Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

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2018 Annual Financial Report on the Fiscal Year 2017

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Since its inception in 1991, the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council (Council) has worked in three major areas: Restoration, Habitat, and Administration. The following is a general guide to the activities included under these headings.

Restoration, Research, and Monitoring

Restoration forms the core mission of the Council. Spending in this area includes hundreds of scientific research projects that address a broad variety of subject areas. Surveys and other monitoring of fish and wildlife in the spill region provide information to determine population trends, productivity, and health. Research increases knowledge of the biological needs of individual species and how each contributes to the Gulf of Alaska ecosystem. This work also provides new information and better tools for effective management of fish and wildlife. The Council's support has developed modeling, surveys, mapping of lingering oil and furthered science in the spill area. In FY2017, the Council began funding a new project to evaluate whether oil exposure can impair the long-term disease resistance in populations of Pacific herring. General restoration may also support diverse projects in the spill area, such as a vessel washdown in Seward, hazardous waste disposal facilities, the Alaska SeaLife Center and archeological site restoration. In FY2017, the restoration of pigeon guillemot nesting colonies by controlling predators continued.

Public outreach is an integral part of Restoration and may include public meetings, exhibits, reports, films, lectures, scientific symposiums, publications and outreach by individual projects and through Council office activities.

Restoration expenses include and overlap with Scientific Management, Public Information, and Administration for management of restoration efforts, such as staff support, data management; scientific meetings, oversight and management; project planning and development; public outreach efforts and publications. For these reasons, delineating spending among these categories is somewhat subjective.

Research, Monitoring, and General Restoration costs are expended through the Research Investment Sub-Account of the Investment Trust Fund.

<u>Habitat Enhancement and Protection</u>

The EVOSTC Habitat Program includes habitat enhancement and protection. Habitat Enhancement work protects and enhances spill area ecosystems that support EVOSaffected resources and services through active restoration activities. Together with strategic habitat protection, as described further below, these active restoration initiatives address habitat fragmentation and degradation. Examples of habitat enhancing activities include improving access to important fish spawning and rearing habitat and restoring migratory waterfowl habitats. Enhancing natural resources yields benefits to EVOS-affected services such as recreation, subsistence and commercial fishing. Current habitat enhancement projects include initiatives in which multiple state and federal agencies collaborate on multi-year projects with efficient leveraging of existing agency and third-party resources. These projects often add value to previous EVOSTC investments by improving habitats associated with parcels protected earlier for their habitat value. Council funding also often stimulates additional funding from other sources. Habitat enhancement and restoration has been pursued in FY2017 through projects such as the Kenai Peninsula stream bank restoration, fish passage enhancement in coordination with ongoing road improvements, and Kodiak Island culvert and debris removal in watershed-scale projects to open up miles of stream habitat.

Funding the protection of priority ecosystems in the spill area has provided the Council with a lasting legacy which supports the species and ecosystems injured by the spill. Habitat protection is a restoration activity used in natural resource programs across the country. These lands are acquired for their habitat qualities as well as their importance for subsistence and recreational use. In the EVOS spill area, these efforts include protection of both small and large parcels to prevent additional injury to species due to loss or degradation of habitat and may also allow public access for subsistence and recreation activities. The Council accomplishes this by providing funds to government agencies to acquire title or conservation easements on land that has been determined to be high-value habitat and prioritized as important for the restoration of resources affected by the spill. Habitat protection accomplishments in FY2017 include 1,060 acres at Termination Point (Kodiak Island), 1,953 acres on the northwestern coast of Afognak Island, and 160 acres at Chief Cove (Kodiak Island).

The spending in this area is attributed to habitat enhancement projects and the actual cost to identify and protect habitat. Other expenses in this area include staff support,

due diligence costs, NEPA reviews, habitat purchase negotiation support, and data management. These costs can overlap with the other categories described in this document.

<u>Administration</u>, <u>Science Management</u>, and <u>Public Information</u>

This component of the budget includes annual program implementation, development and management of the Council's habitat, and science programs. It also includes scientific oversight of research, monitoring and restoration projects, project planning and management, data management, scientific meetings and symposiums.

Administrative spending includes Council office staff, designated trust agency staff, infrastructure costs, agency coordination, and other contractual and administrative overhead. It also includes the cost of public meetings, publications and other means of public outreach, and the support and administration of the Council's Public Advisory Committee. Administrative funds in 2011 also supported the construction of the Cordova Center, which houses space for EVOS- and Council-related meetings and a library, museum exhibits and displays.

Administration Science Management, and Public Information costs are expended through the Research Investment Sub-Account of the Investment Trust Fund.

2018 Annual Report: How the Settlement Has Been Used

The following accounts for how settlement funds have been used (in millions) as of **January 31, 2018** (The year ending January 31, 2017 and referred to below is FY17):

Total Revenue	\$1,148.0
Exxon Payments	\$900.8
Settlement Fund Interest/Earnings (Minus Fees & Losses / Plus Earnings) ¹	
Reimbursements for Damage Assessments & Response	\$216.4
Governments (includes Litigation & Clean-up)	\$176.5
Exxon (Clean-up during 1991 and 1992)	\$39.9
Restoration, Research, and Monitoring (FY92 – FY17)	\$234. <u>3</u>
FY92 - FY16 Work Plans –Restoration Program Projects	\$229.3
FY17 Work Plan –Restoration Program Projects	\$5.0

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¹ This value is the cumulative sum of interest (earnings and losses) and recoveries, minus fund management fees and adjustments, from the inception of the Investment Fund to January 31, 2016. Because sometimes investments incur losses, this value may be lower than the cumulative sum reported in the previous year.

Habitat Enhancement and Protection (FY92 – FY17)	\$445.0
FY92 - FY16 Parcel Acquisitions	
FY17 Parcel Acquisitions	\$12.4
FY03 – FY14 Koniag Conservation Easement	\$6.1
FY12 - FY16 Habitat Enhancement Projects	\$18.1
FY17 Habitat Enhancement Projects	\$0.0
FY92 - FY16 Due Diligence & Trust Agency Habitat Support Activities	\$26.7
FY17 Due Diligence & Trust Agency Habitat Support Activities	
Administration, Science Management, & Public Information (FY92 – FY17)	\$89.4
FY92 - FY16 Annual Program Development & Implementation	\$87.9
FY17 Annual Program Development & Implementation	\$1.5
Investment Trust Fund Balance (as of January 31, 2018)	\$209.5
Research Investment Sub-Account	
Habitat Investment Sub-Account	\$104.7

^{*}Previously allocated, lapsed, unencumbered funds and any interest earnings on the joint trust funds are reallocated by the Council. This practice ensures the funds are spent efficiently, but also contributes somewhat to the ambiguity regarding spending totals, as it is difficult to track re-allocations by line item within state and federal agency budget records. To date the Council has reallocated approximately \$46.6M..