ALASKA POWER AUTHORITY SUSITNA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT SETTLEMENT PROCESS

POSITION PAPER DISCUSSION MEETING #1

February 22, 1985

Northern Lights Inn 598 W. Northern Lights Blvd. Anchorage, Alaska

Discussion of Position Papers: W-5, W-10, W-11, R-5, S-1, S-6

ATTENDEES

Tom Arminski
Bruce Bedard
Pamela Bergmann
James Dischinger
Chuck Elliott
Randy Fairbanks
James Fall
Richard Fleming
Larry Gilbertson
Alice Gordon
Michael Granata
Gary Harrison
Deborah Heebner
Jack Heesch
Hank Hosking

Ken Johnson
William Larson
Leroy Latta
Bob Lindsay
Jeff Lowenfels
Jean Marx
Dallas Owens
Jack Robinson
Dan Rosenberg
Rick Suttle
Paul Theodore
Jim Thrall
Sharon Vaissiere
William Walsh
Jim Wolfe

ALASKA DEPT. OF FISH & GAME

MAR 1 8 1985

HABITAT REGIONAL OFFICE

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March 18, 1985 Susitna File No. 1.8.1/6.18.8.1/1.17.4.2

Mr. Dan Rosenberg Alaska Department of Fish & Game 333 Raspberry Road Anchorage, Alaska 99502

Subject:

Susitna Hydroelectric Project

Document Transmittal

Dear Mr. Rosenberg:

Per your request, please find enclosed for your use one copy of the First Position Paper Discussion Meeting Transcript.

Sincerely,

James B. Dischinger, outing

Project Manager

Susitna Hydroelectric Project

s dw

cc: T. Arminski, Power Authority

J. Drennan, PMS (DC)

J. Lowenfels, BHBP&A

W. Larson, HE

ALASKA DEPT. OF FISH & GAME

MAR 1 8 1985

HABITAT REGIONAL OFFICE

HARZA-EBASCO

Settlement Process Meeting

February 22, 1985 8:30 a.m. Anchorage, Alaska

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PROCEEDINGS

MR. ARMINSKI: This is our first settlement 3 meeting to discuss our position papers. There's a few people that aren't here yet but I think in the interest of getting done early we're going to get started. We've got an agenda and I'd ask you to put your name tags in the table in front of you. There are a few people here who don't know each other so if you'd do that we'd appreciate it. To start things off I'd like to introduce Jim Dischenger, who is our new project manager. He wants to make a few introductory remarks and then we'll get started.

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MR. DISCHENGER: Good morning. I'd like to 12 welcome all of you to our first discussion of the position papers. I hope everybody will come right on up to the table, put their 14 names down and get involved in the discussion. I think that's 15 really what our object is today is to lay it right out on the table and get everybody to say what they thing. Don't be afraid to speak up. I want to thank you in advance for your cooperation along that line. Tom will now go into the agenda and what we hope 19∥to accomplish today. Thank you.

MR. ARMINSKI: We wanted this to be an infor-21 mal meeting as possible to kind of foster discussion but we do 22 have some things that we think we need to accomplish. 23 second page of your agenda there's a list of goals for this 24 meeting. Basically what we're going to do, if at all possible, is to resolve issues. If there's no questions or comments, if



everyone things that the paper is fine and they agree with our position we'd like to see them say that. But if not what we'd like to do is identify any data gaps that people think are -- need to be resolved before we can address this issue. We'd like to resolve or review the analytical methods that were used to reach these positions. We'd like to have a discussion in the proposed mitigation, tell us if you think our proposed mitigation is appropriate or if you've got any other suggestions. One thing we'd like to try and do is agree on a type of a settlement instrument, we've talked about this in the past. Is the settlement instrument going to be a big setttment document in the end or is it going to be a simple letter from the concerned parties that say, yeah, we're not concerned with this thing any more. One thing that's real important is we'd like to leave this meeting with an agreed upon plan of action to resolve this issue. Say for example, some of the participants feel that there's more data needed we'd like to try and reach an agreement on what kind of data is required and how we're going to get that data and try to put forth a schedule to resolve these things. With that I'll turn it over to Jeff who is going to discuss our settlement plan. This is a document that we were asked to do by a number of participants, what the strategy is for the settlement process. He'll also go through this matrix that we've developed. There's a copy in the back of the room that you can look at during the coffee break and there's some smaller copys on the table. Jeff?

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through this enough times either through correspondance or meetings 3 so that I can probably do this ion about 30 seconds and then what 4 I need is to get some reaction from the agency people and from the people. What we thought we would do, as reflected in your package, is issue position papers in groups, schedule meetings where we can discuss them on a technical level, go over these kinds of aspects on each paper, then have a follow up meeting, if necessary, to continue to discuss any of these particular issues, 10 end up having a -- basically a meeting where we would present follow up positions if we need to, discuss endorsement of a mitigation plan, discuss an instrument of settlement if we need to and then those would be followed up by meetings with what I would call command level people, decision making people or authorized decision makers to essentially initial off on a particular issue. It's something that we've talked about for a long time, the issue papers -- or the position papers have been developed as a result of the comments that we have received from all of the agencies, from all of the intervenors. They bid in in evolution you've seen parts of them through the process of the workshops, those comments at the workshops have gone into the thinking of the people who have put together these papers. So we think it's a pretty simple, clear cut way to handle things. Ed Rosenthal is not here he basically suggested the plan at the meeting with the commissioners and I think that's what we're using. I'm have a little bit of



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trouble concentrating with the noise from next door here. Are there any comments with regard to the way we would like to settle, let's for get a second, Jack, the schedule. Is the system, does it make sense, is it clear and do you feel like you're going to be having enough input and we're going to have enough time to work 6 on these things or what? I'd like to get a little bit of discussion if we could. I don't know if this is the appropriate 8 | time, but . . .

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No. that's fine. MR. ARMINSKI:

MR. LOWENFELS: Well now they always tell the attorney never to ask the question the last -- the last question where you might get the wrong answer. Okay, no comment must mean 13 that the system seems to make a great deal of sense.

MR. ROSENBERG: Well I came in late so I don't know this -- I'm sure you probably discussed a little bit about the relationship between the issue papers, the mitigation 17 plan with everyone here?

MR. LOWENFELS: No, we haven't.

MR. ARMINSKI: No, we haven't discussed it.

MR. ROSENBERG: Maybe that should be discussed and clarify that for everybody how these issue papers fit into the context of the broader mitigation.

MR. ARMINSKI: I think that in the license application we propose certain mitigation measure and those were 25 based on what we do at that time and we've had the ongoing studies



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is that there's going to be periodic reassessments of mitigation

943 West 6th, Suite 110 Anchorage, Alaska 99501 277-8591 to see if they're efficient and make the provisions to change things based on what we find in the field in the monitoring and the continued studies. So I think basically the relationship between the papers and the ongoing mitigation is that the papers reflect our thoughts but as we go through this process our thinking is going to be somewhat modified.

MR. ROSENBERG: Yes, I guess another concern of ours is that all of these papers reflect individual impact mechanisms and once we get the whole package the cumulative results of certain events will be much clearer. Whereas viewed out of context here as individual events they're not quite -- don't quite -- they may not have much of an impact but when you view that cumulatively they may. That's just something we want to keep in mind.

MR. ARMINSKI: I think we all think that way but just the logistics of getting together with people and talking about them dictates that we've got to, you know, go through these things one by one and not necessarily in any sequence or groups of sequence. We don't have the liberty of time to do that.

MR. LOWENFELS: Which is a perfect lead into the second thing that we are doing here that you need to take a look at and think about in and that is the matrix, which maybe Hank, maybe you could just pick that thing up back there and kind of show it to everybody. We really need some feedback on this because we're not sure whether this is going to be something that's



going to be effective but we need to have some way as a group to keep some kind of score card as to what's going on here. We know that there's a reluctance among the agencies to put a commissioner's signature on a particular item or what not. So what we put together was a matrix of the settlement papers and you really need bifocals and magnifying glasses to read this thing but they're divided into the issue papers on the left and we've got your -your own agency column up here. This is like going a book reading thing with my kids, you know, you put a little star next to the ones you like, whatever, pass or fail. What we need to have -this is our score card, our report card, we need to tell you ..hether we pass or fail or whether we need to spend any time on a 13 particular subject as we go through this process of explaining what our position is but perhaps putting your initials next to these issues as we go through them at this meeting or if in fact 16 you've taken a look at the issue list and have seen issues that are not going to be issues that your particular agency cares about, if we could get you maybe to put a little comment up on 19 your agency's block next to this -- next to your particular issue 20 and your agency that would be helpful. What we're asking for are a simple, yes we think we've got a -- we endorse your thinking with that regard or a no we don't endorse your thinking wihin that 23 regard or a NJ, meaning no jurisdiction, we don't care, it's not our problem, if that's what you want to put. Or anything else you 25 ...ight want to put in there. We need to know how we're doing.

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1 know you're going to write us letters and then we're going to have 2 a formalized process, but we need something a little quicker than 3 that and we need to know -- we'll need to know today whether we're going to have to have another technical meeting very soon or 5 whether we can just sort of plan on maybe putting this batch 6 of issues into the packet that goes to the next level of decision 7 makers or into the instrument making phase or whatever we're going to be talking about with the particular issues. So without trying 9 to put any pressure on anybody, it would be extremely helpful to 10 us if we could get you to put a comment down here with regard to 11 your agency's thoughts. This will not be regarded as an official 12 position document, this will not be taken to FERC and shown to an 13 administrative law judge, see we've got their signature. for our use and we really would appreciate it if you would check 15 off on these things. If you don't want to do it in public if you 16 could just sort of squint down here and maybe circle and issue and 17 put a little comment or something next to it so we can get it. 18 But we would really appreciate getting your comment on this stuff. I think it will be kind of fun to see how it all works out. 19 20 MR. THRALL I think you might also make the point, Jeff, that you can come back and erase your comment at any 22 time.

MR. DISCHENGER: Put it in pencil.

MR. LOWENFELS: I should have remembered that.

Is there any problem with that? I guess we ought to ask. Okay.



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MR. ARMINSKI: What we thought we'd do now is just begin the discussion of each of the papers. saw of doing that is just have the authors come up here and identify the issue and kind of talk through how they developed their paper and it's just open for discussion at that point. So Chuck, are you going to take care of W-5?

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MR. ELLIOTT: Bob is.

MR. LINDSAY: What do you want me to do, just read the position or just tell --

MR. ARMINSKI: Why don't you just identify what the concern is and our position.

12 MR. LINDSAY: Okav. In field studies in 1980 13 it is recognized --

> MR. HOSKINS: Which paper is this?

MR. ARMINSKI: W-5.

It was recognized during sur-MR. LINDSAY: veys of Dall sheep in the middle Susitna Basin that there were some concentrations of sheep occurring along Jay Creek. sequently in 1982 during aerial surveys they flew over several times and found that during early summer the sheep were there and starting to concentrate there. So in 1983 field season a detailed survey was set up, an observer was sent out to observe where the sheep were occurring along Jay Creek, what areas they were using, what they were doing there, what activities, and the 25 most important things were what elevations they were using.



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1 MS. VOISSIERE: Excuse me, Bob, could you 2 speak up please. 3 MR. LINDSAY: I'm trying, I've got a cold, I'm sorry. Those reports, big game reports of 1982 and 1983, 5 really are the major things this paper is based on plus a brief review of the open literature, a field visit by one of the Harza-7 Ebasco geologists to the site to check out what the materials 8 were at the lick sites and some personal communications with the 9 The Power Authority's position on this is that at present author. 10 we don't think there will be a significant impace upon the sheep 11 due to the impoundment levels. However, we will monitor the lick 12 area and determine if mitigation needs to be performed. 13 basically -- have I covered it. 14 MR. ARMINSKI: Bob. do you want to use the podium, it's got a microphone in it? 16 MR. LINDSAY: That's all right, I'll struggle 17 through. 18 MR. LOWENFELS: Is he right or is he wrong? 19 MR. ROSENBERG: What's the population level 20 of that. Like Page 13 here and also in the summary it says, "Dall 21 sheep use of the Jay Creek will be monitored to determine if a 22 population level effect occurs as a result of partially inundating 23 the lick." Could you explain that please? 24 MR. FLEMING: Let's speak a little louder 25 here.



MR. FAIRBANKS: Details on -- regarding the specifics of the monitoring program haven't worked out so that the criteria that we would use to define what a population level effect would be is not yet defined. But there would be criteria defined in the monitoring program, when it's actually worked out, to define what we -- what we hope to observe as a population 6 level effect.

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When -- is the -- when will MR. ROSENBERG: the monitoring program, will that be something we'll see in the mitigation plan?

MR. FAIRBANKS: Right, that will be included as part of the mitigation plan that's being prepared right now. The details of the Dall sheep mitigation plan would include the specifics regarding monitoring.

MR. ROSENBERG: So today you'd be asking us to agree to just in periods of population level effect and then ..e'll decide what that effect is going to be at a later date? What, you know, what concept with Dall sheep are we trying to agree to today?

MR. ARMINSKI: Well I think what we're trying to -- I hope you would agree with us that we think the impact on the lick is going to be minimal due to the level of the inundation in that if in fact the monitoring indicates that there is some sort of an increase that we would institute these mitigation measures to expose more soils to licking.



MR. ROSENBERG: How are we going to know if there's a population level increase, what the cause is? How are we going to be sure, at that point, in time just what the mechanism is that's caused that population level decline and also when you do determine that that has occurred then we're trying to restore the population at that point in time by trying to maintain it at a certain level. That's one of my concerns.

MR. FAIRBANKS: I think the point is that our analysis indicates that there won't be a population level effect, we don't expect there to be a population level effect or a significant change in the population size as a result of inundation. And all we can do is use state of the art methods to monitor population size and attempt to determine whether a change that may occur is related to the lick and if it should occur then try to do something about it. The only method that we know of to try and do something about it would be then to attempt to try to expose more soil in the vicinity of the lick, if in fact that appears to be a problem. We don't expect — inundation certainly isn't going to be the problem in terms of losing the lick sites and we don't expect erosion to be a problem in terms of losing significant amount of the lick sites.

MR. ARMINSKI: I guess I would ask you, Dan, how -- do you have any suggestions how we might discriminate between other natural events that might cause population declines as opposed to this event?



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MR. ROSENBERG: No, I just think that if there is loss when that loss occurs to lick areas or lick sites that we should mitigate for those losses as they occur now not waiting for the population to do whatever it's going to do.

MR. ARMINSKI: So, for example, if we inundate a small portion of the site that potion should be immediately replaced by exposing other mineral soils?

MR. ROSENBERG: I guess yes or something should be done because for one it is experimental to see how well it will work so I suppose the sooner it is done the better.

MR. ARMINSKI: Is there -- you think there's something else that can be done?

MR. ROSENBERG: No, at this point I don't know what else could be done other than exposing more — possibly exposing more mineral soils in the area. There's also a concern with access to crossing Jay Creek to those licks on the other side. I think the paper here addresses ice shelving as a possible problem as far as crossing to the other side of Jay Creek to those other licks. But then there's also other factors that could possibly be a problem, like debris left over from clearing impoundments, muddy slopes, I'm not sure . . . Those possibilities just should be addressed in here, I think.

MR. FAIRBANKS: I think they are.

MR. ROSENBERG: Are they?

MR. FAIRBANKS: I think the problems related



1 to crossing the resevoir are. 2 MR. ROSENBERG: I know the ice thing was I 3 guess I don't remember the debris. Okay, I'm not sure that that MR. FAIRBANKS: 5 was. 6 MR. ARMINSKI: I guess you wouldn't -- maybe 7 I'm wrong but I wouldn't expect that you'd have any debris higher 8 than ice because basically you'd clear the resevoir to the limits and any debris that's going to go up is going to be waterborn. Sq 10 I think the extent of the deposition would be the same extent as 11 the ice. 12 MR. ROSENBERG: That I'm not sure of. 13 MR. ARMINSKI: I mean, if you're talking about logs or whatever. 14 15 MR. THRALL: Randy, debris -- or Bob, debris was not addressed then as something we need to look at? 17 MR. LINDSAY: No, you're talking about 18 floating -- you're concerned about animals getting out in the im-19 poundment, swimming and being tracked by debris rafts, like logs 20 and things like that? 21 MR. ROSENBERG: Well I'm not really sure. That is a concern and also -- I'm not sure exactly what parts 23 they're going to be crossing exactly at and once the debris situa-24 tion is going to be once they clear the impoundment. really -- I can't visualize exactly what it's going to look like



but it just seems like that's a problem that's -- something that's going to have to be addressed as a factor that may or may not -- that may cause problems later on and just something that has to be included in any kind of impact analysis, potential causes.

MR. GRANATA: If you find that you have to mitigate if some of the licks have been inundated, did you do any kind of studies to find out that if you excavate near the present high use areas that you do indeed have mineral deposits that you can expose?

MR. FAIRBANKS: Other than -- yes, there were series of soil samples collected to identify the concentrations of various elements that were thought to be important to sheep use and most of the literature and the samples that were collected indicate that it's just simply sodium that's probably the element they're going after. There appears to be plenty of sodium around. We had a geologist investigate the licks and it's his opinion that much of the area is very similar that it just -- there's a layer of material that's just being expose by the creek and so as you erode further back into the hill you just simply expose more of it. It appears, based on the soil sampling, that there's plenty of sodium around in essentially all the soils in the area.

MR. GRANATA: So you're pretty much assured that if you do expose new sites that that would be used, that's almost a given?

MR. FAIRBANKS: Well we expect so. It's hard



to predict exactly what the sheep will do.

MR. GRANATA: Are there any case studies?

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MR. FLEMING: Oh, for heavens sake, we've been studying these sheep for three years, it is possible to predict what the sheep will do. We know when they go to the licks, what time of the year, we know what the resevoir elevations are at the time of year when they do go to those licks. As I remember, they're going to the licks then the resevoir would be basically fairly low. Our observations are that for all practical purposes the parts of the licks which they're going to will remain as accessibile in the future as they are right now and we think after three years we don't have to conjecture what possible kinds of impacts there might be, our assessment is there are probably no significant impacts on the Dall sheep. If you can't deal with such a simple question as this. . . That's why we chose this, we thought it was one of the most simple issues. Heaven help us on the next 56 issues.

MR. GRANATA: The three sites that you mentioned on the first page, were they historically low use areas? Or are they just low use now?

> MR. FAIRBANKS: Three sites?

MR. GRANATA: At the bottom of the first page,

second to last sentence.

MR. FAIRBANKS: Page 1?

MR. GRANATA: Page i.



MR. FAIRBANKS: Page i. The lick was just discovered in 1982 so beyond that I don't know. These are individual lick sites within the whole Jay Creek complex that we're talking about here. The Jay Creek lick consists of a number of sites scattered up and down the creek, some of them are well upstream of the impoundment zone and others occur along the edge of the impoundment zone but above the 2200 foot elevations. think as it indicates here, one low use licking area will be completely inundated and two others would be partially inundated. 10 But the --

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MR. GRANATA: -- Two other low use areas.

MR. FAIRBANKS: -- Yeah, I think the -- based on the 1983 studies, I don't remember what the percentage was, it was like 90 percent or something, of the licking activity was above 2200 feet.

MR. ROSENBERG: Well one thing here that you did talk about on Page 12, sheep going out of their way -- Heimer in 1973 found that Dall sheep will travel 12 miles out of their way to visit a lick. I don't know if you used that to extrapolate to the fact that on Page -- the executive summary here, the second page and I'm sure it's somewhere else, it says, "It's reasonable to assume -- that might be a little bit more substantiated, but anyway it says, "It is reasonable to assume that sheep will make a strong effort to continue using lick sites on the east side of Jay Creek even if they have to cross ice or walk approximately one



mile upstream to avoid the impoundment. I'm not sure, are you basing that on the statement that Heimer found that Dall sheep will travel 12 miles out of their way to visit a lick or is that just based on other information in here or what? Because in Heimer's study in 1973 that was not a reaction to a barrier, that was just an established movement pattern as I understand it.

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MR. FAIRBANKS: Right, I think the assumption is based on the fact that just general observations of sheep movement. If these sheep come five miles or so as it is to get to Jay Creek we don't think that an additional mile of walking around the resevoir, if they find that to be a problem, will cause them to abandon the lick sites or the resevoir -- I think we calculated the resevoir is about 200 feet wide at that -- at the time that the sheep are there in that vicinity and in addition when the concentration of sheep are there the resevoir will be ice free so that even if -- the bulk of the time the sheep are there the resevoir is ice free and there's going to be a 200 foot wide calm, pool of water to swim across as opposed to right now they obviously have to cross the creek, which is not exactly a, you know, it obviously subjects them to accidents as well. So we don't really expect it to significantly increase the potential for mortalities or decrease the amount of lick use on that side of the creek. You also have to recognize that there's -- I think most of the lick use was on the west side of the creek, or the northwest side so that even if they chose not to, you know, cross the creek there's



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still -- the dominant use was on that side. But we don't expect it to be a problem.

MR. FLEMING: Would you expect it to be a problem?

MR. ROSENBERG: No, actually I -- I don't really know, to tell you the truth. I suppose it could be a minor problem. I don't see how it -- I'm sure it could be a problem. I can understand there are a lot of unknowns here. The biggest concern, I think, is with what I brought up initially, trying to prevent the population from declining in the first place. If it's feasible, and I don't know why it wouldn't be, to possibly expose some other sites. That's what we're concerned about, that's what we're trying to prevent. If those sites were exposed and those sites were working and if sheep were using those sites that were exposed then there was a population decline afterwards then I think we could eliminate that as the likely cause of it.

MR. THRALL: Dan, would you then recommend an experimental program up front to start to expose additional lick sites in the monitoring of that -- success of that as something to start very early?

MR. ROSENBERG: Yes, I think so.

MR. ARMINSKI: I would think that one alternative would be to, when you clear the resevoir, whatever clearing plan we adopt, when you've got your activities in that area, because they occur before inundation, is just to go ahead and strip



| 1 | some of that stuff back to expose some soils. I guess the question |
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| 2 | would be, how would you or what would you recommend be the |
| 3 | amount stripped? |
| 4 | MR. ROSENBERG: Well the location and the |
| 5 | amount. I think there have been some soil tests done up there. |
| 6 | MR. ARMINSKI: Would it be direct? I mean |
| 7 | if you inundated two acres of a lick site, strip two acres above |
| 8 | the pool? |
| 9 | MR. ROSENBERG: I don't know. I can't |
| 10 | answer that. But I agree that that's the kind of thing that has |
| 11 | to be looked at. |
| 12 | MR. THRALL: Randy, that would have to be |
| 13 | something that goes into this mitigation plan, would it not? |
| 14 | Some thought be given to what how that would go? |
| 15 | MR. FAIRBANKS: Right. |
| 16 | MR. THRALL: And then it would become incor- |
| 17 | porated as far as the mitigation plan. |
| 18 | MR. ARMINSKI: I guess the other thing we've |
| 19 | got to look at is what is the probability of debris being caught |
| 20 | up in that area. |
| 21 | MR. ROSENBERG: Yeah. |
| 22 | MR. ARMINSKI: Logs, I presume you mean logs, |
| 23 | floating logs, those sorts of things. |
| 24 | MR. ROSENBERG: Yeah, all kinds of. I suppose |
| 25 | it could be a lot 10 million sticks too. |
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MR. LOWENFELS: Any other Jay Creek? Get your last licks in. Sorry. Do you have anything on that one, 3 Hank?

MR. HOSKINS No.

MR. LOWENFELS: Yes, no, maybe.

MR. ARMINSKI: The next paper is W-10, that's the significance of access roads presence and the effects on caribou movements and behavior. Basically our position is that we believe that the mitigation measures that we've proposed will not impact caribou numbers or movements. Who's going to take that one, Randy?

MR. FAIRBANKS: Chuck.

MR. ELLIOTT: The information that the paper is based on was derived primarily from two major sources, the data that had been collected — three years worth of movement data from radio collared caribou collected by Ken Pitcher and reported in his caribou reports and then as extensive as we could make it, an examination of the available literature with regard to caribou responses to linear features, primarily roads and pipelines. We attempted to exhaust the literature with regard to Alaska and northern regions and the impact on caribou. As anybody probably knows there's 1001 one camps and 1001 opinions about roads and caribou but we attempted to look at it from what was available by people who have had experienced and published information and to look at it at a population level — population level effect.



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That's great. Can I go now?

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MR. GRANATA: Do you expect the snow removal to -- creating snow berms to be a hindrance?

MR. ELLIOTT: That was looked at and we talked with some people who have had experience on the North Slope looking at it and then we looked at snow data that was available from snow stations, historic snow stations and then ones that were installed for the study of the project. Snow accumulation probably, based on past data, you know, it can vary, you can get highs and lows, but on an average an accumulation in the area probably will not be that significant to inhibit movements and in the process of clearing the road snow berms were included in there to look at it in terms of perhaps attempting to level off and lower the berm but with the snow accumulation that occurs in the area you probably won't have a problem with it naturally. caribou there cross back and forth across the Richardson Highway and the Denali Highway to the north. Portions of the Denali Highway are kept open but not all of it and the Richardson Highway is kept open and they've had no problem, in terms of movements, crossing back and forth between winter maintenance on the Richardson Highway. So snow berms should not be because of the snow accumulation in that area, the wind action in that area and what we know about caribou responses to snow removal on the major highways that they cross.

MR. LATTA: First off, we didn't have any



major problems with the mitigation part of the paper here but on the -- my understanding that the caribou are up there for calving and I was wondering if it's going to be that big of a problem? Is there going to be that many caribou there in the winter if it's just a calving area?

MR. ELLIOTT: No, there was one season some animals remained to the west of where the road would be now, in the mountainous area, but that was a small, wintering concentration. Generally in the winter there should not be that many caribou crossing the area. The sub herd that's up there really don't have a well defined calving area, they're just sort of dispersed. But it should not impact calving or winter movement because there just aren't that many animals up there in the winter.

MR. LOTTA: That's what I thought.

MR. FAIRBANKS: The calving that does occur in the areas is pretty well dispersed and the calving area of the main Nelchina herd, of course, is south of the river.

MR. HOSKINS: Chuck?

MR. ELLIOT: Sir?

MR. HOSKINS: What's the relationship of this item number seven on Page 13, "Reduction of traffic volume through an air/bus transportaion scenario." Is this a situation where the caribou will monitored and then if they are apparently disrupted then an air/bus situation will be used or what are the parameters that would require you to implement an air/bus situation?



MR. ROSENBERG: I was under the impression that that was going to be in the mitigation plan, there was just yoing to be an air/bus system, is that not true?

MR. ARMINSKI: One of the things that we've recognized for a long time is that many of these impacts would occur not only wildlife related but socio-economic impacts would occur from having workers transort themselves to the job site.

The license application is based on a worst case scenario where everybody drives themselves to the site. I can't remember exactly how many vehicle trips there are.

MR. ELLIOTT: Between 875 and 700.

MR. ARMINSKI: So in looking for a way to reduce some of those impacts we've considered various transportation alternative. One that's mentioned in here is an air/bus where you'd establish an air strip and you take and fly workers from the major communities, like Anchorage and Fairbanks, right to the site and then they would, you know, stay there for whatever their rotation was, six weeks, five weeks, whatever and then you'd fly them out again. For the communities that are closer, for example, Cantwell, Trapper Creek, you could establish a bus to take workers from their community into the job site. The thing that we're investigating right now is what the cost trade off is between flying and busing workers in as opposed to letting them drive themselves in and the cost of primarily socio-economic mitigation that would be offset by initiating this worker



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transportation plan. We've just finished the analysis at this time. It looks as if there are some trade offs to be made and we haven't officially adopted a air/bus transportation plan at this time but it's a serious consideration.

or

MR. ROSESNBERG: Are there any other scenarios such as workers getting to -- from Anchorage getting up to Cantwell by some other means and then -- I mean, if they're going to drive in the first place I would assume they would drive from Anchorage right to the site. Is that where they drive part way and then get on the bus the rest of the way?

MR. ARMINSKI: Is that one of the scenarios we examined that they would be driving to a park and what did we call it?

MS. BERGMANN: Park and ride. At Cantwell

MR. THRALL: There's essentially an infinite number of ways that you can put this together and the analysis that was done looked at a whole array of those. I think the important thing, for our purposes, is whether or not there is some sort of controlled access, whether it's by air or by bus, the effect would be to cut down this traffic.

MR. ROSENBERG: Nobody is willing to initial the air/bus system yet on that?

MR. ARMINSKI: Well the analysis has just been completed.



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Tom, in your analysis here, in the context of this paper, did you consider impacts to migrating

> I think Chuck can speak to MR. ARMINSKI:

MR. ELLIOTT: Basically what -- the license application contained a transportation table that's addressed in the table here and basically it was called a worst case, it was like anybody can drive it and we felt it was at one extreme and then at the other extreme, so to speak, would be that no one would be allowed to drive a private vehicle in so they'd either have to come in on a plane or a bus. So we just approached it from looking at the two extremes and figuring there would be gradations inbetween as to the effect on caribou if workers were allowed to drive their vehicles in or, you know, there were no private vehicles allowed in and only airplanes and buses were used. Both of those -- those two conditions were looked at with regard to the effect of the road on the caribou. They were including in the looking at the effect of traffic on the movements.

MR. HOSKINS: Now just keeping going, what did you -- what was find out about that.

MR. ARMINSKI: Why don't you talk about the migratory patterns of the caribou.

MR. HOSKINS: Is there a magic number of vehicular traffic on this road that's going to disrupt the caribou?



MR. ELLIOTT: We weren't able to find any magic number that anybody has come up with, but there are two There was a study performed up on the North Slope that looked at vehicle traffic but it was vehicle traffic rates on an access road in conjunction with the pipeline and then they looked at -- this was a study done for Arco and I read the report, and they weren't sure how to factor out, because they had noted when they just looked at caribou and pipeline that they would get some responses to the pipeline, when there were just caribou and roads with very little traffic the caribou crossed the road with very little problem. When there was a vehicle present it would deflect them, when the traffic was over they would eventually cross the road. So it was difficult to factor out whether it was the traffic or the pipeline. What they had there was approximately one vehicle every four minutes as a traffic flow that they felt they started to see some sort a response from the caribou. But again, they couldn't, and they said in their report, they couldn't be sure if it was the vehicles or the presence of the pipeline or the road and the pipeline in conjunction. So if we wanted to look at that, that's the only information available, but we don't have a pipeline. So it's kind of a little biased to look at that as being a traffic flow that will start, you know, when you have one vehicle every four minutes you may start to see some response in your caribou. The other thing about it that we had considered and the reason that it wasn't going to be -- the road and the

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traffic wouldn't be that serious of a problem was that under either situation, either workers allowed to drive in or an air/bus situation, there will be a window, so to speak, of traffic when shifts are changing. During the remainder of the time the traffic will be, well, not nil but tremendously reduced. So there would be just periodic points in the course of a day when there would be large traffic volumes or large traffic flow, be it a few buses bringing in or workers changing shift and driving back and forth. So it will not be a steady traffic flow to where the caribou would be faced with literally a Palmer to Anchorage morning traffic flow, something like that.

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MR. HOSKINS: So you're looking at just a temporary delay rather than a complete blocking.

MR. ELLIOTT: Right, it's a temporary delay and from the information we could find in the literature caribou will, you know, a truck's coming, okay they get a little bit deflected, the truck goes by, they're there for awhile and then they cross the road.

MR. HOSKINS: I think that's somewhat similar 20 with the Alyeska report?

MR. ELLIOTT: Right, exactly. Yes, that's
what I'm thinking about. Yes, the information was from there.

Same thing is going to happen with the buses, there will be a
period, it won't be a steady traffic flow but just a period. So
the those two instances we felt that there probably won't be a



detrimental effect. You may get some deflections of movements for 2 a period of time but it's not going to be a, you know, a barrier. 3 And the -- I don't know, it just went right out my head, it was good too. I forgot what I was going to say. Did you have a 5 second part to your question? MR. HOSKINS: Well the information I was 7 seeking has been provided on that. 8 MR. GRANATA: You're talking about commuting

workers as mitigating that. What's the traffic flow for heavy equipment and -- yes, what's the traffic flow for heavy equipment? MR. ELLIOTT: For heavy equipment, you mean

12 like trucks bringing in supplies

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MR. GRANATA: On an average how -- what's the spatial differences between the trucks. Like you used -- you 15 cited that North Slope study, every four minutes I think you 16 said.

MR. ELLIOTT: That was vehicles, not necessar-18 ily heavy equipment, pickup trucks, any vehicle coming back and forth, maintenance vehicles for the pipeline.

MR. GRANATA: Let's talk about the equipment that's going in. What kind of flows are we talking about?

MR. ARMINSKI: If you'll look on Page Six, Mike, of the paper there's a table that breaks down the vehicle trips and the types of trips.

MR. GRANATA: So basically this is -- it's a



I fairly insignificant amount of flow for the migration?

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MR. ELLIOTT: Yes, considering what has been noted, like I said, in conjunction with the road and the pipeline. And the fact to consider with equipment is there will be a speed limit and restriction and there will be water trucks working the areas so there won't be dust clouds to create an additional effect. But, yes I think, considering what we've read and what we've seen and talked to people about, yeah this is a pretty insignificant flow.

MR. FAIRBANKS: The other thing to keep in mind is that these traffic volume estimates are basically worst case, at the peak of construction. So we're talking about a two year period when traffic volumes would be this high and then only during the peak season, which would basically be summer.

MR. ELLIOTT: After the initial two to three year peak season of construction there will be a decline in the traffic. And then in the winter period throughout there will be a much reduced traffic because of a decrease in the operation.

MR. LOWENFELS: Any data gaps? Any problems?

MR. ROSENBERG: Overall I think we found it, you know, it's pretty acceptable. There weren't any real problems. The only point I wanted to bring out was just because --I thought the paper implied that -- the management objectives of 24 Fish and Game are to keep the herd at no more than half of what it 25 has been, it's historical high. Perhaps that would -- there



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wouldn't be the sporadic movement that caribou herds sometimes undergo that's sort of associated in the paper with high population levels, that's just not necessarily the case. The herd is subject to eratic movements even at lower levels so that it may just — keeping the herd at a lower population may not, you know, it may still be a concern that the herd may all take off and go up into the upper Susitnat, Nenana area or whatever. Do you understand what I'm getting at?

MR. ELLIOTT: I can see what you're driving at. We kind of thought about it and it was like when the herd was at its very high numbers that's when you got large numbers of animals making these movements. But at its present population level and say Fish and Game changes — objects this change and they want a larger herd or something like that I still believe that they would have to approach, again, near those high numbers in order for large numbers of animals to make the historic migration. You may get sections of the herd, like you say, making these sporadic movements. But from the information we have available that's all we've got to be able to work on, it doesn't really look likely that you're going to get these large scale movements of a large number of animals.

MR. FLEMING: Would it be anticipated that the scale of movements across the road be on the order of that ..hich crosses the Richardson Highway?

MR. ROSENBERG: We were more concerned with



the crossing of the impoundment also.

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MR. ELLIOTT: Well this one we're just dealing with the road, That's a good point. The Richardson Highway would be your max case.

MR. ROSENBERG: But I suppose -- I think that would be worse than -- I think the impoundment could be a bigger problem than the highway but that -- you're right, that's another -- regards to a road.

MR. LOWENFELS: Another issue. definitely get into that one.

MR. ROSENBERG: So, I don't know if it would 12 be worse than the -- the Richardson Highway I guess is a concern. 13 I think the situation there is that it's all treed, which may --

MR. ELLIOTT: Well see the thing there is that we're actually in a better situation, if you want to think of it that way, because in the process of crossing the highway they do go through timbered area for the Richardson. Basically the proposed access road is through territory that would provide them with plenty of view and it's not like they're going to wander out there and be started, surprised, calves separated from their mothers or things like that. The openess of the terrain would actually be a benefit, if you will, in a way because they can see, you know, any oncoming vehicle and the traffic flow being, you know, at its low rate, will give you a better situation than 25 the Richardson. But they do continue to cross the Richardson in



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| 1 | large numbers. |
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| 2 | MR. FLEMING: Was there any indication that |
| 3 | the Richardson had had a population level effect on the caribou |
| 4 | herd? |
| 5 | MR. ELLIOTT: Not from what we found. His- |
| 6 | toric data indicate that the herd has been continued to increas |
| 7 | MR. FLEMING: And that was during the pipe- |
| 8 | line construction too? |
| 9 | MR. ELLIOTT: Yeah, during the pipeline con- |
| 10 | struction period. |
| 11 | MR. FAIRBANKS: Yeah, the crossings of the |
| 12 | Richardson of course include crossings of the pipeline as well. |
| 13 | And a large segment of the herd or I can't remember whether |
| 14 | it's the whole herd or a large I think it's a large segment of |
| 15 | the herd anyway has crossed the Glenn Highway twice a year and |
| 16 | wintered, you know, on the slopes of the Wrangell Mountains. |
| 17 | MR. ROSENBERG: I guess my thoughts of the |
| 18 | impoundment just bring you back to the idea of cumulative types |
| 19 | of impacts. I have a hard time associating these events. |
| 20 | MR. LOWENFELS: That's why we're only asking |
| 21 | for initials. |
| 22 | MR. BEDARD: Where's this park and drive |
| 23 | facility proposed? |
| 24 | MR. LOWENFELS: Pardon? |
| 25 | MR. BEDARD: Where's the park and drive |
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facility? Where would that be? That would be at Cantwell?

MS. BERGMANN: Um-hm.

MR. BEDARD: What are you proposing to curtail traffic from Cantwell on out? The reason why I'm asking is presenting during the caribou season about 300 vehicles a day go in that area, the hunters. Then in the summer months you get a lot of use by ATV's and four-wheel drives that go as far south as Butte Lake on the flats and I don't know how you're going to stop that traffic.

MR. ARMINSKI: We have no intention of stopping that. Our transportation plan pertains only to our workers.

MR. BEDARD: In addition you've got the fact that Ahtna Corporation has, what, a quarter million acres of land and CIRI has a quarter million acres of land and with or without this project they're going to be using this land. That's got to be addressed, their access, they're real concerned about that. If you control access, if the easement that is identified by BLM is in that same corridor and you close it I find it pretty difficult to close it to the natives.

MR. LOWENFELS: I don't think it's -- it is our intention to isolate the workers from the community and from -- or isolate their cars from hitting caribou and we can't go any further than that.

MR. BEDARD: Well one of the mitigations here



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is to control public access and --

MR. LOWENFELS: -- That would be during the construction period.

MR. BEDARD: But we still have a concern with that and the reason why is that that's a long construction period and Natives are in a pretty tight position economically and all lands are taxable and if we cant get to them because of closed access we're going to have problems.

MR. ARMINSKI: There might be some special provisions made. Like on the Haul Road north of the Yukon, if you had a reason to be up there.

MR. BEDARD: Well this is what we would like to see, in our case, addressed as a mitigating issue. I did want to bring up the fact that places like Brushkana Creek and Butte Lake and Monahan Flats (ph) are all presenting used now by various means of transportation and you're going to continually have that.

MR. ARMINSKI: Well do we need any -- have any more discussion on this paper? Any data gaps that we need to address?

MR. ROSENBERG: As of now, for purposes of comment on this paper, can I -- can we assume that what's here in the proposed mitigations measures adopted by -- mitigation measures endorsed by the Power Authority, one was the bus -- the air/bus system, so can we assume, for purposes of comment on this paper, these are the ones that are going to go in?



MR. ARMINSKI: Well, as you said, the air/bus 2 is still under consideration. 3 MR. LOWENFELS: I think --MR. ROSENBERG: -- I wouldn't have known that 5 It says here it's endorsed by the Power Authority. 6 MR. FLEMING: Let's not confuse the issue. 7 I think it is the Power Authority's policy that we are going to regulate the casual use of vehicles by the workers to get on the 9 job site. What is at discussion in the Power Authority is whether 10 that would be a bus scenario, an air scenario or a mixed air/bus 11 So there's no doubt that our policy is to impose con-12 trol of workers using their cars. What we were trying to define 13 internally right now is just which option in that area we're going to select. 15 MR. ARMINSKI: What we thought we'd do is 16 move upstairs. 17 MR. ROBINSON: May I --18 MR. ARMINSKI: -- Go ahead, Jack. 19 MR. ROBINSON: I'd like to heartily invite 20 22

you all to rest for about 15 minutes, help yourself to coffee and tea, grab your coffee and tea cups and your name signs, if you would, and your coats and if we could all reconvene upstairs on the second floor in the Denali Room. It's reached by taking the elevator up, stepping out of the elevator, going to the corridor, taking a right going down to the east.



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(ON THE RECORD)

MR. ARMINSKI: Okay, the next one is W-11, significance of increased accidental big game deaths from vehicle collisions due to increased access. Our position is that the impacts on big game population, due to increased access, will not be significant.

MR. LOTTA: Which number is this now?

MR. ARMINSKI: W-11.

The information used to con-MR. ELLIOTT: struct this paper basically came from two sources, the Alaska Department of Transportation Traffic Data and Collision reports mainly for -- well specifically for the Richardson Highway because we felt that the Richardson Highway was the closest all weather highway, which, you know, had moose and caribou that records were kept for. There were some records available for the Denali Highway but it's not open all the way, the roads entire length, for the winter and the winter was determined from collision frequencies of the Department of Transportation data, winter was the significant time period of the year. For railroad calculations we looked at -- spoke with railroad officials, Alaska Department of Fish and Game records and biologists and then information that was available in the literature, information that was written, Fish and Game reports and also information available from other sources in Canada. The calculation came out to be



approximately -- again you will see that we sort of looked at it 2 from the two extremes, umlimited worker access and then restricted worker access to try to establish a range of potential collisions. 3 From the Department of Transportation data, moose are the primary 5 species that gets involved in vehicle collisions so the calculations -- when they report the information on their accident 7 reports there is a category for -- it says, Number three is moose and Number four is animal, you know, so it's kind of like -- we 8 tried to sort out the animal and find out what they were. 9 major species is moose and the calculations are reported with the idea of so many moose will be encountered. Three to five were the 11 calculations we arrived at, three to five per year on the access 12 13 road. 14

MR. HOSKINS: On that point, do you have data that would indicate that the moose densities are similar from along the Richardson Highway from Delta to Valdez as they will be along the access road that we're talking about here?

MR. ELLIOTT: The density in numbers?

MR. HOSKINS: The numbers of moose.

MR. ELLIOTT: The numbers of moose?

MR. HOSKINS: Right.

MR. ELLIOTT: I'm trying to remember, I

looked at that information.

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MR. HOSKINS: I didn't find it within the context right here and it looks like you've got a piece of ground



here and a piece of ground here, you're taking everything, extrapolating to this piece and I don't know if the densities of moose are similar or not.

MR. ELLIOTT: That's a good point, we'll have to incorporate it. As I remember right, they aren't because areas along the Richardson Highway again, forested, winter habitat, if I remember right, I think the moose densities are higher than they would be along the access road area.

MR. HOSKINS: I think it would be appropriate in here to just make a comment in here about the relative densities.

MR. ELLIOTT: That's a good point. I read that but I never put it in.

MR. ROSENBERG: I guess that's also something — something we're going to have to consider too for starting enhancement programs in these areas that moose are crossing railroad tracks and roads and something like that we kind of want to get a good handle on this before we go ahead and do something that's going to compound the problem. I think population size is important there.

MR. ELLIOTT: I don't remember the specific numbers but they are -- the densities are higher along the Richardson Highway because the winter habitat is better there.

MR. THRALL: So that would make our calculations of mortality -- our calculations of mortality may be a



little too high because it's based on extrapolation from an area where there are more moose present.

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MR. ELLIOTT: Yes, we're going to -- yeah. the numbers that you're looking at are probably, if you will, at the upper limit.

MR. FAIRBANKS: We rounded off high when there was a choice of picking three or four we picked four. our estimates are on the conservative side. I think the -- the number of animals killed by vehicles worked out to be 1.4 was the So even if we increased moose populations by 50 percent estimate. or something it will be at 2.1 or something.

MR. ELLIOTT: And our calculations 13 of collisions on the Richardson Highway was actually, using the method and the Department of Transporation data, came to 3.7 for our calculation for potential collisions on the access road, we assumed five. So we actually calculated what the rate was and then increased it to make it a worst case situation.

MR. FAIRBANKS: We did use the -- yes, talking about using conservative assumptions we did use the worst case traffic scenario or the highest volume scenario for these estimates of collision mortality.

MR. ELLIOTT: And compare it with the air/bus. MR. HOSKINS: Would you explain to me please, like on Page i and then again on Page Four the general statement you have, "Impacts on big game population from vehicle collisions,



due to increased access, will not be significant." What's signi-2 ficant to a moose population? 3 MR. ELLIOTT: What we were following with and in the mitigation plan the definition of significance was, I 5 can't remember it verbatim, but it was an effect that would be 6 interpreted -- a population effect, a basin wide population effect. 7 MR. FAIRBANKS: A change in population that 8 would be observable and measureable. What we're saying is that the amount of mortality would be within normal variation or we wouldn't we able to measure the difference. 11 MR. ROSENBERG: And that's just the kind of 12 thing that will be more substantiated in the mitigation? 13 MR. FAIRBANKS: Right, that definition is 14 in there. 15 MR. ELLIOTT: Right. 16 MR. ROSENBERG: Yeah. 17 MR. LOWENFELS: Any other comments with re-18 gard to this issue? 19 MR. BEDARD: On your mitigation measures, 20 Number Three, where you want to enlarge the road right-of-way turns in potential collision areas. Will you also be placing some 21 kind of signs identifying that this is a potential area and a re-22 23 duced speed limit? 24 MR. ARMINSKI: Yes, we can do that. 25 MR. BEDARD: That's it.



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MR. ELLIOTT:

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MR. ARMINSKI: Any discussion on caribou?

MR. HOSKINS: Getting back to moose, one other point. was a little bit surprised to read that rail traffic along the main line, from Gold Creek to Anchorage and Fairbanks is not expected to increase. And thinking that rail would be your main method of transportation for material and that sort of thing I expected - I thought probably it would increase.

> MR. ELLIOTT: Did you check with.

MR. FLEMING: Don, did you check with -- who was out last week? Meyer (ph). My recollection, which was several years -- a year or so ago was that there was about a 10 to 15 percent increase in rail traffic to Cantwell and we should correct. for that.

MR. HOSKINS: And I think accordingly then, if that's the case, it's going to increase the numbers of moose collisions and so forth that you do have documented here.

MR. ROSENBERG: On the mitigation measures there, Number Five, I think what should be added to that is you also need to add data on traffic volume and weather conditions, such as winter severity and moose population size so you can interpret this collisison mortality. You need something to base it on to better interpret that.

24 you know, apply specifically to moose that talks about that. 25 But they could be included too.

There are measures that,

MR. FLEMING: Dan are they seeing any increased mortalities along the railway here associated with the coal hauls from Usibelli.

MR. ROSENBERG: That I don't know. I did have something though where some discrepancies between the numbers reported by the railroad and the numbers other people have reported for mortality along the railroad line. I'd have to find out that. I could try to find that out for you. But that's a good question. I don't really know the answer to that. I don't know if anybody's checked into it or what.

MR. ELLIOTT: The mortality we used for the rail we went to the railroad to get. I also talked to Nick Steen out in Palmer.

MR. ROSENBERG: I have some information from Ron Modaferi on -- I think it was a survey that he flew or someone flew on the lower river -- the lower -- between Talkeetna and Anchorage I believe. I thought I had it with me but apparently I don't. I'll go ahead and put it in my comments. It was just on alot more moose, I think is what it was, than were reported by the railroad.

MR. LOWENFELS: In either case, are you suggesting that the monitoring program which we would institute would not serve as a proper resolution to this issue?

MR. ROSESNBERG: No, I don't think it would yo that far at all. But anyway, I can't find it right now.



MR. LOWENFELS: Is this silence a resounding 2 endorsement of the Alaska Power Authority's W-11 position? 3 MR. HOSKINS: Where do I sign. MR. LOTTA: NJ, NJ. 5 MR. ARMINSKI: Do you have anything else to 6 say, Dan? 7 MR. ROSENBERG: No, I really don't think I 8 do. I have some little things but I'll just write those in 9 the comments. I don't think they're going to change -- at this 10 point in time I don't think they're going to change anything sub-11 stantially. 12 MR. LOWENFELS: I guess one thing that we 13 need to resolve too as we go through these things is whether or 14 not there needs to be any additional technical meetings on these 15 things. You know, for example, we've had some suggestions that we 16 include things as mitigation measures, for example, the sign or 17 exposed mineral soils, you know, during clearing. I think we all 18 recognize that we've got a pretty ambitious meeting schedule so 19 if people think that nothing else is required on these papers I'd 20 like to hear it so we don't have to schedule meetings for the --21 and take up people's time. 22 MR. HOSKINS: Tom, are you requesting that 23 we provide written comments on these papers back to the APA? 24 MR. ARMINSKI: We're not requesting them. We 25 thought basically we could handle those sorts of things here



orally and in follow up meetings. We don't -- we're not discouraging written comments by any means. If you want to write a 3 -- for example, if you want to write a letter that says we agree with your position and the mitigation measures are adequate and 5 appropriate we'll accept that.

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MR. LOWENFELS: All we ask is that your letters be non ambiguous. Hit them hard and if you've got some suggestions, corrections that you need -- that you want made, make them. What we had hoped is that through your own individual 10 processes you'd use the written process to whatever extent you 11 need to. Now I don't know whether an oral discussion satisfies 12 your particular statuatory requirements to consider X,Y or Z, 13 whether you need to have a paper trail, as it were, but that's 14 what we would hope you'd use the written process for.

MR. ARMINSKI: Ultimately we're going to 16 have to have some sort of a record established that, for example, 17 Fish and Wildlife Service agrees with the position and that can 18 come now if you want to initiate that or it can come later when we 19 enter into whatever type of agreement.

MR. FLEMING: This should not all the time 21 sound like they have to agree with us. On some occasions we may 22 have to agree with Fish and Wildlife Service, but that there be a 23 common agreement.

24 MR. THRALL: It would seem logical that if 25 we get a position paper where the -- your thoughts on it are yes



we agree provisionally. For instance, in Dan's case he would like 2 to see something on mitigation for the sheep take place before any 3 impacts are measured. I'm sort of reading that as he has a provisional agreement. In that case a written communication might 5 be the way to go. In other words, Dan might want to go back and 6 send back written comments to that effect. In the meantime. 7 we want to go do something to our position paper to incorporate 81 it. But if it's simply a yes and you walk away today feeling that you have no problem with this or that position paper I don't know 10 if we really need any exchange of paper on that or not. I think, 11 from our perspective, we don't feel we need it, do we?

MR. LOWENFELS: No, you know, obviously it 13 makes it cleaner and simpler for one of us to fly down to Washing-14 ton D.C. and hand it to an administrative law judge if we have a 15 matrix box such as that or some written concurrence on each issue 16 so that whoever has to sit there and say well is there really 17 concurrence and we'll say oh, yeah there is. You know, it's 18 always dangerous to set up silence as acceptance and that's the only thing I worry about. This is a -- these issues we put together two years ago and a lot of them probably aren't even worthy of too much discussion. So we have to treat each one individually I think.

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MR. ROSENBERG: Back to the old subject what I was referring to these reports on moose kills now my two figures 25 that I'm going to give you are both Fish and Game so it's sort of



1 an internal problem. But Nick Steen, you've got Nick Steen quoted 2 on Table Three of that report. You're using data from him on the 3 number of moose kills from Houston to Talkeetna on the railroad. He's got nine and I've got a thing that -- Modaferi flew a survey 5 from Houston to Chulitna and he counted 30 dead moose. So there's 6 a descrepancy there. Other places you're using figures from the 7 railroad. I assume that, you know, it's just wherever you can get 8 them from, whoever's got the data, but it seems like there could 9 be -- that's a fairly wide margin of error between nine and 30.

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MR. ELLIOTT: Yeah, what went with --

-- I'm not blaming it on you. MR. ROSENBERG:

MR. ELLIOTT: The railroad estimate there 13 where it says two per week or 45 to 50 a year in that -- Mr. 14 Cogdale (ph) we talked with him about that and then we got to 15 looking at it and it was like, well does it seem to fit in with 16 what people have reported and a lot of the information was extreme 17 winters when there was a helluva a lot of dead moose out there 18 and then we tried to look at what would be, you know, an average and then we went back and talked to the railroad again and asked them about their 45 to 50 and they said, yeah, they felt that was still a reasonable assumption for a year. Then we just used that number to calculate for the spur.

I guess the other thing that MR. ROSENBERG: sort of should be discussed a little bit is, are all of these coming from one population or sub-population, are they, you know,



1 two from here and two from there so it's no big deal to any group 2 of population of moose. 3 MR. LOWENFELS: -- In other words, the distribution of the kill. 5 MR. ROSENBERG: Yeah. MR. ELLIOTT: You mean on the access road, 7 the proposed access road? 8 MR. ROSENBERG: Well both. You're taking the data from one and extrapolating to the next so -- well how will 10 it be -- the question really is, how will it be on the proposed access road and rail line, that's the real question. 11 12 to be randomly distributed and is that just going to be one population that it's going to be effecting or is it several or 14 what. 15 MR. LOWENFELS: I suppose that's all a part of the monitoring that would go. I'm not sure whether the infor-17 mation is necessary up front or whether the monitoring program should be designed to -- Chuck, the question is, are you killing 18 all the moose at one curve or is it over a 12 mile area therefore 19 effecting a broad herd rather than a sub herd or a small group or 20 21 something of that sort. 22 MR. ELLIOTT: Oh, you mean on the rail

23 access?

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MR. ROSENBERG: Yeah, any access, wherever we're talking about collisions occurring.



MR. THRALL: Are there data on the spatial distribution, the spatial distribution of kills? Is it concentrated? Did you -- do those data exist or do they just have a number per section? 5 Not on the access road. MR. FAIRBANKS: 6 MR. THRALL: So based on that it would be 7 very hard to tell you whether it was coming from single population 8 MR. FAIRBANKS: There is, for the access road an assessment. I think Table Two indicates collision potential 10 along each segment of the route. 11 MR. ELLIOTT: That's based on habitat 12 characteristics. 13 MR. FAIRBANKS: It's based on our assessment 14 of what --15 MR. ELLIOTT: -- To try to give an idea of 16 where there might be problem areas. 17 MR. FAIRBANKS: Where concentration of moose 18 are and where the habitat might make them more susceptible to 19 collision. 20 MR. LOWENFELS: Is the monitoring plan going 21 to take into consideration following up basically on this table? 22 Seeing whether there is particular problem in one area? 23 MR. FAIRBANKS: Sure, that's the idea of recording where the --25 MR. ELLIOTT: -- Widening -- yeah, widening



the road.

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MR. FAIRBANKS: And recording where accidents occur, agency and location and I think Dan's suggestion on all the environmental conditions surrounding and accident . .

MR. ASMINSKI: The next paper is W-5. 6 is impacts on noncomsumptive activities, camping --

MR. LOWENFELS: R-5.

MR. ARMINSKI: R-5, sorry. R-5. position is that the project will not substantially impact -advsersely impact the nonconsumptive uses and in fact will increase the activity for nonconsumptive recreation in the project area. Rick?

MR. SUTTLE: The major source for developing this paper was the Chapter Seven of the license application, the recreation chapter. The data that was -- that used figures and estimate that were developed for that was primarily based on the recreation planning documents such as the State Conference of Outdoor Recreation Plan, an Alaska statewide survery. Other than that it was filled in with other supplemental reports such as the 1975 survey done on the Denali Highway for the BLM and that was further -- the paper was further supplemented with discussions with personnel from DNR Parks, BLM and National Park Service. Basically I think the findings, as Tom sort of alluded to, I think the position is that we felt that very little exiting nonconsumptive activity is going to be effected by the project.



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Really as we see it it's more the project's effect is basically 2 positive on these nonconsumptive activities because of the increase 3 in opportunities that can come in with respect to the project. The mitigation measures that relate to this are primarily the recreation plan that's been developed.

MR. LOTTA: I sent a copy of this over to the Parks and they did not respond. I'm a little hesitant, as Jeff said, but I'll take silence as their concurrence with the plan.

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MR. HEESCH: There's a whole bunch of relegislation right now that's floating around for Susitna Basin 11 12 recreation stuff now.

13 MR. LOTTA: I'm a little, you know, shakey 14 there.

MR. BEDARD: I had some comments, quite a few. On the recreation plan it is one of the major developments by the 17 village corporations to develop recreation in that area whether 18 the project goes or not. On Page Two regard existing use and facilities, you only identify Devil Canyon as unusual or outstanding. If the project doesn't go it may -- the natives may possibly close Devil Canyon to white water rafting because of liability. The stretch of land from Devil Canyon to -- well Portage Creek to Devil Creek has been conveyed to the Native corporation and includes the river and that stretch of land has 25 killed people in the past trying to raft that particular stretch



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of water. We're looking at the liability we may have to incur if we allow people to white water down through that stretch. we may close it to white water rafting. But we also look at the fact that if the Devil Canyon Dam is built you'll be downgrading the area from a Class VI to a Class, approximately a Class III, which would make it more attractive than it is at present and then we might have more rafting. Because right now anyone would 8 have to be a complete nut to try to go down through there. the other areas that we've identified as being outstanding and unsual is the Stephan Lake area and the Fog Lake areas which is, again, entirely on Native owned land. We would like to see those two areas included in this recreation plan at a higher priority than what it's been shown in the past. I believe that's the DNR has also stated the same position. Our plans are to develop those two areas with out without the project. And the easements that BLM has also identified and made a requirement of the conveyance document are in those two areas. So if you're yoing to have easements there anyhow and you're going to have access there anyhow it's best to develop those areas rather than open up areas you don't have to.

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MR. ROSENBERG: Develop them as how? MR. BEDARD: As recreation. Our plans are 23 at one of the Fog Lakes close to the Watana Dam, about two miles 24 from it, there's one lake there that's about a mile and a half

25 long and it could be used year round. It could serve as a runway



in the wintertime. Our plans were to build a helipad, a small 2 airstrip, a lodge with some cabins on one lake only with primitive trails to the other lakes and also provide for canoes and stuff like this to get to the other lakes because they're all inter-5 connecting. There's five major lakes and there's a lot of small lakes surrounding it as well. On Stephan Lake our plans were to develop a 40 acres site. I believe Mr. Swanicky (ph) suggested 7 one acre but we're looking somewhere between 40 to 60 acre site on the north end of the lake abutting the easement that was identified by BLM and building a lodge there along with other camp facilities. They would accommodate overnighters as well as people 11 12 that want to put up their own tents, et cetera. Also it was 13 identified as a major overpass for rafters and canoers coming down the Susitna River, that was the reason why it was established 15 to begin with. We had some other plans that we wanted to incorporate in that but Stephan Lake is an oustanding area. know if anyone has ever been there but it is beautiful. 17 fly in it's like a valley and you come into a huge lake. 18 lake is about three and a half miles long and it does have trophy 19 fish in it, it has trophy brown bear down on the south side, 20 which I hope that there's some way we can set up some sort of a control in that area for hunting those brown bear. Our plans were 22 to possibly, depending on whether we can get funding from the State or the Feds, to set up a McNeil River type concept on the 24 Prairie Creek drainage where we'd set aside maybe four sections



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as the brown bear preservation area and try to incorporate that 2 into the recreation plan by building a bear viewing site somewhere in that vicinity and allow no hunting in that four square mile that's one of our plans to hopefully incorporate that into the Stephan Lake plan. On Page Eight you got a list of things here and there's a statement about the "Native landowers appear 7 interested in the tourist related opportunities (e.g., possible development, management, finance arragement with tour companies)." 9 We have not talked to tour companies, I don't know where that came from. We have talked with the State about seeing if there was 11 any relationship where the State could assist us in that type of 12 development. But we have not talked to any tour companies. 13 I didn't want that to mislead people that we were doing that. 14 Also on that same page, "The recreation plan proposed in the FERC 15 License Application (Chapter 7) is considered to be appropriate 16 mitigation with respect to the nonconsumptive use issue." We kind 17 of don't agree with that and we'll probably go in more detail 18 with APA later on our -- some of our feelings on this. 19 we've got three villages that have land in that area and it's difficult for all of us, even ourselves, to agree on different things. So we are going through this. There is a lot of noncon-22 sumptive use presently but mostly on the north side. 23 we know there is no nonconsumptive use on the south side, at least 24 none that we can identify, other than a lodge, the existing lodge 25 at Stephan Lake that brings in European clientele.



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only use that we've been able to identify, plus about 10 other 2 private inn holders in that particular area. But they're primarily hunters and bringing in people for fishing and hunting and this kind of stuff. Also on Page Nine, the last statement, "The proposed recreation plan will be developed to focus the development oriented use group adjacent to the dams and road." opening up more areas to the back country. Well we don't agree with that too. We have some concerns about overuse by back country users, people who just think they can go wherever they want. We are looking at some tight controls on that, we want to restrict ATV use, especially on the south side where we will own all the land in the Devil Canyon stretch on the south side and a major 13 portion of the land on the south side of the Watana Dam site. We're concerned with rock hounders and ATV users and abuse by backpackers who just go where they please. A good example, recently a moose -- a bow hunter has been using the Fog Lake area and cutting trees up there to build little shacks of some kind in the trees to kill bear. I don't know if you saw that in the Outdoor article, but we're informing him that he is actually in trespass and he's also cutting trees he has no right to cut. it's that kind of abuse we're concerned with. Other than that, that's about all we're concerned with on this document. MR. ARMINSKI: Rick, wouldn't our plan, at

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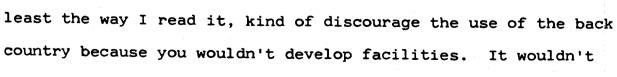
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encourage it?

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MR. SUTTLE: No.

MR. ARMINSKI: As if you were going to develop

more facilities to get further into the back.

the back country that's -- I think the focus of the plan is to restrict developed activities to the road corridors and around the active sites, like the dam sites and the village sites.

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areas will provide more convenient access to other areas of the

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back country. And I think, Bruce, the part of the cooperative

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land agreement that we're working on for the rest of this fiscal

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year that's the part that we'll sit down and discuss with you

13 yuys how this plan coordinate with your needs on your land.

MR. SUTTLE: Yeah, we're not developing

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the statement itself kind of made it -- led to believe that the 15

back country -- it was just saying it would be more attractive if

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it wasn't disturbed, which is true, but it also gives the indi-

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cation that you're encouraging increasing of that. So you might

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MR. ARMINSKI: Anything else.

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MR. LOWENFELS: Bruce, I'd encourage you to

MR. BEDARD: Well the only thing was that

close that river right away on that white water rafting.

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MR. SUTTLE: That's another issue.

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MR. BEDARD: We're in the development stage

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of that right now.

want to reword that.



MR. LOWENFELS: You also get triple damages if you cut down that tree illegally in the State of Alaska.

MR. HARRISON: Well how many have you guys been cutting down illegally?

MR. LOWENFELS: Hopefully we haven't been cutting down any, but you get that guy, that bow hunter.

MR. ARMINSKI: Okay, our next paper is S-1, this is -- relates to changes in subsistence opportunities relating to fish and wildlife resources in the Sutsitna River watershed.

Our position is that the project would not cause a significant reduction in subsistence opportunities.

DALLAS: The way we approached this paper was to assume that there was two ways that the project has any potential to affect subsistence use and one of those ways would be to -- by affecting the resource, the wildlife and fishery resource, that is consumed by subsistence users. The second way that there is some potential is by affecting the opportunities of users, that is the access to the resources that they might use. The way we determined or came up with our position was by first reviewing the literature that examines existing use and most of that literature is from the Subsistence Division of ADF&G and then we examined the access changes that are being provided by the project and assessed whether or not those changes would have any affect.

MR. HOSKINS: One question. On Page Four in the second paragraph, last sentence the statement is made, "The



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project would not reduce caribou populations and would therefore not affect subsistence hunting of the Nelchina herd (See Position Paper W-10)?" I sort of misread it perhaps because it seemed to be W-10 states that road construction mitigations will not cause a reduction in caribou numbers not that the project would result in lower numbers. So it seems to me you're grabbing at one thing and applying it as a blanket statement to your statement here in the socio-economic issue.

DALLAS: I think the assumption behind that was that the primary potential affects on the herd would be the road. There are other considerations and you do handle total affects on caribou herd -- other affects -- potential affects too.

MR. HOSKINS: But the reference to W-10 is not -- I don't think is accurate in this particular case. I would like to see that changed a little bit there please.

MR. BEDARD: I have some comments too on subsistence. On Page ii, midway of the page, "The ADF&G and Power Authority literature supports a conclusion that the Susitna Project will not reduce subsistence opportunity either by reduction of fishery and wildlife resources or impeding access to those resources. The project access road may provide some increased opportunity for Cantwell residents to hunt and fish for species that are not regulated by special permits." I would like to have that wording, the project access roads from may to will. And also down on the "Mitigation Measures," on that same page, "Endorsed by



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the Alaska Power Authority" we feel that mitigation should be addressed towards increased subsistence use to do due to access changes and the impacts it will have on current documented use and impacts the land and wildlife population. Cantwell Natives may be restricted to State., Federal and Ahtna owned land as no agreements exist with Cantwell and the CIRI villages at this time or increase subsistence uses on CIRI Village land. Whether you're aware of it or not, even for another village to use another corporations land they still need permission from each other and at this time no permission has been established. On Page One under issues, sub-issue one it says, "The fish and wildlife resources in the Susitna River watershed currently significant for subsistence activity?" I'm not really sure what that means. If you're talking about other amounts of significant fish and wildlife there, the question is yes, but if you're talking about use, present use, the question would be no. There is virtually, as far as we know, no subsistence use between Portage Creek and Watana Creek. are trappers from the Cantwell area that go just a little south of the Butte Lake area and into that particular area there. was some people from Talkeetna that might go up to Stephan Lake or at least at the headwaters of it. But beyond that I don't -we don't know of any subsistence uses, at least by our people, at least present use. But if a road was there I'm sure the subsistence is going to expand.

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DALLAS: In response to that, that's the



entire watershed so most of that use that has been identified is in the southern river.

MR. BEDARD: Now under Two, "Will the project change subsistence opportunity within the watershed?" There's no question that it would. Easier access will undoubtedly open the doors to greater subsistence opportunity. Under Position on the same page, we would like to add to that, but will provide for the opportunity to increase subsistence opportunities, and there's no question that it would.

MR. ARMINSKI: Do you think -- do you think -- it would provide the opportunity but do you think people would take advantage of the opportunity? I think that Dallas' --

MR. BEDARD: -- If access was easier there's no question about it.

MR. ARMINSKI: I think Dallas, correct me if I'm wrong, got the impression that people don't travel a long ways out of their way for subsistence use.

MR. BEDARD: If you're talking about the white man, yeah, that's true.

DALLAS: Looking at -- granted, we don't have a lot of data on the distribution of subsistence use around Cantwell, but if you look at the two -- two other works around other villages there's a pattern. As you go out very far there's less and less use and perhaps a 30 mile range or so seems to be where use becomes less and less frequent.



| 1 | MR. HARRISON: Well once you put in all thes |
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| 2 | roads and powerlines it's going to make access even more easy |
| 3 | that even the fish and wildlife aren't going to be able to keep |
| 4 | all these people out of the lands that that want to go back in |
| 5 | there, whether they have permission from the people that own the |
| 6 | land or not. Just look at APA. They have never had our per- |
| 7 | mission to go in there on our land. I'm sure they have whether |
| 8 | they say oh, we try and stay off there. Yeah, they try but that |
| 9 | doesn't mean they always do. They say there's no mitigation |
| 10 | here, in other words, they don't have to deal with us. Well |
| 11 | we've had this problem before, Tom, and you guys never have wante |
| 12 | to deal with us on our terms and you still have the problem. |
| 13 | And writing it down that you don't have the problem will not re- |
| 14 | solve it because you have that problem. |
| 15 | MR. ARMINSKI: Granted, we've never reached |
| 16 | an agreement with you to reach your lands |
| 17 | MR HARRISON: That's right and the way |

MR. HARRISON: -- That's right and the way you go about it you probably never will.

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MR. ARMINSKI: I can't -- I can't say anything about that.

MR. HARRISON: When you just try to steamroller over people that gets their back up to where they don't
want to do anything that you want to do, not a thing, whether it's
good, bad or indifferent. When you try and force people into submission they don't like it, I don't like it, my people don't like



MR. BEDARD: What we feel the bottom --

MR. LOWENFELS: Bruce, there's a gentleman

in the back.

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MR. BEDARD: Oh.

MR. WALSH: My name is William James Walsh. I am a military security advisor to my government. We are a federally recognized government the governmental relationship with the United States and under the Federal Power Act and the War Powers and the National Security Act, the Helium Act we have FERC'd all critical, strategic minerals and ultralow and low head hydro development in this area of the Region 10, the Federal 10th Region, for purposes of national security and to eliminate the saditious intervention of the state limited liability structure in the American hemispheric defense. We have taken our inherent knowledge of this land, of the perennial flows of water, the aquifers that have geothermal sources and coal sources that run year round in the mountains. We're developing this as a contract to the Defense Department. Our manner which we look at these places is rather than big is good, we look at lots of small equals big, which is better. When we look at the mountains you see your valleys, before the valleys -- the water reaches the lowest part of the valley you should be able to use that water at least five times, four for energy production and one time for food production and then you can use it for mineral development and sewage disposal. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission issued a



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statement last year that the Susitna Project is not feasible because it sits on a active earthquake zone on a fault. have a United States Geological Survey report that there will be an 8.2 to 9.0 earthquake at the Valdez terminal. We know from the geological presences of these tectonic plates and saucers, we know that Valdez and Anchorage sit on a saucer. The Valdez terminal is going down and the Anchorage side is raising. We expect it to raise about 500 feet. That can be today or next year. What we have to do, in our estimation, for military security and for internal civilian security is to decentralize our power projects in the same manner that China has done so that we will be impervious to nukes and devastating earthquakes. The project here that you people are proposing is nothing more than some fools huge pipe dream. You can't have big things in Alaska because the restructuring, regenerating of the land is such a long process that you can not sustain it. You have to think small. Like I said, a large amount of small equals big. We're in the process of drawing up our paper at the -- perhaps at the end of month we will have a totally plotted out plan of all of these small places that we know of, that have been used for centuries, to be enhanced both agriculturally, aquaculturally and energetically. When that goes into FERC and the Pentagon this project here will probably be order to cease and desist because we're talking about limited liability, saditious involvement of other countries and international monetary funding such and such we are not allowed to let

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the United States properties or Indian properties out of our hands.

Under the Federal Power Act, all of the Federal lands and titally

owned lands are a reservation. We have --

MR. FLEMING: -- Will you address your comments to the paper, S-1.

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MR. WALSH: Just a moment, please. We have taken the time to look at the places that we know of and in this area the first place we're developing is Chickaloon River. have 166 acres in Haines which we are going to use for a steel There's a sealight structure right on top of the hill there, it's sitting on the bay, we have plans to develop the anti-site at Chickaloon to use in this steel mill operation and we will also transfer electricity by super helium conductor and storage systems. We can do some things with the helium conductors and storage systems in this area that will freeze together some of these tectonic plates and will reduce the amount of damage that will be caused by earthquakes. At the same time, when you use these small yenerators in the springtime, and I said you could use them to capture the energy four or five times before it gets to the lower valley, with the helium storage capacity during the springtime you can store enough energy to run everything that you need, and I mean everything that you need, for the rest of the year. At Susitna being in an active earthquake zone is a detriment. would be throwing your money down the river. So the thing to do is to look at these small places that we know are feasible and



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cost a whole lot less. We feel that this is -- this is just a waste of time and you talk about going on Native people's land and subsistence and this and that, you add four or five years of crop failures in the United States and if you don't do some enhancement of your food now by the seventh year of the cycle you're going to starve to death. Rather than put your money into this big project why don't you start putting it into food production and we'll take care of the energy. You see, as long as we do it on Indian land it's tax exempt and as long as we do it as a contract to the Feds it's tax exempt and as long as it's tax exempt you know that the oil companies are going to put their money in our account because we're not going to be paying 50 percent taxes. We can pay most of our money back to our debt service and it's guaranteed by the Feds. You people have taken this view that Natives don't know nothing, you know. We know more about this place than you do and if you would be kind enough for awhile to sit down and listen we will show you. Because we are not here to displace you or to murder you. It's our duty to see that you survive with us and if you want to survive you have to learn what we know about this place. We can do it a lot cheaper than you want to do it. Now what I suggest is that you take someone here from this panel and you put them to work full time with us so that you can understand what we're going. We'll let you have all of our information and then you can come back and make some other decisions here, something that's a little more worth your time and

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effort and money and realistic.

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MR. ARMINSKI: What is your organization?

MR. WALSH: Arctic Testing Company. It's

4 100 percent Indian owned, chartered by the general membership of 5 my village.

> MR. ARMINSKI: Which is what village?

MR. WALSH: Native Village of Tanana. a non Federal public entity that was called for under the Man-9 power Power Project marketing structure. So we have the entire 10 Manpower Power Project, all of the geothermals in the United 11 States Territory of the Arctic, all of the Federal markets and 12 the rights of ways, including the pipeline, we're big time and we 13 mean business. If you want to be in, fine. If you don't . If the United States Supreme Court says that in the Federal power 15 field states are in a preemptive position. Between the Feds and 16 us we don't need you. If you would like to participate and cooperate on a realistic basis then you will be invited in at this time.

MR. HARRISON: The other thing is if you guys want to continue this throwing your money away, which you've 21 guys have thrown millions of dollars away and our Native corpor-22 ation for one hasn't gotten any of it, you must look at long range 23 power plan. You guys have no -- nothing in there that says you ain't going to raise the power rates, no long term benefits of this. And to me when you look at hydro you don't have to pay for



power so why do the rates always have to go up when you aren't paying for this fossil fuel to generate your power. And if you guys just want to give Chickaloon off your back give us some money, we'll go do our own dom.

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MR. WALSH: About the rates, we have a project that's installed at 28 megawatts capacity on the upper Tozitna Canyon Creek that's going to feed the pipeline, we expect to spend \$40,000,000 on the project, the pipeline has to pay us \$30,000,000 a year because that's their true avoid cost that they have been placing on their books. We feel that to the other 11 clients that we're going to be dealing with, we feel that a target 12 per kilowatt hour price is about 25 cents. Tanana Power Company 13 just had to go from 39 cents a kilowatt to 46 cents. getting a rate increase. Stevens Village pays 65 cents a kilowatt, 15 Fairbanks pays roughly, what, 28 to 39 cents and they're trying 16 to shut down their coal fired plant. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission says that the small low head hydro is preferred 18 to the point where the exempt licenses. We feel that the rate 19 structure that the Alaska Power Authority is placing on all these 20 projects is unrealistic and if you go about it in the right manner 21 like we're saying, do some small things right away you'll be generating electricity not only for the development of the little 23 bit larger stuff but you'll also be making your money to pay your debts off. By the way, we can install -- we can install seven 25 megawatts in about three months because we know where we're going,



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we know what were going to do there, we know what the land is made of already, we know what we have to do to prepare the place and what kind of animals and plants we can put there to enhance our environment to provide us with sustenance. The things you guys are doing is you're going out there and you're trying to discover things and you couldn't discover enough knowledge about it to be coherent in 500 years because it took us 100,000,000 years. things that you want to do, we can help you do them. to phase -- interphase technology and the land here. Rather than just genocide us you should use our knowledge, that's what we're We feel, like I said, that your rate structures are unrealistic. Why should anybody have to pay more for energy. You don't even have to pay 140,000 a year to maintain your generator. Tanana Power Company pays over \$300,000 for energy, we're going to given them 500 kilowatts and it's going to power more than they need in Tanana. We'll reduce the residential rates to 8 to 10 cents a kilowatt. Where else can you do that? All of these other places where you can't even get a power contract among the municipal governments, you want too much. You're not being realistic. 25 cents a kilowatt should be enough forever. Why should we have to keep paying higher rates. This guy was talking about some stuff that they -- you want to talk about a subsistence impact and he got all his stuff from somebody else's writings. Sitting down at a table talking about subsistence and caribou herds and things, you know, really now.

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MR. ELLIOTT: Can we take a break.

MR. HARRISON: So there's your no mitigation.

MR. WALSH: We have mitigated your circum-

MR. ARMINSKI: Yes, why don't we.

(OFF THE RECORD)

(ON THE RECORD)

MR. LOWENFELS: Go ahead.

MR. FALL: Well first of all, on this subissue identification that was included in the issue paper, I would see the first sub-issues as not really addressing the significance of the activities that are occurring in the project are or the uses that are occurring on those fish and wildlife populations but more broadly an identification of what kinds of uses are -are presently occurring on the populations of fish and wildlife that are within the project area. So I'm just suggesting a rewording of that. I also have a few other editorial type comments that I think would improve the accuracy and the precision of some of the discussions of the regulatory system that subsistence occurs under, which I can -- I think would be best to transmit in a written form. Another thing that the issue paper does very accurately, I think, is identify some data gaps that exist about our knowledge of the uses that occur in this area. I think what

1 .. e could do is clarify a little bit when we're talking about sub-2 sistence in this context I think what we're talking about are uses of the fish and wildlife resources by local, rural communities that border on the area or that use fish and wildlife populations 5 that are dependent upon the habitat in that area and in the issue paper it identifies that there is a gap in our knowledge about some of the communities uses of the project area. So one point of clarification I would like is how -- oh, but what's also been done is a study has been designed to rectify, I think, that data So one question that I would raise is how the information gap. that we are going to collecting -- or that is going to be collected 12 in this new study is goign to be incorporated into the issue 13| I think that would be important before this issue paper is finalized, to get the results of that study. So that's one point that I want to make. Secondly I -- well not secondly, it's about fourthly now, I think that the issue paper has taken several good steps towards identifying what kinds of impacts we should be a asking about when addressing this issue, the issue of habitat 19 change and population change in general on fish and wildlife species and secondly the question of access. I think there are a 20 couple of others that could be addressed, including the issue of increased competition for fish and wildlife species. Division of Subsistence has developed a procedure for dealing with 23 this kind of issue and it's been developed in relationship to the requirements of Section AlO of Anilka, which I won't get into right

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here, but just very briefly. The Alaska Land Use Council has appointed a working group which has been developing these procedures and it identifies what kind of data should be collected and presented in any discussion of impacts on subsistence uses and then also lists what kinds of impacts we should be looking at.

Some of them have already been addressed in this issue paper, there are a couple of others. Another recommendation that I would make is that this procedure, which I've given copys of to Dallas, be reviewed and any additional questions that the procedures raises that haven't been addressed in the issue paper be addressed. I think that except for our information about these communities along the rail belt that the information exists to answer a lot of these questions.

MS. BERGMANN: Can I ask you Jim, do you think given that that we can address that can of thing in the paper?

Do you think the outcome is going to change, based on your knowledge?

MR. FALL: I really can't answer that given the lack of information we have about some of those communities. One other observation that I have is the time line that this particular issue paper is being developed under, it's a very -- it's one of the first ones which has been written, which is fine, yet it's also supposed to be, according to our -- according to your schedule, one of the first ones that is to be agreed upon. I wonder whether that's premature in that the issues surrounding



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subsistence, as is pointed out in the issue paper, are tied in with some of the other issues that have been raised, the issue of ...oose populations and affects on caribou and fish and so forth. I don't think we can really put this one to rest until those other issues have been addressed adequately. And finally, as far as mitigation goes, I -- although there might not be any -- I don't know but we might not identify anything specific to subsistence, I again think that this issue paper should reference mitigation that is being recommended for fish and wildlife and access in general. Because this issue is so wrapped up in a lot of the others. So rather than saying no mitigation is -- is recommended I think that's writing it off too quickly. There's a lot of mitigation that's indirectly appropriate to deal with subsistence uses and 13 that's what I have to say.

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MR. ARMINSKI: Thank you.

MR. LOWENFELS: Bruce, did you finish?

MR. BEDARD: Oh, I did want to make one state-

...ent until I got usurped. I don't know who that gentleman was, by the way. I do know that Chickaloon has joint ventured with this particular firm that he mentioned. I've never heard of the firm before myself until recently. I do know that they know have a slight conflict of interest because they are looking at small hydro development and if Susitna was to be built the need of small hydros would be very minimal and that would affect their goal. I don't know if that's where that gentleman was coming from.



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didn't understand what he was talking about, to be truthful. The only thing I wanted to be sure of is that the position that you're taking here that there would be no significant reduction, which is true, but I would like to state also that it should state somewhere on a line that once the road is opened it would be a significant increase.

MR. LOWENFELS: I think your comment was -- was deflected in a sense when you suggested that really the distance doesn't make any difference. Then you made a comment that I thought was significant and that was that that for a Native population the increased ability to be -- to get that access would be significant.

MR. BEDARD: That's right.

MR. LOWENFELS: Is that something that -- I mean, did you differentiate between someone living in a village going out or someone living in Anchorage that's deciding, well 1'm going to go out.

MR. BEDARD: Well I have the president of Knik here and his people are more close to that area than the other villages. Do you have any comment you'd like to make?

MR. THEODORE: I'm Paul Theodore from Knik.

I came into listen to some of the comments that are going on here today. I'm not too familiar with it. This getting into the -- where you guys are coming from. I haven't had the opportunity,

I've been working on some other things, to review your packet of



I think it should be restricted and some type of enhancement of fish and game in the area would be nice. Looking at it from other views if any programs of enhancing fish and wildlife in the area, if a program could be jointly looked at together that would be one of the opportunities for both learning of the area and working together in the area and getting the information out too. Other than that I have to read the rest of your information and catch up with you guys.

MS. BERGMANN: Dallas may be able to speak to Jeff's question or Jim about the other studies that you were using that indicated that people tended to travel maybe no more than 30 or 40 miles to do subsistence activities. Were those — any of those Native communities?

DALLAS: Yes, there's a problem with -within the -- well it's not a problem, it's a definition. It's
the complexity of the definition of subsistence use, the legal
definition, which Jim might want to speak to it he certainly knows
more about it than I do, and I have to qualify when I talk about
distances, they do vary by transportation corridor. The better
the corridor the further out, it appears, that use will be.

MR. LOWENFELS: I think that was implicit in Bruce's statement.

MR. BEDARD: Yes.

MR. LOWENFELS: But the other aspect of



of Bruce's statement was that a Native population would be more likely to get on that road and go out and subsistence and maybe if that wasn't taken into consideration in your study that that's something that should be.

DALLAS: Okay.

MR. BEDARD: I'll give you an example of a family of seven that travels all the way right from Anchorage that goes up there, they get their ATV, get off the Denali Road and they go about 30 miles off that road into the Big Lake area. Primarily they go their berrypicking, they'll go there during the caribou run, they'll go in there when the moose are in abundance and then they also go in there to get some fish off those lakes. There's pretty good size fish in there.

DALLAS: We can look at that. I'm not sure well we'll just have to look at --

MR. HEESCH: -- Is the suggestion that increased access is going to cause increased yield or harvest?

MR. BEDARD: Well we realize that the access is going to cause some problems and what Paul is talking about, as far as restricted use, is that we want some kind of control on ATV's being able to go wherever they want to go, trespass, people eventually try and build cabins just about any place. The duck shack across the inlet over here is a good example. So we are concerned with those issues. Recreational mining, there are the amateur miners that go out and pan in creeks and streams and CIRI



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1 has a concern there because it's their minerals. These are concerns that we will either want to mitigate with APA or have some kind of enforcement establishment, regulations established so that that is minimized, realizing they can't control it all. Ι pelieve the next paper, S-6, gets into more of that kind of stuff.

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MR. ARMINSKI: Jean, did you have a comment?

MS. MARX: It was just a thought. wondering in their study if they correlated between the subsistence us -- that would be increased of what's going on versus an Indian village which could go maybe 180 or 360 degrees out versus these organizations which are pretty organized. They'll go farther from the city because they really don't have the surrounding land. Their lands they've chosen is away from the homestead. I was just going to throw that out. I don't know. It was probably addressed but there is a difference in correlation.

DALLAS: In a way it's not addressed and with the way subsistence is defined with a community designation a subsistence community. Anchorage and Fairbanks doesn't stand much of a chance of being, correct me if I'm wrong, Jim, as being defined as a subsistence communities. So in the --

MS. MARX: But the Native might be. not that familiar. If you correlate with a village where they just can go anywhere out for their game and go farther and farther for the lack of game there will be no community that does this type of thing. What you have here is you have urban people who



have their land elsewhere and they will go use it for subsistence the road certainly will open it up for them.

MR. ARMINSKI: Let's take a little break.

(OFF THE RECORD)

(ON THE RECORD)

MR. ARMINSKI: The last paper we're going to discuss is S-6 and this is the significance of secondary development impacts on Native corporation undeveloped lands. Our position is that we would not -- or the project would not restrict development of these lands and forther more, our plans would strive to be consistent with the Native corporations development plans.

DALLAS: In this paper we've mainly tried to look at the literature that we had or could put together on land ownership and use, both the present ownership and the potential for future as lands become conveyed and change hands. Then we used our socio-economic model to look at the potential for secondary development based on where the people would be placed by the model, either the construction workers and operation workers or those people out in communities. And then we examined the, as much as we had access to, the CIRI plans and discussed — talked with CIRI a couple of times and simply tried to see how compatible the project, as it's now defined, is with CIRI plans.

MR. BEDARD: I have a lot of comments on this particular one. I thought I'd try to keep it in a time frame.



1 On Page i, this will be sort of a broad statement, CIRI may undertake some mineral exploration and if economic discoveries are made 3 mineral development may take place by CIRI. Villagers may undertake come timber cruising, this may be long range for potential 5 development by the CIRI villages. Also the villages are looking 6 very strongly into recreational development. Those are the only 7 things that we have discussed in a general view at this time. 8 On Page ii where it says, "Mitigation Measures" we do identify that there will be some mitigation measures. We are looking at 10 trespass may be an issue, may require some mitigation measures on construction crews of setting some rules for them that they 12 would have to follow that they don't trespass on private lands. 13 Those issues would be more or less around fishing, hunting, trapping and recreational mining. We're really concerned about 15 recreational mining, espeically CIRI's end of it. On Page 1 on 16 present knowledge of sub-issues 1, it would be different for each 17 corporation, depending on their land ownership in the project area and what lands have foregone in land acquisition, recreation 19 services are high on their list. So Knik may have a different concept, Tyonek has a different concept and you've heard Chikaloon's. So taking all of those into consideration then we have CIRI, who owns the subsurface estate, that also has some con-23 siderations. Under 2 of that same section the types of development that we've been addressing and kind of discussing in a general nature is recreation, lodges, guides, mineral exploration

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and possible timber land management. Now on Page 4 on Item 1 I just want to make some clarifications here. You've got Native selections unconveyed. The proper wording should be, decision for interim conveyence. It's called a DIC, which was made in 1984. On Number 2 you've got Native selections interim conveyed to CIRI. That should be, Native selections reconveyed to CIRI villages, 1984, Tyonek and Knik. These lands have been reconveyed, especially along the river corridor to both Tyonek and Knik. I did have a question in regards to, there are small amounts of private land 10 near the impoundments and my question is, how near? no people living along those stretches other than down in Stephan 12 Lake one of the lodge owners claim that he keeps somebody there year 'round. Other than that, I don't know of anybody in that entire 310 square miles. Again, the greatest concentration of structures is at Stephan Lake; 13 cabins, a lodge, out buildings and an airstrip. Is this a private airstrip that is somewhere on the lake?

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MS. MARX: It's right at the end of the lake. MR. BEDARD: Okay, that airstrip may be on 20 trespass, I'm going to check into it. Because in order to have an airstrip the size they're talking about to accommodate even a small Cessna they only own ten acres of land and I don't know how they could have built an airstrip on -- entirely on that ten acres when the lodge is already there. They might be on our land, I'm going to check into it. Page 5, the opportunities for



project personnel to purchase products or services that Natives 2 might provide will be limited to the village area. We've identi-3 fied that there is a possibility of a general store concept that could be established. If you're looking at 175 inhabitants at the permanent village they will need some kind of a general store to 5 accommodate that. Most Native villages in Alaska of less population 7 than that and Native village stores do quite well. The statement 8 is, that there will not be enough demand to make development economically viable. I didn't quite understand that. What kind of development were you referring to? Can anyone answer that.

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DALLAS: Sure. During that period there won't 12 won't be enough consumers for a lodge operation or several other 13 of the things that you want during that period of time. Because 14 of lack of access they're providing the entire market for develop-15 ment.

MR. BEDARD: Well the way I'm looking at it: 103 workers and their spousees, I assume they'll have they children with them, it will possibly be a population of 650 total, using a factor of 2.5 children per family. I maybe wrong but that's 20 what I came up with. That's about the Unakleet and they've got quite an economic development there. So I was looking on that 22 scale that there could be some viable economic development take 23 place, if that is the scale. The other thing I wanted to add is that it says, "If visitis to the area follow current recreational 25 patterns recreation development is likely to be seasonable."



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1 might change. I see one of the changes as being cross country skiing, it could be very desireable in that area if there's an access road to it. So that's something that you might want to just look at. Also in the next paragraph down it says, "The project will have no negative impact in Native plans to develop recreation potential to the land since it would not provide competition for development." I didn't quite understand provide competition for development, that it would not.

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I think we were meaning that the DALLAS: project will not build a lodge and compete with the lodge that you would --MR. BEDARD: -- Okay, I'd -- I'll --I buy that. "The project however can enhance the Native corporations ability to develop their lands by provioding new access." I want to take out the words, both to the Natives -- remove the words both and just say to the Natives and remove the words, and to and add, which could benefit the public in general. The next paragraph down, "The facilities and services that could be developed on Native lands include recreation, lodging, food, shopping and guide services." These are the things that we kind addressed so I agree with that. "This access could be provided if access across the dams is permitted." Now I understood two and a half years ago the APA Board then did approve an access road across the dam as a mitigating measure to the Native villages for not getting a road on the south side, which we supported. That was approved by the APA Board. Now is that statement changing that?



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MR. ARMINSKI: I don't --

MR. FLEMING: I don't think anything's

changed it, Bruce.

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MR. BEDARD: Okay, I just wanted to make sure of that. Okay, then on Page 6 it says, "That the effects will not be significant." I'd like the wording to state that the secondary effects will not be significant. Also on mitigation measures, we would like the State to explain that our original comments to APA and FERC did recommend some mitigation, which you've got a copy of, the APA, to help us accomplish some of the above that would benefit the project and the general public i.e. State funding for recreational trails, roads, waysides, campgrounds, et cetera. It would not be possible for us to meet some of these developments without State guarantees for technical, financial and land management assisstance. This is some of the things we .anted to get out across. We feel that those two areas that we mentioned earlier, Stephan Lake, Fog Lake, are probably the prime areas of the entire area for that type of development, recreation. But we are realistic enough that our villages do not have the resources like the region to do this to the fullest extent. would need some possible assisstance from the State, either in low interest loans or no interest loans or a grant to assist, us in accomplishing that.

MR. ARMINSKI: Do you see that being related

25 to this project?



MR. BEDARD: Yes.

MR. ARMINSKI: Why would that -- I'm curious.

MR. BEDARD: Pardon?

MR. ARMINSKI: I'm curious why it would re-

5 late to this project?

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MR. BEDARD: The -- Fog Lake area, for example,
7 is within two miles of the Watana Dam. If that was developed into
8 a major recreational use area, which was open to the public --

MR. ARMINSKI: -- As part of the recreation?

MR. BEDARD: As part of the recreation plan.

The trails and et cetera to build all that, to do all that is a
very expensive process, the clearing and et cetera. We're wanting
some guideline or assisstance from the State that would help us

technically, financially and also with the management, the land
management assisstance. Because you're looking at quite a large

16 project that could be developed, could be well used, not only

17 by hunters, fisherman and people out there taking pictures of

18 the birds and the bees and the flowers and the trees, but as --

19 this particular area, knowing the fishing that's in there and the

20 hunting it would be much more attractive than the Nancy Lake area.

21 Right now if you look at the use of Nancy Lake it's quite high,

22 it's overused. And the trophy fish that are in those lakes right

now are going to attract people, especially in the early years of

24 it. It may peter down after awhile but in the interim there's

5 soing to be a lot of people that are going to go out there if



access is there.

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development in excess of what's proposed in the recreational part? MR. BEDARD: Yes. This is where in your 5 mitigation to FERC you had stated that Fog Lakes and Stephan Lakes 6 are in your plans but in the long, long range and may not occur 71 at all if other plans are developed at a higher priority. where we came in and said we want that priority changed to a 9 higher priority, recognizing Fog Lakes, Stephan Lakes, as our 10 areas that we would like to open up, that BLM has already identi-11 fied easements on and it would be senseless to open up new areas 12 when these areas are already planned to be opened by BLM by 13 virtue of easements. Otherwise -- we can't stop people from using those easements, they've been established. We want to develop those areas where the easements are in existance, which makes sense. 16 But we also realize we do not have the funds ourselves to open 17 those trails and this kind of this. We would need some kind of 18 assisstance and we look at that as a mitigation.

MR. ARMINSKI: This would be recreational

MR. ROSENBERG: I have a question. 20 secondary developments, really this is a socio-economic issues, 21 are these secondary developments going to be talked about in some 22 of the -- to wildlife because of the increased access to the south 23 side? Are you going to be talking -- there's no specific issue, 24 wildlife issue, that addresses that. But that was a concern that 25 we stated in the comments on the DEIS, to look at those secondary



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limpacts from access to the south side. I just wanted to know if some of the other -- there's room for that to be discussed in some 3 of the wildlife issues. In our mitigation planning we MR. ARMINSKI: 5 are looking at that and we've been having discussions with the 6 CIRI villages on mitigation on their land. So we're in the process of developing that right now. But as far as it being 8 addressed in this specific paper, I'm not aware that we would, at this time, do that. 10 MR. ROSENBERG: Not in this specific paper 11 but it would be addressed? 12 MR. ARMINSKI: Yes. 13 MR. ROSENBERG: In other -- bear paper and so 14 on and so forth? 15 MR. ARMINSKI: Um-hm. 16 MR. ROSENBERG: Okav. So this isn't the end 17 of it? That's just what I'm wondering. 18 MR. ARMINSKI: No, no. 19 MR. LOTTA: Just for your little chart, I think you could say that we agree with your position paper. 21 MR. LOWENFELS: Go sign that thing. 22 MR. ARMINSKI: Got one. 23 MR. LOTTA: And that it -- several things 24 Bruce brought up were in our comments and I don't need to reiterate



But basically it's a non jurisdictional kind of topic for

them.

So I don't know how much our concurrence helps you. us.

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MR. LOWENFELS: Well to the extent, of course that some of the things Bruce was talking about on the lakes impact the Department of Natural Resources in Marks and what not that's . . .

MR. LOTTA: Well I didn't agree with every-7 thing he said, but a lot of our comments were included in his so 8 I didn't think we should reiterate.

MR. ARMINSKI: Okay, if there is no more comments on the paper I guess we have three agenda items. don't know if we really need to go into detail. I think we all 12 -- I think we all recognize that we've got some items that we've 13 ot to pursue to get these papers updated or where we can get some agreement on them. Are there any general suggestions or anything at this point? Any questions?

MR. ROSENBERG: No, we'll send written comments on -- especially on the wildlife -- more pertinent to 18 the wildlife issues.

MR. LOWENFELS: To the extent possible, again, if you could at the end of your written comments indicate we support, we don't support, we can't support, you know, some kind of statement there so that we know exactly what's going on. That would be helpful. Is there a feeling that we need to have other technical meetings on these issues?

MR. LOTTA: On the ones we've already



1 discussed?

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MR. LOWENFELS: Yes.

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MR. LOTTA: Not from our perspective.

MR. LOWENFELS:

I guess the question now be-

5 comes, how does the APA -- what is the easiest way for the APA

6 to let you people know that we've taken your comments into con-

7 sideration, that we're changing or not taking your comments into

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8 consideration, depending on what the case may be. Is coming out 9 with another issue -- another -- a more mature position paper, an 10 enhanced position paper? What's the best mechanism so that you 11 feel comfortable that we're taking your comments into consideration 12 or not taking them into consideration so that you can react to 13 them? MR. ROSENBERG: Can you revise these.

15 mean, that would be the easiest approach, I would think.

MR. LOWENFELS: Let me ask Jack a question 17 or maybe even Alice. If people want to provide written comments 18 so we can keep on schedule, how quickly do we need to get them 19 and --

MR. THEODORE: -- I'd like to get a copy of 21 these a little bit more expeditedly before these meetings. 22 didn't get these until the last minute and I didn't have time to 23 review them.

MR. LOWENFELS: Do we have -- we must have 25 your address. It's our intention to get these out at least two



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weeks before the meetings so that you've got at least two weeks 2 to look at them. 3 I'm saying they didn't get to MR. THEODORE: me in time. 5 MS. GORDON: I'll take care of that. 6 MR. THEODORE: A day before the meeting . 7 MR. LOWENFELS: That's no good. 8 MS. GORDON: Yes, I'm the one that has to push them through our mailing people and I'll see that that's 10 taken care of for you. We can have -- if we want to set up another meeting we have it scheduled for three weeks, is that right? 111 12 MR. ROBINSON: We're flexible on -- if follow 13 up meetings are felt to be necessary then we are flexible and 14 can schedule them. If you want to get together and say some more 15 about what we've -- the papers we've talked about today or if you want to take a look at a revision of a paper or whatever there are 17 a number of officers. In a word, it depends on what the partici-18 pants can agree on would be the best approach. We can schedule 19 that. 20 MR. LOWENFELS: Let me try this out, I don't 21 see that there's tremendous amounts of controvery on any of these 22 issues listed on the agenda and from my perspective it would seem that sending a revised position paper to you would pretty well let you know what our positions are, we'll take into consideration 25 -- I didn't really hear any suggestions today that I thought were



outrageous, with one major exception, and -- no, I think that 2 would take care of it. If we sent that to you and you felt we 3 needed to have an extra technical meeting maybe we need to put a -- maybe we need to have a slot somewhere on our vast schedule, 5 you know, for overflow technical meetings three months from now 6 or something of that sort.

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MR. ROBINSON: Well what we thought we could 8 try is that we have, as you've seen on our original schedule that 9 was mailed out, the idea was to after -- three weeks after the 10 position papers are mailed out, three weeks after that date, there 11 would be a meeting like this one to hold the initial discussion on 12 those particular papers, this one being an example. 13 were -- what we have done is to take steps to make meeting dates available for follow up meetings, for example, for the papers that 15 have been discussed today, on Mondays. We have some Monday dates available so that if we do need to get together for any reason 17 further on papers, the issues discussed here today, we can do so. So as I said before, and I'll reiterate, I think the participant's 19 view should be considered.

MR. LOTTA: Well I was just going to suggest that we're pretty well tied into every other Friday and at one 22 point every Friday and we've got a -- I'm trying to keep my 23 meetings down to a minimum if I can. So I would suggest something 24 along the lines of to go through our new business or old business whichever first and we can, if there's a problem, I mean it's goin



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to be the same folks basically at all the meetings, bring it up and if it seems to be too major a problem we would make it a notice for the next agenda or else we could solve it right there. There's some comments made, if the gentleman comes back, Mr. Walsh, may make some major points but hopefully nobody else will have that major a concern.

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MR. FLEMING: Well I would suggest then that since these are reoccurring and they're basically the same sort of people that we do it on an essentially old business, new business procedure. I quess in the last week or so I've tried to follow the paper trail of various decisions that were made on the Susitna project by the board of directors and it was very easy, since Mr. Crawford came on board and has formalized the board packets and procedures a lot more than they were before, and if you go back past that it really gets difficult. I would suggest that we might get ourselves into the same program if we do things too casually. So I would suggest like on these papers here there don't seem to be any overriding concerns, there are some housekeeping that I think we have to do, things we have to address and at the next meeting we can say, here are the new papers, we've changed these things, it shouldn't take very long, we don't have to have any major discussion. I don't think, Jack, you can probably clean up these papers and get them out with the papers that are for the next workshop?

MR. ROBINSON: No, I think that would be



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| 1 | asking too much. | | |
| 2 | MR. FLEMING: Well we could have them at the | | |
| 3 | next workshop. | | |
| 4 | MS. GORSON: The next workshop is the 8th? | | |
| 5 | MR. ROBINSON: The next day is the 11th of | | |
| 6 | March. | | |
| 7 | MR. FLEMING: That's probably not enough then | | |
| 8 | MR. ROBINSON: I wouldn't think so, Richard. | | |
| 9 | MR. LOWENFELS: It would obviously expedite | | |
| 10 | things if instead of redoing the whole paper we simply took a | | |
| 11 | supplement to this position. | | |
| 12 | MR. FLEMING: Well with word processors. | | |
| 13 | MR. LOWENFELS: Well what I'm wondering about | | |
| 14 | is then we have to spend time at the meetings for people to go | | |
| 15 | through the whole thing and try to figure out if we did put it in | | |
| 16 | or not whereas a supplement, you know, one, two sheets, whatever, | | |
| 17 | would take | | |
| 18 | MR. THRALL: I think in a number of cases | | |
| 19 | that would be the best way to go and I think that let's go back | | |
| 20 | to the first one, I think that the authors can probably, over the | | |
| 21 | next couple of weeks, work on making these changes and I think | | |
| 22 | they can kind of keep track of what they're doing with Dan over | | |
| 23 | there. Because I think you basically have the most concern. | | |
| 24 | MR. ROSENBERG: Yeah, that's probably true. | | |
| 25 | MR. THRALL: And then when we got to this | | |
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to our next meeting as our old business we would try to have, if 2 possible, a supplement to it and something that's already really 3 been discussed with Dan as we developed it hopefully that would allow us to get through that very, very quickly, but still maintain a good record of what's occurred. Sticking to the Friday meetings. MR. GORDON: MR. THRALL:

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In terms of, you know, in terms of saying right today what we can do of all of these and say -agreeing that we're going to have it all ready next meeting, I don't think there's a need to do that. I think we'll try to get as many as we can and an old business item can be carried from meeting to meeting. So we may report to you that on S-6, for example, we haven't got that one completed so it bumps over into -- as old business into the next meeting.

Just one thing on the way we do MR. LOTTA: the agendas. If there's a way to, you know, like W-5 I know it's a wildlife issue but if we could add a word or two after W-5, something to just . . .

> MR. LOWENFELS: Sure.

MS. GORDON: No problem.

MR. ROBINSON: No problem there.

MR. THRALL: Tom?

MR. ARMINSKI: Yes.

MR. THRALL: Have you finished?

MR. ARMINSKI: Yes, I don't think we're



1 MR. THRALL: Could I just throw in one last 2 thing on this matrix? 3 MR. ARMINSKI: Sure. MR. THRALL: Hank Hoskins has put some ini-5 tials up on his and Leroy has indicated he may be. I would just 6 ask that even if you're not willing to do it then what you do is 7 go up and put your initials in the no column. 8 MR. ROBINSON: Well they have to say yes, no. 9 You have to put the word up there. 10 MR. THRALL: But what I'm saying is, if 11 there is somebody that just doesn't -- thinks the whole concept 12 is wrong that at the minimum they put their initials in the no 13 column. I'm emphasizing this as a score keeping -- or Jeff -- as Jeff has said, this is a score keeping thing. 15 MR. LOWENFELS: In pencil. 16 MR. THRALL: In pencil. At least we'd have some record, for our own purposes, that tells us something about 17 18 ...here everybody stands on these. Is that a problem? 19 MR. LOTTA: Why don't we wait until the next 20 meeting to give us a chance to go back and look at all the topics 21 again. I mean, rather than sit there and hold the topic list 22 in one hand and . . . 23 MR. THRALL: Well I'm just talking about the ones we've discussed today, not the whole thing. I don't want anybody to go up and fill out the whole thing. But at least



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your status -- what your thought is at the end of today. 2 your thought is that you're really not comfortable with putting your initials up, put your initials up in the no column. It seems to me that that's a fail-safe that everybody could live with.

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MR. ROSENBERG: What -- If I send you that information in writing within the next, you know, within eight to ten days, will there be any advantage to you to have that up there now?

> Instant gratification. MS. BERGMANN:

MR. ROBINSON: Well there's -- Dan, there's -for each -- for Fish and Game -- under the Fish and Game column, for example, there's a block for each issue and you can write in there, if you wanted to, provisional approval pending incorporation information, something like that. Some bullet phrase that shows what you feel about --

MR. THRALL: -- The advantage is that we're trying to -- as we get into this it's going to to become more and more complex and believe me from our point of view of trying to produce this, send them to the Power Authority for review, send them out to various subcontractors, Fish and Game, Su Hydro, keep track of where they all are in that review process, present them at a meeting, go back -- it's just become a tremendous pile of paper and documentation to keep track of and to us this is -it's nothing more than a tickler but it's a simple one that we can look at and get an idea of where we area. Things tend to fall



through the cracks rather easily and we think this is something 2 that will help us. So that's, from my perspective, the main 3 advantage of having this, you know, at the end of a meeting. It's just one more piece of record that we can rely on. 5 a real nightmare, even more than we're in now, in terms of just 6 keeping track of all the pieces of paper. I think it will even-7 tually help you as well to maybe go back and be able to look at it 8 MR. ROSENBERG: Well I guess the whole reality of the thing is I can sign anything you want, but where that 10 will get any of us I don't know.

MR. THRALL: It doesn't get us anywhere other 12 than it keeps track of where we are. I think it indicates what 13 people are thinking.

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Well look at it with the idea MR. HOSKINS: 15 if we have another meeting and some of these concerns that are 16 brought up today aren't addressed and the plan is sort of written 17 off I can go and erase my name up there.

MR. SUTTLE: Plus having your name up early 19 I think it will help some of us who revising these to, if ther are 20 a number of no's on positions, that we can do our best to give Dan 21 a call and talk to him.

MR. HOSKINS: But I don't want you to look 23 at that and say, hey we don't have any concerns and then just forget it. 24

> MR. THRALL: No, the intent and in fact, you



1 may find that there's a position paper coming out later that says something that makes you want to go back and change your opinion on an earlier position paper that you have up there. But it gives 4 us an instant look at where we are. 5 MR. HOSKINS: Just remember, I'm keeping my 6 own record here too. 7 MR. THRALL: We could get little seals for everybody, maybe that would be the . . . 9 MR. ARMINSKI: Thank you all for coming. 10 We'll see you in a couple of weeks I guess. 11 (OFF THE RECORD) 12 END OF PROCEEDINGS 13 14 15 16 17 18



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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)

STATE OF ALASKA)

I, Barbara Brown, Notary Public in and for the State of Alaska, residing at Anchorage, Alaska, and Electronic Reporter for Gemini Reporting Services, do hereby certify:

That the annexed and foregoing transcript of Harza - Ebasdo Settlement Process Meeting was taken before me on the 22nd day of February, 1985, beginning at the hour of 8:30 a.m., at the Northern Lights Inn, 598 West Northern Lights, Anchorage, Alaska;

That this transcript, as heretogore annexed, is a true and correct transcription of the proceedings, taken by me electronically and thereafter transcribed by me;

I am not a relative or employee or attorney or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I financially interested in this action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this 25th day of February, 1985.

Notary Public in and for Alaska My Commission expires 2/22/88

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