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Kalick
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Gina Bet

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PUBLIC PARTICIPATION SCOPING MEETINGS
May 5, 1992 7:00 p.m.
Borough Assembly Chambers
Kodiak, Alaska

RECEIVED
MAY 11 1992

Attendees

Affiliation

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Marty Rutherford	Restoration Team	
Sandy Rabinowitch	RPWG	
Barbara Iseah	Restoration Team	
LJ Evans	Restoration Team	
Heidi Zemuch	KMXT Radio	
Margie Derenoff	KANA	402 Center Avenue
Greg Petrich	Kodiak Audobon	Box 1005
Mike Milligin		SR 9121
Mary Fiorentino	Area K Seiners	P.O. Box 1224
Claire Holland	AK State Parks	SR Box 3800
Dolly C.R. Reft	Kodiak Tribal Council	3011 Spruce Cape
Wes S. Wiley	Salmon Setnet/Landowner	Box 1811
Jim Carmichael	Afognak Native Corp.	P.O. Box 1277
Brian Himelbloom	UAF/Fish Ind. Tech Ctr.	P.O. Box 1866
Richard MacIntosh		909 Mission Road

Issues Addressed:

General Review

Marty gave a brief introduction and proceeded to summarize the following handout documents:

Settlement 101
Draft Summary of Comments
Public Advisory Group Nomination Process/Timeline
Public Advisory Group Charter
Letter to Agencies and Public Requesting Ideas for 1993
Proposed Expenditures for 1992 (Projects and Administration)
Timeline for Completion of the Restoration Plan and the Environmental Impact Statement

Public Advisory Group

The nomination process for the Public Advisory Group begins tomorrow, May 6th. The Trustees decided there would be 15 seats plus two ex-officio, one each from the Alaska State House and Senate on the Public Advisory Group. The Trustee Council is very interested in whether the public feels the 12 principal interest groups should have seats assigned or should the Trustees attempt to balance the group. The deadline for nominations is June 8th.

1993 Work Plan

Each project that was approved by the Trustee Council along with its budget are contained in the 1993 Work Plan. There was not an adequate opportunity to hear from the public on what they thought this field season should include. These projects are not final as the Trustees wanted to know if the public felt they were appropriate. In order not to miss this field season, the Trustees have allowed two months of funding.

Release of Natural Resource Damage Assessment Information

All damage assessment materials which had been previously held confidential due to third party litigants are now available to the public. The third party litigants have now agreed to the release of this data. A process is being formulated to get the detailed study plans, interim reports, final reports and the restoration planning reports to the public in the next 3 weeks to a month. The restoration planning reports include all the meeting notes that led up to the Restoration Framework document. Over 400,000 pages of data exist for release and will be available through the Oil Spill Public Information Center by the end of June. The damage assessment information release allows the public to participate more fully in the restoration process. The Trustees are considering a symposium in the spring or fall of 1993 in an effort to release information in a usable form to the public.

Public review and comment were also requested on the following handouts:

Proposed Budget Summary for 1992
Timeline for Completion of the Restoration Plan and Environmental Impact Statement
Habitat Protection and Acquisition Process

Sandy gave the following brief description of each section contained in Volume I - Restoration Framework:

- Chapter I - provides the background of the legal settlement; begins to address some of the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act
- Chapter II - outlines the goals of the public participation program
- Chapter III - recounts efforts for restoration planning from 1989 to the present
- Chapter IV - gives an updated summary of the injury information to date
- Chapter V - proposes criteria for determining when the injury is sufficient to warrant a restoration action or spending money
- Chapter VI - proposes criteria and procedures for evaluating restoration options; includes many ideas that have

Chapter VII - come from public meetings
contains the following six conceptual restoration alternatives:

- no action
- management of human uses
- manipulation of the resources
- habitat protection and acquisition
- acquisition of equivalent resources
- combination of alternatives

Appendix A - provides background information on injured resources and services

Appendix B - provides 35 restoration options for consideration and includes 14 options which were rejected

A list of questions were provided as a handout to elicit comments or feedback from the public regarding the Restoration Framework. A brief discussion was given on the importance of responding to these questions. Two approaches, hierarchical and concurrent, were used in this scoping document. The Trustees are very interested in hearing from the public what is the most appropriate approach. This plan will be the guideline for expenditure of the settlement funds.

Volume II - 1992 Draft Work Plan is a list of all the projects and budgets the Trustees have tentatively decided can proceed for two months. The Trustees are prepared to make changes once comments are received. Because so much of the restoration process is tied to injury, the Trustee Council is very interested in getting the damage assessment information to the public. The deadline for comments on both of these documents is June 4th. Comments will be synopsized and provided to the Trustee Council to aid in making their decision. The 1993 ideas form is due by June 15th. The public is strongly encouraged to review the framework document and then comment about projects that might be a good idea. The Trustee Council wants to be responsive to the ideas and wants to be responsible in doing things that work. The Public Advisory Group nomination deadline for comments is June 8th. Marty directed the public to avail themselves of the information and respond with any comments. The draft Restoration Plan will be developed once comments are received. This document will drive the expenditure for the entire process.

A third volume of the Restoration Framework is the Response to Public Comment on the 1991 State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, which is a synopsis of public comments received last year.

Questions:

A toll free number was provided for those in the villages to call

in comments or questions at 1-800-478-5736.

Marty answered the following question posed by the public:

Is acquisition of equivalent resources referring to land?
Greg Petrich

Written Proposals Presented:

Mark Donoghue

- Assessment and Quality Assurance of Shellfish Resources
- Enhancement of the Pacific Herring in Uyak Bay

Oral Statements Presented:

Mike Milligan

- would like to file some complaints; the documents are very hard to understand; the public will be unable to grasp what is going on
- concern was expressed about where the money is going
- would like more issues addressed on ongoing health of the environment and ongoing populations
- inquired if the villages in Kodiak are being addressed
- concerned about how traditional clam areas are being assessed
- concerned about cultural artifacts which are irreplaceable and the damage from the spill
- feels more comfortable with the horizontal matrix, which is more accessible to the communities
- a suggestion was made to index the framework with areas of concern alphabetically and regionally
- another suggestion is information should be sent to areas where projects will take place
- presented a concept by Dr. Sylvia Earl - not much has changed in scientific techniques; there is a lot of potential for the money to change the course of knowledge and do some unconventional things; would like to see some input into new ways of collecting information
- wants more digestible documents that the public can grasp
- would like more emphasis on cultural artifacts
- an important concern is fecundity of all resources

Jerome Selby - Mayor Kodiak Island Borough

- thinks the Restoration Framework document is off to a real good start, but there is one glaring omission, the impact on human resources
- need to look at what will preclude these things from happening in the future; we are not in much better shape today than in 1989 as far as dealing with a large scale oil

- spill; some response capability needs to be developed
- part of the Restoration Framework has to have some preparation for mitigation that gets us in a better prepared state
- was disappointed that a couple of high priority projects such as the Kitoi project and Red Lake Mitigation program were deleted; would like to see these two projects funded out of the 1992 funds
- a good case can be made over the ten-year period for spending \$300 million of the settlement funds in the Kodiak Island Borough due to the impact by the oil spill; \$100 million could be put into an endowment fund to continue scientific work and projects proposed on an ongoing basis
- have put together a list of projects which will come to \$2 million over the ten-year restoration effort
- a committee was formed with representation from the Alaska Departments of Fish and Game and Environmental Conservation, Federal Fish and Wildlife, Native associations, National Marine Fisheries Service, state and federal parks, Kodiak Island Borough, Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association, Area K Seiners, and Alyeska Regional Citizens Advisory Council; have taken the shore line committee from the spill and are working to identify where the mitigation can be most effective and where most good can be done in terms of positive restoration for public resources
- working closely with Fish and Wildlife for acquisition on Afognak Island; most projects fit within the options in Appendix B
- need to look at some preparedness options
- worked with federal parks on inholdings on the Catmai coast
- the regional citizens advisory council is working on preparedness in the event of another spill
- some baseline data in terms of natural loss is needed to compare to the future; could build off existing systems and increase capabilities to do monitoring; need a laboratory locally for capability to do analysis of clam and fish to determine oil contamination; \$1 million was spent to get answers on the clams
- construction of the KANA (Kodiak Area Native Association) Museum would aid archaeological research; archaeologist could excavate the artifacts
- some analysis of herring and clam resources is needed
- further analysis on protection of artifacts needs to be examined
- a learning center at the Kodiak Community College where the data could be available to mitigate another oil spill would be helpful
- the committee held a meeting this afternoon and a presentation will be available in a couple of days; have some ideas for mitigating and building back from the oil spill
- KANA has had offers from the Smithsonian and Russia of collections taken from the island in the past and returning them to Kodiak

- wants to know what has happened to the \$50 million in criminal restitution; has not been able to get information on the \$50 million
- cannot ignore human resources and need to fix the settlement language to expand a certain percentage to offset the human mitigation factor
- concerned that it is May 1992 and we are in no better position to deal with a large scale oil spill
- would like a report from the Federal Trustees regarding the \$50 million which went to the federal government

Dolly Raft

- applauds and agrees with Jerome Selby
- current technology does not allow an accurate assessment
- resources and environment died
- more local control of environment will give better results and assurance if another oil spill happened
- a local laboratory is needed
- the KANA museum is the least that is deserved
- a lot of people are still affected by the spill; people are concerned about how to get involved in restoration
- the amount of the information is intimidating
- feels at the mercy of everyone else because they are an island; fearful that Kodiak will be forgotten again
- need tools to respond on a local level; there are dedicated people here
- does not feel this is an issue of money but one of responsibility
- hasn't read all the information but wants to say don't forget about Kodiak
- no amount of money can fix this but they can be reassured by having some local control

Mark Donoghue

- there is an impression that they did not get oil that is still out there
- there is still a question of the health of clams and the system in general
- people are looking for restoration of the health of every thing; thinks the jury is still out on this
- should look at what could have been done better; thinks a lot has been left out
- need more confidentiality of archaeological sites

Greg Petrich - Kodiak Audobon

- focus on criminal restoration money in the legislature has tried to highlight what are important issues for the public such as habitat acquisition on Afognak Island and weir site management

- need funding for tech center and long-term planning for that facility
- there is a need for archaeological assessment and protection
- need money for education programs to communicate and make sure this doesn't happen again; human resources are extremely important
- in Chapter 7 the definition of habitat acquisition is too narrow
- more comfortable with the concurrent approach to restoration
- focus should be on doing something with a resource that can be helped
- there should be extreme public scrutiny of these projects with no expenditure on dead areas
- House Bill 411 contains points that are important to his group
- prevention in the future and education of youth are important issues; resource materials for the schools could be obtained for pennies

Marty expressed appreciation for participation and comments and reiterated that we want this to result in a plan that the public can feel good about

Meeting adjourned at 9:05.

DRAFT

DRAFT

Public Meeting
Kodiak, Alaska
January 30, 1992 - 7:00 p.m.

Panel: Ernie Piper (ADEC), Sandy Rabinowitch (NPS), Mark Fraker (ADF&G), L.J. Evans (ADEC)

- 31 citizens signed in (sign in sheets attached). The meeting was also broadcast live over KMXT public radio.

- **Panel Comments**

- * **Public Questions &/or comments (speaker identified wherever possible)**

- E. Piper explained the purpose of the meeting, noting that the settlement had asked for meaningful public participation in the process, and that the governments working together must go above and beyond the usual in obtaining public input. He said there will be a phone number available later in the meeting for those listening by radio to call with questions or comments.
- S. Rabinowitch went over a handout which explains the general outlines of the settlement.
- E. Piper asked if anyone had prepared statements they'd like to present before we began.
- * Charles Christensson, Mayor of Larsen Bay, asked why the group wasn't going to Larsen Bay and the other villages.
- E. Piper: We plan to get to the villages eventually. Timing and logistics were a problem this time.
- * Linda Freed, Kodiak Island Borough: The restoration of the Exxon Valdez oil spill is a very significant issue for the Kodiak Island Borough. We've put together our first cut of issues and projects we think should be considered; these have been given to the panel members as a handout (17 pages - attached). The Borough has established a working group to help ensure Kodiak issues are part of the process. We've also provided a map which indicates where a number of these projects are located as the last page of the handout.

The working group is concerned about the criteria for the process of selecting projects. This may be a task for the Public Advisory Group (PAG).

The PAG needs its issues and mandate defined, and that will help define the final structure of the PAG. In the original group state and federal agencies, major landowners and native organizations each had a representative on the group, including commercial fishing. We plan this to be a continuing group.

Regarding the criteria for selecting projects, we feel that local control is crucial to success of the project and the functions of the committee when the money is spent. There needs to be a process to identify duplicative proposals. We hope to be fully represented in the process so that not all of the effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill are negative.

- E. Piper: Currently the members of the Restoration Team are developing a list of criteria for selection, but they are not cast in stone. The restoration framework planning document will be out for review soon.
- S. Rabinowitch: The document will be out in mid-March and in the public's hands in April.
- * Christine Staitz-Johnson: When I read the summary of the settlement handout I wondered if any of this money can be used for prevention?
- E. Piper: Look at the makeup of the trustee council. It is the state's intention to focus on resources that have been injured. ADEC's Mike Conway (Spill Prevention and Response Division) is developing a plan for the next five years. The first step is developing equipment depots, after that purchasing hard boom. The source of funding for these projects is the 470 Fund, which is the state's fund for spill response.
- * C. Staitz-Johnson: As a citizen representative to RCAC I think we are confusing prevention and response. Prevention is our key and it hasn't come out. Training in use of equipment and response -- in Kodiak there is not much of that. In Prince William Sound there is a greater array of prevention strategies, but in Kodiak and Cook Inlet we need vessel tracking systems and other prevention strategies, too.
- E. Piper: Cook Inlet does still lag behind Prince William Sound. The Kodiak area and the Aleutian chain is very exposed, specially considering the large fishing vessels and fuel barges. However, you will find that the trustees will look very close whether the state already has a plan and a source of funding to cover those needs before they will commit Exxon Valdez restoration funds on that.

- S. Rabinowitch: Read the relevant passages from page 9 of the plea agreement (Restoration includes....) and page 7 & 8 of the civil agreement (Restore ore restoration means any act...).
- * C. Staitz-Johnson: I see that generally does not include prevention and response equipment.
- E. Piper: Representative Cliff Davidson's bill, HB 511, deals with allocation of the \$50 million to the state separate from the joint state/federal fund, and I believe that bill addresses some of those concerns.
- * Wayne Coleman: We have a great need for a response center here. We have good air access, and we could marshal the equipment effectively and quickly. Alyeska has done a lot to try to control these problems in Valdez and also CISPRI has in Cook Inlet, bu there has not been much done in the Kodiak area.

I'd like to say we saw the last major oil spill but I'm afraid that's not the case.

CISPRI and the Alyeska SERVS groups don't protect all the Aleutian Chain and the Alaska Peninsula. I would encourage the use of some of these funds to provide a good marine pollution response center in this area.

- * Richard Macintosh: Asked about habitat protection and indicated a map with some areas marked for protection.
- E. Piper: The Restoration Team has formed a habitat subgroup to specifically deal with these issues. But we need some ideas from you about how to proceed. Should we buy land or just the trees? If trees, for how long? Or are conservation easements more useful? If the native corporations have land taken out of their financial planning how do you compensate them for that loss? There are a lot of market questions and land questions to be resolved in the issue of habitat protection.
- * Jim Carmichael, Afognak Joint Venture: Our group has been working toward selling habitat. We will be making statements at the trustees meeting. We certainly have some ideas on this and intend to work with all parties.
- E. Piper: Referred to the Contra Costa spill in California and noted that some precedent was established there for habitat acquisition as a restoration outcome.
- S. Rabinowitch: There is a publication which was released by the Restoration Planning Work Group which you might find of interest: Options

for Identifying and Protecting Strategic Fish and Wildlife Habitats and Recreation Sites. This report is full of case studies on land protection in the U. S. and South America from all sorts of agencies.

- E. Piper noted the handouts that were available in the front of the room, and read some questions he had written on chart paper, saying that these were some of the topics up for discussion this evening:

Public Advisory Group

- All public or just some?
- How many members?
- "Reserved" seats? (entitled or have some special claim? or just have a variety of seats)
- Public "filter?"
- Source of advice/info?
- Selection - how chosen, who nominates
- What type of decisions?
Consensus?
Majority?
No decisions at all?

Interaction with Trustees

- Discussion
- Reports
- RCAC model for replies
- Verification

Other Facets:

Do we need:
PIO
Library
FACA
Cost

Piper said there is another point not listed on the wall: Timing. It is the intent of the Restoration Team to have the Public Advisory Group up and running by the first or second week of March. The settlement says that the PAG shall be in place 90 days from the date of settlement.

- * C. Staitz-Johnson: How long does this group go?
- S. Rabinowitch: The payout schedule is over a ten year stretch. There is also a reopener clause between 2001 and 2006 for unknown damage or damage to resources that were unknown at the time of the settlement, so at least 2001 and maybe 2006.

- E. Piper: In Cordova we talked about the terms of service for representatives of the PAG. Some of the trustees are political appointees, and over the course of the ten to twelve years we will have different trustees. It is our intention that the PAG will have staggered terms and that their historical memory and involvement will "outlive" the political appointees.
- * C. Staitz-Johnson: Clearly you don't want the PAG to be so large it is unwieldy.
- * (name unknown): Who pays for this?
- E. Piper: The money will come out of the \$900 million which makes up the settlement. There will be budgets and the trustees will approve any expenditures. Right now the range of possibilities we're looking at for funding the PAG ranges from \$200,00 - 700,000 annually. That figure depends on amount of travel and meetings.
- * (name unknown): Because of the long time span we're talking about here, is there a specified place to archive all the historical documents from this group and these meetings?
- E. Piper: The Oil Spill Public Information Center in Anchorage has been identified as the repository and the point of public access for this information. The information is very available to the public at that site.
- * (name unknown): Is the PAG to represent all the impacted areas or individual areas? I think each community would be better off to have their own subgroup.
- * L. Freed: Have the trustees provided you with any insight how a PAG would be useful to them, the feedback that might be useful to the trustees?
- E. Piper: The trustees have said they don't view the group as an audit function, i.e. science critique, peer review, or financial audit. They seem to be more interested in learning what people in the affected areas think of priorities the trustees are considering. For example, are they spending too much money on salmon but not enough on halibut, or otter and duck consumptive uses versus the whole ecology.
- * (name unknown): In what sense is this a trust?
- E. Piper: The trust structure is one option.

- * (name unknown): \$900 million is a lot of money. If half of the money were set aside at 5% interest it would generate \$22 million a year. We could be setting up a trust on an endowment basis to fund the prevention and response needs of the area. We would have much more money that way for those purposes than we ever usually have. This would really enable us to get more done.
- * C. Staitz-Johnson: I see the PAG not as a filter between the trustees and the public. There should be nothing between the people and the trustees. It is better to have a small group selected by the communities, not appointed by the trustees to represent various facets of the communities. That way you would know you have a community consensus.
- E. Piper: We are aware that there are very different priorities in Kodiak as compared to Prince William Sound as compared with Cook Inlet. And I hear you saying you want to make sure the PAG does not turn out to be a buffer between the trustees and the public.
- * C. Staitz-Johnson: But the advisory group can keep the trustees in tune. I would object to having to stop at the PAG to access the trustees.
- * Richard Macintosh: I would like to see all the public comment made available as transcripts, not just as notes such as this evening.
- S. Rabinowitch: Verbatim transcripts of all of the trustee council meetings are available. Cost is an issue -- it is very expensive to have verbatim transcripts available from every meeting. We made the decision that the process would be better served for this series of meetings with good minutes.
- L.J. Evans: All copies of the transcripts of trustee council meetings as well as other documents relevant to these issues are available at the Oil Spill Public Information Center in Anchorage. Contact information is available at the back of the room.
- S. Rabinowitch: OSPIC is also part of the Alaska library network, so you can access documents via interlibrary loan and other regular channels.
- * (name unknown) Do the trustees plan to come to meetings at any of the communities?
- E. Piper: Yes, they do plan to do that. We're conducting a lot of administrative meetings right now, which wouldn't necessarily be of great interest. The trustees want to get out to the communities particularly when it comes time to accepting and making decisions on restoration proposals.

- * C.Christensson: The villages also?
- E. Piper: They plan to go anywhere it is possible to go.
- * (name unknown): I wonder if the PAG would be given greater weight with the trustees? And, who will be the PAG's staff coverage?
- E. Piper: We've discussed these issues and have some ideas for you to consider. We suggest the PAG have a staff member that sits with the restoration team at our meetings four to five days a week. We anticipate the PAG having full staffing that is necessary, with clerical and administrative support coming from the restoration team's staff.

We need you to tell us what you think: does the PAG represent all of the public or just some? The intent is to expend effort and money to know what the people in the affected area think about these issues. If I were a trustee, if there were a consensus I would give a great deal of weight to what the PAG comes up with. But I wouldn't construct it so the PAG gets 100 proxy votes and the public gets 6. I would envision lots of public input through other avenues.

- * (name unknown): How will the public outside the group even follow the situation, to be able to go back 4 or 5 years and find out what has been the series of decisions.
- E. Piper: If you have the PAG, how do you include people outside that group? As a practical matter through the mailing list we've developed we're working hard to keep people very well informed. The public should be able to get this information fairly easily.
- S. Rabinowitch: You could suggest the trustees put together a fairly comprehensive annual report. You might think through what you're after in that regard. We want very much to know the things you're interested in.
- E. Piper: Would a newsletter help?
- * (name unknown): That might be a good start.
- * (name unknown): I have reservations about the process, though. A newsletter is not a bad idea, but without a community repository of some sort for communications it is going to be difficult to get the information out. I think the community would be well served by having an office to be a repository and a community center point for communication. And to use a shotgun rather than a directed approach.

- E. Piper: Certain things can be scanned and a computer with a modem could be another information access point.
- * (name unknown): But I mean a physical presence, a desk in a room in a building.
- E. Piper: Another idea that came up in Cordova was that the PAG meets but then there are also regional groups like the Kodiak shoreline group Linda described that feeds into the PAG.
- S. Rabinowitch: The National Park Service some years ago in Nenana tried to hire someone from each community who worked how ever many hours it took to handle mailings and serve as a local contact point. It worked well but the trade off is it costs money. If you think this is a good idea then let us know.
- * (name unknown): As I see it there are three regions to deal with here: Prince William Sound, Cook Inlet, and the Kodiak area. To get user groups from all areas is too many people. I suggest a structure modeled after the Fish and Game advisory committees should be used. The regional groups pass on all projects and pass on that information to the trustees. It would be cost effective and though there would be some travel expense it wouldn't be excessive.
- E. Piper: That is an excellent suggestion which also deals with that geographic problem we noted earlier.
- * Roger Blackett, State Park Advisory Committee: I came to represent the state parks citizen advisory committee. We have some specific recommendations for the trustees. Should we pass it on now or wait until the trustees are here?
- E. Piper: You should go ahead and get that information to the trustees as soon as possible.
- * R. Blackett: Our Kodiak parks were clobbered, especially Shuyak. The spill he spill not only affected the recreation areas but it eroded the efforts of our park rangers because they had to work on the oil spill. Important maintenance work in the parks was not done for two years because of that. In some parks the archaeological sites were disturbed. Because of all the negative effects on the parks we have three recommendations:
 - 1). A land exchange between Shuyak and the borough. Need some money for an independent appraisal, around \$50 - \$70 K.

2). Acquisition of recreation sites in Kodiak. A lot of it is native-owned land. We need funding to put some of that land in the state parks.

3). We want to build a public education and interpretive center and display about archaeological resources, mainly resources in Shuyak.

- E. Piper: I encourage you to please send parallel requests on this to the legislature and to Neil Johanssen.
- S. Rabinowitch: Especially on item 3 I urge you to be as specific as you can, such as: do you recommend a building? heated or for summer use only? Define exactly what you have in mind.
- * R. Blackett: We are looking more at a display in the center at Shuyak or here in Kodiak. We also want to train our own staff in enforcement to protect the archaeological resources. We'd like you to share these ideas with the trustees.
- S. Rabinowitch: The federal agencies have been gearing up to do more resource protection and interpretive work for several years. You might ask about existing staff and could they be made available to work on state park projects.
- * R. Blackett: We would like to get more training for the people over at Shuyak.
- * (name unknown): Are there any other examples of joint cooperative agreements on federal and state management of lands?
- S. Rabinowitch: There are probably several but only one comes to mind just now. At Kenai Fjords National Park, Nuka Island is within the park but is owned by the state, and is now a state park.
- * Are there any efforts afoot to compile land proposals?
- S. Rabinowitch: The trustees at the last meeting heard a number of proposals which had to do with land - specifically from Eyak Corporation and the Nature Conservancy. The trustees directed Dave Gibbons to set up a group to begin to deal with those proposals. The Restoration Team will talk about that at the trustee meetings on February 5 and 6. It is a complicated issue, and I'm sure land acquisition will get a lot of attention.
- * R. Macintosh: Some of these purchases are part of a grand scheme. If anything, we want to see some study of options that we are losing by delay.

- S. Rabinowitch: We hear you but we also encourage you to share your concerns with the trustee council.
- * Bill Rieth, ADEC: We need to keep communication open between Kodiak and all the villages. Maybe we need to set up an electronic system. We really want information about all this to get around.
- * J. Carmichael: Afognak Joint Venture was able to get a grant of 250K from Congress to study lands acquisition. This was a study under Fish and Wildlife's realty division, and Sharon Janis, staff biologist. This will be in cooperation with the Afognak and the Nature Conservancy.
- * Larry Malloy of the Kodiak Regional Aquacultural Association read a statement (copy attached).
- * John French, University of Alaska FITC: One of our frustrations wit the spill was a lack of laboratory facilities here. We have a need for a research center so we could do monitoring and related work right from here. A laboratory facility we envision would provide a wide variety of physical and behavioral study capabilities. There is a one page summary in the Kodiak Borough packet.
- * Lacy Berns of the Area K Seiners Association read a statement (copy attached).
- E. Piper: Gave the call in phone number for the radio listeners and closed the meeting to go into open discussion with members of the audience. The formal meeting closed at 9:30 p.m.



Kodiak State Parks Citizens' Advisory Board

S.R. 3800, Kodiak, Alaska 99615. Phone: 486-6339

January 30, 1992

To the members of the Exxon Valdez
Oil Spill Settlement Trustee Council-

The state park units in the Kodiak area were damaged in varying degrees by oil and, in some cases, the related cleanup work from the Exxon Valdez oilspill during the 1989 summer season. Oil showed up on the beaches near Pasagshak River State Recreation Site (SRS) and Buskin River SRS. Both theses areas are extremely popular with resident and nonresident sportfishermen and women. Shuyak Island State Park was one of the hardest hit places in the entire Kodiak area. A concerted cleanup effort took place there in 1989 and 1990. Oil was still present on Shuyak's beaches during the spring assessment in 1991 and park visitors will no doubt see traces of oil on the park's beaches for many years to come. In addition to the physical damages to state park units in the Kodiak area, the two state park rangers assigned to the Kodiak district worked fulltime on oilspill cleanup and coordination during the summer of 1989. As a result much of the routine park maintenance and upkeep to the four park units in the Kodiak district did not get done that year.

As trustees of the Exxon settlement fund, we urge you to consider funding for the following in order to mitigate and/or restore damage done to state park resources from the oilspill:

1. Land exchange between the State of Alaska and the Kodiak Island Borough (KIB). KIB owns lands on Shuyak Island which could be traded for state land on the Kodiak Island road system in the Narrow Cape/Pasagshak area. We support this trade and the ultimate inclusion of the borough land to Shuyak Island State Park or to the state game refuge system. (Estimated cost: \$50,000-70,000 for independent land appraisal.)
2. Acquisition of recreational sites on the Kodiak road system. Many areas currently used by the public for recreational purposes are on private lands. These sites should be acquired to insure public access for future generations.
3. Public education and interpretation of archaeological resources located in state parks. Training opportunities for park rangers to increase their effectiveness in enforcing historic preservation laws.

page two-Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement Trustee Council

We look forward to working with the Trustee Council to insure that the funds made available through the settlement are spent wisely. Thank you for your time and efforts.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Roger F. Blackett". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

Roger Blackett, Chairman
Kodiak State Parks Citizen's Advisory Board

cc: Senator Fred Zharoff
Representative Cliff Davidson
Neil Johannsen, Director, Alaska State Parks
Jerome Selby, Kodiak Island Borough Mayor

Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Assn

486-6555

486 4251

P.O. Box 2034

KODIAK AK

99615

- my name is Larry Malloy
- I'm with the Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Assn. which is a local salmon fishermen's organization whose activities are directed towards the rebuilding of locally depleted salmon stocks as well as with the development of new salmon production for the Kodiak Area.
- Our goal has been to help stabilize salmon production at reasonable levels for the local salmon industry which we all recognize as an extremely vital ingredient for maintaining economic stability for our community.
- many of the projects we've helped support financially have taken place on Afognak Island, an area which, as you are aware, was in the direct path of the oil plume which spread westward from Prince William Sound, in 1989.
- Our concerns at the Aquaculture Association, have been, and continue to be, that explicit or definitive answers as to the effects of that 1989 spill on salmon production from projects which we've

funded is not, either readily apparent or at least not easily identified, as of yet!

- Other areas of the state had established ^{studies}, prior to the spill, through the University of Alaska under the C.F.O.S. program, which involved the collection of baseline early marine survival information for juvenile salmon.
- We recognize the importance and value of such information when trying to accurately identify lost salmon production and the type of restoration activities which would be needed to return production to pre-impact levels.
- Consequently, we would like to encourage the Trustee Council to consider such studies as a vital ingredient in any restoration activities for the entire area impacted by the spill.
- We feel that any sincere attempt to identify and restore impacted salmon production would certainly support the validity of such studies.
- Again, we at IANNA have concerns that our normal salmon rehabilitation and enhancement efforts on Afognak Island may have been diminished by the presence of oil-contaminated water surrounding Afognak Island in 1994.

- On another item, we are also interested in the Trustee Council evaluating the idea of creating selected remote oil-spill response sites.
- Specifically, we're referring to the commercial salmon production facility, a fish hatchery, located on Afognak Island at Kitoi Bay.
- This particular site, we feel, justifies having its own response capabilities to deal with potential future oil-spill events, based upon what occurred in 1989 alone.
- At that time, through the efforts of a lot of dedicated and hard working individuals, the response effort from hatchery personnel, our organization, and many other people helped to protect the penned-up juvenile salmon at the Kitoi Bay hatchery from being inundated or impacted by oil.
- There were juveniles that have been and will be returning as adults over a three year period which began in 1991 and will continue through 1993.
- We feel that the economic value of this facilities production, which by the late 1990's is projected to be at ^{about a} 10 million dollar annual ex-vessel value

to Kodiak's salmon fishermen justifies a more reliable level of protection which can best be attained by having on-site rapid response capabilities.

- On a related topic we would like to very strongly offer our whole-hearted support towards any and all proposals for land acquisitions on Afognak Island for habitat protection purposes.
- Such an action, from our viewpoint, would be a major event in helping to ensure that our organization does not have to commit future funds to rehabilitate lost salmon production as a result of lost habitat. This type of action could in essence mitigate lost fish production from impacts of the '89 spill on Afognak Island.
- Additionally ^{we further strongly support} the acquisition of small parcels of land, in the 2 to 5 acre category, where fish-counting weirs occur on both Kodiak and Afognak Islands. These weir-sites are located on very important salmon systems whose production dramatically affects all three salmon user groups - Subsistence, Sport, and Commercial fishermen.

- These well sites collect information necessary to ensure that the stock status of these systems can be evaluated for lost production.
- This is information which would be vital in identifying biological restoration requirements for these stocks, all of which were exposed to oil contaminated water in 1989.
- Finally, we would like to extend ~~our~~ ^{additional} very strong support for the acquisition of land occupied by the Kitor Bay Hatchery on Afognak Island.
- The actual effects of the oil spill on this facility's production are yet to be totally determined.
- Kitor Bay is the largest ^{salmon} producing area on Afognak Island in terms of ~~both~~ numbers of fish.
- It remains in the direct path of any oil flowing from P.W.S. as well as Cook Inlet. The 1989 spill and previous spills verify that fact.
- The 1989 spill resulted in the collection of up to 1500 gallons per day for a two week period from the booms protecting ^{the inlets} Kitor Bay area.

- Acquisition of this facility ~~land~~ would help to ensure that ~~Coast's~~ salmon production from the Ketchikan Bay area will continue to provide a stabilizing effect ^{for all of} upon ~~Coast's~~ salmon production ~~industry~~, user groups.

Lacey Berns
on behalf of Area K Seiners Assoc.

Box 26
Kodiak, AK.
99615
486-5091

Trustee Staff

To quote Mei Mei Evans of The "Oil Reform Alliance" "The Exxon Valdez spill is a monument to negligence and callousness." Few will argue that the incident on March 24, 1989 subjected Alaskan waters, wildlife, and communities to an unprecedented nightmare. This nightmare lingers on for many of us, still affected by the spill, as Exxon manipulates the legal system, to suit its corporate needs. But, That's another story.

Few will argue, that Kodiak island was severely impacted, ~~by~~^{as} the onslaught of oil continued for the months ahead, to close our fisheries, bay by bay. And to kill our wildlife. We all recall how our community struggled to cope with the disaster, with VECO and EXXON, at the "helm" of our lives, and our livelihoods.

Most agree, That The Kodiak salmon seine fleet ~~was~~^{was} among the severely impacted fishing groups in 1989. In fact, most of us sat glued to our chairs throughout the long summer, in daily meetings with EXXON, DEC, ADF+M, waiting for that one ray of hope -- a bay clean enough to conduct a fishery.

2

well, that didn't happen. And, while others were employed by VECO and Exxon en masse, Kodiak seiners suffered through a devastating summer of no fishing and no employment.

Area K Seiners emerged as a group during that unforgettable summer, through an oil containment program we developed. We have learned some valuable lessons. Our group has grown and developed since 1989, actively participating in a myriad of issues -- forest practices, ocean ecology, sea mammal protection ~~etc.~~ and others.

Area K Seiners is extremely interested in how the oil spill funds are spent and in the public process.

This is an unparalleled opportunity for affected citizens to be involved in the restoration of ~~the~~ ^{our} damaged coasts. We have several important recommendations when considering the public input process.

- We feel that the Public Advisory Group must be selected by the interest groups they represent, not appointed by government officials

- The Public Advisory Group must represent many diverse interests: commercial fishing, sport fishing, subsistence, environmental organizations etc.
- The Public Advisory Group should have separate subcommittees for the affected areas, which include local people who are not members of the P.A.G.

Regarding The oil spill funds, Area K seiners supports, first & foremost, fish and wildlife habitat restoration through land acquisition. This is critical, in order to protect and ensure the long-term recovery of the Kodiak archipelago.

Afognak island is recognized as a "jewel" in The Pacific. Its value to commercial fishing and recreational interests, is obvious.

Afognak has natural ecological values which are vital to Kodiak's well-being, and are apparent in its stands of old-growth spruce forests, healthy salmon streams, the hatchery

the scenic beauty, and wildlife habitat for bear, elk, deer, fox, otter, eagles, hawks, waterfowl, to name a few.

While affected by the oil spill itself, Adognak remains open and vulnerable to intensive logging operations unless stringent measures are taken to protect critical areas.

A.K.S.A. also supports the acquisition of weir sites on Kodiak, located in several areas.

In conclusion, our group recognizes ~~the~~ the complexity of managing this fund and has many concerns about the process. We feel the Trustees must carefully prioritize all suggestions for the funds. We discourage the use of this money in setting up bureaucracies for administrative purposes, and for the rampant dispersal toward requests, which do little for restoration of our damaged natural resources. We will continue to be involved in the process.

EXXON-VALDEZ RESTORATION

SUGGESTED CRITERIA FOR PROJECT SELECTION

Projects selected for funding should meet as many of the following criteria as possible:

1. Linkage to damage.
2. Long term resource benefits.
3. Improvement in our ability to deal with oil spills in the future.
 - Material stockpile
 - Research center
 - Local component of decisionmaking
 - Communications network capability
 - Identification of potential future spill impact areas (current information, tanker routes, prevailing wind data)
4. Direct or Cooperative Endowment of a substantial portion of the funds (\$300 million).
 - Long term funding for long term projects
5. Emphasis on local management of funds/projects, i.e. local Fish & Game staff, local Fish & Wildlife staff, local Parks staff.
 - Not from Washington, D.C.
6. Even spread of resources over entire spill area.
7. Efforts that benefit more than one species
8. Public education.
 - Some form of mitigation for damage to human resources.

(2)

EXXON-VALDEZ RESTORATION PROJECTS

within the Kodiak Island Borough

AGENCY	STATE OF AK \$50 Mil. Fund	TRUSTEE FUND
ADF&G	Land acquisition for salmon management. Weir location, Around island \$2.3 mil. Early Marine Study \$ 3 mil. Environmental studies & research. Onsite oil spill preparedness. \$ 3 mil. F&G damage assessment studies. (currently in dept. budget)	Red Lake Overescapement Study. restoration (1 yr) \$45,000 mitigation (1 yr) \$162,000
FISH & WILDLIFE	North Afognak timberland acquisition.	Stream mouths inholdings within Refuge (KWR) Laura & Pauls Lake - Maria Lake approx. \$125 mil., Blue Fox - 125,000 acres Red Fox, etc. Phanely Review
FEDERAL PARKS		Brown bear study impacted by spill \$60,000. Long term monitoring system on the coast (1 yr). \$176,000. Acquisition of inholding in the park. (\$_____).

AGENCY

STATE OF AK \$50 Mil. Fund

TRUSTEE FUND

FEDERAL PARKS/
TRUSTEE STAFF

Monitor persistence of oil
on Park shoreline.
Public education program.

STATE PARKS

Expand state park on Shuyak
through purchase or exchange
of Borough land.

FITC

Research Center \$7.5 mil.

USCG

Baseline data and spill
research center at FITC.

RCAC

Build prevention & response
capability as a mitigation
measure.

Aids to navigation to avoid
spill potential.

NMFS

(possible overlaps with Alyeska,
RCAC, University of Alaska)

Monitoring of key site on
Afognak & North Kodiak.
A revolving fund for
monitoring stations & wildlife
utilization.

AGENCY	STATE OF AK \$50 Mil. Fund	TRUSTEE FUND
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KRAA

Kitoi hatchery enhancement
study (1 yr). \$40-45,000
Damage assessment.

DEC

Testing- PCB, hydrocarbon
monitoring of all fish
species, assure quality in
conjunction with FITC.

Long term monitoring of tidal
lagoons.

Equipment acquisition and
staging area for future
spills.
(Household hazardous waste
could co-locate).

(5)

**Near Island Fisheries Research Center
Oil Spill Settlement Funds Proposal**

Proposed Development:

The Fishery Industrial Technology Center (FITC) proposes the development of facilities on Near Island, Kodiak, Alaska which will provide the State of Alaska with state-of-the-art capabilities to enhance monitoring long term effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. These facilities will also provide Alaska's fishing industry with research and technical assistance during the rehabilitation of Alaska's vertebrate and invertebrate fisheries resources. Facilities will be located in conjunction with existing FITC facilities and the proposed City of Kodiak facilities which will accommodate NOAA/NMFS and other fisheries research and management groups. Land for development of these facilities is being held in trust by the City of Kodiak. Development of these facilities would provide the University of Alaska, State, and Federal agencies resources for evaluating toxicological, physiological, and behavioral effects related to the presence of hydrocarbons.

Facilities Required:

The principal component of these facilities is a controlled environment behavior and sensory physiology wet laboratory. This is the core unit which will be used to investigate physiological and behavioral effects of long term low level exposure to hydrocarbons. Central to this laboratory is a large swimming pool tank which will provide capabilities to assess how organisms perceive and react to stimuli produced by their environment in conjunction with the presence of hydrocarbons. The main support facility for this system is a running seawater system with associated mechanical support and filter beds. Additional support facilities include physiology and toxicology laboratories.

Estimated Facilities Cost (million \$):

Seawater System	\$2.0
60 x 80 ft. behavioral and physiology wet laboratory facilities	\$1.5
30 x 50 ft. physiology laboratory	\$0.5
30 x 50 ft. toxicology laboratory	\$0.5
Architecture, engineering and design	\$1.0
Equipment	\$1.0
Tanks and associated accessories	<u>\$1.0</u>
TOTAL	\$7.5

Justification:

These enhancements to the state/university/federal fisheries research complex on Near Island would enhance research and development activities related to the restoration, enhancement, and economic value of fisheries resources of the oil spill effected areas, especially through better understanding of the behavioral, physiological, and toxicological responses of targeted species. Research in this facility would also lead to the development of better tools to monitor aquatic toxic responses and other physiological changes resulting from oil spills and other anthropogenic activity.

ABSTRACT

Name: Conservation Land Acquisition

Species: Sockeye Salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*)

Principle: Larry Nicholson
Division of Commercial Fisheries
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
and
Lorne White
FRED Division
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Objectives: Mitigate for the oil spill impact to Kodiak Island salmon resources, principally involving sockeye salmon.

Methods: In 1989 nearly the entire Kodiak Management Area was closed to commercial salmon fishing due to the EXXON Valdez oil spill. Escapement objectives were exceeded in nearly all salmon systems. Damage has likely occurred in at least one major sockeye system, Red Lake, and the damage may have a broad ecological impact. Because Kodiak salmon systems are managed for escapement and not a fixed exploitation level, non-marine wildlife populations should not be as adversely impacted. This is contingent on the Department of Fish and Game's ability to effectively regulate escapement. To mitigate resource damage, we propose that a long term investment be made to insure that Kodiak salmon resources are managed to maintain healthy and productive populations. Specially we propose that funds be made available to purchase Native lands. The lands areas identified below are essential for ensuring ecosystem protection, rehabilitation, and continuation of the most valuable Kodiak area salmon resources especially for sockeye salmon.

Upper Station: 5 acres
Akalura: 5 acres
Dog Salmon Flats: 15 acres
Karluk River: 2 - 5 acre tracks
Litnik: 5 acres
Red River: 5 acres
Pauls Bay: 5 acres
Waterfall: 5 acres
Kitoi Bay Hatchery: 36 acres
Perenosa: 5 acres
Thorshiem: 5 acres
Malina: 5 acres
Horse Marine: 5 acres
Karluk lake: 5 acres

The Department of Fish and Game has been unable to obtain long term lease arrangements for these lands; typically the lease agreements

(7)

are negotiated once every three years with no provision for renewal. Lease prices have been accelerating well beyond normal inflation levels. This, coupled with the uncertainty of budgets and lease renewal options, make it important to effect purchase agreements soon. Our proposal calls for Native lands to be purchased over a three year period starting in 1992.

Duration: 1992, 1993, and 1994

Estimated Cost:

FY 92

1. Dog Salmon Flats	\$300,000
2. Kitoi Bay	720,000

Subtotal	\$1,020,000
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FY 93

1. Red River	\$100,000
2. Upper Station	100,000
3. Karluk River	200,000
4. Litnik	100,000
5. Karluk Lake	100,000

Subtotal	\$600,000
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Fy 93

1. Akalura Lake	\$100,000
2. Pauls Bay	100,000
3. Waterfall	100,000
4. Persenosa	100,000
5. Thorshiem	100,000
6. Malina	100,000
7. Horse Marine	100,000

Subtotal	\$700,000
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ALL TASKS	FY 93	\$ 1,020,000
	FY 94	600,000
	FY 94	700,000

TOTAL	\$ 2,320,000
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STATE OF ALASKA

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

FISHERIES REHABILITATION ENHANCEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

211 MISSION ROAD
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615
PHONE: (907) 486-4791

January 28, 1992

Jerome Selby
Mayor
Kodiak Island Borough
710 Mill Bay Road
Kodiak, AK 99615

Dear Jerome:

Enclosed are two restoration proposals that we have submitted from the Kodiak area for the Fisheries Rehabilitation, Enhancement, and Development Division of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Both proposals are currently under review and have passed the first level of screening and are assigned the Restoration numbers - R113 Red Lake sockeye salmon restoration and R114 Red Lake sockeye salmon fishery mitigation.

It would be helpful if the community could support this effort as a whole. These proposals have the support of the Commercial Fishery Division. Larry Nicholson submitted a land acquisition proposal for lands at our fish weirs, hatcheries, and research facilities. That proposal is a joint Fisheries Rehabilitation, Enhancement, and Development Division/Commercial Fisheries Division proposal and has the backing of the Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association.

We are looking forward to the meeting on January 30, at 7:30 p.m.

Sincerely,


Lorne E. White
Area Biologist

Enclosure



ABSTRACT

Name: Red Lake Sockeye Salmon (Oncorhynchus nerka)
Restoration

Species: Sockeye Salmon (Oncorhynchus nerka)

Principal: Lorne E. White
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
FRED Division

Objectives: Restoration of the sockeye salmon of Red Lake,
Kodiak Island

Methods: The sockeye salmon run at Red Lake appears to have been damaged by overescapement in 1989 as a result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Data gathered under NRDA #27 damage assessment, showed low levels (255,000) of migrant smolt and hydroacoustics biomass (100,000) at Red Lake. In order to counter and mitigate this loss, we propose to improve egg to fry survivals.

In the event that Red Lake's sockeye salmon escapement does not reach 150,000 by August 1, the fish cultural activity will commence. To improve egg to fry survival, a total of 6 million early run Red Lake sockeye salmon eggs will be taken by August 30, 1993. The eggs will be transported and incubated in a module at the Pillar Creek Hatchery in Kodiak. Fry will be reared until emergence and than flown back to Red Lake in May, 1994.

Duration: August 1993 - June 1996

Estimated Cost/Year:

FY92	Equipment Purchases	\$ 45,000
FY93	Operations	71,000
FY94	Operations	74,000
FY95	Operations	77,000
FY96	Operations	80,000
Total		\$347,000

Restoration Activity: Fish culture will directly offset the loss of productivity in Red Lake. Incubation will be carried out at the Pillar Creek Hatchery.

Initiation in 1992:

In order to address the loss of the 1989 brood year (which returns as adults in 1994 and 1995), the fish culture project has to start in 1992, with the purchase of equipment in 1992 for the 1993 field season.

Link to NRDA:

This project is directly related to results found in NRDA #27, sockeye salmon overescapement studies.

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ABSTRACT

Name: Red Lake Sockeye Salmon Fishery (Oncorhynchus nerka) Mitigation

Species: Sockeye Salmon (Oncorhynchus nerka)

Principal: Lorne E. White
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
FRED Division

Objectives: Mitigation of the sockeye salmon fishery of Red Lake, Kodiak Island

Methods: The sockeye salmon run at Red Lake appears to have been damaged by overescapement in 1989 as a result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Data gathered under NRDA #27 damage assessment, showed low levels (255,000) of migrant smolt and hydroacoustics biomass (100,000) at Red Lake. In order to counter ~~and mitigate this loss~~, we propose to mitigate fishery displacement/loss by rearing underyearling sockeye salmon smolt to create a mitigation fishery from 1994 to 1995.

There are currently 2,500,000 Afognak Lake sockeye salmon fry incubating in the Pillar Creek Hatchery which could be reared in brackish water net pens to 3 gram size smolt. The fish were originally intended to be stocked in barren lakes, but could be used for mitigation purposes. At a mean survival rate of 5%, we could expect a fishery of 125,000 sockeye salmon between 1994 and 1995. In 1993 -1995, this program would be repeated with a 5,000,000 smolt goal each year.

Duration: April 1992 - June 1995

Estimated Cost/Year:

FY92	\$162,000
FY93	82,000
FY94	86,000
FY95	90,000
Total	\$420,000

Restoration Activity: The loss of the Red Lake sockeye salmon fishery can be mitigated by creating a new sockeye salmon fishery in the Kitoi Bay area. As the Red Lake fishery is all seine gear (mobile), the fishery could be

displaced to the north end of Kodiak Island. The rearing of sockeye salmon fry to smolt in saltwater net pens has been successfully carried out at Kitoi, Auke Bay, and Beaver Falls. This mitigation measure essentially shortens the life-cycle of the fish, and allows for earlier returns than is naturally observed with freshwater rearing.

Initiation in 1992:

In order to address and mitigate the loss of the 1989 brood year fishery (which returns as adults in 1994 and 1995), this project has to start in 1992. Sockeye eggs, currently held at the Pillar Creek Hatchery, could be used in an underyearling program which would result in adult returns in 1994 and 1995.

Link to NRDA:

This project is directly related to results found in NRDA #27, sockeye salmon overescapement studies.

KITOI BAY HATCHERY ON AFOGNAK ISLAND
OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT FUND PROPOSAL

PROPOSED PROJECT

The Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association (KRAA) recommends the initiation of a study in the Kitoi Bay/Izhut Bay complex which addresses juvenile salmon survival in the early marine environment. The Kitoi Bay Hatchery produces in excess of 180 million juvenile salmon annually which use this bay complex for early marine rearing. In 1989 this area yielded significant quantities of oil during spill clean-up operations. Since juvenile salmon are very vulnerable to toxic levels of oil-contaminated waters, this bay complex will represent an excellent opportunity for collecting information needed to verify restoration requirements for impacted hatchery production. Currently this type of study is being conducted in Prince William Sound under the category of Cooperative Fisheries and Oceanographic Studies (C.F.O.S.) through the University of Alaska. The Kitoi Bay Hatchery facility is well situated for implementing such a study.

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST

Contractual Expenses	\$ 20,000.00
Oceanographic Equipment	15,000.00
Logistical Expenses	10,000.00
TOTAL	\$ 45,000.00

JUSTIFICATION

There appears to be a very strong correlation between salmon run size and early marine rearing conditions. Identifying early marine environmental parameters specific to the Kitoi Bay/Izhut Bay complex which would have been impacted by oil-contaminated waters is extremely important. Implementing restoration requirements for Kitoi Hatchery production requires these types of studies. KRAA's investment into this facility is long-term and requires the type of protection provided by projects such as C.F.O.S.

117 Benny Benson Drive, Kodiak, Alaska 99615

Phone (907) 486-4161

Fax (907) 486-4166

KODIAK COLLEGE PROPOSAL EXXON VALDEZ RESTORATION SETTLEMENT FUNDS

Project Title: Environmental Learning Resource Center

Size: 3,900 square feet

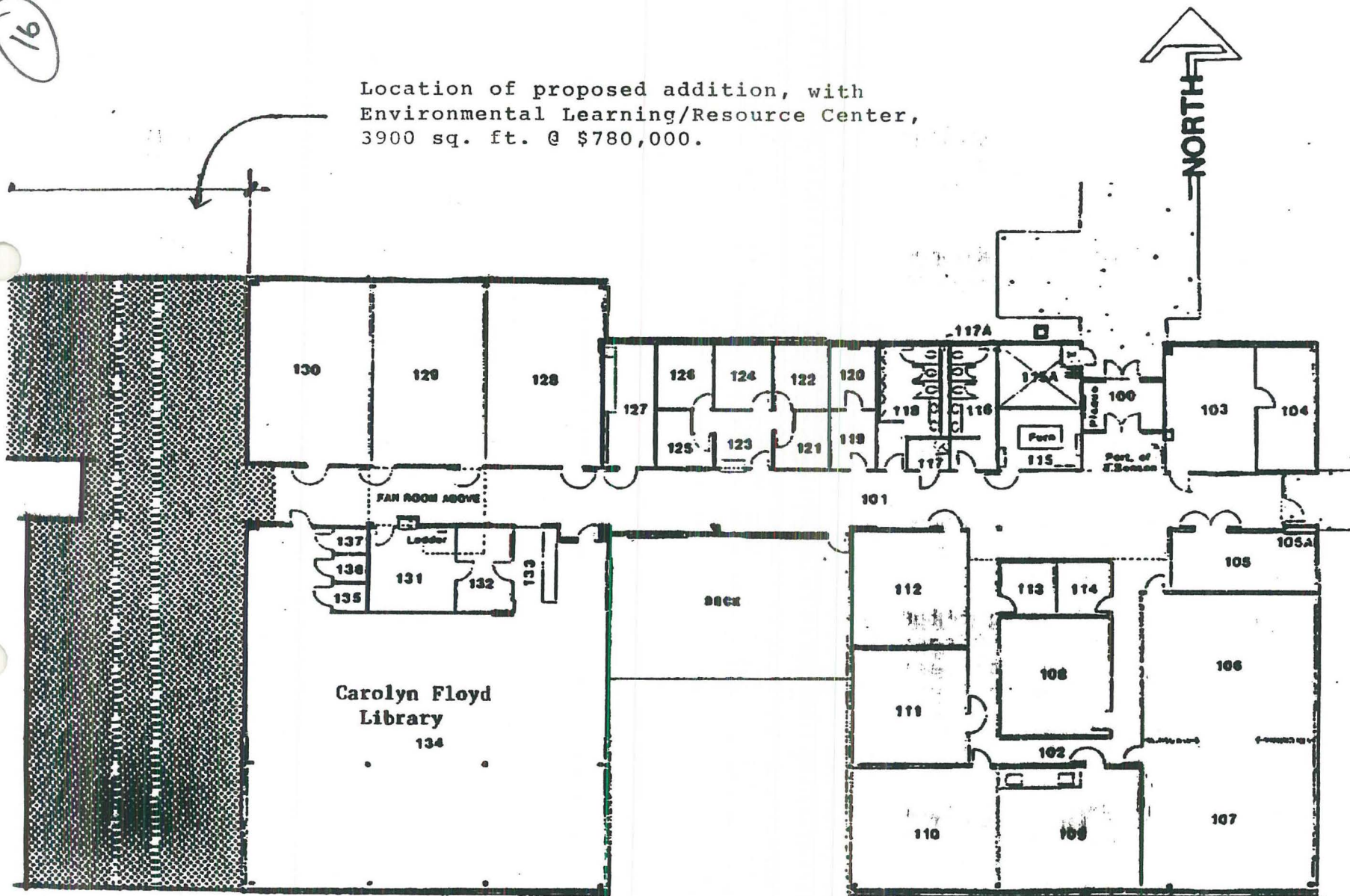
Cost: \$900,000

Description: A building addition to the existing college library (see enclosed drawing) would house the Environmental Learning Resource Center which will provide reference areas, seminar space, media access, and classrooms for education related to oil spills. The proposal includes \$780,000 for construction costs, and \$120,000 for a dedicated line, videophone technology and media equipment to enable interaction via long distance. No funds are proposed for operational costs. The College has committed to providing these.

Justification: College staff attended and taped all of the Emergency Services Council meetings following the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Currently, these and other valuable videotapes, books, papers, and resources are accumulating; and these need to be safeguarded and kept accessible for public use. As continuing study into oil spill prevention and technology is conducted, a dedicated space will be vital. Classroom and seminar space will be more and more important for presentations to scientists, fishermen, and the general public. The proposed project would enable the college to provide a dedicated area for education related to oil spills and environmental concerns.

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Location of proposed addition, with
Environmental Learning/Resource Center,
3900 sq. ft. @ \$780,000.



BENNY BENSON BUILDING

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA  OFFICE OF FACILITIES PLANNING & CONSTRUCTION	KODIAK COLLEGE	
	KODIAK, ALASKA	of
Drawn by	DATE	11/10/80
Checked by	DATE	11/10/80
Reviewed by	DATE	11/10/80
Scale	1" = 10'	

KODIAK ARCHIPELAGO

KITOI BAY HATCHERY ON AFOGNAK ISLAND
OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT FUND PROPOSAL

PROPOSED PROJECT

The Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association (KRAA) proposes the development of an enhanced oil-response capability at the Kitoi Bay Hatchery located on Afognak Island. This would ensure that maximum protection will be given to the approximate 180 million juvenile salmon inventory being pen-reared and released into Kitoi Bay proper as well as to the 250,000 adult salmon which return to Kitoi Bay to be used as broodstock for the Kitoi Hatchery. The current facility is congested with salmon-egg incubation buildings, rearing raceways, employee living quarters, and miscellaneous 'sheds' incapable of storing adequate amounts of oil-spill response materials and equipment in the reliable manner needed to achieve desired response results. A relatively small two-story building constructed to replace existing 'sheds' would provide for protected storage of adequate quantities of response materials and deployment equipment. The current facility is owned by the State of Alaska and is located on land belonging to the Afognak Natives' Corporation with whom the State has a long-term (50 year) lease arrangement. KRAA provides all of the funding for operating and maintaining this facility.

ESTIMATED FACILITY COST:

20' x 24' Two-story metal building	\$ 205,000
Oil containment & Collection Material	10,000
Deployment equipment	20,000
TOTAL	\$ 235,000

JUSTIFICATION:

Adequate response to oil spills requires the presence of strategically locating response material and equipment and the ability to readily deploy that material. Prioritizing the siting of response capabilities should consider factors such as vulnerability and economic significance. The Kitoi Hatchery currently pen-rears 180 million juvenile salmon and hopes to expand this number to 230 million juveniles in the near future. During the pen-rearing phase and during their post pen-rearing residence in Kitoi Bay, these juvenile are very vulnerable to toxic levels of oil-contaminated waters. The economic significance of this juvenile salmon inventory is that it equates to current ex-vessel value of Five Million Dollars (\$5,000,000.00) and a future value approximating Ten Million Dollars. The value of this resource to the fishing communities in the Kodiak area is very significant.

Restoration Public Participation Meeting, Kodiak, Thursday, January 30, 1992

Name (please print)	Affiliation	Address	Telephone
Heidi Zemach	KMXT Radio	718 Mill Bay Rd. ^{Kodiak}	486-3181
Mark Wymann	Daily Mirror	1419 Selig	6-3227
Wayne Coleman	Private Citizen	Box 1913 Kodiak AK, 99615	486-3916
Roger Blackett	Stat. Parks Adv. Comm.	Box 593 Kodiak AK, 99615	486-3505
Lorne White	ADFIG / FRED	211 Mission Rd Kodiak, AK	486-4791
Mary Monroe	Kodiak Isl. Borough Assembly	711 Mill Bay Rd.	486-5736
Oliver Holm	KRAA Kodiak ADFIG committee Area K Seimens Assoc.	P.O. Box 3865 Kod.	486-6957
Larry Malloy	Kodiak Island Borough Assembly REGIONAL AQUACULTURE ASSN	P.O. Box 2034 Kod.	486-6555
Robert Soffo	NMFS	Box 1638 Kodiak AK 99615	486-4961
Jack L. McFarland	Kodiak Island Borough Assembly	P.O. Box 2342 Kodiak, AK	486-3729
John French	University of Alaska - FITC	900 Trade Way Kodiak	486-1505
JAMES E. CARMICHAEL	AFCAK JOINT VENTURE	P.O. Box 1277, KODIAK AK 99615	Voice 486-6014 Fax 486-2514
Michelle Weekly	Fisher person	Box 1726, Kodiak, AK.	487-2213
BETTY J. FITZGERALD	KODIAK IS. BOROUGH ASSEMBLY	Box 1880, KODIAK, AK. 99615	487-2233
Rita Stevens	Kodiak Area Native Assoc.	402 Center Ave Kodiak AK.	486-5725
DONNA F. SMITH	Kodiak Island Borough	710 Mill Bay Rd; Kodiak	486-9310
BILL RIETH	DEC	P.O. BOX 1398; KODIAK 99615	486-6760
Angie Raines	Exchange	755 A Barometer	487-2274
L. Shields		P.O. Box 444	486-1918

Restoration Public Participation Meeting, Kodiak, Thursday, January 30, 1992

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