their specific study area.

Rehabilitation

The main objective of the rehabilitation effort is to provide a permanent and adequate place where injured or oiled marine mammals and sea birds can be cared for until they are fit for release. Currently there are about 100 marine mammals delivered to Anchorage's Alpine Veterinary clinic annually for rehabilitation. An additional 300 to 600 injured marine mammals are reported each year but not brought in for rehabilitation because there isn't a facility in which to hold them. Animals that can not be rehabilitated for release will be placed in public education portion of SeaLife Center where they can be well cared for. Several foundations exist that would provide funding support to a proper rehabilitation facility.

Education

The live animal exhibits of sea lions, sea otters, seals, alcids and other marine birds, fishes and invertebrates will create a distinctive attraction to encourage a large number of visitors to the Center annually. The Center will use this opportunity to convey its message of environmental stewardship through dramatic encounters with animals in habitat settings. Interpretive and interactive displays will reinforce this message.

The Center will also foster an interest in science by conducting specialized tours for school children. Videos, lectures and "hands on" type classes, geared to specific age groups, will promote a "science is fun and interesting" philosophy. There are over 60,000 secondary and grade school student within a three hour drive of the Center.

Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science (SAAMS)

PO Box 1329, Seward, Alaska 99664 Telephone (907) 224-3090 Fax (907) 224-3292

ALASKA *SeaLife* CENTER**TABLE OF CONTENTS****Executive Summary**

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ALASKA SeaLife CENTER

Executive Summary

The Alaska SeaLife Center will be a financially self supporting facility dedicated to marine science research, rehabilitation and public education. The public education portion of the Center's mission will provide the funds to support the core research and rehabilitation programs. To meet this self supporting goal, 300,000 visitors per year are required. The initial feasibility into this project indicates that an annual attendance in excess of 400,000 can be reasonably expected.

The Center will operate year round under a Director who will be responsible to a Board of Directors. The Center will be a not for profit corporation that returns all excess revenues back into the operation. The City of Seward has donated 10.5 acres of waterfront property for use of the Center. A nonprofit organization called the Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science (SAAMS) is the facilitator of this project. Once the project is complete, SAAMS only input to the operations is via a single seat on the Board of Directors.

SAAMS has hired an internationally recognized aquarium design firm, Cambridge Seven Associates, to head this project. This firm has built several successful such attractions throughout the world. Based on the initial design, construction costs for the Center is \$46.3 million. Operating costs for an attendance of 450,000 per year is \$4.6 million per annum. If funding plans materialize, the Center could open in May 1996.

Alaska's abundant marine resources demand such a Center. Rapidly declining populations of certain marine mammals and seabirds have resulted in several being placed on the threatened species list. Should these become endangered species, a severe impact on our fishing and tourist industries will result. Despite this threat, there is no facility where these animals can be held in their natural environment for long term studies that will help explain why these populations are declining. In fact no facility exists to even hold them north of Santa Cruz, California. Additionally, Alaska lacks any facility to hold and treat large marine mammals that are injured, stranded or stressed by some other means. Approximately 300 to 600 such animals are reported each year. Because of a lack of holding facilities, these animals remain untreated and invariably die. The Alaska SeaLife Center will correct these shortcomings. It offers a unique opportunity for the State to become a leader in marine research and rehabilitation.

ALASKA SeaLife Center

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Statement of Purpose: The Alaska SeaLife Center will be a financially self supporting facility. It will provide a balanced union between marine research, marine mammal and sea-bird rehabilitation, and educational exhibits of live Alaskan marine animals. It will be dedicated to understanding and preserving the Alaska marine ecosystem, and to conveying to the public, through dramatic encounters of animals in their natural habitat and educational programs, its responsibility for environmental stewardship.

B. Scope of the Plan: The Alaska SeaLife Center will be a world class research, rehabilitation and public education facility. It will resolve several short falls that currently exist in the protection and understanding of Alaska's rich marine environment. Specifically the Center will address;

Research

The Center will have research facilities for scientists from any accredited agency interested in the general biology of marine mammals and sea birds. Currently there are no other facilities in the north Pacific region built to do research on large marine mammals. Funds from the Center public education program will support a permanent staff including a marine veterinary, marine mammal and sea bird specialists and a marine ecologist. These staff researchers will interact with colleagues from a number of organizations throughout the world. Issues such as declining numbers of sea lions, seals and marine birds, effects of oil pollution and interactions between fisheries and sea life will be the type of material explored. The first laboratory based projects by the Center research team will focus on nutritional needs, diseases, parasitism and causes of mortality in sea lion and murre both of which are common near Seward. Laboratory studies will cooperate with field studies on population fluctuation and causes of mortality. As the sea lion and murre studies progress they will be expanded to include harbor seal and kittiwake biology.

Rehabilitation

The main objective of the rehabilitation effort is to provide a permanent and adequate place where injured or oiled marine mammals and sea birds can be cared for until they are fit for release. Currently there are about 100 marine mammals delivered to the Alpine Veterinary clinic annual for rehabilitation. An additional 300 to 600 injured marine mammals are reported each year but not brought in for rehabilitation because there isn't a facility in which to hold them. Animals that can not be rehabilitated for release will be placed in public education portion of Center where they can be well cared for. Several foundations exist that would provide funding to support a proper rehabilitation facility.

Education. The live animal exhibits of sea lions, sea otters, seals, alcids and other marine birds, fishes and invertebrates will create a distinctive attraction to encourage a large number of visitors to the Center annually. The animals in these exhibits will be those from the rehabilitation program that would not survive if released. The Center will use this opportunity to convey its message of environmental stewardship through dramatic encounters with animals in habitat settings. Interpretive and interactive displays will reinforce this message.

The Center will also foster an interest in science by conducting specialized tours for school children. Videos, lectures and "hands on" type classes, geared to specific age groups will promote a "science is fun and interesting" philosophy. There are over 60,000 secondary and grade school students within a three hour drive of the Center.

ALASKA *SeaLife* CENTER

II. INITIAL FEASIBILITY

A. Opportunity: The State of Alaska with its enormous sea coast and rich marine resources is highly dependent on its marine environment for its economic well being. Its fishery industry and, to a large extent, its tourist industry rely on this environment for their livelihood. Despite its dependency on this resource, research and understanding of this environment is sorely lacking. Today several marine mammal and seabird populations are drastically declining and are now on the threatened species list. Despite this alarming trend, there is no facility in the Pacific Northwest where these species can be held for long term studies. In fact no facility exists where these animals can be held in their natural environment. As a result research into the reason for the population decline is lacking. Should this trend continue and these species become endangered, both the fishing and tourist industry will be greatly curtailed by subsequent protective legislation.

The continuing growth of the tourist industry in Alaska is a direct result of the Alaskan rich scenic and wildlife environment. This interest presents a unique opportunity to construct a marine center that is dedicated to marine research, rehabilitation and public education. The establishment of a world class center that will attract a large annual visitor population can become self sustaining. The public portion of the facility can recover the full operating costs of the center, thereby eliminating the need for state, federal or other sources for operating funds. The public interest in these type centers is growing. Those currently in existence are attracting visitors at over 50% of their initial estimate. All are profit making ventures.

Seward is the ideal location for such an attraction. It is located within easy driving distance of Anchorage, the State's major population and transportation center. It is connected to Anchorage by road and rail both of which offer a dramatic scenic route. Seward already has a research facility that is operated by the University of Alaska Fairbanks oceanographic research arm, the Institute of Marine Science. This Institute is one of the top ten oceanographic institutes in the United States. Therefore, a resident pool of scientist already exist who would use the SeaLife Center's capabilities. Seward is within a four hour boat ride of 22 sea mammal and seabird rookeries that would allow both field and laboratory studies to easily coexist. Seward lies on the habitat boundary for north Pacific and sub-Arctic mammals, therefore both can exist at this locale. Seward's fjord type bay also allows the high quality sea water needed by a sea life center to be easily obtained. The current research center located in Seward draws its sea water from over 270 feet in depth. This provides clean, unpolluted and year round cold water that can support not only north Pacific and sub-Arctic sea life but also some Arctic sea life and fauna. This is an extremely rare capability. Additionally, Seward the major port of call for tourist ships visiting the south central Alaska area.

All these factors contribute to a unique opportunity that will allow a successful, self supporting marine attraction to be operated that will produce sufficient revenue to support the core programs of marine research, rehabilitation and public education.

B. Methodology

The Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Sciences (SAAMS) was formed to act as the project facilitator. This non-profit corporation, licensed under State of Alaska law, consists of prominent Alaska citizens who have an interest in furthering the scientific study and understanding of the marine environment. SAAMS outlined its plan to the Seward city council and received not only its support for this project but also a donation of 10.5 acres of water front property for the Center's location.

ALASKA *SeaLife* CENTER

In conducting the initial feasibility study for the SeaLife Center, Cambridge Seven Associates was contracted by SAAMS to develop an overall plan, architectural concept, project identity, and estimated construction and operating costs. This firm is one of the foremost designers and consultants for this type facility. They have constructed the New England Aquarium in Boston, the National Aquarium in Baltimore, the Osaka Aquarium in Japan and the Tennessee Aquarium in Chattanooga. They have built several others in Europe. Their experience and insight into the operations and cost of this type facility was a critically needed expertise. Other aquariums were contacted and visited to identify their problems, revenue sources and success. These included the Tennessee Aquarium, the Seattle Aquarium, the Osaka Aquarium, the Baltimore Aquarium and the Monterey Aquarium.

Various tourist marketing firms were interviewed to determine if such an attraction in Seward could become a tourist destination. Various business bureaus, national parks, city chamber of commerce were polled to determine their visitor counts. The Department of Education in Kenai, Anchorage and Matsu districts were polled to determine the kindergarten through grade 12 enrollment and interest in such a Center as an educational tool. These sources provided information concerning the potential visitor population that the Center would draw upon.

From these sources, the following information was obtained;

158,700 people visited the Kenai Fjords National Park in 1992. Visitors to this park have been growing at over 23% per annum over the past three years.

Over 1.5 million visitors passed through Anchorage in 1992. Portage Glacier National Park received over 500,000 visitors in 1992. The City of Seward's Chamber of Commerce received 210,000 visitors in 1992.

Cruise ship passengers visiting Seward will reach 196,000 in 1996. 72 percent of the Anchorage area residents visit the Kenai Peninsula once a year and 53 percent of them visit the Peninsula four or five times each year.

Based on predictions from the tourist industry and tourist marketing researchers, the Center can expect to draw over 400,000 visitors annually.

Over 60,000 kindergarten through high school students live within three hours drive from Seward.

Operating aquariums report that the profits from their retail store pays 30% of their operating costs.

All aquariums surveyed are operating at a profit.

All aquariums surveyed underestimated attendance by approximately 50% in their original feasibility study.

ALASKA *SeaLife* CENTER

C. ASSUMPTIONS

The formal economic, geotechnical and demographic study is currently being done and will be completed by 1 August 1993. Its purpose is to validate the initial findings and assumptions outlined above. This study will determine the Center's resident area population, the current and projected tourist population and the Center's penetration into this market. An operation analysis will then be performed to determine the economic feasibility of the Center.

Until the formal feasibility is completed the following assumptions remain invalidated;

-The Center will operate year round and will attract the following visitor profile.

Anchorage Visitor Population Attracted (20%)	300,000
Resident School Population Attracted (20%)	12,000
Cruise Ship Visitors Attracted (40%)	78,400
Resident Population Attracted (20%)	76,000
TOTAL ANNUAL VISITORS	466,000

-The Center's retail store will generate at least 20% of the revenue needed to operate.

-The public revenue sector of the Center must support all facility operating cost. Funds received from the research and rehabilitation programs will not be relied upon to meet annual operating costs.

-Ticket prices should not exceed \$10.00 per person.

D. ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY

Cambridge Seven Associates has developed operating costs from similar sized aquariums. These costs were adjusted for the Alaska market and projected to support an attendance of 300,000 and 450,000 per annum. See section III for details. The figures below tests the Center's economic feasibility based on the assumptions outlined above.

	Annual Attendance	
	300,000	450,000
Total Operating Costs	\$3,981,985	\$4,635,040
Less Retail Store Revenue (20%)	<796,397>	<927,008>
Gate Receipts Required	\$3,185,588	\$3,708,035

Ticket Price Required Per Person	\$10.62	\$8.25
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To maintain a ticket price of \$10.00 per person an annual gate attendance of at least 318,559 is required. This assumes no funds are received to support the research and rehabilitation programs associated with the SeaLife Center. If the assumptions are correct, the Alaska SeaLife Center is economically feasible. The formal feasibility currently being performed will validate these assumptions. A conservative approach was taken in conducting this initial feasibility study.

ALASKA *SeaLife* CENTER

E. Market Analysis

Discussions with the cruise line industry indicates that it would welcome an attraction such as the Alaska SeaLife Center as part of their tour offering to Seward visitors. It would ensure passengers would see many of animals that they anticipate seeing in Alaska regardless of the weather. The shore based tour industry indicates that Seward is the ideal one day tour from Anchorage and a destination like the SeaLife Center would be a very salable package. They also state that the Seward, Kenai Peninsula and Prince William Sound area provides an excellent several day tour package because it offers several transportation alternatives that eliminates backtracking over the same route when returning to Anchorage.

The Alaska Railroad also sees the Center providing an attractive tour package for their rail system. The tourist industry felt a 400,000 plus annual attendance at the Center was very reasonable.

F. Competitive Analysis

While there is no attraction similar to the Alaska SeaLife Center in Alaska or British Columbia, Canada, there are competitors for the tourist market. The Imaginarium and zoo in Anchorage are the most similar facilities now operating near Seward. The former is very small and lacks salt water holding capacity. The zoo stresses land mammals. The major tourist competitor to the Center is believed to be Denali National Park. This attraction is a major tourist draw that provides scenic beauty and land animals in their natural habitat. The SeaLife Center will attract those tourist interested in sea life and will be the major such attraction in the State. While Denali Park and the Center will partially be competitors, each stresses a different ecology. Additionally, the Kenai Peninsula now draws sufficient visitors annually to support the Center. Other than its excellent fishing and camping attraction, the Peninsula lacks a definite destination point for tourists. The Center will fill this void and become a focal point for both current Peninsula visitors and draw additional visitors. Appropriately packaged tours will increase tourism throughout the area.

Experience at established aquariums shows they easily attract the visitation population needed to be self supporting. Each has underestimated its annual attendance by an approximate 50% average. See appendix B for a recent article from Science Technology that discusses the success of these facilities. All indications show that these facilities attract a large crowd and have a high rate of repeat visitors. The current Alaska visitor population can support such a Center if the facility has good access to Anchorage, the State's major population and tourist arrival center. Seward's road and rail connection, and its close proximity to Anchorage meets this criteria.

ALASKA SeaLife CENTER**III. FINANCIAL and IMPLEMENTATION PLAN****A. Project Phases and Costs:**

Planned Phases	Cost/Phase (Total Cost)
Phase I: Project Identity, Master Plan and Economic Evaluation	\$205,000 <i>(\$205,000)</i>
-Graphics Identity Package (Completed)	
-Poster Development and Printing (Completed)	
-Project Description Booklet (Completed)	
-Master Plan & Economic Evaluation Study (<i>In Progress</i>)	
 Phase II: Preconstruction & Fund Raising	 \$2,072,000 <i>(\$2,277,000)</i>
-Programming & Schematic Design (\$600K)	
-Design Development (Building & Exhibits-\$1,345.5K)	
-Fund Raising Phase I- Staff(1.5), Membership Drive(\$76.5K)	
-Miscellaneous Expenses - Legal/Acct. Fees, Advertising, Postage, etc. (\$50.0K)	
 Phase III: Site Development and Fund Raising	 \$10,207,000 <i>(\$12,484,000)</i>
-Design Development (continued)- (\$1,840.5K)	
-Site Preparation Construction- (\$3,469.5K)	
-Fund Raising Phase II- Staff(2.5), Grant Writing, etc.(\$92.0K)	
-Aquarium Acrylic Panels & Rookery Concrete Work Startup(\$4,700.5K)	
-Miscellaneous Expenses- Travel, Legal Fees, Advertising, Postage, etc. (\$104.5K)	
 Phase IV: Construction	 \$33,800,500 <i>(\$46,284,500)</i>
-Architectural and Structural (\$19,300.5K)	
-Life Support System (\$4,000K)	
-Exhibit Preparation (\$5,000K)	
-MEP, FP, Security (\$2,850K)	
-Start Up Costs (\$2,650K)	
<hr/>	
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	\$46,284,500
Less Funds Already Expended	< \$205,000 >
Total Funds Required	\$46,079,500

See Appendix C for a detailed Project Schedule, Plan and Cash Flow

ALASKA *SeaLife* CENTER

D. Funding Plan: To fund the construction of the Alaska SeaLife Center, state, federal, and private foundations and organizations will be approached for assistance. To date proposals have been submitted for funding assistance from the State's portion of the EXXON Valdez criminal settlement fund and also to the EXXON Valdez trustee council. Other funding sources that will be applied to are;

Private Corporations
 British Petroleum Corp.
 ARCO Corp.
 EXXON Corp.
 Alaska Native Corporations
 Fred Meyer Inc.
 Alaska Airlines
 Princess Tour Lines
 Various Other Alaska Corporations

Rehabilitation Funding Sources
 World Wildlife Fund
 Scripps Foundation
 Morris Animal Foundation
 Jacques Cousteau Foundation
 Greenpeace
 Cedam International

Science & Philanthropic Foundations
 Rockefeller Foundation
 Pratt Foundation
 Kellogg Foundation
 Hewlett Packard Foundation
 National Science Foundation
 Shuman Foundation
 Mott Foundation
 Merdock Foundation
 Fred Meyer Foundation
 Pew Charitable Trust
 Charles Engelhard Foundation
 American Conservation Association
 Needmore Fund
 MacArthur Foundation

E. Funding Strategy Current plans are to obtain construction funds from the below sources. This strategy will be modified based on actual funding receipts.

State of Alaska EXXON Valdez Criminal Settlement	\$12,500,000
EXXON Valdez Trustee Council	25,000,000
Scientific/Philanthropic Foundations	7,000,000
Rehabilitation Foundations	2,000,000
Private Industry	1,500,000
Total Funding Goal	\$48,000,000

ALASKA *SeaLife* CENTER

IV. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION

A. *Business Form.* The Alaska SeaLife Center will be a not for profit corporation. A Board of Directors will oversee the operation of the Center and establish policy. The Board will consist of business leaders, university scientists, a municipality representative, and State and Federal officials who have an interest in the marine environment. The Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science (SAAMS) will retain a single seat on the board. This nonprofit, unincorporated association, which acted as the project facilitator, will have no control over the Center other than through its single seat on the Board.

As a not for profit organization, all excess revenues collected by the Center will be used to maintain and support the Center's three objectives of marine research, rehabilitation and public education. Ownership of the facility will be retained by the corporation and ownership of the land on which the Center is located will be retained by the City of Seward.

Daily operations of the Center will be turned over to a Director, who is responsible to the Board of Directors. The director will oversee the management of the Center, its staff and animals. He will be responsible to run the Center in a cost effective, profitable manner. He will be supported by a medical, scientific and maintenance staff of initially 31 people and a maximum of 45 persons when the Center reaches maximum utilization. See the appendix D for the Center's organizational chart.

V. MARKETING

A. *Objectives:*

The Center's marketing strategy has two objectives. The first is to attract sufficient visitors each year to insure its financial soundness. To insure this success, a goal of 400,000 to 425,000 visitors per year has been established. The second and equally important objective is to create a world class rehabilitation and research facility specializing in marine mammals and birds.

B. *Strategies and Tactics:*

Public Attendance To reach its attendance goal, the Center will advertise nationally and State wide. A ticket pricing strategy will be implemented that will attract the resident and resident school populations during the non-tourist season. Special programs aimed at specific age groups will be implemented to deliver the Center's environmental message and also foster an interest in science among the young. Cruise lines, tour groups and the railroad will be approached to provide packaged tours.

A membership drive will be instituted for annual and lifetime members that will allow unlimited visits to the Center. A monthly news publication will be issued to members that will advise them of the Center's activity and maintain their interest. Special interest groups such as "Friends of the Sea Otter" will also be established for those interested in specific species or rehabilitation efforts.

The Center in conjunction with local businesses will host small seminars for businesses and associations which will include tours of the Center during free periods.

ALASKA *SeaLife* CENTER

Research and Rehabilitation. The Center will create three endowed chairs to insure a stable scientific core. These chairs will be filled by a marine mammal veterinary, a marine biologist specializing in marine mammals, and an ornithologist specializing in seabirds. These together with the Center's trained medical staff will be solid foundation upon which to build the research and rehabilitation programs. The Center will also have a visiting science program. These scientist will be supported by research grants and be charged minimal fees for facility use. The resident core scientists plus the Center's unique location and ability to hold large mammals will attract other scientists. Grant money to study specific marine topics will be applied for from foundations dedicated marine and mammal science. The successes and progress associated with these areas will be published in the Center's monthly journal. Since the public attraction portion of the Center will support the daily operating costs for research and rehabilitation, revenues derived from these sources will be used insure the Center progressively changes and remains modern.

APPENDIX A

SAAMS Organization

Organizational Information

Mailing Address: *Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science
PO Box 1329
Seward, AK 99664-1329*

Telephone Number: *(907) 224-3080*

Facsimile Number: *(907) 224-3392*

IRS Tax Exempt No.: *92-0123479*

Contacts: *Mr. Willard E. Dunham
(907) 224-5623*

*Ms. Sharon Anderson
(907) 224-5506*

*Dr. A. J. Paul (Scientific Advisor)
(907) 224-5261*

*Mr. Thomas D. Smith
(907) 224-5261*

Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science (SAAMS)

Purpose:

To undertake projects that will enhance the understanding of the Alaska marine ecology, its fishes, mammals and sea birds and to support other scientific studies, organizations and projects whose goal is to also further our understanding of the Alaska marine ecology.

Organization:

SAAMS is a private, non-profit organization composed of private individuals whose goal is to advance marine science knowledge in the state of Alaska. SAAMS projects are intended to assist non-profit, public service science organizations such as the Institute of Marine Science and the School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences of the University of Alaska Fairbanks. It is important to understand that SAAMS does not engage directly in research but undertakes projects that facilitate marine science.

Current Project:

SAAMS has undertaken the development of a marine mammal facility to be located in Seward, Alaska. This facility, the Alaska Sea Life Center, will provide mammal exhibits for public viewing, provide public education on the Alaskan marine ecosystem, support scientific research of marine mammals, and provide support to rehabilitate stranded and stressed marine mammals and birds.

Organizational Relationship:

SAAMS is the project director and fund raising arm of the Alaska Sea Life Center. It will steer the project through completion with the technical assistance of design and management consultants. SAAMS will maintain oversight of the Center through an appointed Board of Directors who represent the business, academic, scientific, Alaska Native and rehabilitation communities. The Center's Board will be charged with insuring that three missions - education, science and rehabilitation - are being met and that scientific findings are presented to the public in a balanced manner. Daily operations of the Center will be through a facilities director who will be advised by a scientific and technical committee comprised of experts in each of the Center's three missions.

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Board of Directors

Chairman - Willard E. Dunham

Willard E. Dunham, retired manager of the Seward Job Services Office in Seward. Dunham is active in various local civic activities and is currently serving as Chairman of the Seward Trade Board. He is a member of the Alaska State Chamber of Commerce, served as co-chairman of the Spring Creek Prison Location Task Force, is Chairman of the Seward Fish and Game Advisory Board and a member of the Kenai Peninsula Borough Vocational Education Committee. Mr. Dunham is the owner of the Print Shop and Seward Secretarial Service and a partner in DLK Enterprises.

Vice Chairman - Karen Swartz

Karen Swartz, retired Managing Editor of the Seward Phoenix Log and a member of the Seward City Council. Swartz previously served on the City Council for a total of six years. She was formerly the Director of the Mount Marathon Outreach Office, a member of Alaska Presswomen Association and a member of the Seward Harbor Commission.

Secretary - Carol Ann Lindsey

Carol Ann Lindsey, secretary/treasurer of Harbor Enterprises.

Treasurer - Sharon Anderson

Sharon Anderson, secretary/treasurer of Anderson Tug and Barge Company. Anderson is active in many local and civic organizations and is a former member of the Seward Trade Board. She is currently a member of the Seward Port Development Committee, a member of the Resource Development Council of Alaska, the Director of the Defense Orientation Conference Association, a life member of the Navy League and is the current chairman of Seward United Way.

Boardmembers: **John C. (Andy) Anderson**
*President, Anderson Tug and Barge
Life Member, Navy League*

Michael Brown
Chairman, Chugach Alaska Corporation Board of Directors

Board Members (Continued)**William C. (Bill) Noll**

*Former Deputy Commissioner, Alaska Department of Commerce, Office of
International Trade*

Former Vice President, Suneel Alaska Corporation

Former Mayor, City of Seward

Tyler Jones

City Manager, City of Seward

*Former Transportation Projects Director, Anchorage Economic Development
Corporation*

Former Port Director, Port of Anchorage

Darryl Schaefermeyer

Former City Manager, City of Seward

Former Staff Assistant, U. S. Senator Ted Stevens

Former member, Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly

Member, International City Managers Association

Founding Member, Seward Rotary Club, Club President, 1986-87

Jack Scoby

Member, Seward Port Development Committee

Principal, Kenai Fjords Tours, Inc.

Ex-Officio Board Members

Lee McAnemey, Board Member Emeritus
Founding Charter Member, Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science
Former Councilmember and Mayor, City of Seward
Board Member, Resource Development Council of Alaska
Board Member, Alaska Industrial Development Authority
Board Member, Alaska Municipal Bond Bank

Dr. Michael Castellini
Professor, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Joan K. Wadlow
Chancellor, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Donald F. Behrend
Chancellor, University of Alaska Anchorage

Jerome Komisar
President, University of Alaska

Dr. Michael Castellini
Professor, University of Alaska Fairbanks
Scientific Advisor

The Honorable Jay Hammond
Former Governor, State of Alaska

Dr. Joyce Murphy
Animal Rehabilitation Advisor

Ex-Officio Board Members (Continued)

Ms. Linda Murphy, CMC/AAE
City Clerk, City of Seward
Board of Directors, International Institute of Municipal Clerks
Administrative Advisor

Dr. A. J. Paul
Professor, University of Alaska Fairbanks
Scientific Advisor

Captain Thomas D. Smith, U. S. Coast Guard (Ret.)
Assistant Director for Coastal and Marine Operations, University of Alaska Fairbanks
Facilities Advisor

Mr. Everett P. Diener
Manager of Engineering & Utilities, City of Seward
Technical Planning Advisor

Mr. David Cline
Audobon Society, Anchorage

Mr. Richard Barnes
President, ENSTAR Commonwealth North

Seward Association for Advancement of Marine Science

**Articles of Incorporation
and
Bylaws**

THE CORPORATION SHALL HAVE PERPETUAL SUCCESSION.

III.

The corporation is organized for any lawful purpose, including, but not limited to, educational, social, cultural purposes including marine research, public education, and providing educational and scientific programs, and any other lawful purpose or endeavor permitted under the laws of the State of Alaska to non-profit corporations incorporated under Alaska Statute 10.20.

IV.

The address of the initial registered office shall be 1127 West 7th Avenue, Anchorage, AK 99501, and the name of its initial registered agent shall be Suzanne Cherot.

SECTION 4. Ex-officio Members. The Board of Directors shall have the authority to appoint honorary members to the Board of Directors, which shall be ex-officio members of the Board.

SECTION 5. Dues. Each member of the Board shall be required to pay the sum of \$100.00 annually to the corporation.

SECTION 6. Regular Meetings. A regular meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held without other notice than these Bylaws immediately after, and at the same place as, the annual meeting of members. The Board of Directors may provide, by resolution, the time and place, either within or without the State of Alaska, for the holding of additional regular meetings without other notice than such resolution.

SECTION 7. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by or at the request of the President or any two directors. The person or persons authorized to call special meetings of the Board may fix any place, either within or without the State of Alaska, as the place for holding any special meeting of the Board called by them.

SECTION 8. Notice. Notice of any special meeting of the Board of Directors shall be given at least two days previously thereto by written notice delivered personally or sent by mail or telegram to each director at his address as shown by the records of the Corporation. If mailed, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when deposited in the United States mail in a sealed envelope so addressed, with postage thereon prepaid. If notice be given by telegram, such notice shall be deemed to be delivered when the telegram is delivered to the telegraph company. Any director may waive notice of any meeting. The attendance of a director at any meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting, except where a director attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened. Neither the business to be transacted at, nor the purpose of, any regular or special meeting of the Board need be specified in the notice or waiver of notice of such meeting, unless specifically required by law or by these Bylaws.

SECTION 9. Quorum. A majority of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Board; but if less than a majority of the directors are present at said meeting, a majority of the directors present may adjourn the meeting from time to time without further notice.

SECTION 10. Manner of Acting. The act of a majority of the directors present at meeting at which a quorum is present shall be

SECTION 3. Removal. Any officer elected or appointed by the Board of Directors may be removed by the Board of Directors whenever in its judgment the best interest of the Corporation would be served thereby, but such removal shall be without prejudice to the contract rights, if any, of the officer so removed.

SECTION 4. Vacancies. A vacancy in any office because of death, resignation, removal, disqualification or otherwise, may be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired portion of the term.

SECTION 5. President. The President shall be the principal executive officer of the Corporation and shall in general supervise and control all of the business and affairs of the Corporation. The President shall preside at all meetings of the members and of the Board of Directors. The President may sign, with the Secretary or any other proper officer of the Corporation authorized by the Board of Directors, any deeds, mortgages, bonds, contracts or other instruments which the Board of Directors has authorized to be executed, except in cases where the signing and execution thereof shall be expressly delegated by the Board of Directors or by these By-Laws or by statute to some other officer or agent of the corporation; and in general the President shall perform all duties incident to the office of President and such other duties as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors from time to time.

SECTION 6. Vice President. In the absence of the President or in event of the President's inability or refusal to act, the Vice President (or in the event there be more than one Vice President, the Vice Presidents in the order of their election) shall perform the duties of the President, and when so acting, shall have all the powers of and be subject to all the restrictions upon the President. Any Vice President shall perform such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to the Vice President by the President or by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 7. Secretary. The Secretary shall keep the minutes of the meetings of the members and of the Board of Directors in one or more books provided for that purpose; see that all notices are duly given in accordance with the provisions of these By-Laws or as required by law; be custodian of the corporate records and of the seal of the Corporation and see that the seal of the Corporation is affixed to all documents, the execution of which on behalf of the Corporation under its seal is duly authorized; keep a register of the post office address of each member which shall be furnished to the Secretary by such member; and in general perform all duties incident to the office of Secretary and such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to the Secretary by the President or by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 2. Other Committees. Other committees not having and exercising the authority of the Board of Directors in the management of the corporation may be designated by a resolution adopted by a majority of the directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present. Except as otherwise provided in such resolution, members of each such committee shall be members of the corporation, and the president of the corporation shall appoint the members thereof. Any member thereof may be removed by the person or persons authorized to appoint such member whenever in their judgment the best interest of the corporation shall be served by such removal.

SECTION 3. Term of Office. Each member of a committee shall continue as such until the next annual meeting of the members of the corporation and until the member's successor is appointed, unless the committee shall be sooner terminated, or unless such member be removed from such committee, or unless such member shall cease to qualify as a member thereof.

SECTION 4. Chairman. One member of each committee shall be appointed chairman by the person or persons authorized to appoint the members thereof.

SECTION 5. Vacancies. Vacancies in the membership of any committee may be filled by appointments made in the same manner as provided in the case of the original appointments.

SECTION 6. QUORUM. Unless otherwise provided in the resolution of the Board of Directors designating a committee, a majority of the whole committee shall constitute a quorum and the act of a majority of the members present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the committee.

SECTION 7. Rules. Each committee may adopt rules for its own government not inconsistent with these Bylaws or with rules adopted by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE V. CONTRACTS, LOANS, CHECKS AND DEPOSITS

SECTION 1. Contracts. The Board of Directors may authorize any officer or officers, agent or agents of the Corporation, in addition to the officers so authorized by these Bylaws, to enter into any contract or execute and deliver any instrument in the name of and on behalf of the Corporation, and such authority may be general or confined to specific instances.

SECTION 2. Checks, Drafts, Etc. All checks, drafts or other orders for the payment of money, notes or other evidences of indebtedness issued in the name of the Corporation, shall be signed by such officer or officers, agent or agents of the Corporation and

APR- 8-93 THU 17:06 CITY OF SEWARD
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
DISTRICT DIRECTOR
2 CUPANIA CIRCLE
MONTEREY PARK, CA 91754

FAX NO. 9072243248

P.21

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Date: JUL. 25, 1991

SEWARD ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF MARINE SCIENCE
P O BOX 730
SEWARD, AK 99664

Employer Identification Number:
92-0132479
Case Number:
951114007
Contact Person:
TYRONE THOMAS
Contact Telephone Number:
(213) 725-6753

Accounting Period Ending:
December 31
Foundation Status Classification:
See Attached
Advance Ruling Period Begins:
Feb, 9, 1990
Advance Ruling Period Ends:
Dec. 31, 1994
Addendum Applies:
NO

Dear Applicant:

Based on information supplied, and assuming your operations will be as stated in your application for recognition of exemption, we have determined you are exempt from Federal income tax under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code as an organization described in section 501(c)(3).

Because you are a newly created organization, we are not now making a final determination of your foundation status under section 509(a) of the Code. However, we have determined that you can reasonably be expected to be a publicly supported organization described in sections 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(vi).

Accordingly, you will be treated as a publicly supported organization, and not as a private foundation, during an advance ruling period. This advance ruling period begins and ends on the dates shown above.

Within 90 days after the end of your advance ruling period, you must submit to us information needed to determine whether you have met the requirements of the applicable support test during the advance ruling period. If you establish that you have been a publicly supported organization, you will be classified as a section 509(a)(1) or 509(a)(2) organization as long as you continue to meet the requirements of the applicable support test. If you do not meet the public support requirements during the advance ruling period, you will be classified as a private foundation for future periods. Also, if you are classified as a private foundation, you will be treated as a private foundation from the date of your intention for purposes of sections 507(d) and 4940.

Grantors and contributors may rely on the determination that you are not a private foundation until 90 days after the end of your advance ruling period. If you submit the required information within the 90 days, grantors and contributors may continue to rely on the advance determination until the Service

-3-

SEWARD ASSOCIATION FOR THE

required to file, simply attach the label provided, check the box in the heading to indicate that your annual gross receipts are normally \$25,000 or less, and sign the return.

If a return is required, it must be filed by the 15th day of the fifth month after the end of your annual accounting period. A penalty of \$10 a day is charged when a return is filed late, unless there is reasonable cause for the delay. However, the maximum penalty charged cannot exceed \$5,000 or 5 percent of your gross receipts for the year, whichever is less. This penalty may also be charged if a return is not complete, so please be sure your return is complete before you file it.

You are not required to file Federal income tax returns unless you are subject to the tax on unrelated business income under section 511 of the Code. If you are subject to this tax, you must file an income tax return on Form 990-T, Exempt Organization Business Income Tax Return. In this letter we are not determining whether any of your present or proposed activities are unrelated trade or business as defined in section 513 of the Code.

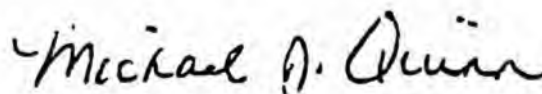
You need an employer identification number even if you have no employees. If an employer identification number was not entered on your application, a number will be assigned to you and you will be advised of it. Please use that number on all returns you file and in all correspondence with the Internal Revenue Service.

If we have indicated in the heading of this letter that an addendum applies, the addendum enclosed is an integral part of this letter.

Because this letter could help resolve any questions about your exempt status and foundation status, you should keep it in your permanent records.

If you have any questions, please contact the person whose name and telephone number are shown in the heading of this letter.

Sincerely yours,



Michael J. Quinn
District Director

25.

APPENDIX B

Science Tehnology Report

The Emerging Undersea Leisure Industry

Resurgent Interest in the Marine Environment has Led to More Public Aquariums, Successful Ventures with Tourist Submarines

By L. Bruce Jones
 President
 L. Bruce Jones & Associates Ltd.

As Americans find themselves with more available leisure time, we are seeing a substantial increase in interest in the subsea environment. One of the principal manifestations of this heightened interest is the number of

new public aquariums in the planning and construction stages, as well as the elevated attendance noted at most aquatic and marine science exhibit facilities.

The success of the tourist submarine industry also bears mute testimony to our resurgent interest in the marine environment. Add the success of semisubmersible tourist vessels and the emerging manufacture and sales of personal and leisure submarines to the design work being done on

(Continued on page 38)

Major Operational North American Public Aquariums: Pertinent Statistics

Attraction Name Location - Year opened	Annual Attendance	Cost (\$m'l)	Diag Size (sq. ft.)	Adult Adm (\$)	Site Size (acres)	Member #s	Volunt #s	Volunt (hrs/yr)	Employee #s (ft tm)
Aquarium of the Americas New Orleans, LA - 1980	Rec 1,000,000 Hi 2,310,000	\$42	115,000	\$8.00	17	30,000			
Monterey Bay Aquarium Monterey, CA - 1984	1,777,000 2,100,000	\$45 - \$50	216,000 *	\$10.50	2.2	80,000	600	60,000	249
National Aquarium Baltimore, MD - 1981	1,420,000	\$30 - \$35	115,000 - 94,000	\$11.50	5.8	60,000	607	75,000	150
New England Aquarium Boston, MA - 1969	1,300,000	\$6	75,000	\$7.50	2.5	10,000	500	50,000	146
John G. Shedd Aquarium Chicago, IL - 1930	2,190,000	\$3.25 - \$43	225,000 - 170,000	\$7.00		17,000	300	31,000	220
Vancouver Aquarium Vancouver, B.C. - 1956	Rec 810,000 High 960,000	\$0.3	75,000	\$7.50	2.0	40,000	294	30,000	118
Mystic Marine Aquarium Mystic, CT - 1973	740,000		57,000	\$6.50	16	18,000	185	13,000	115
Texas State Aquarium Corpus Christi, TX - 1990	750,000	\$31.6	43,000	\$7.00	7.3	4,200	578	38,889	88
New York Aquarium Brooklyn, NY - 1986	736,000	\$12 - \$22	75,000	\$5.75	14	45,000	130	8,000	60
Seattle Aquarium Seattle, WA - 1977	Rec 640,000 High 690,000	\$5.0	72,725	\$6.50	3.73	5,000	298	25,000	45
Oregon Coast Aquarium Newport, OR - 1982	*600,000	\$24	40,000	\$7.00	29				
New Jersey State Aquarium Camden, NJ - 1993	*1,200,000	\$52	120,000	\$8.50	4.5	20,000	377	26,000	105
Tennessee Aquarium Chattanooga, TN - 1992	*1,000,000	\$45	130,000						

underwater hotels and hybrid structures, and it appears clear that an entirely new undersea leisure industry is emerging.

Aquariums: Public & Private

Last year, more than 100 million people visited America's public zoos and aquariums. U.S. marine theme parks such as Sea World and our larger public aquariums are some of the most heavily visited attractions in the world.

Some experts indicate that there may be as many as 70 new aquarium projects undergoing evaluation in the U.S. this year. Two dozen are in the advanced planning stage.

This increase in interest is fueled by a better educated public, a public that is rapidly developing an almost insatiable curiosity about the wonders of the sea.

New capital-intensive aquarium projects costing in excess of \$50 million are underway in Florida and Tennessee, with slightly less expensive projects in Charleston, South Carolina; Cleveland, Ohio; Albuquerque, New Mexico; and Duluth, Minnesota. The Monterey Bay Aquarium is planning a major \$50 million expansion as is Chicago's Shedd Aquarium, and expansion programs are being implemented at no less than ten other public aquarium facilities nationwide.

In addition to large aquarium projects, there are a number of smaller facilities currently under construction. These include the Dauphin Island Science Center, the Pier 39 Aquarium, the recently completed Stephen Birch Aquarium Museum at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, and the St. Lawrence Aquarium & Ecological Center.

"Some experts indicate that there may be as many as 70 new aquarium projects undergoing evaluation in the U.S. this year. Two dozen are in the advanced planning stage."

Recently completed projects include the newly opened \$24 million Oregon Coast Aquarium located in the small coastal city of Newport, Oregon (population 9,500). This 45,000-square-foot facility was designed to play host to an estimated 400,000 visitors in its first year but will actually receive 1.2 million.

In 1990, the larger Texas State Aquarium opened its doors, expecting to entertain some 250,000 visitors in year one. At the end of that year, some 732,000 people had visited the facility. New Orleans had a similar experience; the facility anticipated 850,000 first-year visitors but actually received 2.3 million, making that city's Aquarium of the Americas the most popular public aquarium in the U.S.

The reason is profitability.

Last year the Monterey Bay Aquarium showed a net profit of more than \$5 million on total revenues of \$25 million. Not bad in anyone's book.

Operating in the Black

* Most aquariums are not as profitable as Monterey's; however, virtually all of America's public aquariums operate in the black, and as architects, exhibit designers, and engineers have refined the areas of aquarium construction, life support technology, and visitor throughput, profit ratios have increased such that the newest aquariums are typically the most lucrative. In many cases aquariums form the cornerstone for a waterfront urban renewal project as

"New aquariums differ from their older counterparts by providing displays intended to accurately depict marine creatures in their natural environments, allowing people to learn not only about the animals but also about the specific worlds they inhabit."

well. For instance, Baltimore's National Aquarium attracts 1.5 million people a year who spend an estimated \$128 million in the immediate vicinity.

New aquariums differ from their older counterparts by providing displays intended to accurately depict marine creatures in their natural environments, allowing people to learn not only about the animals but also about the specific worlds they inhabit. This new trend has supplanted the older aquarium philosophy where animals were put on display in a row of tanks.

Also new is the opportunity to interact with creatures through touch tanks and to better understand technology by actually operating various scientific devices. Now more than ever, aquarium visitors have a chance to really gain some insight into man's fragile relationship with the marine environment.

New aquariums seek not only to educate but to entertain as well, and to that end many new facilities have exhibits that are truly awe-inspiring. The advent of monolithic acrylic sheet has allowed for the creation of huge tanks that when viewed through crystal-clear walls tends to create the effective illusion of being immersed in the marine environment.

San Francisco's new Pier 39 aquarium will take that concept one step further, moving visitors through a clear acrylic tube surrounded by 770,000 gallons of water filled with the sea creatures of San Francisco Bay.

Tourist Submarines

The tourist submarine industry has allowed more than 3 million people to experience the wonders of the subsea world first-hand. The industry, which had its contemporary beginnings in 1985, has expanded from one 28-passenger submarine to an international fleet of nearly 40 vehicles plying the waters of the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Mediterranean.

With ticket prices in the \$70 range, this rapidly growing industry has proven profitable for a number of operators and has allowed interested individuals to view the undersea environment in a way that had been limited solely to divers.

Related to tourist submarines are the relatively new semi-submersibles. Essentially a cross between a tourist sub and a glass-bottom boat, semi subs look like a submarine from the surface but do not submerge. Passengers sit inside a heavily ballasted deep hull that is internally configured to look like the inside of a submarine. Large viewports provide excellent viewing for the passengers.

L. Bruce Jones is an independent business development and technical consultant specializing in the marine leisure industry. He has been responsible for the design and implementation of various tourist submarine operations and is currently the chairman of the Manned Submersibles Committee of the Marine Technology Society. Jones is also chairman of the Board of Trustees of the proposed \$24 million San Juan Aquarium.

APPENDIX C

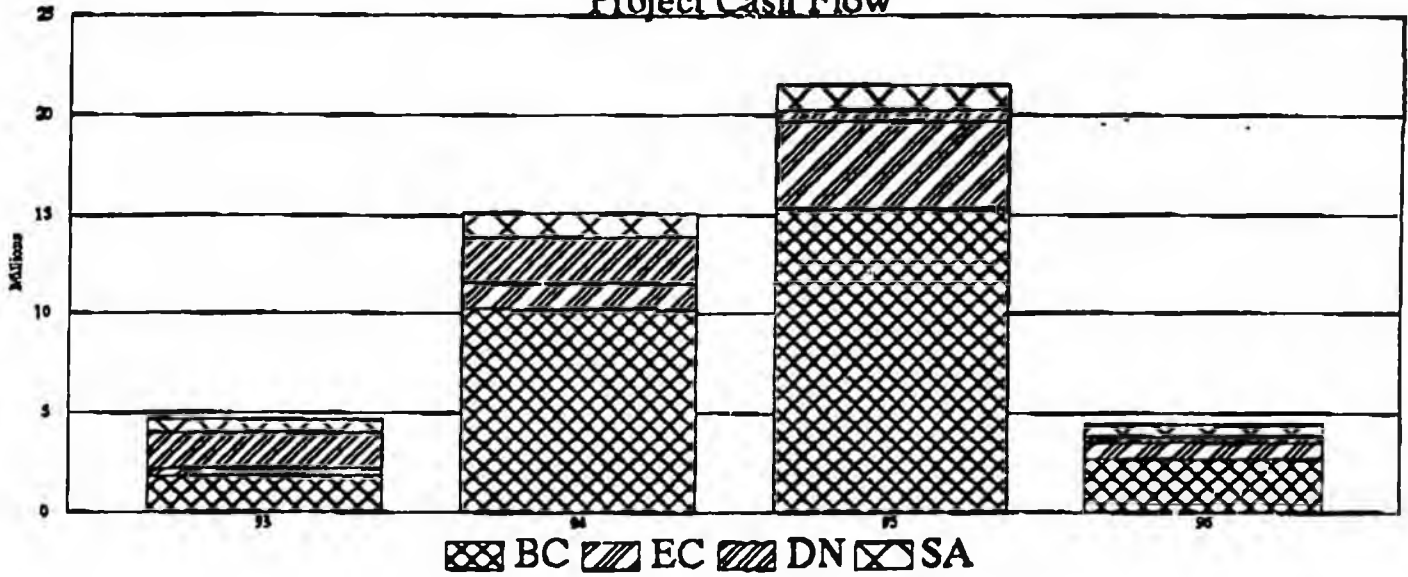
Project Schedule & Plan

ALASKA SEA LIFE CENTER
 IDEA, INC. 23 MAR 93
 ALASFLOW.WK3

PROJECT CASH FLOW ESTIMATE IN DOLLARS

Budget Item	Budget Estimate		DEC 92	DEC 93	DEC 94	DEC 95	JUN 96
Building Construction	30,000,000		0	1,800,000	10,200,000	15,300,000	2,700,000
Exhibit Construction	7,000,000		0	420,000	1,330,000	4,410,000	840,000
Design	5,100,000		0	1,836,000	2,346,000	612,000	306,000
Mgmt, Admin, Startup	3,700,000		0	629,000	1,221,000	1,221,000	629,000
Total Budget	45,800,000	Yearly	0	4,685,000	15,097,000	21,543,000	4,475,000
		Cumulative	0	4,685,000	19,782,000	41,325,000	45,800,000

ALASKA SEA LIFE CENTER Project Cash Flow

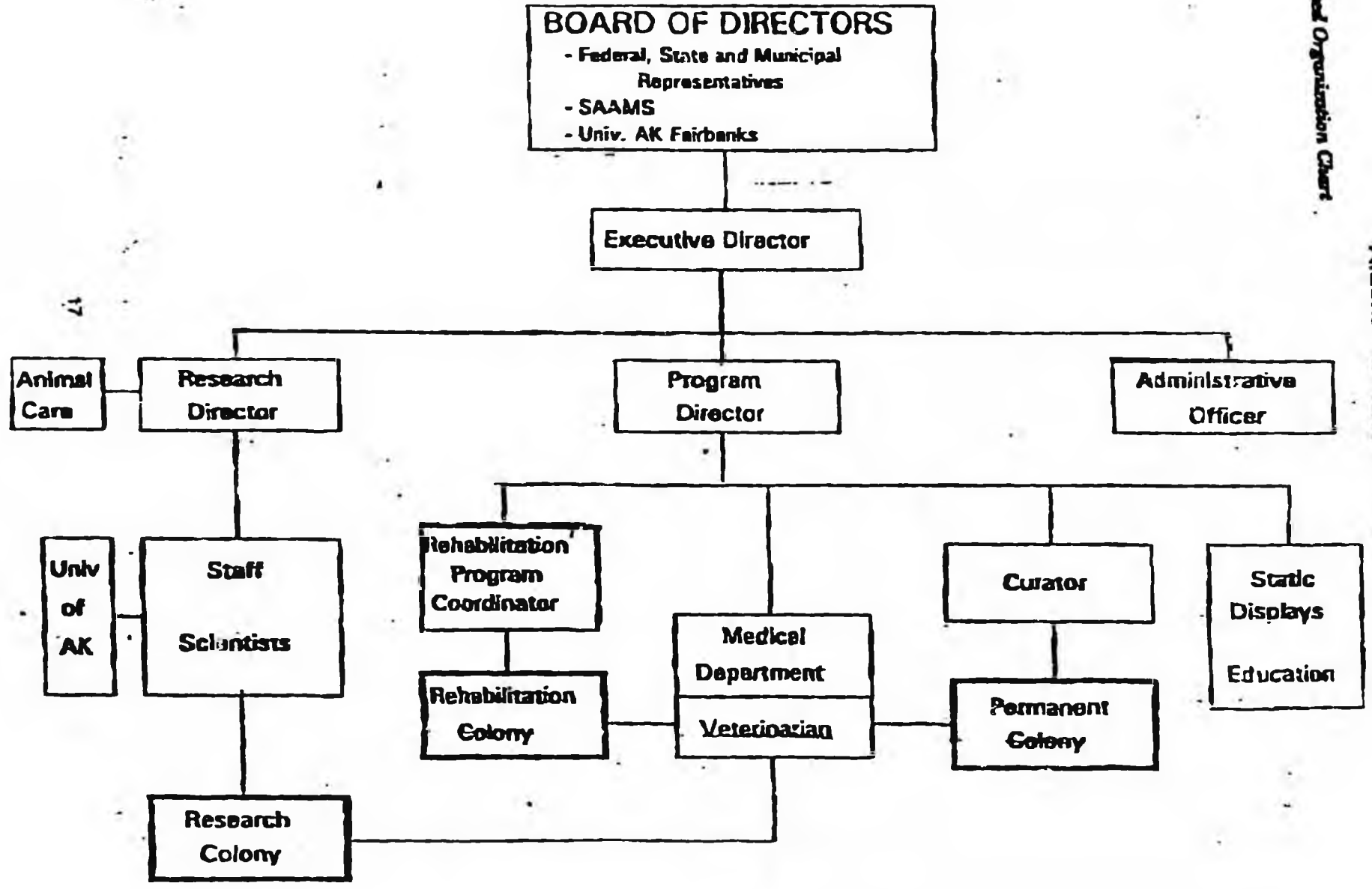


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APPENDIX D Organization Chart

Proposed Organization Chart

Alaska Sea Life Center



APPENDIX E

Letters of Support

WALTER J. HICKEL
GOVERNOR



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

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

February 11, 1993

*Mr. Willard E. Dunham, Chairman
Seward Association for the Advancement
of Marine Science
P.C. Box 27
Seward, AK 99664*

Dear Bill,

It was good to meet with you and discuss the proposed Alaska Sealife Center in Seward. As you know, I am very supportive and interested in this project. Intellectual and informative visions like these keep our great state ahead of all the rest.

The State of Alaska is very fortunate to have professional, caring people like Dr. Joyce Murphy to provide rehabilitation for these animals.

I commend you and your organization on the excellent presentation that you provided. Keep up the good work, and I look forward to hearing about further progress of the project.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

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

Walter J. Hickel
Governor

WALTER J. HICKEL
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

January 13, 1992

Mr. Willard E. Dunham
Chairman, Board of Directors
Seward Association for Advancement
of Marine Science
P. O. Box 1329
Seward, AK 99664

Dear Mr. Dunham:

I appreciate your invitation to serve as an honorary board member of the Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Sciences. I gladly accept.

I am concerned about our environment, particularly that area impacted by the oil spill from the Exxon Valdez. I believe that the proposed Seward project can go a long way in proving that mankind can live in harmony with nature and all that surrounds it. Because of my personal concern, I have asked Commissioner Harold Heinze of the Department of Natural Resources, and Commissioner Edgar Blatchford of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs to closely follow the board's proceedings. Though I will not be able to attend the meetings, the commissioners, through their representatives, will closely monitor the board's proceedings.

On a more personal note, please extend my appreciation to the many who attended the reception at the Marine Science Institute. Ermalee and I thoroughly enjoyed the hospitality of the fine people of Seward.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

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

Walter J. Hickel
Governor

cc: Commissioner Harold Heinze
Commissioner Edgar Blatchford

STATE OF ALASKA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

7TH FLOOR FRONTIER BUILDING
3601 C STREET, SUITE 798
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503-5924
PHONE: (907) 561-5585

March 10, 1991

Dr. A.J. Paul
Institute of Marine Science
Seward Marine Center
Box 730
Seward, Alaska 99664

Dear Dr. Paul:

I write to convey the support of the Office of International Trade for your special appropriation request for the school of fisheries and ocean science. In particular, the office fully endorses the creation of the Alaska Marine Mammal Center in Seward. The School of Fisheries and Ocean Science can contribute substantially to the groundwork necessary to develop the center.

International tourism development is a priority for the Office of International Trade. Our Strategic Plan calls for locating foreign capital to develop Alaska's infrastructure and to establish Alaska as a destination tourist spot. The Alaska Marine Mammal Center's focus -- research, rehabilitation and public education -- can render Alaska a prime location for scientific research, environmental management and a destination for international visitors to Alaska.

We are eager to work together with you to support your funding request and to marshall support for the establishment of the Alaska Marine Mammal Center. Please let me know how else our office can demonstrate enthusiasm for the project. I look forward to working together to bring an exciting internationally renowned project to Alaska.

Sincerely,



Ginna Brelsford
Trade Specialist

cc: Senator Kertulla
Senator Menard
Representative Kubina
Chief of Staff Hodel
Commissioner Olds
OMB Director Stasny
OMB Budget Review Director Frasca
Municipal Liaison Overstreet
Commissioner Blatchford



UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ANCHORAGE

3211 Providence Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99508

July 26, 1990

OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR

Mayor Bill Noll
City of Seward
PO Box 1789
Seward AK 99664

Dear Mayor Noll:

I was pleased to learn of your proposal to establish a marine mammal study center in Seward. Such a center, incorporating research and public education, would be of great value to Alaska and to other parts of the circumpolar north.

The future of our ecosystems which support our natural resources is dependent upon an accurately informed citizenry. This requires education based upon up-to-date information generated by scientists on the cutting edge of their fields. Marine ecosystems will be under increasing pressure as oceans are increasingly utilized for food, minerals and sources of transport. Due to the positions they occupy in food webs, marine mammals are important indicator species for the health of these ecosystems. Thus the importance of increased knowledge of these animals is clear.

A marine mammal center in Seward would attract productive scientists from other states and nations, as well as Alaska. It would be of great value to the University of Alaska in pursuing research and public service activities. From the standpoint of the University of Alaska Anchorage (UAA), such a center would provide opportunities for faculty and graduate student research in physiology, morphology, ecology, etc. Basic research opportunities would transcend the interests of marine scientists, and include those focused on human health. This would include UAA and UAF scientists in the Washington-Alaska-Montana-Idaho (WAMI) medical program and in the Alaska-Siberia Medical Research Program. All of these endeavors should combine to bring increased federal and private foundation funding to Alaska for high priority needs.

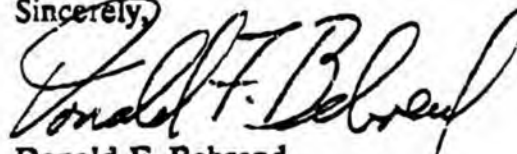
The educational value of a marine mammal center would range from formal college course work for credit to a broad array of short courses, seminars, conferences, and other programs for a variety of publics. The UAA College of Continuing Education could be invaluable in helping to plan and implement a broad program of public education for the proposed center.

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ANCHORAGE
Office of the Chancellor

Mayor Bill Noll
Page 2
July 26, 1990

In summary, I envision many significant advances in research and education that could flow from a marine mammal study center in Seward. These advances would be of great value to Alaska, the nation, the northern Pacific Rim nations, and the circumpolar north. Accordingly, I commend you for your vision and initiative in proposing this center, and pledge the support of UAA in assisting you to make it a reality.

Sincerely,



Donald F. Behrend
Chancellor

DFB:sr



Joan K. Wadlow, Chancellor
907 474-7112
FAX 907 474-7225

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA FAIRBANKS

Office of the Chancellor
320 Signers' Hall
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-0500

February 25, 1993

Mr. Willard Dunham
Chairman of the Board SAAMS
P.O. Box 730
Seward, Alaska 99664

Dear Willard:

What a valuable asset the Seward Sea Life Center will be to Seward, the University of Alaska Fairbanks, and the entire state! Everyone should applaud the many people involved in this vision and now the planning, because it links from the start three critical functions: (1) the public education exhibits, (2) rehabilitation, and (3) marine mammal research. The combination is what makes the facility neat and especially valuable to Alaska.

The University of Alaska Fairbanks is pleased to be a part of this venture. Our marine mammal scientists can contribute important knowledge to the understanding of current concerns about marine mammals, including sea lions. With this facility, unique in the Pacific Northwest, scientists from everywhere will be able to collaborate and give us answers to critical questions sooner. The University of Alaska Fairbanks, in its Strategic Plan, has committed to help solve the practical problems of Alaska. The research facilities at the Center will help them accomplish this even more.

Please let me know if I may be of assistance (907) 474-7112.

Sincerely,

Joan K. Wadlow, Chancellor
University of Alaska Fairbanks

JKW/smw

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA FAIRBANKS**School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences**

200 O'Neill, Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-1090 (907) 474-7531 FAX: (907) 474-7204

January 27, 1993

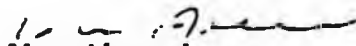
Willard Dunham
Seward Assn. for the Advancement of Marine Sciences
City of Seward
P. O. Box 1009
Seward, AK 99664

Dear Willard:

We are greatly encouraged by your progress in developing the Sea Life Center at Seward. As you know, we have selected Seward as our primary coastal location and have worked for many years to develop a comprehensive marine facility there. The new center will be a tremendous boost to Alaska's capabilities.

We have no intention of establishing additional coastal facilities for UAF at any other location, including Valdez. Although we do contract research out of Valdez, a permanent facility is not needed for our work there. We have facilities at Juneau and Kodiak, but these are fisheries and technological programs and not marine research and educators. We continue to be committed to the development of Seward as a world class coastal marine center.

Yours sincerely,


Vera Alexander
Dean, School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences
Director, Institute of Marine Science

VA/mb



UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA FAIRBANKS

Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-1080

T Board
CS 6/12/92
TSS
School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences

June 9, 1992

Mr. Darryl Schaefermeyer
City Manager
City of Seward
P. O. Box 167
Seward, Alaska 99664

RECEIVED

JUN 12 1992

OFFICE OF THE
CITY CLERK

Dear Darryl,

I am glad you wrote, since it gives me the opportunity to do something I have been meaning to for some time, and that it to write and congratulate you and SAAMS for the excellent progress on the Alaskan Sea Life Center. The University is 100% behind this venture. and I have discussed it both with President Komisar and Chancellor Wadlow. I sent word to the legislature and governor through Jim Hasselberger, the Governor's representative in Fairbanks, that not only was the Center not in competition with the University, but that the University was supporting it wholeheartedly and wanted the capital money to survive. I don't know whether it helped in any way, but we did want to make it clear that this was a priority for us, too.

I am also glad that the IMS Seward Marine Center, especially A.J. Paul, has been working effectively with you on the project. Our marine mammal group is very excited about the prospect of working with the Center. We now have five marine mammal professionals in IMS - Mike Castellini, Bud Fay, Ward Testa and Brendan Kelly, and Bob Elsner, although technically retired, is still active. We also have just appointed Charles Monet as a research associate, and he will be working out of Seward. Ironically, he recently abandoned Cordova, where he had worked previously.

With respect to the Marine Mammal Specialist, unfortunately we did not get the position funded. However, the Alaska Sea Grant College Program has found the money for a half-time position, and we are preparing to advertise

on this basis. Hopefully we will be able to fund additional "soft" money to make the position whole. The position is not to be at the Prince William Sound Science Center. No such decision has been made. The advertisement actually doesn't mention location at all, and I have specified that it can only be located at a coastal site where we have a permanent facility, and I am confident that Seward is the best such site. Cordova does not qualify. The Sea Grant Program Director has something to say about it, of course, since he is providing the money, whereas if it had been funded from state appropriation moneys, I could simply dictate, and was clearly slated for Seward. I think we can get the position for Seward, especially in view of the tremendous progress being made towards the Sea Life Center. It is important to realize, however, that this is not the permanent fully-funded position that we had hoped for.

Yours sincerely,



Vera Alexander
Dean, SFOS
Director, IMS

cc. Willard Dunham, Chairman
Seward Association for the Advancement of Sciences



UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA FAIRBANKS

School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences

200 O'Neill, Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-1090 (907) 474-7531 FAX (907) 474-7204

CB-11/30/92
 cy: SA Dms
 [Handwritten initials and scribbles]

November 24, 1992

RECEIVED

NOV 30 1992

OFFICE OF THE
CITY CLERK

✓ Darryl Schaefermeyer
 City Manager
 City of Seward
 P. O. Box 167
 Seward, Alaska

Dear Darryl:

Thank-you for your letter of November 4, 1992. I am very aware of your concerns regarding the MAP marine mammal specialist position, and I share your interest in seeing the position located in Seward. To date, the situation with respect to the position has not changed, in that we have not found any state appropriation moneys to support it, and the present position is only half-time funded with NOAA moneys through the Alaska Sea Grant College Program. Because of this, it moves wherever the Sea Grant project needs the expertise. Once again, this is controlled ultimately by the director of the Sea Grant Program, Ron Dearborn. Kate Wynne is occupying the position, but this is not a permanent tenure-track faculty position at this point. When SFOS acquires a real faculty/MAP specialist position, this will change, and we will be able to designate Seward as the home base.

Meanwhile, if there is anything I can do to support the Sea Life Center by explaining the total lack of marine mammal research facilities in Alaska, and the need for the Seward facility, please let me know. Dr. John French, Director of FITC and a member of the Trustee's advisory group, has publicly supported the Alaska Sea Life Center's request for funds from the oil spill settlement. We are all solidly behind the project.

One area in which we have been able to enhance the Seward operation is in the area of public education, and we are working towards markedly improving the program at the K. M. Rae building, with the full cooperation of Sea Grant and MAP. The UAF museum will be working with us also. Meanwhile, I hope that our marine mammal faculty, especially Michael Castellini, will continue to work with you in developing the Alaska Sea Life Center. There is a great need for marine mammal research facilities. We simply don't have any now that we have given up on the inadequate ones which we had shared with the Institute of Arctic Biology here. I think you will find Drs. Castellini, Testa, Elsner, Fay, and Kelly all becoming Seward faculty, as has Sven Ebbesson, once the facilities are there.

Yours sincerely,

Vera Alexander
 Dean

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA FAIRBANKS

Alaska Sea Grant College Program
School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences
138 Irving II
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-5040
(907) 474-7086 FAX (907) 474-6285

RECEIVED

JUL 11 1990

OFFICE OF THE
CITY CLERK

July 6, 1990

Mayor William C. Noll
City of Seward
P.O. Box 187
Seward, AK 99664

Dear Mr. Noll:

We recently learned of tentative plans to develop an international class marine mammal research and public education facility in Seward. We believe this is an excellent idea for Seward and the State of Alaska, and offer our unreserved encouragement.

The National Sea Grant Program, a division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in the U.S Department of Commerce, has for twenty-five years supported university research, education, and public outreach on marine resources, particularly efforts that yield economic benefits to coastal communities. The Alaska Sea Grant College Program has traditionally focused research and outreach on issues important to commercial fishing and processing. We also have produced a national award-winning and widely used grade school curriculum package, called Alaska Sea Week. The series includes a volume on marine mammals.

Presently we are supporting research on marine mammals, and a new focus on coastal tourism development. One research project examines vocalizations in killer whales in Prince William Sound, another assesses interactions between marine mammals and commercial fishermen. A technical report and public education booklet are forthcoming on the latter project. We also are organizing a scientific workshop on sea lions and other marine mammals, slated for next spring. As for coastal tourism, we have begun a pilot project for waterfront interpretation and promotion in three Alaska coastal communities.

As you further develop your concept, we would welcome any opportunity to participate. We have been thinking about ways to more publicly highlight the Seward Marine Science Center and more fully utilize the Ray Building as a public attraction. Our projects could complement each other's ideas and greatly expand both the scientific importance and public impact of our respective efforts. Please contact us if we can help. Good luck.

Cordially,

Ron Dearborn
Director

Kurt Byers
Communications Manager

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO



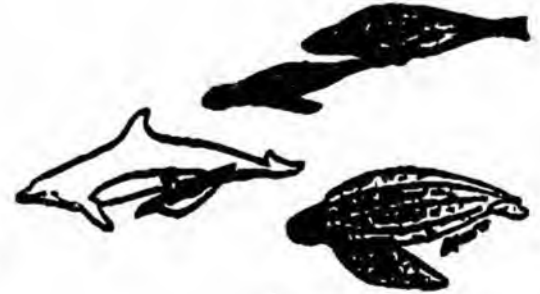
SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY
PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY
SCHOLANDER HALL A-004

LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92093-0204

July 24, 1990

Mayor William Noll
Seward Association for the Advancement
of Marine Science
P.O. Box 730
Seward, Alaska 99664



Dear Mayor Noel:

On my recent visit to Seward and your offices with Dr. M. Castellini, I was very impressed with the potential facilities there. I hope your plans for establishing a marine mammal center are realized. There is no doubt in my mind that if such a facility, in its key location, were available that myself and my colleagues would be anxious to use it in the course of our ongoing research on the behavior and physiology of birds and mammals. Therefore, if there is any assistance I can give you or Dr. Castellini in this endeavor, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "G. L. Kooyman".
Gerald L. Kooyman, Ph.D.

GLK:pf

cc: M. Castellini

APR- 8-93 THU 17:21

CITY OF SEWARD

FAX NO. 9072243248

MARK O. HATFIELD

MARINE SCIENCE CENTER

P. 45

y - Council, J. Am.
EB 9/12/90



OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY

2030 S. Marine Science Drive · Newport, Oregon 97365 · 5296

Telephone 503 · 867 · 0100 Fax 503 · 867 · 0138

Biznet HMSL@ORSTATE.BITNET

September 5, 1990

Mayor William Noll
Seward Assoc. for the Advancement
of Marine Science
P.O. Box 730
Seward, AK 99664

Dear Mayor Noll:

I am writing you at the request of Dr. Michael Castellini of the University of Alaska, Fairbanks who advised me that you are endeavoring to obtain information from the scientific community of interest in the proposed construction of a marine mammal center in Seward

There are few opportunities where people can view marine mammals endemic to the Alaska region and even less where scientists might have access to these animals for non-lethal studies. I would personally favor seeing such a facility available to University of Alaska and researchers throughout the world to conduct studies of importance for a better understanding of these animals. Many such studies are important for continued conservation of these animals.

I have been active in marine mammal research for over 20 years and can assure you that such a facility would be used by many responsible scientists.

Sincerely,

Bruce R. Mate, Ph. D.
Associate Professor
Oceanography

BRM:vb

**TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY AT GALVESTON**

Marine Mammal Research Program
Department of Marine Biology
P.O. Box 1675
Galveston, TX 77553-1675

Director: (409)740-4413
Technician: 740-4420
Students: 740-4425
FAX: 762-8276

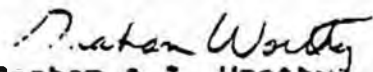
July 24, 1990

Mayor William Noll
Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science
P.O. Box 730
Seward, AK
99664

Dear Mr Mayor

I am an Assistant Professor of Marine Mammalogy at Texas A&M University at Galveston and have been active in marine mammal research for 11 years. I am writing in support of the proposal to build a marine research facility in your city. I think that such a facility would be incredibly useful from both the research perspective and public education. I have only recently moved to Texas from California, where I was located at the University of California at Santa Cruz, and previous to that was at the University of Guelph, in Canada. Both of these facilities had the capability of holding captive marine mammals and I am now in the position of attempting to create a research program without that capability for the first time. I dearly miss it. The capability to hold marine mammals in captivity, even for short periods of time, allows us to learn things about their biology that we could never learn in the wild state. This knowledge will expand our capabilities for the better protection of endangered species as well as possibly preventing other species from becoming threatened. I enthusiastically support the development of a facility in Seward and would very much like the opportunity to make use of those facilities at some time in the future.

Sincerely yours


Graham A.J. Worthy
Assistant Professor of Marine Mammalogy



Tennessee Aquarium

701 Broad Street • Tivoli Center • Lower Lobby • Chattanooga, TN 37402 • (615) 266-3467

1/28/91

Dr. A. J. Paul
P.O. Box 1197
Seward, Alaska 99664

Dear Dr. Paul:

It was a pleasure to hear from you. I did speak to Mayor Noll and was told of your ambitious plans to create a Marine Mammal complex. If anyone should have the type of facility we discussed, it should be Alaska.

I can tell you that I would be happy to assist in any way I can. I would most likely be restricted to reviewing and advising at this stage because of my commitment to operating the new Tennessee Aquarium over the next year and a half.

Please keep me informed of your progress and I wish you the best of luck in your efforts to gain support.

Sincerely,

William S. Flynn
President
Tennessee Aquarium

Board of Trustees:

H. Carey Henkin, Chairman • William S. Flynn, President • Mary N. Bailey • Llewellyn Boyd • Paul K. Brock • Charles B. Chitty • Elizabeth Davenport • Daniel K. Frierson
James L.E. Hill • A. William Hornberg • Mal Bell Hurley • John T. Lupton • Frank McDonald • Jack McDonald • Dan Mills, II • Sarah Morgan • Helen S. Pregulman • Bill Sweeney

**United States Department of the Interior****NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

IN REPLY REFER TO

ALASKA REGIONAL OFFICE
2525 Gambell Street, Room 107
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-2892

N2219 (KEFJ)

05 JUN 1990

Dr. A. J. Paul
P.O. Box 1197
Seward, Alaska 99664

Dear Dr. Paul:

Thank you for your letter of May 1 requesting our support for the proposed Marine Mammal Center in Seward. We agree that Seward seems to be an ideal place for such a center and that the time for a project of this nature is ripe. Such a center could add vital dimensions to the knowledge and protection of sea mammals and benefit many parties, especially our sister agency, the Fish and Wildlife Service. They have the primary responsibility for the protection and management of sea mammals.

I have enclosed a copy of a letter to Mayor Bill Koll from Kenai Fjords Superintendent Anne Castellina regarding the center. I have also asked Ms. Castellina to contact her counterpart at Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge and let him know of this project. She will contact you as events progress.

Good luck with your efforts to establish this important scientific and educational facility.

Sincerely,

Acting Regional Director

Enclosure



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Kenai Fjords National Park

1212 Fourth Avenue

Post Office Box 1727

Seward, Alaska 99664

IN REPLY REFER TO:

N2219

May 23, 1990

William C. Noll
Mayor, City of Seward
P.O. Box 167
Seward, AK 99664

Dear Mayor Noll,

Kenai Fjords National Park would like to take this opportunity to offer its support for the proposed Seward Marine Mammal Center outlined in your May 10, 1990 letter. The goals of scientific research, public education, and rehabilitative services for distressed or injured mammals are consistent with Kenai Fjords' Congressional mandate to:

"...maintain unimpaired the scenic and environmental integrity of the...coastal fjords and islands in their natural state; and to protect seals, sea lions, other marine mammals, and marine and other birds, and to maintain their hauling and breeding areas in their natural state..."

Recognition by Congress of this area's outstanding natural environment, diverse ecosystems, and abundant wildlife led to the establishment of the park in 1980. Since then the park has worked to study, protect and interpret the living laboratory of change characterized by the 580,000 acres within the park boundaries.

Over the past ten years we have become increasingly concerned by the as yet unexplained decline in seal and sea lion populations, the long term effects on marine mammals of oil spills and other pollution, and the possible adverse effects of increasing numbers of visitors and commercial operators in the fjords. These, and other areas of concern, deserve study. The National Park Service in Alaska is currently engaged in strengthening and expanding its efforts in resource management. The "Alaska Science Initiative" was endorsed by Congress and partially funded in 1990 and shows promise of receiving additional funding in 1991 and beyond. Kenai Fjords will benefit from this initiative with the addition of several resource management specialists. Their ability to interact with scientists at a Marine Mammal Center such as the one proposed would greatly enhance their work. Park interpreters involved in environmental education programs would also reap the benefits from the Center as would the community of Seward and the larger worldwide scientific community.

The City of Seward, Kenai Fjords National Park, the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, and the Institute of Marine Science, Seward Marine Center would all gain from the establishment of a Marine Mammal Center in Seward as would the growing number of visitors and schoolchildren to this area. Seward offers a unique location for this facility. The study subjects are here in abundance and easily accessible. Federal and State agencies concerned and mandated to protect the marine mammals are already based in Seward. There cannot be many other areas in Alaska (if any) where all of these factors mesh as well as they do here.

We look forward to working with you and the Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science (SAAMS) as your objectives and plans continue to expand and clarify.

Sincerely,



Anne D. Castellina
Superintendent

Sponsored by: Swartz

**CITY OF SEWARD, ALASKA
RESOLUTION NO. 93-008**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY
OF SEWARD, ALASKA, SUPPORTING THE SEWARD ASSOCIATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF MARINE SCIENCE'S ALASKA
SEA LIFE CENTER PROJECT**

WHEREAS, the Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science (SAAMS) has contracted with Cambridge Seven Associates, Inc., to develop a conceptual plan for the proposed Alaska Sea Life Center and to prepare project promotional materials; and

WHEREAS, this project has been funded primarily from private monetary contributions and donations of time and services from various individuals and businesses in Seward and throughout the state; and

WHEREAS, the city of Seward has long considered this project to be a viable and highly desirable one as evidenced by both the dedication of valuable waterfront property to house the facility and a \$50,000 appropriation made to SAAMS under the provisions of Resolution No. 91-135; and

WHEREAS, the Alaska Sea Life Center will provide much needed research and rehabilitation services and will become a major tourist attraction for Seward, thus benefiting all of southcentral Alaska through the influx of visitors to the state while providing public education through its exhibits, displays and aquarium; and

WHEREAS, the project will be a major urban renewal effort and will considerably enhance the attractiveness of the downtown area for residents and visitors alike; and

WHEREAS, the Alaska Sea Life Center will provide more than 30 direct jobs and will account for many more employment opportunities in needed support and ancillary facilities such as a new hotel, a convention center, gift shops, restaurants and other visitor dependent businesses; and

WHEREAS, upon the opening of the Alaska Sea Life Center, Seward will become a major port of call for cruise ships and will play an indirect role in providing the revenues to support proposed new docks in Resurrection Bay; and

WHEREAS, the research facility has the potential to bring in millions of federal and foreign dollars in grants to scientists and to address and solve many of the issues threatening Alaska's fishing industry;

Robert Clarke

3121 Nowell Avenue • Seward, Alaska 99801 • (907) 586-2031 • FAX 586-5998

Communications • Public Affairs

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Former Alaska Governor Jay Hammond today commended Governor Hickel's proposal to use oil spill fines for a Seward marine research center, and for re-purchasing timber leases in Kachemak Bay.

Hammond also announced he has joined the Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Sciences as an honorary trustee of the proposed research, rehabilitation and education facility.

Statement of Jay S. Hammond:

"In 1989, in a special television Report From Valdez, I referred to a marine science research, rehabilitation and education facility as perhaps the most positive and lasting benefit that could come from the Exxon-Valdez tragedy.

"In 1991, using a privilege granted to former Alaska Governors, I addressed the State House and Senate to endorse the buy back of Kachemak Bay timber leases, as my administration had re-purchased oil leases in this area, in 1975.

"Governor Hickel's request to use oil spill fines and settlement monies for a world class marine research, education and rehabilitation facility on the North Pacific Ocean at Seward, and for the Kachemak Bay timber buy-back, may indeed represent the best assurance we have for something permanent and positive from the tragedy of 1989.

"I commend Governor Hickel and I commend his proposal to the Alaska Legislature as well."

##

Seward SeaLife Center Endorsements

"The Exxon-Valdez oil spill was an alarm clock going off -- a rude awakening for the Pacific Basin generally but most critically for the North Pacific Ocean. No marine research, education and rehabilitation facility of the kind planned at Seward, exists; not in Japan, Korea or Russia. So far, the facility at Santa Cruz, California is the closest to the sub-arctic waters of the North Pacific.

"The Seward SeaLife Center will fill "a gaping hole" in that regard for the Pacific Century now dawning. If the Exxon Valdez oil spill helps in any way to fill this great void, then history may say something positive and lasting resulted from the 1989 'rageduy.

"The Seward facility as conceived is something more than merely a critically needed research, education and rehabilitation center. I predict its positive economic impacts on the community and the region will be enormous and self sustaining.

"There is no doubt in my mind that if such a facility, in its key [Seward] location were available, that myself and my colleagues would be anxious to use it in the course of our on-going research of the behavior and physiology of birds and mammals. If there is any assistance I can give.. this endeavor, please feel free to contact me.

Gerald L. Kooyman, Ph.D
Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, CA

"Over the past ten years we have become increasingly concerned by the as yet unexplained decline in seal and sea lion populations, the long term effects on marine mammals of oil spills and other pollution, and the possible adverse effects of increasing numbers of visitors and commercial operators in the [Kenai] fjords. These, and other areas of concern, deserve study. [We] support for the proposed Seward Marine Mammal Center. The goals of scientific research, public education and rehabilitative services for distressed or injured mammals are consistent with Kenai Fjords' Congressional mandate. There cannot be many other areas in Alaska (if any) where all [research, education and rehabilitation] factors mesh as well as they do [in Seward]."

Anna Castellin, Kenai Fjords Superintendent
U.S. Department of Interior/National Parks

"[The marine mammal research facility planned for Seward] would be incredibly useful from both the research perspective [and for] public education...I am now attempting to create a research program without the capability [of holding live marine mammals for study] for the first time and sorely miss it. I would very much like the opportunity to make use of [the Seward Sealife Center's research] facilities in the future."

Graham A.J. Worthy, Marine Mammal Research Program
University of Texas, Galveston

"There are few opportunities where people can view marine mammals endemic to the Alaska region, and even less where scientists might have access to these animals for non-lethal studies. I would personally favor seeing such a facility available.. for researchers throughout the world to conduct studies of importance for better understanding of these animals..[Active in marine mammal research for over 20 years, I] can assure you the [Seward] facility would be used by many responsible scientists."

Bruce R. Mate, Ph.D., Oceanography Professor
Oregon State University

"If anyone should have [this Marine Mammal facility] , it should be Alaska

William S. Flynn, President
Tennessee Aquarium

"In addition to our many other research, education and out reach activities we are supporting a new focus on coast tourism development [in] three coastal communities. As you develop your project we would welcome any opportunity to participate.. Our projects [complement one another] and greatly expand both the scientific importance and public impact of our respective efforts."

Kurt Byers, Sea Grant College
School of Fisheries/Ocean Sciences

"Alaska's Institute of Marine Science [already] conducts valuable marine mammal research at its Seward Marine Center, and Seward may be the appropriate location to conduct long-term studies on resident [marine mammal] populations."

William W. Fox, Director
NOAA/ U.S. Department of Commerce

"Seward seems to be the ideal place for [marine mammal research, education and rehabilitation] and the time for a project of this nature is ripe. Such a center could add vital dimensions to the knowledge and protection of sea mammals and benefit many parties. Good luck with your efforts to establish this important scientific and educational facility."

Paul Haertel, Acting Regional Director
National Park Service/ Dept of Interior

"On behalf of the International North Pacific Ocean Climate Program, all my U.S., Canadian and Russian colleagues were very impressed. As a result of their visit, the Soviets now plan to use Seward as a staging area for their scientific work in the Northeast Pacific. It was also suggested that we have another meeting in Seward in a few years to discuss the results of our joint efforts."

Thomas C. Royer, Marine Science Professor
University of Alaska, Fairbanks

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The Anchorage Times

"Putting Alaska first"

BILL J. ALLEN *Publisher*

GENE AREHART *President*

WILLIAM J. TOBIN *Asst. Publisher*

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J. RANDOLPH MURRAY *Editor*

PAUL JENKINS *Managing Editor*

DENNIS FRADLEY *Editor, Editorial Pages*

Robert B. Atwood, *Publisher Emeritus*

BIG PLANS FOR SEA LIFE CENTER

Seward's dream, not folly

SEWARD'S MOVERS and shakers have a dream — a dream that would make Southcentral Alaska an even more exciting tourist destination.

Tom Smith, executive director of the Institute of Marine Science, and Willard Dunham, chairman of the Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science, told the state chamber of commerce last week of plans for a \$40-million Alaska Sea Life Center.

A small group of dedicated people have been working on this idea for several years — long before the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill cast an international spotlight on Alaska's marine life.

The year-round center — a collaboration of the University of Alaska's Institute of Marine Sciences and the city of Seward — would be self-supporting and non-profit. It would include marine research, rehabilitation of stranded marine animals, and educational exhibits of live marine animals.

PRELIMINARY plans call for aquariums, open-air rookeries, hotel, restaurant and gift shops in addition to the research facilities. They envision Steller sea lions, otters and birds in underwater and outdoor habitats.

It sounds grand.

So far, more than \$100,000 has been raised by volunteers to do preliminary studies and publish an enticing brochure. The next step — find the big money.

The steering committee will be turning to major corporations and foundations looking for grants this year. If all goes as hoped, the doors will open by fall of 1996. Mr. Dunham said they "don't want state dollars" because they don't want to be subject to the vagaries of Legislative appropriations. That's smart.

However, he added that oil spill settlement money might be a good source of funds. We agree. What better way to spend some of the settlement money than to invest in a center that would attract scientists and tourists from around the world. And create jobs to boot.

Now that's an investment in the future.

Senate Bill 183
Section 3

Kachemak Bay State Park Acquisition \$7,000,000

With \$15 million already committed from the Alyeska and EXXON civil settlement monies, approximately \$7 million more is needed from the criminal fund to meet a \$22 million price. This project has particular value in that it matched considerable funds coming from other sources. The property is under imminent threat from logging and contains fish and wildlife species that were injured by the spill.

**AGREEMENT FOR SALE AND PURCHASE OF LANDS AND INTERESTS WITHIN
KACHEMAK BAY STATE PARK**

THIS AGREEMENT is made by and between the Seldovia Native Association (SNA), Timber Trading Company (TTC), Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI), as "Sellers", and the State of Alaska as "Purchaser" (collectively, the "Parties").

1. **GRANT OF OPTION.** Sellers hereby each grant to Purchaser the exclusive option to purchase all Sellers' property rights within the Kachemak Bay State Park, as more particularly described in Attachment A ("the Property"), such purchase to be made in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

2. **EXERCISE OF OPTION.** Purchaser hereby agrees, subject to all appropriations required to be made by the Alaska Legislature to provide for payment of the purchase price and subsequent approval of such appropriations by the Governor of Alaska, to exercise its exclusive option to purchase the Property in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

3. **OPTION TERMS.** The option payment is Ten Dollars (\$10.00), the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged by Sellers. The option may be exercised during the period beginning with Purchaser's execution of this Agreement and ending December 31, 1993 unless extended in writing by the parties. This option shall be exercised by written notice from Purchaser to Sellers at the below provided addresses.

4. **PURCHASE PRICE.** The purchase price for the Property is \$22 million, with agreed upon payments of \$15.5 million to SNA, \$4.5 million to TTC, and \$2 million to CIRI.

5. **INTEREST CONVEYED.** At closing, Sellers each shall execute and deliver to Purchaser such deeds or assignment documents as may be necessary to convey their respective interests to the property. SNA and CIRI do hereby warrant and represent to Purchaser as follows: (1) that SNA and CIRI are vested with title to the property to the extent conveyed to SNA and CIRI pursuant to BLM Interim Conveyance Numbers 139, 304 and 372 with respect to SNA and Interim Conveyance Numbers 102, 140, 305 and 373 with respect to CIRI, and (2) that no liens, encumbrances, defects or third party interests have been created in the Property, except that SNA has conveyed certain timber rights on the Property to TTC pursuant to the Timber Sale Agreement dated May 30, 1987 ("Timber Agreement"). TTC does hereby warrant and represent to Purchaser as follows: (1) that TTC holds all interests in the Property conveyed by the Timber Agreement; and (2) that no liens, encumbrances, defects or third party interests have been created in the interest conveyed to TTC by the Timber Agreement. At closing, Sellers each shall execute and deliver to Purchaser such deeds or assignment documents warranted as above described as may be necessary to convey their respective interests to the Property. If any Seller fails to convey title or other interest as required by this Agreement, Purchaser is no longer bound by this Agreement with respect to any Seller. No Seller shall be liable for the acts or inability of another Seller to convey title.

6. **RIGHT TO ENTER PROPERTY.** Sellers agree that from the date this Agreement is fully executed by the Parties, Purchaser and its agents, upon reasonable notice, shall have the right to enter the Property for all lawful purposes in connection with this Agreement, including environmental audit purposes, provided Purchaser provides sufficient indemnification to the Sellers.

7. **CLOSING PLACE AND DATE.** The Parties agree to endeavor in good faith to close on or before 60 days after all appropriations made by the Alaska Legislature have been made and approved by the Governor, including those related to funds provided by the Alyeska settlement and the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council; provided, however, if documents that are required to be provided or completed and executed by the Parties have not been tendered by that date, the closing shall

take place within 60 days after receipt of such documentation. The date, time and location of closing shall be set by Purchaser.

8. OTHER AGREEMENTS AND ACTIONS. The Parties agree to take other action or enter into other agreements reasonably necessary to the exercise and closing of this Agreement, including Attachment C.

9. TERMINATION. Unless otherwise agreed to in writing by each of the parties, this Agreement shall terminate upon closing or on December 31, 1993, whichever is earlier; provided, however, this Agreement shall automatically terminate if, during its 1993 session, the Legislature does not appropriate all funds required to be appropriated to provide for payment of the purchase price, or if the Governor vetoes such appropriation by the Legislature.

10. SEVERABILITY. In the event any of the provisions of this Agreement are deemed to be unenforceable, the enforceability of the remaining provisions of this Agreement shall not be affected.

11. SIGNATURE AUTHORITY. Each signatory to this Agreement represents that he has the authority to bind his principal to this Agreement. This Agreement may be executed in several counterparts, each of which shall be an original, but all of which shall constitute the same instrument.

12. NOTICE. Written notices shall be provided to the parties at the following addresses:

Seldovia Native Association
P.O. Drawer L
Seldovia, AK 99663-0250

State of Alaska
Department of Natural Resources
Director, Division of Land
P.O. Box 107005
Anchorage, AK 99510-7005

Cook Inlet Region, Inc.
P.O. Box 93330
Anchorage, AK 99509-3330

Craig Tillery
State of Alaska
Attorney General's Office
1031 West 4th Ave. Suite 200
Anchorage, AK 99501

Timber Trading Company, Inc.
3501 Denali St., Suite 202
Anchorage, AK 99503

Seldovia Native Association
By: Fred H. Ehsman
Its: PRESIDENT
Date: 3-10-93

Timber Trading Company, Inc.
By: John D. Sturgeon
Its: President
Date: 3/15/93

Cook Inlet Region, Inc.
By: Margaret L. Brown
Its: Senior Vice President
Date: 3/17/93

State of Alaska
By: Charles L. Loh
Its: Attorney General
Date: 3-10-93

ATTACHMENT A

SNA LANDS TO BE ACQUIRED BY STATE

* All land described below is within Seward Meridian and is identified in BLM Interim Conveyances 139, 304, 372

<u>Parcel</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>	<u>Approximate Acreage</u>
1	Township 7 South, Range 12 West	
A.	Sec. 13 (fractional): W 1/2 NE 1/4 NW 1/4 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4 NE 1/4, W 1/2 NW 1/4 NE 1/4, S 1/2 NE 1/4 NW 1/4, S 1/2	575
B.	<u>Sections 22 (fractional): excluding Lot 1 of USS 3606</u>	370
C.	<u>Section 29: excluding USS 4730, ADL 41084-41085 located in NW 1/4 SW 1/4</u>	410
D.	<u>Section 30: excluding USS 3912, USS 3977 Tracts A, C, D, ASLS 76-114, ADL 41704, located in SW 1/4 SW 1/4</u>	408
E.	<u>Sections 19 (fractional), 20 (fractional), 21 (fractional), 23 (fractional), 24 (fractional), 25 (fractional), 27 (fractional), 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35: All</u>	6,049
F.	Section 27 (fractional), 25, 36: All	1,580
2	Township 8 South, Range 12 West	
A.	Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, (fractional), 8 (fractional) 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28: All	12,385
B.	Section 5 (fractional): excluding ADL 49431 located in the W 1/2 W 1/2 SW 1/4	615
C.	Section 6 (fractional): excluding ADL 48787 and ADL 49431 located in the E 1/2 SW 1/4; ADL 46149, ADL 46150, ADL 46151, ADL 46152, ADL 46153, and ADL 46650 located in the N 1/2, SE 1/4; and ADL 41043 located in the SW 1/4 NE 1/4 and NW 1/4 SE 1/4	300
D.	Section 16 (fractional): excluding ADL 46773 located in the SW 1/4 SW 1/4	615
E.	Section 21 (fractional): excluding ADL 47665 located in the SW 1/4 NW 1/4, ADL 41036 located in the N 1/2 SW 1/4, ADL 41300 located in the S 1/2 SW 1/4	495
	Cumulative Total	23,802

Attachment A

CIRI Lands Remaining w/in Kachemak Bay State Park

Seward Meridian, Alaska

Township 7 South, Range 12 West

Sec. 12, W2, SE4, S2NE4;
Sec. 31, all;
Sec. 33-34, all.

Containing 2,469.00 acres, more or less.

Township 8 South, Range 12 West

Sec. 2, W2;
Sec. 3-4, all;
Sec. 5, (fractional), excluding ADL 49431;
Sec. 6, (fractional), excluding ADL 48787, ADL 49431, ADL 46149, ADL 46150, ADL 46151, ADL 46152, ADL 46153, ADL 46650 and ADL 41043;
Sec. 7-8, (fractional), all;
Sec. 9-11, all;
Sec. 13-15, all;
Sec. 16, (fractional), excluding ADL 46773;
Sec. 21, (fractional), excluding ADL 47665, ADL 41036 and ADL 41300;
Sec. 22-27, all;
Sec. 28-29, (fractional), all;
Sec. 30, (fractional), excluding U. S. Survey 3605;
Sec. 31-33, (fractional), all;
Sec. 34, all.

Containing 15,408.83 acres, more or less.

Township 8 South, Range 13 West

Sec. 24, Lot 8 of U. S. Survey 4742.

Containing 5.00 acres.

Township 9 South, Range 13 West

Sec. 1, (fractional), all;
Sec. 2, E2, NW4;
Sec 11, NE4.

Containing 1,275.00 acres, more or less.

Aggregating 19,157.83 acres, more or less.

ATTACHMENT B

Any and all property in which Timber Trading Company has an interest in the following described Seldovia Native Association land outside Kachemak Bay State Park - Peterson Bay and Island Peninsula.

Township 7 South, Range 12 West, Seward Meridian.

Section 10: USS 4737, Lots 1, 2, and 3
 : That portion of Tract "A" excluding: USS 1539

Section 11: That portion of Tract "A" excluding: USS 1557
 USS 3362 - Tract B, Lots 1 and 2

Section 14 & 15: That portion of Tract "A" excluding:
 USS 1539
 USS 2893
 Tract A of USS 3362
 USS 3908
 USS 3918
 Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of USS 3973
 Lots 1 and 2 of USS 4736
 Lots 1 and 3 of USS 4737
 Lots 1-13 inclusive, Block 1, Harbor Heights Subdivision
 Lots 1-11 inclusive, Block 2, Harbor Heights Subdivision

Attachment C

AGREEMENT REGARDING TIMBER HARVEST RIGHTS
ON LANDS ADJACENT TO PETERSON BAY

State of Alaska agrees that nothing in that Agreement for Sale and Purchase of Lands and Interests Within Kachemak Bay State Park (the "Agreement") shall restrict the ability of Timber Trading Company, Inc. ("TTC") to pursue the permits necessary for timber harvest operations on lands subject to the Agreement provided, however, TTC shall not commence timber harvest operations on such lands until such time that the Agreement has terminated. TTC agrees not to exercise its timber harvest rights on lands adjacent to Peterson Bay, including Island Peninsula, before April 30, 1999, as more particularly described in Attachment B to the Agreement or to convey such harvest rights to any other entity except to Seldovia Native Association ("SNA"), provided if the transfer is to SNA it will be subject to this restriction against harvest prior to April 30, 1999.

Timber Trading Company, Inc.

By: John Sturgeon

Its: President

Date: 3/15/93

State of Alaska

By: Charles L. Loh

Its: Attorney General

Date: 3.10.93

Revised and Acknowledged

Seldovia Native Association

By: Fred H. Ekerson

Its: PRESIDENT

Date: 3-10-93

JAN 2 1993

RESOLUTION OF THE
EXXON VALDEZ SETTLEMENT TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

1. The Seldovia Native Association owns lands within Kachemak Bay State Park ("park inholdings"), consisting of approximately 23,802 acres and more particularly described in Attachment A. These inholdings were selected pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. The timber rights for the inholdings are held by the Timber Trading Company and the subsurface rights by Cook Inlet Region, Inc. ("CIRI"). The subsurface rights held by CIRI are not entirely coextensive with the surface rights due to minor exchanges between the State and CIRI.

2. The park is within the oil spill affected area and the tidelands adjoining the park inholdings were oiled in 1989.

3. A substantial portion of the park inholdings are threatened with imminent clearcut logging. Permit applications are pending for the logging of 5900 acres. Additional acreage is also subject to the threat of logging. The majority of threatened lands are coastal lands surrounding China Poot and Neptune Bays with smaller parcels at the head of Sadie Cove. Logging may commence on these lands during the 1993 season.

4. The park inholdings provide exceptional services to recreational users. Much of the recreational use is concentrated on or adjacent to the park's near shore waters and tidelands including areas which were oiled in 1989. Activities include pleasure boating, sport fishing for silver, pink and sockeye salmon, winter king salmon fishing, recreational dipnetting, clam digging, shrimping, kayaking, crabbing, beachcombing, photography, hiking, mountain bike riding, and wildlife observation. Logging would further impact these services.

5. The park inholdings include important habitat for several species of wildlife for which significant injury has been documented. There is substantial evidence that the park inholdings at Neptune and China Poot Bays are particularly important marbled murrelet nesting areas. The extent to which marbled murrelets are naturally recovering is unknown. Harlequin ducks, a species which continues to suffer injury, nest and forage in the China Poot drainage. Logging would directly effect these activities and hence rehabilitation of these two species. Restoration of black oyster catchers and river otters, which use shore lines adjacent to uplands slated for logging, would be impacted by logging. Harbor seal haul outs, numerous archeological sites, anadromous fish streams and intertidal and subtidal biota are all found in

substantial quantity in the threatened areas and would be impacted. Sea otters in China Foot Bay may be impacted by the increased logging activity. A murre colony on Gull Island which is immediately offshore from the timber harvest area will likely be impacted by the increased disturbance that attends any logging operation. Murres and sea otters were injured by the oil spill and do not yet appear to be recovering.

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

7. There has been widespread public support for the acquisition of the park inholdings.

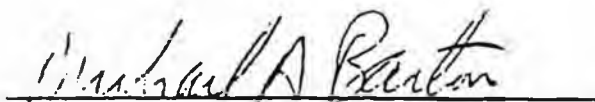
8. The purchase of the park inholdings is an appropriate means to restore injured resources and services in the Kachemak Bay region.

9. Approximately 7,500 acres of land, identified by an underlined marking on Attachment A, have been specifically identified as having both high natural resource or service values and as being immediately threatened with logging. This acreage has an estimated value of approximately \$7,500,000 to \$8,400,000.

THEREFORE, we request the Attorney General of the State of Alaska and the Assistant Attorney General of the Environmental and Natural Resources Division of the United States Department of Justice to petition the United States District Court for the District of Alaska for withdrawal of the sum of \$7,500,000 from the EXXON VALDEZ Oil Spill Settlement Account ("Exxon Settlement Account") established in the Court Registry Investment System as a result of the governments' settlement with the Exxon companies. These funds shall be paid into the Alyeska Settlement Fund established by the State of Alaska as required in the Alyeska Settlement Agreement, and, together with the interest thereon, used to purchase fee simple title to the park inholdings. Title to the land shall be granted to the State of Alaska for inclusion of the lands in the Kachemak Bay State Park. The use of these funds is conditioned as follows: (1) the purchase must be completed by December 31, 1993; (2) the total purchase price may not exceed \$22,000,000; and (3)

the park inholdings must be purchased in fee simple title including all timber and all subsurface rights. If any of these conditions is not met the funds shall be returned, together with accrued interest, to the Exxon Settlement Account.

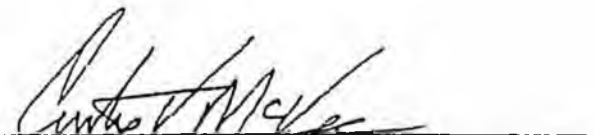
Dated this 11th Day of December, 1992 at Anchorage, Alaska.



MICHAEL A. BARTON
Regional Forester
Alaska Region
USDA Forest Service



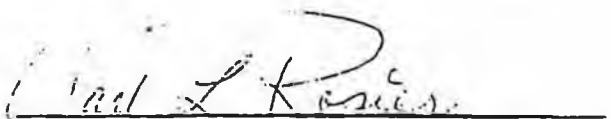
CHARLES E. COLE
Attorney General
State of Alaska



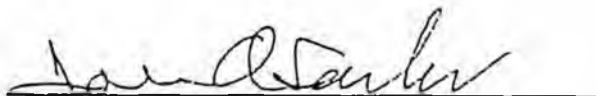
CURTIS V. MCVEE
Special Assistant to the
Secretary
U.S. Department of the Interior



STEVEN PENNOYER
Director, Alaska Region
National Marine
Fisheries Service



CARL L. ROSIER
Commissioner
Alaska Department of
Fish and Game













JOHN A. SANDOR
Commissioner
Alaska Department of
Environmental Conservation

HABITAT PROTECTION ACQUISITION PARCELS

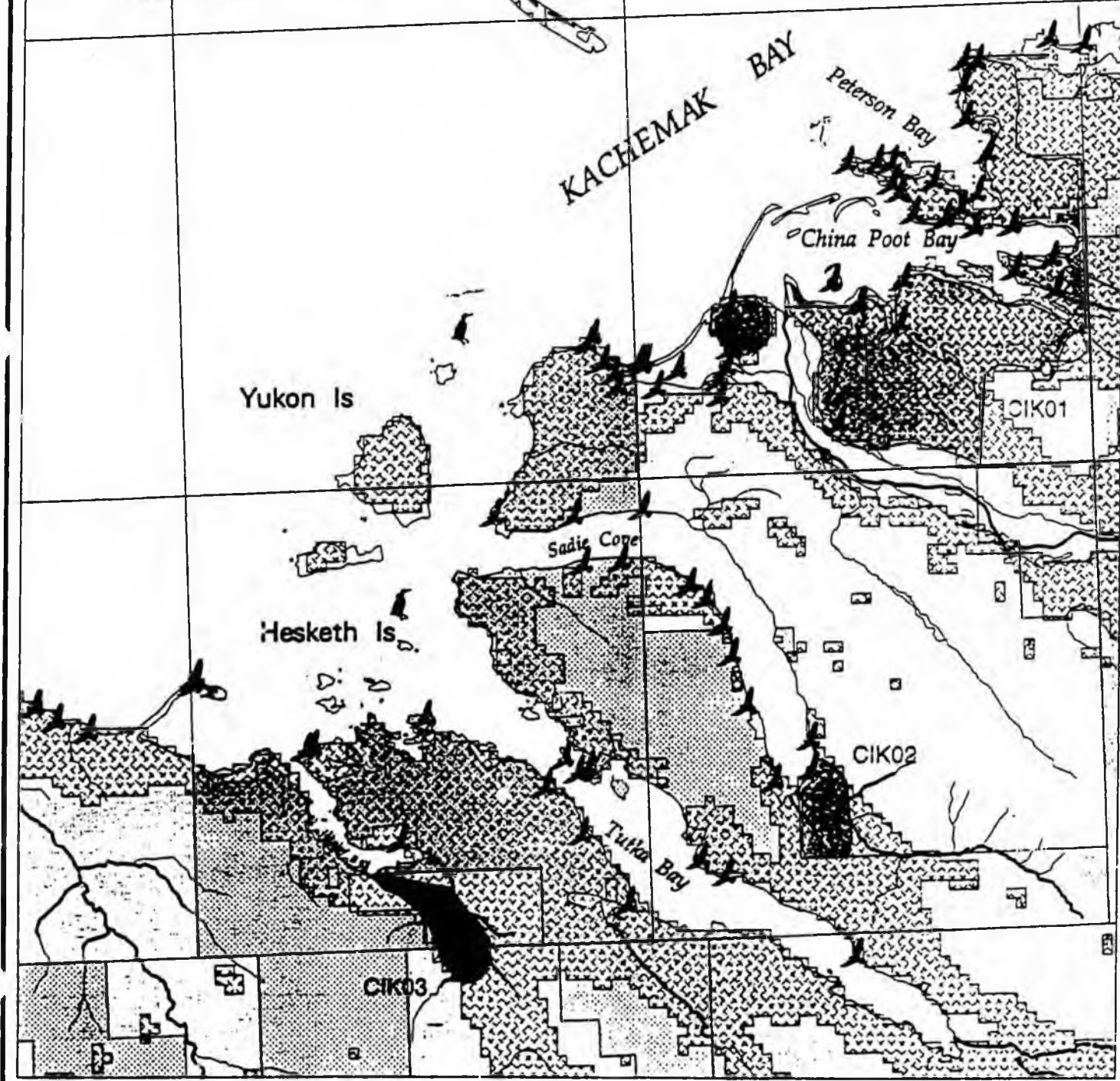
Kachemak Bay, Alaska

Scale: 1:125,000
Albers Equal Area Projection

LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
|  | Public (State or Federal) |  | Streams |
|  | Private |  | Anadromous Streams |
|  | Timber Harvest Areas |  | Eagle Nests |
|  | 1993 Projected Timber Harvest Areas |  | Seabird Colonies |
|  | Native Selected | CIK02 | Parcel Number |
|  | Forest Cover | | Date printed: January 27, 1993 |

SOURCES:
 Letters and shaded timber harvest areas provided by Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry, 1992.
 Land status was provided by ADF&G, Land Records Information Section (LRIS), 1992.
 Forest Cover data provided by US Geological Survey (USGS) FOR Alaska Post Office, using LANDSAT MSS imagery reclassified to a 200 meter grid.
 Eagle and Seabird information obtained and provided by US Fish and Wildlife.
 Boundaries were digitized by a DRAFLINE from the 1908 topographic map 11803M01. Contourlines, elevation contours and water boundaries were digitized by the ADF&G, 1990.



HABITAT PROTECTION PARCEL ANALYSIS

PARCEL #: CIK 01		PARCEL NAME: China Poot, Kachemak Bay	
LANDOWNER: Seldovia Native Association		² PARCEL ACREAGE: 7,500	³ TOTAL ACREAGE: 106,000
		⁴ AFFECTED ACREAGE: 5,300	
INJURED RESOURCE / SERVICE	POTENTIAL FOR BENEFIT	COMMENT	
Anadromous Fish	Moderate	Five cataloged anadromous streams on parcel. Coho, chum, sockeye, and pink salmon and Dolly Varden spawning and rearing habitat; enhanced sockeye salmon runs in Leisure Lake and Hazel Lake.	
Bald Eagle	High	Intertidal foraging and feeding on anadromous fish. Thirty seven documented nest sites on parcel.	
Black Oystercatcher	Low	Likely that oystercatchers use gravel spits and intertidal for feeding and nesting.	
Common Murre	Moderate	Murre colony (est. 5,075 birds) on Gull Rock may benefit from adjacent habitat protection.	
Harbor Seal	Moderate	Harbor seals feed in area and frequently haul-out on nearshore rocks and bars.	
Harlequin Duck	Moderate	Probable nesting in upper riparian areas; probable feeding in streams and estuaries.	
Intertidal/subtidal biota	High	China Poot Bay is documented as one of the most productive shallow benthic habitats in Kachemak Bay.	

HABITAT PROTECTION PARCEL ANALYSIS

PARCEL #: CIK 01	PARCEL NAME: China Poot, Kachemak Bay	
Marbled Murrelet	High	High confidence that nesting occurs on parcel. Large numbers of murrelets forage on Kachemak Bay.
Pigeon Guillemot	Low	Foraging occurs in adjacent marine waters.
River Otter	Moderate	High use area for feeding and latrine sites; possible denning inland.
Sea Otter	Low	Established population in area; feeding and possible pupping in adjacent marine waters.
Recreation/Tourism	High	Neptune, Peterson, and China Poot bays and Gull Rock receive high use. Highly visible from Homer and Kachemak Bay. Adjacent to Kachemak Bay State Park.
Wilderness	Low	Area is moderately developed, primarily recreational homesites. High human use area.
Cultural Resources	Moderate	Twenty eight documented archeological sites on parcel.
Subsistence	Moderate	Within resource use area of Port Graham and English Bay.
<p>ECOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE: China Poot, Neptune, and Peterson bays are highly productive estuaries that provide habitat for birds, anadromous fish, mammals, and intertidal marine life. This area receives very high recreational use, has significant archeological sites, and is highly visible from Homer and adjacent marine waters. The timbered lands are probably important to marbled murrelets. This area also provides access to a recreational dip-net fishery at the outlet of Leisure Lake.</p>		

HABITAT PROTECTION PARCEL ANALYSIS

PARCEL #: CIK 01	PARCEL NAME: China Poot, Kachemak Bay
ADJACENT LAND MANAGEMENT: This parcel is adjacent to Kachemak Bay State Park; the park receives a significant amount of recreational use by residents of Anchorage and the Kenai Peninsula and is also an important tourist attraction. The parcel is also adjacent to other Seldovia Native Association lands.	
IMMINENT THREAT/OPPORTUNITY: This parcel is proposed for logging in 1993. Permit approvals are pending additional information, Corps of Engineers Public Notice, and ACMP review.	
PROTECTION OBJECTIVE: 1) Maintain water quality of the estuary and associated riparian habitats for anadromous fish; 2) maintain bald eagle, marbled murrelet, and harlequin nesting habitat; 3) maintain and enhance recreational opportunities and scenic values; and 4) maintain public access to Leisure Lake stream.	
USEFUL PROTECTION TOOL(S): Timber acquisition; fee simple purchase; conservation easement; cooperative management; public access acquisition.	
RECOMMENDED ACTION: The Trustee Council has approved a resolution to acquire fee title for Kachemak Park inholdings. Habitat and service values are among the highest for imminent threat lands evaluated. Request SNA to provide interim protection; begin negotiations to acquire long term protection; December 31, 1993 deadline.	

1. Parties other than landowner may own partial rights (eg. timber, minerals).
2. Area evaluated.
3. Estimated acreage held by the owner in the spill area.
4. Estimated area to be affected by imminent development activity.

HABITAT PROTECTION PARCEL ANALYSIS

PARCEL #: CIK 02		PARCEL NAME: Sadie Cove	
LANDOWNER: Seldovia Native Association		PARCEL ACREAGE: 400	³ TOTAL ACREAGE: 106,000 ⁴ AFFECTED ACREAGE: 400
INJURED RESOURCE / SERVICE	POTENTIAL FOR BENEFIT	COMMENT	
Anadromous Fish	Moderate	Two cataloged anadromous streams. Pink and chum spawning.	
Bald Eagle	Moderate	Three documented nest sites on parcel.	
Black Oystercatcher	None		
Common Murre	None		
Harbor Seal	Low	Foraging in Sadie Cove estuary.	
Harlequin Duck	Low	Possible nesting in upper reaches of riparian habitat (adjacent to parcel). Potential feeding in lower stream and estuary.	
Intertidal/subtidal biota	Low	Species diversity and richness relatively low at head of Sadie Cove.	
Marbled Murrelet	Low	No evidence of use of this parcel.	
Pigeon Guillemot	None		
River Otter	Low	Probable feeding in adjacent marine habitat and stream.	
Sea Otter	Low	Occasional use of Sadie Cove for feeding and shelter.	
Recreation/Tourism	Moderate	Recreational cabins and boating. High scenic values.	
Wilderness	Low	Area is moderately developed, primarily recreational homesites. Moderate evidence of human use.	

HABITAT PROTECTION PARCEL ANALYSIS

PARCEL #: CIK 02	PARCEL NAME: Sadie Cove	
Cultural Resources	None	No evidence that archeological sites exist on parcel.
Subsistence	Low	Waterfowl, marine mammals
<p>ECOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE: Sadie Cove is a deep fjord estuary that provides habitat for anadromous fish and overwintering waterfowl. It is a moderately used recreational area accessible by boat from Homer.</p>		
<p>ADJACENT LAND MANAGEMENT: Kachemak Bay State Park; Seldovia Native Association.</p>		
<p>IMMINENT THREAT/OPPORTUNITY: This parcel is proposed for logging in 1993.</p>		
<p>PROTECTION OBJECTIVE: 1) Maintain water quality of the estuary and associated riparian anadromous fish habitat; 2) protect bald eagle nesting and roosting habitat.</p>		
<p>USEFUL PROTECTION TOOL(S): Timber acquisition; fee simple purchase; conservation easement; cooperative management.</p>		
<p>RECOMMENDED ACTION: Request interim protection from SNA, partial interests (timber rights, easement) and/or cooperative management may provide adequate long-term protection.</p>		

1. Rights other than title may be held by other parties.
2. Area evaluated.
3. Total acreage held by the owner in the spill area.
4. Estimated area to be affected by imminent development activity.

Senate Bill 183
Section 4

Kachemak Bay State Park Visitors Center \$500,000

This section provides funding for the construction of a visitors' center and associated facilities in or near Kachemak Bay State Park. Access to the Kachemak Bay State Park is currently provided by charter and tour boats from Homer, Seldovia, Halibut Cove and Peterson Bay. In addition, the Center for Alaskan Coastal Studies at Peterson Bay was visited by approximately 2000 people last year, including 600 students from throughout Alaska who spent two nights and three days in the park.

Presently the park has no facility to serve as an introduction to the park and its natural resources and is lacking in other visitor facilities. With the acquisition of the park inholdings and anticipated growth in visitors to the area, it is expected that more amenities will be needed.

The visitor center and associated facilities would serve as an introduction to the park and educational and interpretative goals of the center. Funding would also be used to provide safe visitor access to the park by placement of mooring facilities and docks for boats in locations that provide easy access to trails and other public use areas.

The Department of Natural Resources will work with the communities of Kachemak Bay and the Kachemak Bay State Park Citizen's Advisory Board to identify the specific nature and location of the center and other interpretative facilities and needed access points.

The Kachemak Bay State Park Citizens' Advisory Board has been discussing the need for a number of capital improvement projects associated with the State Park. The needs identified include: a public dock for accessing park trails, facilities for Halibut Cove Lagoon which would provide improved access to hiking trails, camping and other facilities, and public mooring buoys for placement near trailheads, camping areas, or public use cabins to make the park more accessible to visitors.

Senate Bill 183
Section 5

Mariculture Technical Center \$3,200,000

Mariculture development in Alaska faces two serious impediments. Regulations prohibit the import into Alaska of shellfish (including shellfish spawn, or "spat") other than oysters. Oyster mariculture operations in Alaska currently have available only spat from outside the state, and that supply is unreliable. Thus, future growth of oyster mariculture is restricted by the lack of an instate spat production facility and development of any other type of mariculture is similarly restricted. A Mariculture Technical Center would provide a site for both research and production of spat for oysters and larval species other than oysters. According to the terms used to define restoration in the oil spill settlement documents, building up the mariculture opportunities would be "acquisition of equivalent services" for the loss of services the oil spill caused to commercial and subsistence fisheries.

**Mariculture Technical Center
Alaska Department of Fish and Game**

- TOPIC** **Restoration of bivalve shellfish resources and commercial fishing and subsistence services lost due to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill through support of the Alaska aquatic farm industry by construction and operation of a mariculture center for technology development and seedstock production.**
- ISSUE** Several varieties of clams have been negatively impacted by the spill and oil remains under a number of blue mussel beds. These beds may eventually have to be cleaned and the mussels will need artificial reseeding for rapid recovery after cleaning. Further, salmon and herring fisheries, among others, have been negatively affected as have subsistence hunting and fishing. The project described herein would be required for any direct restoration of bivalve shellfish and would support a mariculture industry that would serve as a replacement for lost subsistence and commercial fishing services. The aquatic farm industry does not have practical research and development facilities or a source of native seedstocks available to it. Growth of the industry is severely constrained as a result. Facilities do not exist to assist in the restoration of shellfish resources important to subsistence or commercial users.
- POSITION OF THE DEPARTMENT** To address the most critical constraints, ADF&G requests funding for construction and operation of a Mariculture Technical Center. The department is neutral on the location of the Center as long as the technical needs (water quality, productivity, etc.) of the facility are met and the location does not compromise its usefulness to the aquatic farm industry.
- POSITION OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS** DCED and DCRA have funded projects to help develop the industry. DNR, DEC and OMB/DGC are actively involved in permitting aquatic farms.
- BACKGROUND** Native littleneck and butter clams were impacted by both oiling and clean-up, particularly high pressure, hot water washing. Littleneck clams transplanted to oiled areas in 1990 grew significantly less than those transplanted to unoiled sites. Subsistence harvests of fish and wildlife in 10 of 15 villages surveyed declined from 4 - 78% when compared to pre-spill levels. The decline was and continues to be particularly notable in the villages of Tatitlek and Chenega. In 1989 emergency commercial fishery closures were ordered throughout the

oilspill area. Many species suffered biologically significant injury and are currently under more restrictive management.

The private for-profit aquatic farm (mariculture) industry was formalized by legislation passed in 1988. A moratorium was placed on finfish farming, which was prohibited by legislation passed in 1990.

To date 163 farm applications have been received. Eighty one farms were permitted. Eleven applications are currently in final stages of review. Sixty nine farms have current permits. A statewide application period is scheduled to end April 30. The 1992 farm product inventory was valued at \$4.8 million.

Farming of locally occurring species such as scallops, little-neck clams, blue mussels and abalone has been severely constrained by lack of knowledge about the culture and farming of these and a source of seed. By establishing the technology to culture and farm them, the aquatic farm industry would be able to diversify and be very competitive on the world market.

This facility would provide staff and space to accomplish applied research such as development of hatchery techniques for scallops and little-neck clams and of Alaskan specific broodstocks that could be utilized directly by private shellfish hatcheries that would be developed in-State. The facility would be able to provide seedstocks while private facilities were coming on-line. Space would be available in the facility for private research and demonstration projects. ADF&G would operate the basic facility. The industry could help fund Center operations by purchasing seedstocks produced by facility projects. The opportunity exists to restore or replace locally important subsistence and commercial shellfish stocks using technology and facilities developed at this center.

The Alaska Shellfish Grower's Association (ASGA) unanimously supported the proposal. At the department's request, ASGA appointed a committee to work with the department in developing the facility concepts, design and location.

Sites were considered and ranked according to biological, technical, and logistical factors by a technical subcommittee and an industry subcommittee. Seward and Juneau (Auke Bay) were considered to have the highest technical potential.

CONTACT PERSON

Carl L. Rosier, Commissioner
465-4100

**MISCELLANEOUS
FACTS**

* Operational funds of \$300,000/ year in 1995 and beyond would be derived from reprogramming general funds currently budgeted for the transition of some hatcheries to the private sector.

- * 69 aquatic farms have current permits in Alaska.
- * There are no operating shellfish hatcheries in Alaska.
- * All Pacific oyster seed is purchased from hatcheries outside Alaska.
- * Native corporations in Kodiak, Tatitlek, Cordova, Yakutat, Klawock, Chenega and Angoon have obtained farm permits.
- * The most interest in aquatic farming has been demonstrated in Kachemak Bay and Prince William Sound. There are currently 23 farms in Kachemak/Resurrection Bay and 17 farms in Prince William Sound.
- * The Chugachmiut Corporation, a non-profit corporation representing the people of the Chugach Native Region proposed a small oyster hatchery in Seward to provide dependable supply of seed to their farms. This facility would be able to directly apply technology developed at the Center.

Senate Bill 183

Section 6

1. Richardson Pipeline \$4,000,000

This pipeline improvement would immediately double fish production of the hatchery that is currently only utilized at 50% capacity due to lack of water. The increased production would be used to mitigate the predicted loss of the Kenai River sockeye salmon sport fishery in 1994, 1995 and perhaps beyond 1995, by planting fish in lakes, and streams throughout Upper Cook Inlet and the Kenai Peninsula.

This sum would cover the full cost of constructing a pipeline to improve the Fort Richardson hatchery operation. This project has extremely high restoration value in providing sport fishing opportunities to the same group of fishermen who have lost and will continue to lose opportunities to catch Kenai River sockeye. The decrease in sport fishing opportunities for sockeye salmon on the Kenai River will have significant social and economic impact on the Cook Inlet area. Over 335,000 angler days were spent in pursuit of salmon on the river in 1990. A major portion of this effort was directed toward sockeye salmon, with an average annual harvest of 107,500 sockeye valued at approximately \$10 million.

This project is largely ready to start; the Municipality of Anchorage strongly supports this project and has prepared an Environmental Assessment that is currently being reviewed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

**Ft. Richardso Hatchery Water Supply System
Alaska Department of Fish and Game**

TOPIC

Construction of a Water Pipeline at Ft. Richardson Hatchery

ISSUE

Sec. 6 of HB-269 (Exxon Valdez oil spill restoration projects) appropriates \$4 million to construct a water pipeline to Ft. Richardson Hatchery which would increase the capacity of that facility to raise fish to benefit sport fisheries.

**POSITION OF THE
DEPARTMENT**

ADF&G supports this project. The department believes this project represents the best potential for increasing sport harvest and fishing participation and the resulting economic benefit from sport fisheries in southcentral and interior Alaska.

**POSITION OF OTHER
DEPARTMENTS**

BACKGROUND

The Ft. Richardson Hatchery is located in the Anchorage urban area and produces 3 million rainbow trout, 850,000 chinook salmon and 600,000 coho salmon, annually. These fish are released at over 200 sites in southcentral and interior Alaska. Funding for this hatchery comes entirely from sport fishermen through Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Funds (also called D-J or W-B) and from sport fishing license revenues deposited into the Fish and Game Fund. All fish production projects at this facility are designed to benefit sport fisheries, although commercial, subsistence, and personal use fisheries receive some ancillary benefits from the production of anadromous salmon.

Fish production at Ft. Richardson Hatchery is currently limited by the cost and quantity of available water. The proposed new water supply system and associated modifications to this hatchery would approximately double the capacity for fish production at the hatchery and reduce the cost per fish produced by providing a primary source of gravity fed water from Ship Creek via two pipelines. One line will provide ambient water and another will provide heated water (60° F) with waste heat gained from Anchorage Municipal Light and Power's Plant No. 2.

Completion of this project would increase the number of trout and salmon stocked in the Anchorage and Railbelt areas by 3.7 million fish and would provide an estimated 142,000 recreational fishing days to the people of southcentral and interior Alaska. This will translate into approximately 54 full-time jobs and personal income of \$1.56 million to the Anchorage and surrounding areas. Operating costs of the hatchery would be increased due to the increased production capability, however, funds would come from D-J and fishing license revenues, not General Funds.

The justification for the use of restoration funds for this project is that the increased production will provide an alternative to lost sport fishing opportunities in Cook Inlet that are expected to occur due to the oil spill.

CONTACT PERSON

Carl L. Rosier, Commissioner
465-4100

**MISCELLANEOUS
FACTS**

- * Cost of fish production at Ft. Richardson Hatchery would be reduced from \$6.92/lb to \$5.60/lb. Cost of production at other Alaskan Hatcheries is as much as 3.7 times the cost of production at Ft. Richardson Hatchery.
- * Rainbow trout are the most popular resident sport species in Alaska, and the vast majority of rainbow trout harvested in Alaska are produced at Ft. Richardson Hatchery.
- * The Anchorage Economic Development Corporation has stated that the proposed expansion project will have a very positive impact on Anchorage and other railbelt communities.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project Number: 93026

Project Title: Fort Richardson Hatchery Water Pipeline

Project Category: Restoration Enhancement

Project Type: Fish

Lead Agency: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Cooperating Agencies: None

Project Term: January 1, 1993 to June 30, 1994

INTRODUCTION

Overescapement of sockeye salmon occurred in the Kenai River as a result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. This has led to a dramatic reduction in smolt survival.

The Fort Richardson Hatchery currently uses only 50% of available fish rearing space because the existing water supply is limited. Construction of a water pipeline to connect the Fort Richardson Hatchery to the Municipal water system would allow immediate doubling of fish production. This increased production would then be used to provide alternative sport fishing opportunities as early as 1994, thus reducing the impact caused by the loss of the Kenai River sockeye salmon sport fishery.

The increased production of rainbow trout and king, coho, and pink salmon resulting from this project would be released into lakes and streams throughout Upper Cook Inlet and on the Kenai Peninsula providing direct alternative sport fishing opportunities for severely impacted fishermen. Completion of this project would also increase hatchery dependability and reduce cost per unit of production so all areas served by the Fort Richardson Hatchery would indirectly benefit.

WHAT

The goal of this project is to provide alternative sport fishing opportunities to reduce the social and economic impact of the loss of the Kenai River sockeye salmon sport fishery. As a result of the expected closure of the Kenai sockeye salmon fishery it is estimated that at least 100,000 angler days will be lost each year. Increased production at the Fort Richardson Hatchery would ameliorate this loss.

Fish production objectives are as follows:

<u>Species</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Potential Angler Days</u>
Rainbow Trout	250,000	100.0 g	50,000
King Salmon	800,000	15.0 g	25,000
King Salmon (catchables)	50,000	100.0 g	20,000
Silver Salmon	600,000	20.0 g	32,000
Pink Salmon	2,000,000	0.15 g	15,000

WHY

The decrease of sport fishing opportunities for sockeye salmon on the Kenai River would have significant social and economic impact on the Cook Inlet area. Over 335,000 angler days were spent in pursuit of salmon on the Kenai River in 1990. A major portion of this effort was directed toward sockeye salmon with an average annual harvest of 107,500 sockeye salmon valued at approximately \$10,000,000.

The extremely low number of out-migrant smolts in 1991 and 1992 strongly suggests that sockeye salmon production in the Kenai River will be affected. It is possible that sockeye salmon fishing will be closed for a number of years starting in 1993. However, if immediate action is taken, the Fort Richardson Hatchery water pipeline project would provide alternative sport fishing opportunities during the years the Kenai River losses are expected to be most severe and would significantly reduce these impacts.

HOW

The main project objective would be met by constructing a water delivery system connecting the Municipal Water Utility with the hatchery. The main elements of this system include a cold water line running directly from the Municipal Water Plant to the hatchery and a second line that will provide heated water (via heat exchangers in the Sullivan Power Plant which is adjacent to the Water Plant) to accelerate fish growth.

An engineering feasibility study was completed in 1991 by F. Robert Bell and Associates. This study determined that this project was both technically and economically feasible. In a separate study the Anchorage Economic Development Corporation determined that this project would have a benefit/cost ratio of 2.8:1.

Fish cultural methodology will follow well established, standard Department of Fish and Game and FRED Division procedures and policies.

In the Fall of 1992, a peer review synthesis meeting will examine the proposed benefits and associated potential ecological risks of wild versus hatchery fish.

Construction permits will be required. They will be the responsibility of the contractor. The hatchery is on a military reservation. Access permits to the reservation may be required. This project may be required to meet requirements under Clean Water Act.

Project Descriptions

WHEN

If this project is approved by the Trustee Council, a minor amount of preliminary work would begin immediately. In cooperation with the Municipality we would solicit proposals for engineering and design for review so that an engineering firm could be hired as soon as an EIS was completed and funds were available. Major milestones are as follows:

Fall 1992	Project peer review synthesis meeting
January 1993	Environmental Impact Statement
January - March 1993	Public Review of EIS
March 1993	Contingent upon favorable public review and concurrence of the Trustee Council, design and construction funding is approved
March -- June 1993	Project design and engineering
April 1993	Collect rainbow trout eggs
June 1993	Award construction contract
July 1993	Collect king salmon eggs
September 1993	Collect coho eggs
January 1984	Water system on-line to support additional fish
June 1984	Release fish

ADDENDUM

1. The Municipality of Anchorage (which strongly supports this project) has an easement for this pipeline route; the corridor already contains an existing powerline.
2. After the pipeline is completed, the program will be partially operated by federal funding as it currently is; consequently, the NEPA public review process has been and will be followed before fish are released. This review process has been incorporated into the development of the ADF&G "Statewide Stocking Plan for Recreational Fisheries" (copy available upon request from FRED Div., Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, 333 Raspberry Rd., Anchorage, AK 99518-1599). This document has been scheduled for review and updating in 1993. In addition, before any new release location is approved, it is also subjected to another ADF&G review process that addresses fish genetics, fish disease and fisheries management concerns (Fish Transport Permit or FTP process). Thus all releases are subject to both the federal NEPA and state FTP processes currently and will be in the future.

Senate Bill 183
Section 7

Construction and Placement
of Recreational Activities \$4,750,000

The expenditure of funds pursuant to this section will be coordinated with actions of the Trustee Council responsible for authorizing expenditures from the funds received as part of the EXXON Valdez Oil Spill Civil Settlement, Alaska Department of Natural Resources, and all other state and federal land management agencies with responsibilities in the spill affected region.

The Trustee Council is distributing the Draft 1994 Restoration Plan and from April 12-30 will be conducting a series of public meetings to solicit additional public comment on all aspects of proposed restoration projects, studies and habitat acquisition. The Trustees Council has already authorized the expenditure of up to \$20 million dollars for acquisition of critically, imminently threatened habitat, and has a science-based process for identifying additional lands for acquisition within the spill affected region from Prince William Sound, to the Southern Kenai Peninsula and the coastal Kodiak Archipelago. A copy of the draft proposal now out for public review has been provided to the committee.

This section provides \$4,750,000 plus interest earned on the restitution funds for the construction of recreational amenities, including recreational cabins, mooring buoys, floating docks, and similar projects, within Prince William Sound, the southern Kenai Peninsula and the coastal areas of the Kodiak Archipelago. It also provides for the acquisition of sites and easements necessary for those amenities.

These funds would be used to supplement the work of the Trustees by providing improvements while maintaining their natural character. Envisioned are natural recreations areas that will consist of a constellation of sites, facilities and programs that will attract visitors by many modes of transportation.

Page Two

**Construction and Placement
of Recreational Amenities**

Recreational amenities constructed pursuant to this section are intended to increase access, minimize impacts and provide outdoor and educational opportunities for a wide variety of outdoor users. For example, construction of an outhouse may provide safeguards against pollution of a beach presently experiencing high use and impact from kayakers. At another site, mooring buoys may allow power boat users or sailboats to gain access to particular locations. The construction of rustic cabins may allow families with small children or the elderly to spend time in remote areas. Other examples of the type of potential site specific amenities that are being considered include the location and construction of trails and picnic shelters. Decisions on such amenities would be developed in consultation with local communities, the public and user groups.

Senate Bill 183

Section 8

Habitat Acquisition in Kenai Watershed \$3,000,000

The Kenai watershed is one of the department's highest priorities for protection in the oil spill affected area. Key properties are currently available, but the opportunities for purchase may pass before they can be purchased out of civil settlement funds.

This one time acquisition is especially important because the oil spill's impact on the Kenai River sockeye runs is turning out to be possibly the most serious single negative resource impact of the spill. Researchers have shown that the 1989 spill event may have brought the population down to levels from which natural recovery is unlikely. Research recently analyzed from the 1992 field season do not show a natural recovery of this system. In past years, the Kenai fishery has supported a healthy harvest of 3,000,000 fish. Each year that this system fails to produce a commercial harvest, the loss to the Kenai Peninsula economy will be somewhere between \$50 to \$125 million.

Restoration of Kenai River Watershed
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

TOPIC	Habitat restoration and protection on the Kenai River.
ISSUE	Section 8 of Senate Bill 183 appropriates \$3 million to restore and protect damaged or threatened fish habitat along the Kenai River and its tributaries. This will benefit restoration of anadromous fish populations, including sockeye salmon, and services, including sport fishing, which were injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.
POSITION OF THE DEPARTMENT	ADF&G supports this project. Habitat restoration and protection is integral to the restoration of injured fishery resources and services in the Kenai River watershed. This project will help landowners to restore and protect important bank and riparian habitats damaged by shoreline development and decades of heavy sport fishing use.
POSITION OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS	This project is consistent with the goals and policies of the Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan which was adopted by the Kenai Peninsula Borough and the departments of Natural Resources and Fish and Game in 1986.
BACKGROUND	<p>Kenai River sockeye salmon stocks suffered population declines and well as sublethal injuries resulting from fishing closures in 1987, '88, and '89 caused by the Exxon Valdez and prior Glacier Bay oil spills. Smolt survival continues to be poor in this system; in 1992 the outmigration was only 3% of the average. As a result, adult returns are expected to decline and be very low in 1994 and successive years.</p> <p>Spawning and rearing habitats in the Kenai River watershed have experienced damage and are under ever increasing pressure because of a rapid increase in river front development and increased sport fishing use. Studies on the Kenai have shown that certain types of bank alterations, including smooth bulkheads and areas heavily trafficked by sport fishermen are causing a lowering fish habitat value. Without corrective action to repair damage and provide for human uses in non-damaging ways, the Kenai River watershed will experience continued degradation of habitat functional values and fish populations may continue to decline.</p>

This project will: 1) provide funding to help landowners to restore and protect damaged high value fish habitats that are identified through ongoing inventories such as the Kenai River Cumulative Impacts (309) Study using bioengineering techniques that have been demonstrated to be effective in the Kenai River, 2) purchase less-than-fee acquisitions such as conservation easements in critical and vulnerable fish habitat areas, 3) provide for on-going monitoring of fish habitat restoration and protection in the Kenai River watershed.

CONTACT PERSON

Carl L. Rosier, Commissioner, 465-4100

**MISCELLANEOUS
FACTS**

- There are over 2,336 private-owned parcels fronting the Kenai River with an assessed land valuation in excess of \$120 million.
- The Kenai River system supports Alaska's largest recreational fishery (323,368 angler days in 1991) and contributes 40% of the commercial sockeye salmon catch in Cook Inlet.
- Although portions of the upper watershed of the Kenai River are in National Forest and National Wildlife Refuge ownership, most of the river corridor and shorelands are privately owned and are currently being developed for residential, recreational, and commercial uses. Past and present habitat alterations include: clearing of vegetation; land filling; construction of docks, groins, boat ramps, canals, boat basins; bank stabilization including bulkheads, armoring, and revetments, and bank disturbance and erosion caused by foot traffic, off-road vehicles, and livestock grazing.

Senate Bill 183
Section 9

Main Bay Hatchery Upgrade \$2,000,000

In the 1991 legislative session the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation requested \$5 million as a Capital Improvement Project to upgrade the Main Bay hatchery to increase salmon production. The legislature only approved \$3 million. In order to carry out the legislature's intent and to assist in restoration of sockeye in the area, this additional money is needed. This project enhances the damaged fishery resources of Prince William Sound as well as serving as a replacement for natural sockeye production lost with the collapse of Coghill Lake. This facility would also be used to promote the long term recovery of the Coghill system.

**Main Bay Hatchery Upgrade
Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation**

TOPIC	Enhance the damaged fishery resources of Prince William Sound and restore natural sockeye salmon production by upgrading Main Bay Hatchery to meet production objectives for sockeye salmon
ISSUE	Main Bay Hatchery, owned by the State of Alaska and now operated by Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation, cannot meet its production objectives and assist affected commercial fisheries and associated infrastructure in recovering from the oil spill. In 1992 the legislature appropriated \$3 million of the needed \$5 million required to allow the hatchery to meet its planned objectives. This allocation would provide full funding for the necessary improvements to the Main Bay facility.
POSITION OF THE DEPARTMENT	The Alaska Department of Fish and Game supports this appropriation, finding that it is necessary to allow the hatchery to meet its planned potential.
POSITION OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS	The money would be appropriated to the Department of Commerce and Economic Development as a grant for the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation.
BACKGROUND	<p>The Department of Fish and Game began operation of Main Bay Hatchery, located approximately 80 miles west of Cordova, in 1982. The hatchery was operated as a chum salmon facility until 1987, when it was converted to sockeye salmon production.</p> <p>In 1991 the operation was contracted to Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation for a period of 20 years. An agreement is in place for a \$5 million in hatchery improvement funds to enable the facility to become economically viable.</p> <p>Concept plans developed jointly by ADF&G and PWSAC defined a two phase construction and development plan. To accomplish the phase 1 production objectives of 6.1 million smolt from three stocks, three million dollars have been appropriated to date.</p>
CONTACT PERSON	Carl L. Rosier, Commissioner 465-4100
MISCELLANEOUS FACTS	* Main Bay Hatchery is the world leader in development of sockeye smolt hatchery technology.

- * A new pipeline will be built to meet rearing and raceway water requirements.
- * The facility will be modified to allow stock separation to prevent cross-stock pathogen transmission.
- * A new powerhouse will be built for electrical power generation.
- * New incubation and supply equipment will be purchased for the increased production capacity.
- * Support facilities will be expanded.

Senate Bill 183
Section 10

Fishery Industrial Technology Center \$3,000,000

The total cost of design, engineering, and construction of an addition to the existing Fisheries Industrial Technology Center in Kodiak is estimated at \$8 million. This phase of the facility's development will include a gravity fed seawater system, wet and dry marine laboratories on a scale that will accommodate behavioral studies on adult fish, and public education facilities. These will provide the State of Alaska and federal agencies involved in restoration of marine vertebrates and invertebrates with research capacity and technical assistance to study fisheries restoration, monitoring, enhancement, and enhanced utilization of fishery resources in the Western Gulf of Alaska.

The Center will play a significant role in current and future damage assessment and restoration and in the enhancement of those fisheries in Prince William Sound, Kodiak area, and Cook Inlet that were injured in 1989 and continue to be injured by the spill.

465-4100

**MISCELLANEOUS
FACTS**

- * Seven federal and two state agencies, the University of Alaska, the Kodiak Island Borough and the City of Kodiak have participated in the planning for this facility.
- * A major component of this facility will be a seawater system with associated mechanical support and filter beds.
- * Many projects will be sponsored by interested industry partners to develop technologies or solve problems outside the central focus areas on a proprietary basis.

Senate Bill 183
Section 11

Subsistence Restoration Projects \$5,000,000

Funds would be appropriated to the Department of Community and Regional Affairs for payment as grants to unincorporated rural communities to assist in restoration, replacement, and enhancement of subsistence resources or services injured or lost as a result of the EXXON Valdez oil spill.

The 1989 oil spill, and its aftermath, caused major dislocations for rural residents of the area. Subsistence resources that were relied upon are suffering still from reduced populations and/or the presence of oil.

This appropriation will allow the state trustees and the local villages and communities to work together to develop local projects designed to deal with specific dislocations and injuries caused by the spill.

It is possible that projects identified will gain additional funding from the civil settlement, if they meet the requirements of that decree. Also envisioned are projects that will establish basic sanitation, docks and fuel facilities, or those that will help establish long-term employment.

As tourism grows in the spill affected area, and federal and native lands are set aside by the federal government or the Trustees, these funds will be used to support a sustainable economy for residents of the area.

**Subsistence Restoration Projects
Alaska Department of Community and
Regional Affairs**

TOPIC	Restoration of subsistence resources or services damaged or lost due to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill through projects which restore, replace or enhance subsistence resources and subsistence harvests.
ISSUE	Projects funded under this section will improve access to traditional foods; restore, replace or enhance subsistence resources or services; and provide recovery monitoring of affected resources and services.
POSITION OF THE DEPARTMENT	Restoration to the pre-spill level of subsistence harvest is essential to the survival of oil spill-affected communities. Restoration efforts should include continued testing for contamination, reliable public information programs, and restoration of harvest opportunities.
POSITION OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS	The Departments of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation support these projects.
BACKGROUND	<p>Before the spill, subsistence harvests in the oil spill area, especially in the 15 small communities affected, were relatively large and diverse. In 10 of these communities which were studied intensively in 1989, harvests declined between 14 and 77 per cent. As late as 1992, harvests have not fully rebounded, due to continued concerns about contamination and local perception of declines in numbers of marine mammals, sea ducks and marine invertebrates. Many of the affected communities have made it clear to the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council that restoration of their traditional subsistence harvests should be a top priority for restoration activities.</p> <p>The Oil Spill Health Task Force, a cooperative, inter-agency effort of ADF&G, ADEC, ADHSS, ADCRA, the Indian Health Service, NOAA, EXXON, the North Pacific Rim, and Kodiak Area Native Association, engaged in research and public information work from the time of the spill through 1992. Their work will form the basis for restoration work in coming years.</p>
CONTACT PERSON	Carl L. Rosier, Commissioner, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 465-4100

Senate Bill 183
Section 12

Response and Cleanup Research \$5,000,000

These funds would be appropriated to the Department of Environmental Conservation to enter into contracts for research programs directed to the prevention, containment, cleanup or amelioration of oil spills in the State of Alaska. The department will work with the academic community, inventors, and industry to develop more effective technologies to deal with oil spills.

In the last year, both the federal and state governments have worked to identify key technologies necessary to reduce risks and improve response for spills in the Arctic and the subarctic. A plan is being developed to support coordinated research in these areas. The potential research is varied.

One example is research needed to "prove up" promising technologies such as bioremediation, in-situ burning, and dispersants that could ameliorate spills on water and land without harmful side-effects. Currently, federal and state regulators are poised to preauthorize further use of these techniques once additional research or testing is completed.

Other possibilities include the development of remote sensing and mapping technologies to spot and track oil spills and the development of near-shore response capabilities using vessels of opportunity throughout the state. Federal and state contingency requirements are costly and may be insufficient in extreme situations. These costs can be reduced and response capabilities made more effective by use of existing vessels with appropriately developed cleanup equipment.

Funds will be spent in consultation with the three EXXON Valdez State Trustees, the Hazardous Substance Spill Technology Review Council, other government agencies, industry, and the academic community.

**Background Documents
available from ADEC on
Oil Spill Research & Development
needs in Alaska and the U.S.**

1. Research and Development; Excerpts from Alaska Oil Spill Commission Final Report. February 1990.
2. Research Needed to Respond to Oil Spills in Ice-infested Waters; Findings and Recommendations of the U.S. Arctic Research Commission. Issue No. 8 - May 1992.
3. Excerpts from National Research Council: Review of the Interagency Oil Pollution Research and Technology Plan (Pre-pub Copy). 1993.
4. Oil Spill Response Technologies and Findings; Excerpts from Hazardous Substance Spill Technology Review Council 1991 Annual Report.
5. Position Paper: Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute.
6. Research and Development Coordinator Position Announcement; Prince William Sound Science Center.

The materials listed above are available from ADEC in support of Section 12 appropriation request.

Attached is item two explaining current needs in the Arctic. Other materials are available by request of the ADEC Commissioner's Office.

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

The *Exxon Valdez* disaster has awakened industry, government and public interest in oil spill research. The May 1989 report to the president on the *Exxon Valdez* by Transportation Secretary Samuel Skinner and Environmental Protection Agency Administrator William Reilly bluntly concluded that "oil spill cleanup procedures and technologies are primitive." That view was echoed by the American Petroleum Institute, an industry group that issued a report calling for new private investment in research and development of spill response methods. Federal agencies are preparing research and development initiatives in spill response techniques, technology, training and deployment systems. There is also increasing interest in coordination and collaboration with other countries, particularly Canada, to provide faster progress, faster dissemination of research results, and less unnecessary duplication of effort.

Legislation now pending in Congress provides for the establishment and funding of oil spill research and development programs. One proposal would create a Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute to identify and develop the best technology for dealing with spills in arctic and subarctic marine environments. Another would establish a minimum of six regional centers to address research needs.

Government-supported research and development should insure that public priorities are met, that government agencies expected to direct future oil spill response will be knowledgeable about new technologies and techniques, that regulation is appropriate and effective and that up-to-date response capabilities are maintained. Coordination and cooperation in research and development programs is in the interest of all concerned.

Alaska's interests in oil spill research should focus on specific Alaska marine habitats, the characteristics of oil and dispersant methods in arctic and subarctic waters, prevention research and training programs to ensure that Alaska response authorities will be fully prepared to understand and cope with future spills.

Recommendation 56
Knowledge transfer

The United States, the State of Alaska and Canada should establish cooperative research programs to develop and disseminate knowledge on oil spill prevention and response.

Despite two decades of rising public concern for the environmental consequences of oil spills, research on the subject is still in its infancy. Prevention systems are haphazard. Spill response technology is untested and underdeveloped. Research investment is low, and institutional commitment to this field is scarce.

For a variety of reasons—including, predominantly, ignorance—the latest technologies were not used in the *Exxon Valdez* cleanup. Much of the available cleanup equipment had not been tested in the various circumstances facing cleanup crews. Due to caution or uncertainty, untested techniques were not quickly implemented.

The response effort was handicapped by the absence of a rapid, accurate and comprehensive system, available to all, for information on local conditions, habitat, fish and wildlife, currents and weather.

The primitive state of development of both prevention and response methods holds out some hope that, given sufficient investment, dramatic strides will be made in a short time.

Research dedicated to improving the state of knowledge in oil spill prevention and response should be undertaken to remedy information gaps. Among the topics that should be pursued are the relevant regional geography, environmental assets, weather, technological systems and basic research on the behavior of oil in water. Information management should be included in the agenda for response and contingency plans. Resources should be committed to ensure adequate information systems and services in emergency response efforts in the future.

Recommendation 57
State research center

The state should establish, in the University of Alaska system, an institute for research on oil spill prevention and response policy, technology, testing and evaluation.

An Alaska-based institute should be created and encouraged to strengthen its programs through consortium agreements with other institutions studying the safe transportation of hazardous substances. Research topics should include locality-specific investigations of marine habitat and the impact of oil, as well as prevention policy and response technology. The institute also could develop and administer education, training and safety licensing programs for participants in oil transportation and handling. The institute's efforts should be coordinated with similar programs developed under federal authorization. Its functions should include making recommendations to appropriate authorities regarding changes in standards and requirements in oil and gas and hazardous substance transportation.

The research program should be established independently of that conducted in support of fault-oriented litigation. Research since the *Exxon Valdez* wreck has been noticeably distorted by its litigation orientation.

Authorities responsible for testing and approval of response technologies such as dispersants, coagulants, burning and bioremediation should evaluate and decide whether to preapprove these technologies more rapidly.

Recommendation 58
Pretesting

Parties responding to the spill were handicapped to varying degrees by a lack of scientific knowledge concerning what was available, the properties and effectiveness of various technologies under varying conditions, and the lack of prior approval of response strategies. Those responsible for containment and cleanup were not fully advised on state-of-the-art methods or regularly provided with appropriate technology.

The system for testing and approving new response technologies is haphazard and slow and should be improved. Many emerging technologies hold promise, but they were untested and undeveloped at the time of the *Exxon Valdez* wreck.

The U.S. Navy's use of coagulants in containing and cleaning up shipboard fuel spills—fully tested for Navy use but no other—was of particular interest to the commission. The commission also was intrigued by reports of proposed vessel-based coagulant systems capable of jelling cargo in the vicinity of a breach and of vacuum-based systems for containing oil in a damaged vessel. Such avenues of development call for early and thorough exploration for possible use.

Key public agencies, notably the federal Environmental Protection Agency and the state Department of Environmental Conservation (both of which are involved in Regional Response Plans and the oversight of industry contingency plans), are charged with approving or disapproving response technologies for oil spill cleanup. A continuing, visible process for study, analysis and application of emerging technology is required.

West Coast states should create a training center using simulators to advance the knowledge of masters, mates, pilots and shipboard bridge crews in the operations of very large vessels in West Coast ports.

Recommendation 59
Tanker simulator
training

There is currently no place on the West Coast where mariners can receive real-time simulation training in the bridge operations of very large ships. Maintaining an adequate pool of ships' officers and pilots fully trained in up-to-date circumstances will enhance safety and efficiency in the maritime industry.

Senate Bill 183
Section 13(a)

Whittier Access Improvements **\$15,000,000**

The purpose of this project is to provide direct vehicular access between Portage and Whittier. This project is needed to stimulate economic development for the community of Whittier, Prince William Sound, and Southcentral Alaska. Health, safety, and environmental benefits are also expected to result from the project.

The project will be constructed in a 5 mile-long corridor between the eastern termini of the Portage Highway and the eastern end of the Passage Tunnel in Whittier. It will consist of approximately 2.5 miles of two-lane access road and bridge from the Portage Highway to Bear Valley and an approximately 2.5 mile one lane joint use road (auto and rail) through the existing tunnel to a connection with the local road system in Whittier.

These funds will be used toward the design and construction of this project.

Section 13(b)

Oil Spill Response Assistance Ferry **\$5,000,000**

This appropriation cumulatively with other funds would be used to design and construct an oil spill response assistance ferry. The goal of this project is to increase the ability to respond to oil spills in Prince William Sound by providing a specially fitted vessel for use by the state in response actions.

NEW SHIP

OVERALL FUNDING STRATEGY FY 92 - FY 94

"TOTAL ESTIMATE" \$85

A.	60.0	Federal FY 94 obligation over 2 years
B.	5.0	Match (part of Lump sum match to Fed \$)
C.	15.0	Transfers (see page 2 for detail)
D.	<u>5.0</u>	Other
	\$85.0	TOTAL

AMHS - NEW SHIP

FY 94 BUDGET - House Version

(Capital)	60.0	Federal authorization FY 94 over 2 years
(Capital)	5.0	within match state/federal (lump) as normal <i>(not identified specifically)</i>
(Operating transfer not GF)	7.0	transfer from Mitigation account to vessel replacement fund

March 3, 1993

Report No. 2

**ALASKA'S SPILL RESPONSE
COMMAND POST**

BUILDING AN ALL AMERICAN SHIP

The ALASKA MODEL

*"protecting coastal resources
with a ready response command post"*

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AN AMERICAN OCEAN GOING PASSENGER SHIP



ALASKA'S OCEAN GOING PASSENGER / VEHICLE SHIP

A READY SPILL RESPONSE

COMMAND POST

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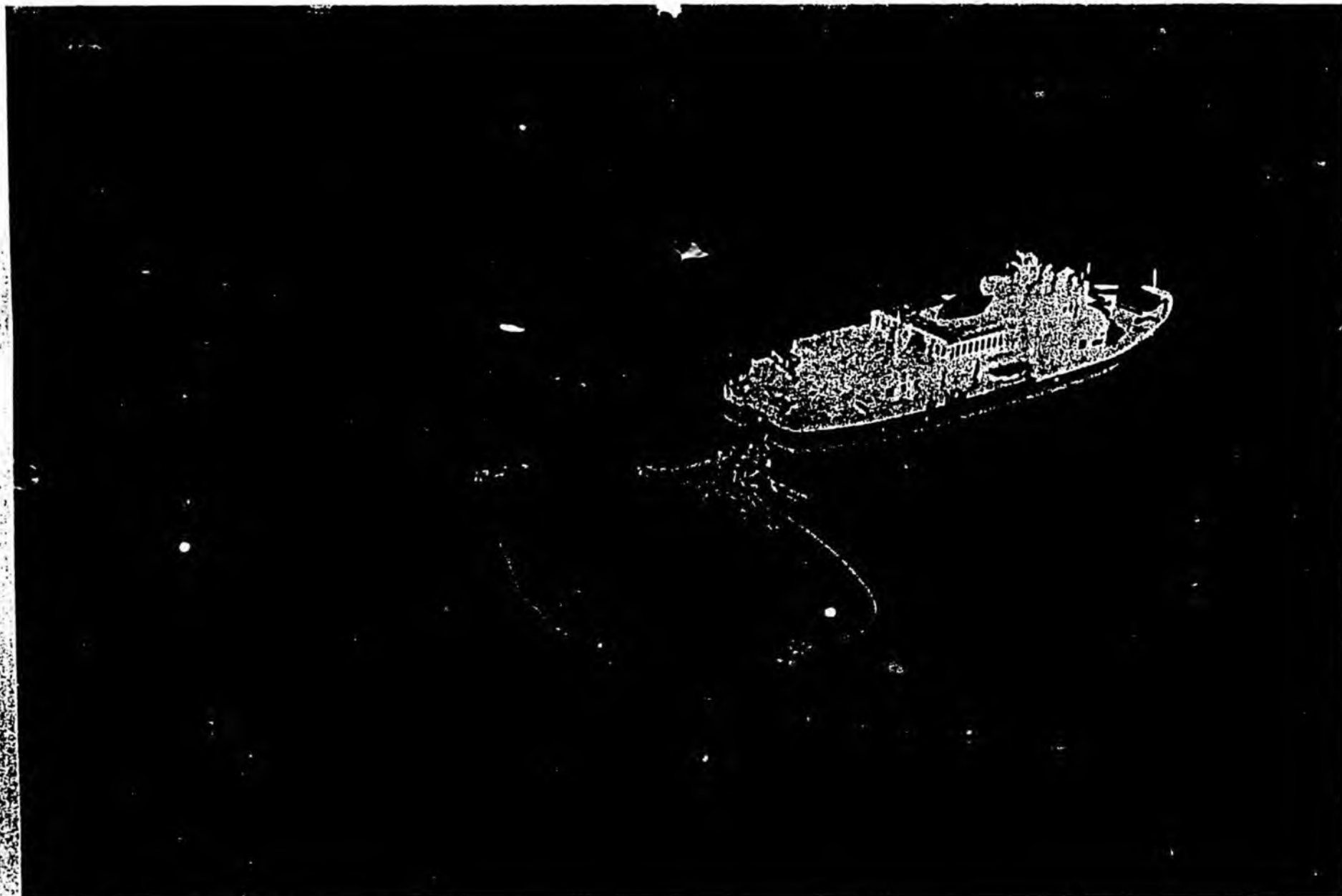
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THE
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M/V Aurora Supplying Support Vessels

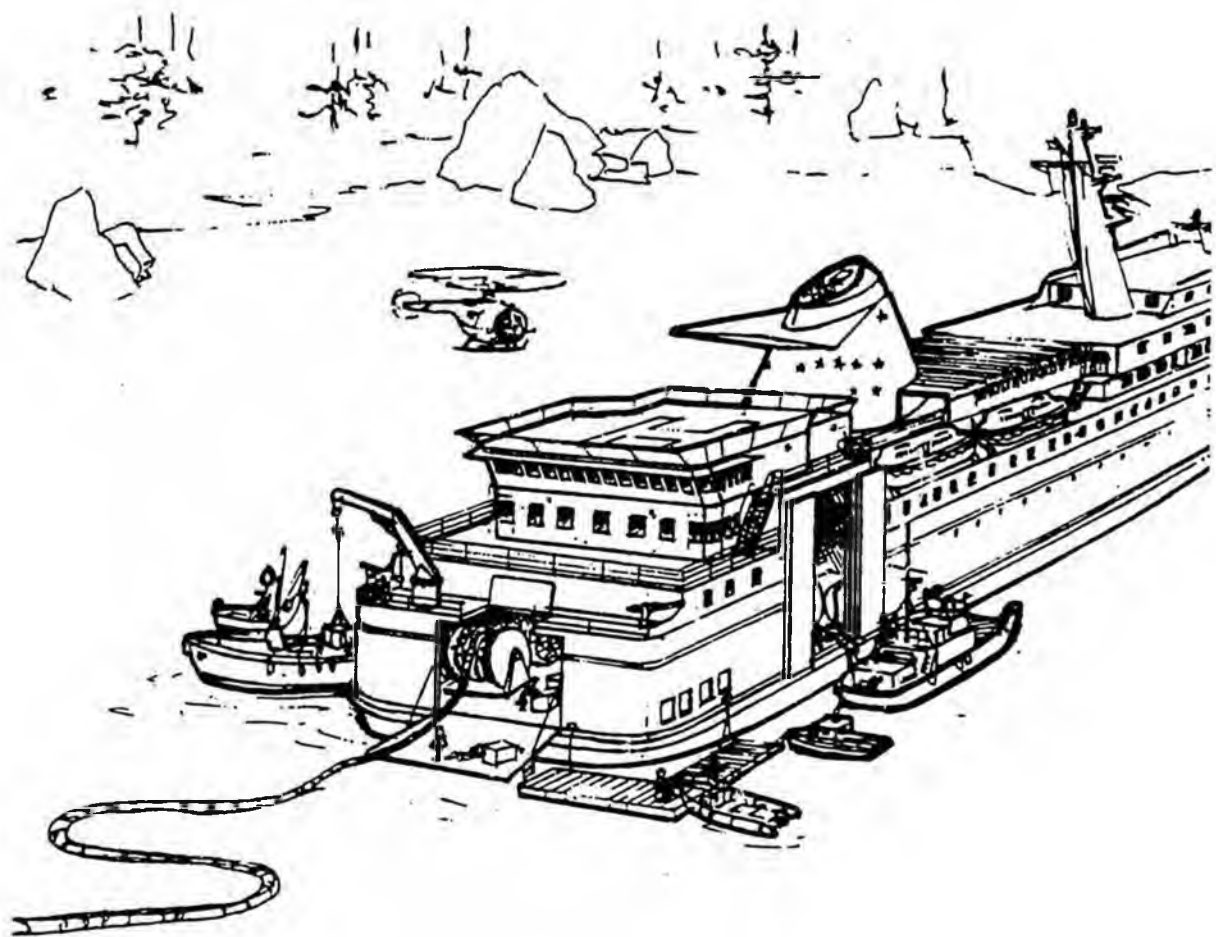


M/V Bartlett Supplying Support Vessels



**DESIGN FEATURES FOR SPILL RESPONSE
AND
AN EFFECTIVELY ORGANIZED COMMAND POST**

- **Command Center**
- **Command Conference Room**
- **Communications**
- **Command Center Work Stations**
- **Command Center Computer Stations**
- **Decontamination**
- **Laundry**
- **Deck crane**
- **Support vessel replenishment**
- **Diving station**
- **Marine Sanitation Device**
- **Floating Dock**
- **Helicopter Access**
- **Time on station**
- **Loading and storage of modular response units**
- **Wildlife recovery and storage**
- **Flammable liquid drum storage**
- **Press Room**
- **Electrical connections**
- **Medical Support/Sick Bay/Safety Officer**
- **Work areas**
- **Laboratory work area and sample storage**



CONCEPT DESIGN - RESPONSE FEATURES

In the event of a catastrophic oil spill along Alaska's coastal line, rich in natural resources, the State will be prepared to respond. This response will be aided by its Ocean Going - Spill Response Command Post. Alaska is constructing a new ocean going passenger/vehicle ship. One of the design functions of this new vessel is to respond in the event of an emergency. The ship will not only be able to transport responders, and their equipment and supplies; it is being designed to support the State's On Scene Commander and support response functions. The vessel is being designed in consultation with staff from the Department of Environmental Conservation, and U.S. Coast Guard, and other interested responders, including industry representatives.

The following design features are being considered during the concept and preliminary design for Alaska's Ready Spill Response Command Post - an Ocean Going Ship. These criteria and specifications have been developed under the assumption that a purpose of the new ship will be for use during a catastrophic oil spill response and will provide the function necessary for a command and control platform for the Alaska On Scene Coordinator.

The vessel will support the Unified Command and the Department of Environmental Conservation field crews and contractors monitoring and providing oversight and in certain instances containment and cleanup. The vessel will provide berthing, amenities and meals for response staff with the ability to remain on station for a design minimum of 20 days.

The vessel will be capable of ocean passages and will be able to provide emergency response capability and operate in any ice free state waters. It will:

- transport response equipment and personnel,
- act as a support base for response vessels,
- have versatile and significant communications capabilities,
- provide substantial enclosed workspace on the car deck,
- have the ability to act as a vessel traffic control platform, and
- be capable of loading and unloading roll on/roll off and containerized or modular response cargo from undeveloped docks.

The vessel will be limited to operation in clean water only. The vessel will not have any response related towing features. The ship will not be designed or have equipment for containment, recovery, storage, transfer lightering or salvage.

When used in the response mode the ship will be converted for use as a command and control response post. Approximately eighty per cent of the vessel will be directly used to support response activities. During the concept design stage, it is the engineer's estimate that the response spaces and functions cost in excess of \$17 million. This estimate will be refined as the vessel's design progresses.

RESPONSE FEATURES and SPECIFICATIONS

The following features and criteria are currently being studied for providing response capabilities. These criteria focus on the primary mission as a command and control platform and include features jointly worked on by both the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) and the Alaska Marine Highway System (AMHS).

Command Center

Provide a Unified Command Center to accommodate the following response sections:

- State On Scene Coordinator;
- Operations;
- Planning;
- Logistics;
- Finance;
- Conference Room;
- Radio/Communications Room (*The dispatcher will be located in this space and shall coordinate all field, vessel and air message traffic. UHF/VHF communication systems will be located here, and hand-held radios will be charged, low level maintenance performed and issuances made.*);
- Press Room; and
- Medical Support/Sick Bay (*provide provisions to locate the Safety Officer in this space.*)

Each of these functional areas will have a separate dedicated space. Ideally these areas shall be located in close proximity to each other, preferably attached.

Command Conference Room

Provide a Command Conference Room adjacent to the Operation Command Center with one table capable of seating 12 persons comfortably. This room

will include full audio/visual capabilities (screen, projectors, video monitors, etcetera).

Communications

Provide dial telephone, fax, and computer data (modem) distribution systems connecting all command centers and staterooms with both Satellite Communications (SATCOM) and Land Line capability. The system's purpose is to provide real-time communications with the DEC's Spill Response Center, the Governor's Office, US Coast Guard (both in Alaska and D.C.), applicable federal agencies, and the Responsible Party's Headquarters, and State of Alaska's Departmental of Environmental Conservation, Division of Spill Prevention and Response.

- Provide means to allow constant communications between operations and planning command centers with field monitoring resources located on-scene in support vessels and on shore.
- Provide a UHF/VHF communication systems comprised of a base station having one each VHF multi-frequency transceiver with repeater capability, one each UHF transceiver, one each Aircraft multi-frequency transceiver and remote control of the shipboard HF SSB radior transmitter. Provide duplication of the VHF, UHF and Aircraft scanner radios in the radio room in the form of a "hot patch" 2-way radio communications to the command staff in the Command Center.
- The Command Center radio systems are to be powered with UPS to allow 30 to 60 minutes of uninterrupted power and to insure clean power.
- Consideration should be given to establishing a dedicated communications center that shall include dispatching and hardware for all communications capabilities. Provide communication capability between vessels on the water, aircraft, portable earth stations and hand-

held radios being used by the shoreline crews, and locate same in the Radio Room.

- Provide an on board intercom or paging system which can also be integrated with the DEC areas on the car deck.
- Provide a ship-to-shore satellite communications systems comprised of two domes to accommodate a 48 line communications capability via multiplexing four channels. Each channel will accommodate voice or normal data transmissions at a 2400 baud rate. System to accommodate both data dumps and fax transmissions.
- Provide a PAHX with 145 line capacity with the capability to give detailed logging of telephone operations for billing purposes. The PAHX is to interface with the ship-to-shore satellite link to allow personnel to make phone calls from their staterooms.
- Provide video-conferencing capability, with projection monitor in the command center conference room and theater.

Navigation

- Provide an Inmarsat C receiver to allow a shore based station to interrogate vessel position information.
- Provide a GPS or Differential GPS system for vessel positioning information at the site of an emergency to aid in the tracking of an oil spill.

Support of Press

Provide facilities for a minimum of twelve (12) reporters and with two (2) telephone and two (2) fax connections.

Command Center Work Stations

Work Stations shall have a desk surface not less than 36" x 48", with the top surface 28" to 30" above deck, and with sufficient leg room clearance to allow a person to sit at the desk in a comfortable writing position. A 40 watt, single tube, adjustable height fluorescent light fixture shall be provided. A 120 v, 60 Hz, 15 amp, grounded, 3 prong, four outlet fixture shall be provided, of which two (2) outlets shall be connected to an Uninterrupted Power Source (UPS). Each work station shall have provided a single drawer, 3" high, 24" wide and 19" deep.

- A laydown table should be provided which shall have a minimum desk size of 40" x 72" and be located at a height of 36" - 40" above the deck. One of the longest lengths of the table shall have an unencumbered distance in front of it of not less than 30". A 40 watt, dual tube, fluorescent light fixture shall be provided. A 120 v, 60 Hz, 15 amp double outlet, grounded, 3-prong, fixture shall be provided.

Command Center Computer Stations

Provide sufficient space for the indicated number of Computer Stations provided by DEC at the time the Unified Command Center is activated. Sufficient space is a horizontal deck area not less than 48" wide and 36" deep, 72" height, with an unencumbered distance in front of not less than 30". A 40 watt, single tube, adjustable height fluorescent light fixture shall be provided. A 120- volt, 60 Hz, 15 amp, grounded, 3-prong, four outlet fixture shall be provided, of which two (2) outlets shall be connected to aUPS. Each work station shall have provided a single drawer, 3" high, 24" wide and 19" deep.

Decontamination

A walk through Decontamination Station will be provided adjacent to the personnel entry port, with showers and sufficient area to allow personnel wearing soiled and dirty clothing to disrobe, shower, and dress with clean clothes. Showers and dressing areas shall have either separation adequate to accommodate each sex or be a uni-sex facility. Capacity shall be sufficient to allow personnel to be processed at the rate of two (2) people every five (5)

minutes (24 persons per hour). The disrobe area shall be separate from the shower and dressing areas, and shall have provisions to store a minimum of thirty (30) winter clothing outfits. The dressing area shall have sufficient stowage for clean clothes, personal protection gear - including maintenance and issuance, and towels required by 50 persons. A slop tank shall be designed and sized to hold washdown water from decontamination. Oil/water separators or other appropriate treatment should be considered if treatment and release can be legally accomplished. If legal overboard discharge cannot be accomplished, the slop tank shall be designed as a holding tank for shoreside pump out to an approved facility. Additional containers shall be provided for oily contaminated solid waste generated from decontamination operations.

Laundry

Provide applicable connections on the vehicle deck for a portable laundry capable of processing a minimum of 750 clothing changes plus daily linen and towel service for 50 two-berth staterooms.

Deck crane

Provide crane lifting capacity sufficient to reach 40 feet outboard, with a maximum lifting capacity of 20,000 lbs and land it on the car deck. The deck crane should be mounted overhead of the vehicle car doors to permit hoisting of payloads from the vessel's car deck to support vessels moored at the float dock.

Support vessel replenishment

Provide replenishment to response support vessels capable of:

- Providing fresh water.
- Collecting sewage.
- Providing fresh, chill, and frozen provisions sufficient for support vessels with crews.

Diving station

Provide water level access to support transfer and loading of diving operations, storage of high pressure air bottles, power for air compressors and an area to house diving gear, fill bottles and perform minor repairs

Marine Sanitation Device

Include a marine sanitation device capable of handling all on board generated and sewage from support vessels.

Floating Dock

Provide floating dock capability from the vehicle ramp while at anchor for support vessels, boarding and cargo transfer. The floating dock should be deployable from on board and be of sufficient size to dock four 30 ft support vessels. The float dock should include connections for mooring support vessels.

Helicopter Access

Provide clear access for helicopter to sling loads, transfer personnel or conduct medivac operations without landing. Provide a full helicopter landing facility with DEC providing a trained flight deck crew and all non-permanent equipment required to conduct flight deck operations, to include maintenance costs.

Time on station

Provide sufficient fuel, water and provisions at a spill for 20 days, to include a 2 day transit.

Loading and storage of modular response units

Provide for loading, storage and tie-down of modular response units up to 40 ft in length.

Wildlife recovery and storage

Provide an area for collection, bagging, refrigeration and storage of wildlife for use as evidence. Consider providing facilities for a DEC provided portable RO-RO refrigeration unit.

Electrical connections

Provide electrical connections (120, 220 and 440 volts) on the car deck at locations specified by DEC for monitoring and scientific payloads, and other response gear.

Medical Support/Sick Bay/Safety Officer

Provide a dedicated area with storage for medical supplies to support EMT III level medical support, stokes basket and holding area for two patients. Provide a desk, computer terminal and storage for safety supplies.

Work areas

Provide designated work areas on the car deck for repair and maintenance of outboards, monitoring and scientific equipment and other field equipment.

Laboratory work area and sample storage

Designate space on the car deck for the collection, processing and storage of samples with limited capability to perform wet chemistry. Sample storage should include a lab type, explosion proof, lockable storage and lockable closets or lockers for clean sample storage.

Flammable liquid drum storage

Provide secure locker space on the car deck in the form of a watertight paint locker rigged with CO₂ and sized to accommodate 15 overpack drums (80 gallon drums). Drum contents should be assumed to include flammable liquids.

Note: This is not considered a spill response function, but is being studied during the design stage at the request of DEC.

ALASKA'S OIL SPILL RESPONSE - A CHALLENGE

Alaska is America's leading producer of oil. Alaska's oil production is critical to U.S. energy stability as imports of foreign oil to the U.S. has risen to over 50 percent of America's daily consumption. The two largest oil fields in North America, Prudhoe Bay and Kuparuk, will keep Alaska in the position of being a major energy-producing state for some time into the future. The State of Alaska continues to encourage responsible oil and gas development in areas of Alaska.

Responsible development includes assessment of risks to the public and the state's resources, learning from past practices, and designing and implementing mitigation measures. In the area of transportation of oil - both crude oil leaving the state, and refined products coming back to the state- **PREPAREDNESS** is one of the most basic and necessary corner stones of mitigating damage when an accident occurs.

The State of Alaska has well established reasons for needing to be prepared to emergencies. This need arises from:

- large number of tankers traveling along the Alaska coast,
- the quantities of product shipped,
- the sensitive environment with its valuable natural resources,
- the dependence of Alaskans on these natural resources,
- rugged and remoteness coastline, and
- past experience with the nation's largest oil spill.

The Alaska Oil Spill Commission in its February 1990 report summarized it's risk assessment and the need for preparedness:

"Clearly, some level of risk will always be present in oil transportation, but ways to reduce that risk are available now, and new ones continue to be developed. All parties, private and public, must commit to minimizing that risk as the highest priority for it is only through prevention that we can hope to reduce the increasing pollution of the seas."

Lessons Learned

The risk of environmental damage from an oil spill in remote areas of the Alaska coastline exists and can be mitigated by preparedness. In retrospect lessons learned during the Exxon Valdez spill response and during other spill responses allows Alaska the opportunity to be better prepared for similar emergency response. In testimony before the US Congress an Alaskan representative¹ stated:

" A major lesson of this spill is that strong, insistent leadership by the State, in cooperation with local interests and local communities, has been essential to moving the cleanup efforts in the proper direction and seeing that important resources are recognized and protected. ...it is essential that all the parties involved in spill response have good logistical arrangements to support effective response."

A Congressional Office of Technology Assessment report stated:

"...-Logistics: Having the right equipment on scene when needed is essential to a rapid response. Equipment may either be strategically located or a rapidly moved to the spill site, but either case the recovery effort will only be as good as the weakest link in the system."²

In a Report to the President on the Exxon Valdez oil spill response, it was reported that "communications were a problem, given the large area, the mountainous terrain, and the varied armada of vessels involved. A hodgepodge of radio equipment made communications difficult. Voids in radio coverage were aggravated by distances and geography inherent to Prince William Sound."³

AMHS and Spill Response

The usefulness of the state's ferry are well understood by both ADEC and the people living along the Alaskan coast. In water response and clean up to the Exxon Valdez oil spill was 80 to 90 miles from the nearest community connected to a surface transportation network, the City of Valdez. Two AMHS ferries supported the State's and the local fishermen's response during the Exxon Valdez spill. At the time these vessels had to be very quickly retrofitted to provided some of the necessary support functions. However they provided excellent working platforms. A floating dock was attached to the stern, allowing smaller support vessels to dock with the

mother ship. The ferry provided hotel support for workers defending Sawmill Bay. A decontamination center was set up. Oil recovery equipment was transported to the site and deployed. Oiled wildlife was collected. The ferry provided communication to the US Coast Guard ships and others. The ferry provided a command post on location.

The 1971 Annual Report by the State of Alaska Hazardous Substance Spill Technology Review Council states that "the Council feels that the concept of adding portable cleanup equipment to vessels of opportunity would give them a greatly needed secondary mission during a spill response. " It further states that "it is important to review and evaluate the possibility of a multi-faceted spill response capability... particularly in areas outside the established transportation routes such as Ketchikan, Kodiak, Dutch Harbor and Bristol Bay which continue to have limited response capabilities."

Alaska's Contingency Plan and AMHS

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation's State Master Oil & Hazardous Substance Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan⁴ assigns the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities with "...provides ferries for transport, housing and general logistical support." Features of the new ship will give the State of Alaska personnel a working platform from which to carry out its command and control activities.

In any strategic operation, command and control are vital elements of an effective emergency operations. Another basic emergency response is providing logistical support. The command and control organization carries out their emergency response at a command center. The Command Center and its operations have an important impact on the outcome of any incident. There is a need for a well organized, easy flowing operation at the Command Post. In order to accomplish this, several basic needs must be met. Three vital needs which this new vessel will be provide are the ability:

- To control, locate and identify resources
- To control and locate overall operations

- To provide a working space for responders which is free from outside conditions which can hamper a response such as:
 - Inclement weather,
 - Noise and confusion,
 - Pressure from response personnel, civilian and media.

Command and Control

The new vessel incorporates a Command and Control Center and features for logistical support into its design and construction. By designing into the vessel and planning for the activities of spill response the State will be better prepared. The AMHS design team is working with representatives from the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation to incorporate features that will meet the emergency response needs for a fully functional command and control post.

The new ship can also be used as a training center. This vessel can be available to governmental agencies for sophisticated, on site, training missions with several hundred participants. This will be a valuable tool in testing response plans and keeping current the skills of local response teams.

"What is required in a successful oil spill response is to blend the resources of state, federal and industry response teams into an effective organization, and to provide sufficient manpower and resources to make a significant attack on the spill..."⁵ The new ship designed with emergency response capabilities will help meet Alaska's challenges and provide unit for a blending of the efforts of the responding parties and will help the state be prepared for a catastrophic spill response.

¹ Testimony of Amy Kyle before the House Subcommittee on Water Resources, June 28, 1989.

² Congress of the United States, Office of Technology Assessment, Coping With an Oiled Sea, Background paper, An Analysis of Oil Spill Response Technologies, 1990, p 7.

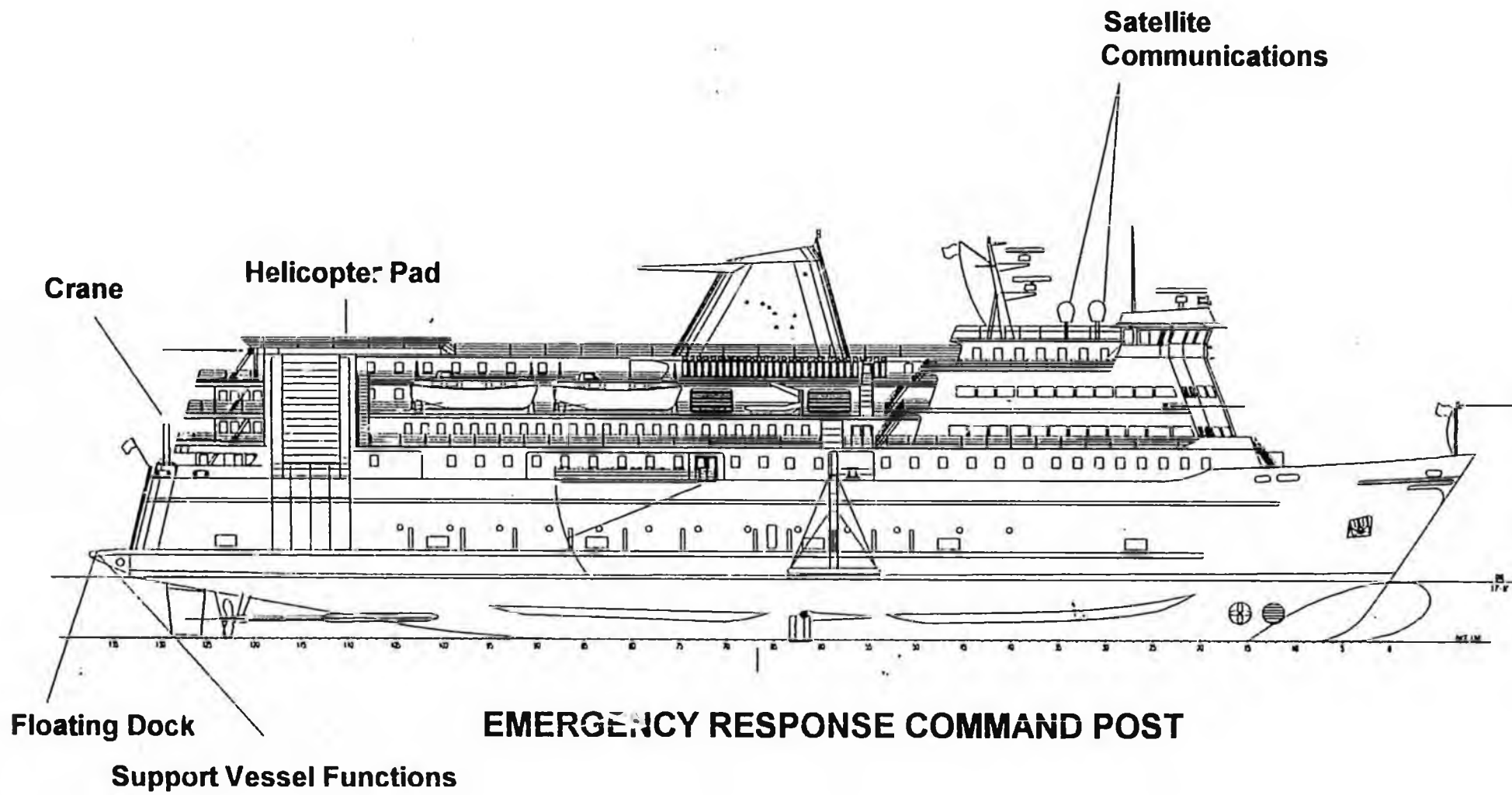
³ The National Response Team, The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill - A Report to the President, May 1989, p 23.

⁴ State of Alaska, Site Master Oil & Hazardous Substance discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan, May 1991, p 400-29.

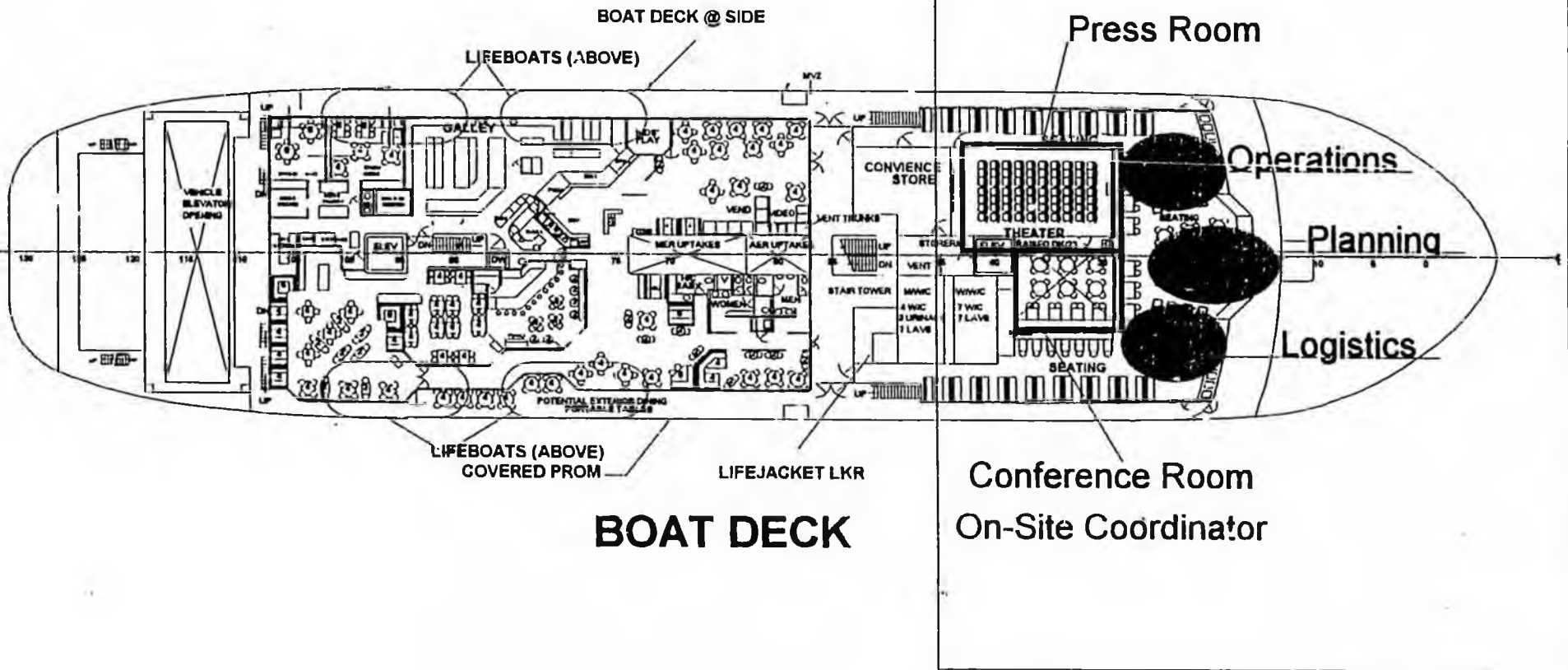
⁵ State of Alaska, Report of the Alaska Oil Spill Commission, Executive Summary, January 1990, p 39.

APPENDIX A

DRAWINGS



UNIFIED COMMAND CENTER



BOAT DECK @ SIDE

LIFEBOATS (ABOVE)

Press Room

Operations

Planning

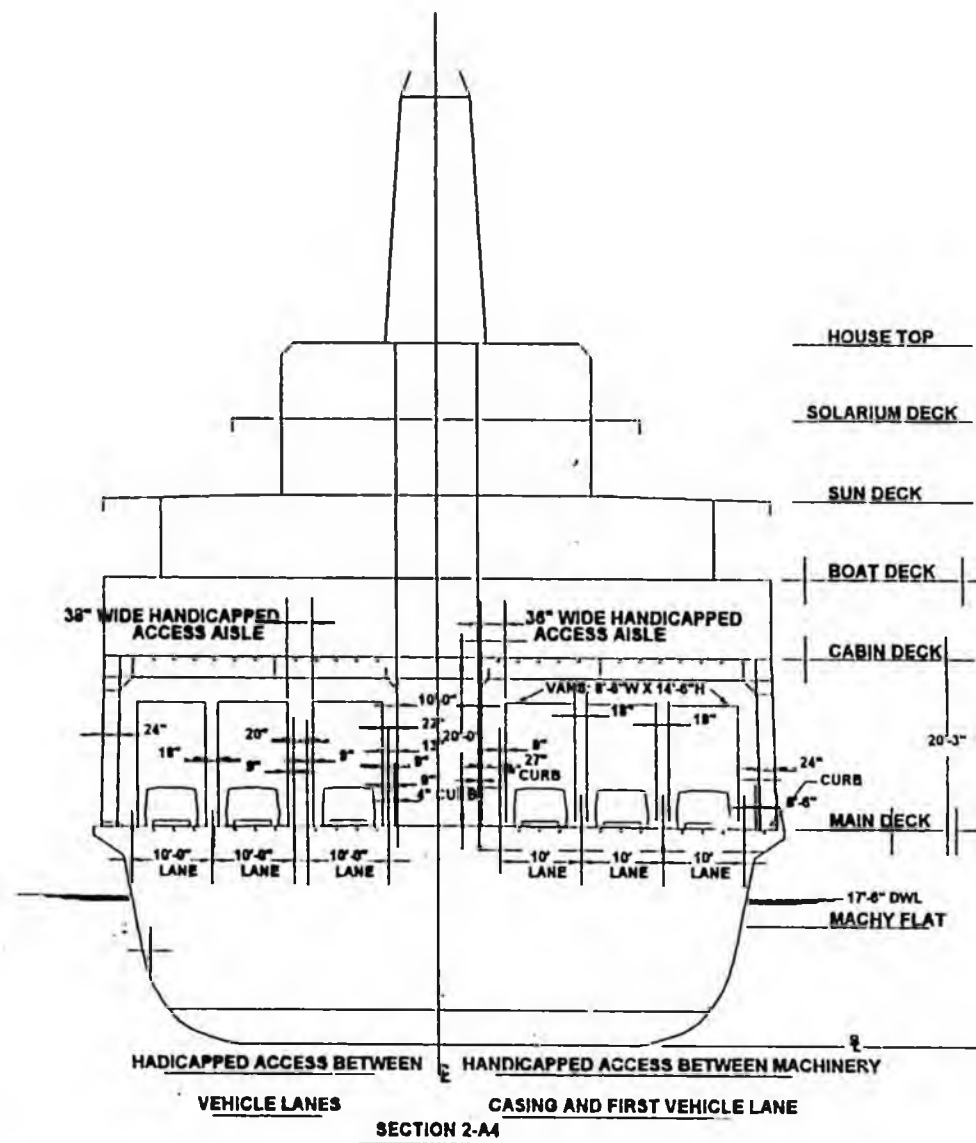
Logistics

LIFEBOATS (ABOVE)
COVERED PROM

LIFEJACKET LKR

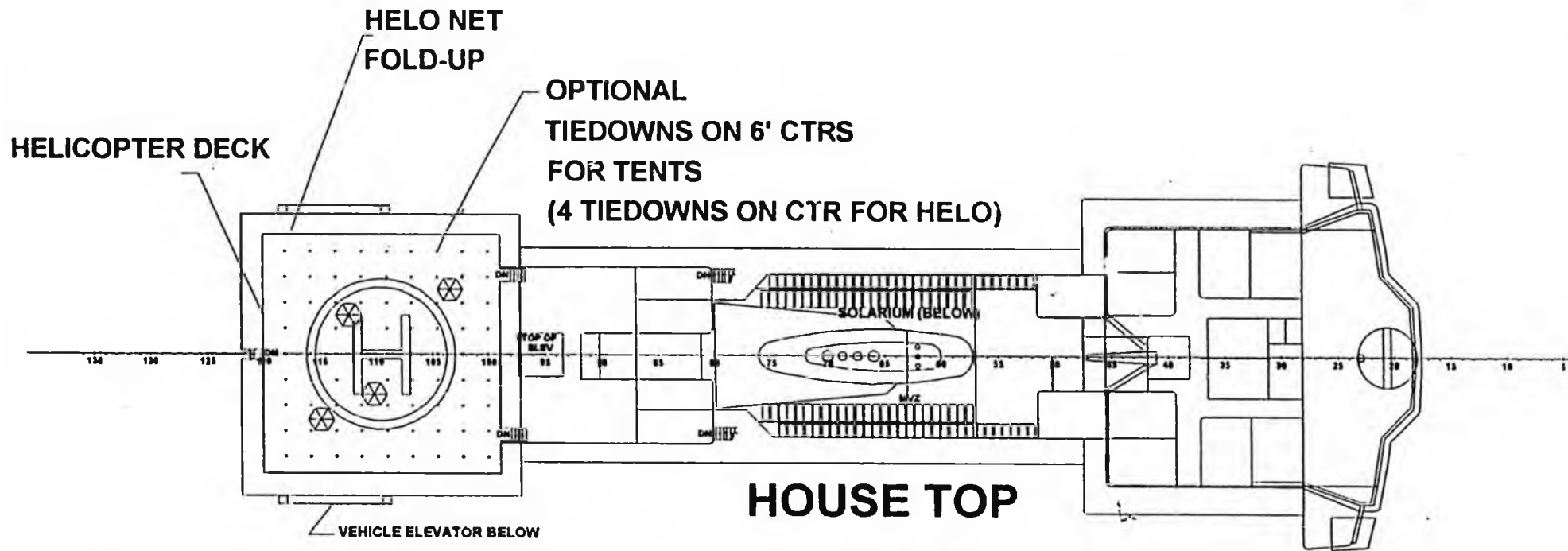
BOAT DECK

Conference Room
On-Site Coordinator



CAR DECK

- ◆ Decontamination
- ◆ Laundry
- ◆ Support Vessel Replenishment
- ◆ Diving Station
- ◆ Floating Dock
- ◆ Modular Response Units
- ◆ Wildlife Recovery
- ◆ Work & Repair Areas
- ◆ Electrical Connections



APPENDIX B

RESPONSE FUND PROVISIONS

Sec. 46.07.070. Economy of administration. In order to prevent duplication of effort and to promote economy of administration, the commissioner shall, to the maximum extent feasible, utilize the facilities of appropriate public agencies in the administration of the provisions of this chapter. (§ 1 ch 186 SLA 1970)

Sec. 46.07.080. Definitions. In this chapter

(1) "commissioner" means the commissioner of environmental conservation;

(2) "village" means an unincorporated community which has between 25 and 600 people residing within a two-mile radius, or a second class city. (§ 1 ch 186 SLA 1970; am § 6 ch 104 SLA 1971; am § 53 ch 53 SLA 1973; am § 28 ch 208 SLA 1975)

Chapter 08. Oil and Hazardous Substance Releases.

Article

1. Release Response Fund (§§ 46.08.005 — 46.08.080)
2. Oil and Hazardous Substance Response Office (§§ 46.08.100 — 46.08.190)
3. General Provisions (§ 46.08.900)

Cross references. — For other provisions related to oil pollution control, see AS 46.04; for other provisions related to hazardous substance release control, see AS 46.09; for authority of municipalities to implement this chapter, see AS 46.09.060(b).

Article 1. Release Response Fund.

Section	Section
05. Purpose	60. Report to the legislature
10. Fund established	70. Reimbursement for containment and cleanup
20. Financing of the fund	75. Liens against property as security for state expenditures
30. Financing the abatement of oil or hazardous substance releases	80. Regulations
40. Purposes of the fund	
50. Records of the fund	

Sec. 46.08.005. Purpose. The legislature finds and declares that the release of oil or hazardous substances into the environment presents a real and substantial threat to the public health and welfare, to the environment, and to the economy of the state. The legislature therefore concludes that it is in the best interest of the state and its citizens to provide a readily available fund for the payment of the expenses incurred by the Department of Environmental Conservation and the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities in the protection of the environment of the state from the release of oil or hazardous substances. (§ 1 ch 59 SLA 1986; am § 2 ch 48 SLA 1991)

(7) restore the environment by addressing the effects of an oil or hazardous substance release.

(b) When the governor declares a disaster related to an oil or hazardous substance discharge emergency under AS 26.23.020(c), the governor may, during the effective period of the disaster emergency, use money from the fund to respond to the disaster emergency.

(c) Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, money from the fund may not be used for a purpose specified in (a)(2) — (7) and (d)(2) of this section unless money is available from an appropriation made specifically for that purpose.

(d) Upon a request from

(1) the Alaska Legislative Council, the commissioner shall use money from the fund to reimburse the Alaska Legislative Council for expenditures that it makes for the operation of the Citizens' Oversight Council on Oil and Other Hazardous Substances, established under AS 24.20.600; and

(2) the commissioner of transportation and public facilities, the commissioner shall transfer money from the fund to the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities to pay for the construction or refurbishment of one or more vessels of the Alaska marine highway system that have the capability to assist in responding to spills of oil and hazardous substances; in expending money in the fund whose use for vessels of the marine highway system is authorized by AS 19.65.025 and this paragraph, the commissioner shall give priority to construction of one or more new vessels that have the characteristics required by this paragraph. (§ 1 ch 59 SLA 1986; am § 3 ch 90 SLA 1989; am § 2 ch 113 SLA 1989; am §§ 14, 15 ch 190 SLA 1990; am § 28 ch 191 SLA 1990; am § 3 ch 199 SLA 1990; am §§ 4, 5 ch 48 SLA 1991; am § 15 ch 83 SLA 1991)

Revisor's notes. — Subsection (d) was enacted as (b). Relettered in 1990.

Effect of amendments. — The first 1989 amendment, effective June 3, 1989, in paragraph (1), added "investigate and evaluate the release or threatened release of oil or a hazardous substance, and" at the beginning and substituted "and assessing, to address a release" for "assessing, investigating, and evaluating the release"; and added paragraphs (5) and (6).

The second 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, added present paragraph (2) and designated former paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (3) and (4).

The first 1990 amendment, effective September 24, 1990, rewrote subsection (a) and added subsections (b) and (c).

The second 1990 amendment, effective June 27, 1990, also rewrote subsection (a).

The third 1990 amendment, effective September 25, 1990, added subsection (d).

The 1990 amendments were harmonized by the revisor.

The first 1991 amendment, effective September 13, 1991, in subsection (c), inserted "and (d)(2)" and substituted "money is available" for "funds are available"; and in subsection (d), added the paragraph designations, added paragraph (2), and made a related stylistic change.

The second 1991 amendment, effective June 28, 1991, in subsection (a), substituted the present introductory language for the former language which read "The commissioner may use money from the fund to" and, in paragraph (5), substituted "recover the costs to the state, a municipality, or a village" for "recover the cost to the state or to a municipality."

Editor's notes. — Section 5, ch. 90, SLA 1989 provides that the amendments to this section by that chapter do "not re-

lieve a person responsible for an onshore production facility, offshore production facility, or a vessel discharging crude oil, or a person who discharges a hazardous substance, from liability for containing an spill of oil or the substance as required by 19.65.025.

For essentially similar provisions, see the amendment to AS 19.65.025 in connection with the amendment to AS 19.65.025 by ch. 113, SLA 1989.

Sec. 46.08.050. The department shall maintain accurate accounting records for the fund.

(b) The department shall not delay implementation of the procedures. (§ 1 ch 113 SLA 1989)

Sec. 46.08.060. The commissioner shall submit a report to the legislature following the completion of the construction project. The report may include the following information:

(1) the amount of money expended from the fund during the project;

(2) the amount of money expended by or on behalf of the contractor as specified in AS 46.08.040(a) during the project;

(3) a summary of the responses that were received from the contractor;

(4) a detailed description of the project response described in this paragraph, including the personal services provided to each contractor for a contract in excess of \$10,000; and

(5) the project monitoring, operations, and maintenance completed or in progress.

(b) As part of the project cost associated with oil and hazardous substance releases, the following shall be included in the project cost:

(1) a summary of the project;

(2) the immediate and long-term welfare or to the community.

SB 183 (Exxon Criminal Settlement)

12,500.0	Seward Sea Life Center
7,000.0	Kachemak
500.0	Kachemak State Park Visitor Center
3,250.0	Cook Inlet shellfish hatchery
4,000.0	Anch. Utility/Ft. Rich hatchery water system
4,750.0	Recreational amenities
3,000.0	F&G acquisition of Kenai R. fish habitat areas
2,000.0	Main Bay Hatchery
3,000.0	UAF fishery tech. center
5,000.0	oil spill research contracts

GF

15,000.0	DOTPF road to Whittier
5,000.0	oil spill response ferry

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SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT
FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

DATE: 4/14/93

FURTHER: FINANCE

Date of 5-Day Notice: _____
(in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE: _____

JUDICIARY Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 183

"An Act making special appropriations for restoration projects relating to the Exxon Valdez oil spill and for oil spill response projects; and providing for an effective date."

and recommends:

replace with _____ CS _____

attaches amendment(s)

adopts _____ Letter of Intent

further referral to the _____

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

- same title
- new title
- technical title change (HB only)

FISCAL NOTE INFORMATION

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal

Appropriation No Fiscal Note

Governor's Bill with Previous Fiscal Notes (enter information above)

DO PASS:

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Chair: Signature and Recommendation

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT
FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

DATE: 4/2/93

FURTHER: JUDICIARY
FINANCE

Date of 5-Day Notice: _____
(in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED
INTO OFFICE: _____

RESOURCES Committee considered SB 183

"An Act making special appropriations for restoration projects relating to the Exxon Valdez oil spill and for oil spill response projects; and providing for an effective date."

and recommends:

replace with _____ CS _____ ()

- same title
- new title
- technical title change (HB only)

attaches amendment(s)

adopts _____ Letter of Intent

further referral to the _____

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

FISCAL NOTE INFORMATION

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal

Department	Date	Zero	Fiscal

Appropriation No Fiscal Note

Governor's Bill with Previous Fiscal Notes (enter information above)

DO PASS:

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Chair: Signature and Recommendation