

✓ 11.3.2 4088

4088

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEETCritical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|
| <u>✓</u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the <u>Exxon Valdez</u> oil spill. |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u>✓</u> | 2. Technical feasibility.* |
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u>✓</u> | 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.* |

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

Alaska Fisheries Science Center
 Investigations-Research
 P. O. Box 1638
 Kodiak, AK 99615

Document ID Number
 920601058

☐ A-92 WPWG
☒ B-93 WPWG
☐ C-RPWG
☐ D-PAG
☐ E-MISC.

01
02
03
04

*not done 16
IP #*

January 29, 1992

*Coded as Selby
Submission*

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

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671 # of pages 1

To: Dave Owens	From: Jerome Selby
Co. Oil Trustee Council	Co. KIB
Dept.	Phone # 486-9300
Fax # 1-276-7178	Fax # 486-9374

Dear Mayor Selby:

During the 21 January meeting of the KIB Shoreline Committee, you requested that I send you a written sketch of my ideas. Since these comments are simply my observations and suggestions they do not reflect NMFS policy and have not been reviewed by those more directly involved with the Exxon Valdez spill.

With regard to programs, I noted that the spill had caught everyone flat-footed with regard to baseline data. In particular there were no standard collection sites in the Kodiak archipelago where data on oil content of sediments, faunal or floral species composition or other baseline data were routinely collected. As a result various agencies (NMFS, ADF&G, Alaska DEC, etc.) were scrambling to collect data as the oil was drifting toward these islands. I suggested that a committee approach be adopted to select key or critical sites that would provide a long term series of baseline observations. I also suggested that, since there was a large area within the Borough that could potentially be impacted by oil spills, that a revolving fund be set up as a means of paying for baseline sampling and analysis. This could be in the form of an endowment. Reasonable such a fund could apply to areas outside the Borough or to the State as a whole, but I believe that some local control is desirable.

*01 gro
02
03*


The University of Alaska's suggestion that a running seawater facility be set up to assess toxicity is a good one and would serve the Borough well in various capacities.

With respect to criteria for evaluating various proposals I suggested only one. I believe that the major criterion should be that any given program funded from the settlements should show strong potential to improve our ability to deal with oil related catastrophes in the future.



Upon further reflection, it also occurs to me that there is a large back-log of unanalysed samples and data that were collected during the assessment process. Due to the large number of samples collected and the necessity of producing an assessment in a timely fashion, a great deal of "triage" was involved in selecting samples of data to be analyzed. Perhaps a revolving fund-endorsement approach could be used here also.

Sincerely,



Dr. Robert S. Otto,
Facility Director

cc: Gary Stauffer F/AKC1
RACE Reading file

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ID # 920514001

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

✓ Checked for Completeness

- ✓ ID stamped/Input completed
- ✓ Name
- ✓ Affiliation
- ✓ Costs

✓ Category

~~DAMAGE ASSESSMENT~~

Recovery Monitoring

✓ Lead Agency

NOA

Cooperating Agency(ies)

Y N Passed initial screening criteria

type: mm

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

H M L Rank Overall

Project Number - if assigned

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEET

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the <u>Exxon Valdez</u> oil spill. |
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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.* |

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.



NORTH GULF OCEANIC SOCIETY

P.O. BOX 15244
HOMER, ALASKA 99603
(907) 235-6590

Comments

Dr. Dave Gibbons
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill ~~Trustee Council~~
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, Ak. 99501

May 3, 1992

Dear Dr. Gibbons

920514005

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pd

no

As you may know we were contracted for three years by the National Marine Mammal Laboratory to conduct killer whale research in Prince William Sound following the Exxon Valdez oil spill. We used data collected in years prior to the EVOS while operating under grants and donations. We have made every attempt to make the killer whale population dynamics project a long term project that is capable of measuring long and short term changes in the population.

This year funding was dropped by the Trustees Council. We have managed to find enough funding elsewhere to keep the project alive. We are hopeful that next year the Council will see fit to reinstate funds for the killer whale research under the restoration program, monitoring this damaged resource.

However, we feel it will be much more equitable as well as cost effective if the project is put out to competitive bid rather than just put in the hands of the National Marine Mammal Laboratory via NMFS. There is no reason that private organizations such as our own should not be allowed to bid on such a project. We have the expertise and experience needed to accomplish the project and can most certainly reduce costs. I would appreciate it if the Council would address this question of an open bidding process rather than a monopoly of oil spill research and monitoring monies by the government agencies.

Sincerely,

Craig O. Matkin

Craig O. Matkin, Director

*This was coded as
"Comments" category.*



NORTH GULF OCEANIC SOCIETY

P.O. BOX 15244
HOMER, ALASKA 99603

Dr Dave Gibbons
EVOS Restoration Team
645 "G" St.
Anch., AK
99501

29 USA
-FPA
99603

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no

ID # 920514001

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

✓ Checked for Completeness

- ✓ ID stamped/Input completed
- ✓ Name
- ✓ Affiliation
- Costs

✓ Category Restock Monitoring
~~Damage Assessment~~ - Killer whales

✓ Lead Agency
NMFS

✓ Cooperating Agency(ies)

☒ N Passed initial screening criteria

Type: MM

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

H M L Rank Overall

_____ Project Number - if assigned _____

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEETCritical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

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|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the <u>Exxon Valdez</u> oil spill. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Technical feasibility.* |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.* |

Comments:

Killer whale D.A.

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

Theresa Provenzo
6000 N Tonawanda Creek Rd
N Tonawanda NY 14120-6536

May 10'92.

Dear Sir,

We are deeply concerned about the problem of the oiled national parks & the limited restoration that is being offered. These lands belong to all Americans and the unborn generations. Opportunities for those who live outside Alaska need be made for them to participate in the restoration. We would also like to

receive the 1992 Work Plan & Framework Document so that we can offer comments & be put on the mailing list for notification of public meetings.

Thank you.

Theresa N. Provenzo

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	3/00

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Theresa Provenzo
6000 N Tonawanda Creek Rd
N Tonawanda NY 14120-8538



Document ID Number

920526019

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☐ C-RFWG

☐ D-PAG

☐ E-MISC.

AS111

Exxon-Vulcan Oil Spill
Cleanup

645 G Street

Anchorage Alaska 99501

ID # 920603096

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

 / Checked for Completeness

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 / Name
Affiliation
Costs

 / Category

Habitat Protection - Acquisition

 Lead Agency

HPWG

 Cooperating Agency(ies)

 ① N Passed initial screening criteria

TYPE: Protection

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

 H M L Rank Overall

 Project Number - if assigned

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEET

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| <u>/</u> — — | 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the <u>Exxon Valdez</u> oil spill. |
| <u>/</u> — — | 2. Technical feasibility.* |
| <u>/</u> — — | 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.* |

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

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Carl Rosier,

5-7

Please buy timber rights in
 fws as part of restoration.
 Most people in Cordova want that.

Thank you.



Comments

MITCHELL NOWICKI
 P.O. BOX 2232
 CORDOVA, ALASKA 99574

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671		# of pages	1
To	REBECCA WILLIAMS		
Co.	Co.		
Dept.	Phone #		
Fax #	276-7178	Fax #	386-9612

U
Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing to express my concern that our National Parks are not receiving an adequate amount of financial allocation from the Exxon settlement of the Valdez oil spill. It seems that a higher percentage of the money is going to support commercial fisheries, which benefit a small few, while the National Parks which are owned by all are being short changed. I urge maximal funding for the restoration of the National Parks and the affected threatened land, water and wildlife. Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.

Respectfully,

Com #	Topic	Issue
1	40	3600

*p. more attention to
National parks*

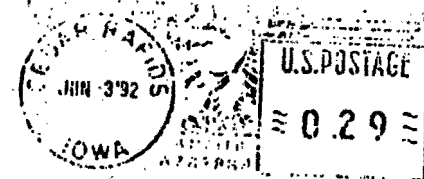
Stan Eilers
Stan Eilers, M.D.
5070 Northridge Pt SE
Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52403

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920608192
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Stan Flier
WELAND CLINICAL LABORATORIES, P.C.
1911 FIRST AVE SE
PO BOX 1924
CEDAR RAPIDS IA 52406

JUN 08 REC'D

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Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645. 6 street
Anchorage, Ak 99501

Carl Basier;

5-7

Please buy timber rights in
pass as part of restoration.
Most people in Cordova want that.

Comp #	Top/op	Issue
1	23 E	3608

Thank you.



MITCHELL NOWICKI
P.O. BOX 2232
CORDOVA, ALASKA 99574

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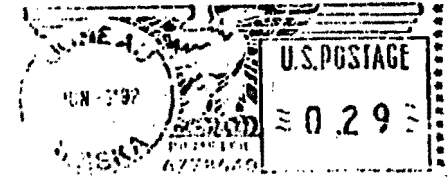
OSIAR
State of Alaska
Department of Fish and Game
P.O. Box 25528
Juneau, Alaska 99802-5528

JUN 08 REC'D

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Rebecca Williams

~~██████████~~
ADF&G
C/O CACI
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501



Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association

Board of Directors

Nancy Lethcoe
President
Alaskan Wilderness
Sailing Safaris

Carol Kasza
Vice President
Arctic Treks

Todd Miner
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Alaska Wilderness Studies
U of A Anchorage

Don Ford
Treasurer
National Outdoor
Leadership School

Bob Dittrick
Wilderness Birding

Eruk Williamson
Eruk's Wilderness
Float Trips

Tom Garrett
Alaska Discovery

Dennis Eagan
Recreation

Kirk Hoessle
Alaska Wildlands
Adventures

Bob Jacobs
St. Elias Alpine Guides

Karla Hart
Rainforest Treks & Tours

Marcie Baker
Alaska Mountaineering &
Hiking

Gayle Ranney
Fishing & Flying

May 30, 1992

Dave Gibbons
Restoration Team
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Gibbons,

The Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association (AWRTA), formerly the Alaska Wilderness Guides Association, represents a business membership of approximately one hundred and fifty companies whose economic endeavor is natural resource dependent. In addition, we have a large group of individual members who use Alaska's back-country resources for recreation.

1. Concern about inadequate damage assessment studies of the impact of EVOS on wilderness-based recreational use and tourism: (AWRTA is concerned the services provided by areas impacted by EVOS to the natural resource-dependent tourism industry) (boating tour operators, charterboat (drop off) companies, hunting and sports fishing guides and outfitters, natural history tour operators, sea kayaking companies and schools, outdoor education schools, etc.) (were not adequately documented during the damage assessment process.) Although some attention was paid to recreation (8 lines in the Restoration Framework document, p. 37 - the least space given to any damaged resource or service), no damage assessment was done of the impact of the oil spill on dispersed or back-country tourism operators in order to avoid duplication or double-counting damages "which are the subject of private economic claims." Economics Study No. 5 - Recreation (The 1991 State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, Vol.

Document ID Number

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local
into
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Restoration Plan for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, Vol. II: Response to Public Comment, Appendix D, p. D-152, response to first comment by Exxon Shipping Company.)

However, the federal courts (precedent and Judge Holland) and the administrator for TAPFL (former Judge Gibbon) have ruled against natural-resource dependent tourism companies receiving compensation for economic losses resulting from the oil spill. Thus, the natural-resource dependent tourism industry has fallen through the legal and Trustee framework designed to deal justly with the oil spill. In his August 1991 Memorandum of Law, Gibbon actually argues that it is right for some segments of the public, specifically the natural resource dependent tourism industry, to be treated unjustly so that the majority, commercial fishermen, can be more justly compensated.

AWRTA requests that additional damage-assessment studies be undertaken to evaluate the economic damage done to wilderness-based tourism, (including tour and charter boat operators, hunters, sports-fishermen, outdoor education schools, etc.) in the oil spill impacted area.

Issue	2/90
Top/op	30
Com #	1

2. Perception that the land acquisition process does not provide for acquiring non-habitat land needed by the tourism industry. Because inadequate damage assessment studies of the impact of EVOS on the natural-resource dependent tourism industry exist, the land acquisition process considers only "habitat protection and acquisition" without considering the need to acquire some non-habitat sensitive lands to compensate for lost resources and services important to recreational users and the tourism industry. AWRTA is particularly concerned with #12 "Drop from Imminent Threat Process". The statement "Nominations that do not contain essential habitat components will be dropped from this process." AWRTA certainly supports the requirement that land acquisition should be for habitat which supports watchable wildlife, sports fish, and hunting opportunities. However, the definition of Step 12 seems to imply that habitat acquisition is the only reason for acquiring land. Natural resource dependent tourism has land needs that go beyond just habitat for fish and wildlife. EVOS damaged lands that were used for their general scenic-wilderness quality, for close-up sightseeing of lands undisturbed by man, geological areas of interest (turbidite sequences, pillow basalts, beach formations, etc.), campsites, drinking water (i.e. non-salmon streams), etc. Limiting the definition of #12 to just habitat

Com #	Top/op	Issue
3	30	

210 - restoration
Sammuel
Sammuel

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2		

Document ID Number
920602-084

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☒ B-93 WPWG

☐ C-94 WPWG

☐ D-PAG

☐ E-MISC.

AWRTA, P.O. Box 1353, Valdez, AK 99686

protection excludes the justifiable needs of natural-resource dependent recreational users and the tourism industry for the acquisition of lands on the basis of some non-habitat criteria.

We request that this definition be expanded to include these other needs. Perhaps the addition of the phrase "or areas related to injured resources or services" in item (3) of Proposed Threshold Criteria Set A (04/20/92) would be suitable if amended to "or areas related to injured resources (other than biological) and services (other than biological)."

3. AWRTA is concerned that the Acquisition of Equivalent Resources may be employed to change the nature of existing recreational and tourism activities. The construction of tent platforms would have an adverse impact on outdoor recreation schools which teach low-impact camping (Option 12). Option 12 is an excellent example of the type of restoration or enhancement project opposed by AWRTA because its effect is to further damage recreational users, outdoor education schools, and tourism businesses already hurt by the spill. More acceptable options would be: 1) acquisition of comparable lands from private landowners to be managed in an undeveloped manner; 2) development of a clean beaches program for removing garbage from beaches used by recreational boaters and the tourism industry (most of this garbage drifts ashore and is not left by recreational users and tourism companies); and 3) Option 6.

4. It is unclear to us how the monitoring of the effects of an action on other resources will be done. We are concerned that planning for the restoration of one resource may be done by resource experts in that field without adequate analysis of the effects of the proposed project on other resources. We are also concerned about how a project once it is undertaken will be monitored to determine the effects on other resources. For example, Agayuut Bay in Eaglek Inlet used to be a popular destination for recreational boaters and commercial outfitters. However, since the siting of a commercial shellfish operation in the bay, commercial tourism operators have ceased using this bay. How can the absence of a use be monitored especially if responsible resource agencies have not collected data on preexisting use? Or another example - the construction of hatcheries tends to lead to a reduction in watchable wildlife such as river otters, mink, deer, bear, harbor seals, etc. in the area. How will adverse effects on the recreation and tourism industry's ability to find watchable wildlife be monitored?

AWRTA requests that an analysis of the effects of any proposed action on another resource or resource user be included in the decision-making

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	10	3100

monitoring studies necessary.

process and be an integral part of a required monitoring element of any project undertaken. It is possible that this could be achieved through the NEPA process, at least for the planning aspect.

5. AWRTA prefers concurrent consideration of the habitat and land acquisition alternative in the restoration process. Restoration of natural resources (scenic quality, wilderness, etc.) and services lost by recreational users and the tourism industry should not be postponed until after all resources lost by other groups are first satisfied.

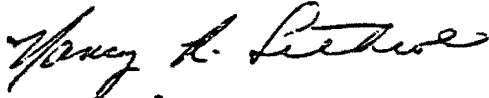
6. AWRTA prefers "Proposed Threshold Criteria Set A (04/20/92) version A with the following changes:

(3) The parcel contains key habitats ADD: "or areas related to injured resources (other than biological) and services (other than biological)"

In the explanation of (3) we are concerned about the meaning of the phrase "substantially similar service." There needs to be some criteria for determining what is a "substantially similar service." As noted above, AWRTA's members would regard additions to the Chugach National Forest's proposed wilderness area a "substantially similar service" whereas we would not regard the construction of tent platforms or cabins a "substantially similar service."

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Respectfully submitted,



Nancy R. Lethcoe, President

cc: Connell Murray, Division of Tourism
Karen Cowart, Alaska Visitors Association
Marilyn Hoeddel, Prince William Sound Tourism Coalition

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AWRTH
P.O. Box 1353
Walden, AL 99686



JUN 02 REC'D

Mr. Dave Gibbons
Restoration Team
645 G Street
Anchorage,
Alaska 99501

Dave Gibbons
Acting Administrative Director
Restoration Team
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

May 1992

Document ID Number	
920526035	
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Dear Mr. Gibbons:

It has been brought to my attention that the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees just released plans for natural resource restoration work that will be done using the \$1 billion settlement fund and that you are taking comments on this plan. I am a resident of the state of Minnesota who has visited this area (before the spill) and I care very deeply for it and wish to comment on what should be done with the restoration monies.

It is my worry that these monies will somehow fall into the Hickie administration's hands which would be the worst possible scenario. Governor Hickie would use the money for his interests or for building more roads, docks, hatcheries and tourist developments...all the things that this money should not be used for. Rather, I urge the Trustees to spend most of the settlement money on habitat acquisition. The public strongly favors additional habitat protection as the most meaningful form of restoration. There is nothing more that can be done to clean up the oil. What remains, let us let nature take its course. Habitat restoration is needed in The Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Kenai Fjords National Park, Afognak Island, and Chugach National Forest. Extensive Native Corporation and other private lands within these areas are under constant threat from clearcut logging and resort or subdivision development. It is of utmost importance to use these monies be used to acquire land of timber-rights from willing sellers using spill restoration funds so as to protect these scenic areas rich in fish and wildlife from further damage. Habitat acquisition should be given concurrent consideration in the restoration process rather than a hierarchical process in which habitat acquisition would only be done as a last resort. Habitat protection and acquisition, including purchase of land, conservation easements and timber rights should be the priority use of the settlement funds. 80% of the settlement funds should be used for habitat acquisition to prevent further damage to natural resources and to compensate for lost resources. Let me reiterate that these monies should not be used for any construction projects including tourist developments or roads. The wilderness qualities should be recovered and enhanced by these monies. The restoration process must begin now; funds should not be locked away in an endowment for Governor Hickel to use for his own personal interests later. Let's give habitat acquisition the priority it deserves in this process.

Com #	1
Top/lop	30
Issue	3600

Com #	2
Top/lop	30
Issue	3600

Com #	3
Top/lop	30
Issue	3600

Sincerely,

Marcus Olson

Marcus Olson
Box 185
Barrett, MN 56311

Marcus Olsen
Box 185
Barrett, MN 5621

MAY 26 REC'D

Dave Gibbons
Acting Administrative Director
Restoration Team
645 G. Street
Anchorage, Ak 99501



563

Document ID Number	
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Sam Booher
 4387 Roswell Rd
 Augusta, Ga 30907
 22 May. 1992

Mr Dave Gibbons
 Restoration Team

Dear Mr Gibbons

After watching Wally Hinkle on the TV show 60 Minutes. and now that the Oil Spill Settlement is behind us. I am concerned as to how the funds will be spent.

Do plans call for the restoring and preserving of the coastal ecosystem or will it be spent to develop the area to facilitate man's exploitation of the coastal ecosystem?

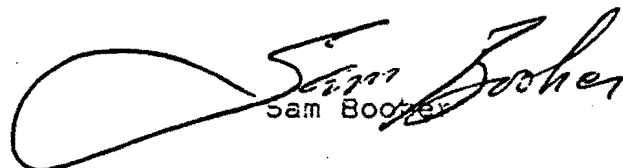
I offer that Wally Hinkle has no compunction as to how he would use these funds to support his building programs. I offer that his proposed uses are in conflict with the original intent in obtaining these funds.

My first concern is the preservation of wildlife habitat that depend on Ancient Forests. In the lower 48 we have destroyed virtually all of ours. That which is left must be saved.

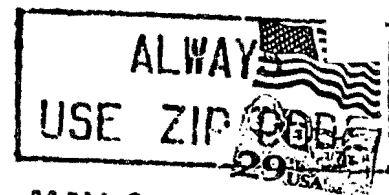
My second concern is the selling of Kodiak Island by its owners (Native Americans) for development. I offer that any funds used to preserve this Island network and the Kodiak Bear is critical to the bears survival.

My last concern and I am sure it is shared by most Americans is the preservation of Wilderness shorelines. If this money is not used to fund the protection of forested coastline habitat, Alaska's coastline is going to resemble the timbered areas of Oregon and Washington state - a disgrace that we must all share the blame.

Any thing you can do to support the above ideas will be appreciated.


 Sam Booher

Mr. Sam Booher
4387 Roswell Road
Augusta, GA 30907



MAY 26 REC'D

Document ID Number

920526034

- ☐ A-92 WPWG
- ☒ B-93 WPWG
- ☐ C-RFWG
- ☐ D-PAG
- ☐ E-MISC.

Dave Gibbons
Acting Administrative Director
Restoration Team
645 "H" St
Anchorage, Alaska
99501

5-26-92

Dear Mr. Dittman & the Restoration Institute,
I truly believe that the best way

of funds from the Exxon Valley settlement
is to protect the beautiful lands and wild
species in the area affected by the spill.

Forests need protection from clearcutting.

Demarcate total lands, preserve shorelines
and old forests all need to be protected

and penalty restored. Our children and

their children's children all need to have
the opportunity to experience this wonderful
land and its abundant wildlife.

Document ID Number	9206091008
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	
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<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	
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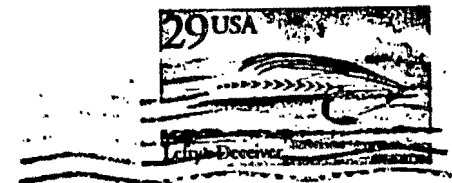
P.O. Box 2-2712 UDEAN, ALASKA 99802

Sincerely,
Kate W. Dittman

Com #	✓
Topop	20
Issue	360

99802-2712

Document ID Number
920601068
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
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<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.



DAVE GIBBONS.
Acting Admin. Dir.
Restoration Team
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

JUN 01 REC'D

16 May 1992

Dave Gibbons
Acting Administrative Director
Restoration Team
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Mr. Gibbons,

The recent release of the Exxon Valdez oil spill restoration plans have given me the impetus to write you. I am concerned that this money, which could be used for aiding immediately threatened lands, will sit idle in banks and endowments. Please use this money now for urgent projects such as acquiring land or timber rights.

Habitat in Kodiak, Kenai Fjords and the Chugach Forest is a vital part of our Alaska. Let's buy these areas, and provide the protection we couldn't provide to the oil-soaked Sound.

Thank-you for your time!

Sincerely,

Marin Kuizenga
Marin Kuizenga
Box 84425
Fairbanks, AK 99708

Document ID Number

920601070

- ☐ A-92 WPWG
- ☒ B-93 WPWG
- ☐ C-RPWG
- ☐ D-PAG
- ☐ E-MISC.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	3/00

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	30	3600

Document ID Number
920601070

- ☐ A-92 WPWG
- ☒ B-93 WPWG
- ☐ C-RFWG
- ☐ D-PAG
- ☐ E-MISC.



JUN 01 REC'D

Dave Gibbons
Acting Administrative Director - Restoration Team
645 "G" St.
Anchorage AK 99501

GERALD R. BROOKMAN
715 MUIR AVENUE
KENAI, ALASKA 99611
May 29, 1992

Document ID Number	
920601071	
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<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

Dave Gibbons, Acting Administrative Director
Restoration Team
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

I am writing concerning the decisions that will be made on the Oil Spill Restoration Framework (Vol. 1). While the Kenai area was not directly affected by the EXXON VALDEZ oil spill, I do have a great interest in the area which was affected, and I would like to make the following points, for your consideration in deciding on how the settlement funds will be expended.

1. I believe that habitat acquisition should be given concurrent consideration in the restoration process. Acquisition of habitat and protection from development can do a great deal to ameliorate damages to wildlife populations which would otherwise be damaged.

2. Habitat protection and acquisition, including purchase of land, conservation easements, and timber rights are the most effective means of restoration and should be the **PRIORITY USE** of settlement funds. I believe that 80%, at least, of the settlement funds should be used for habitat acquisition to prevent further damage to natural resources and services on an equivalent resource basis.

3. I believe that the imminent threat protection process should be used, otherwise critical forest lands may be logged before they could be considered for acquisition. Negotiations should begin immediately.

4. The restoration process must begin AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. Funds must not be locked away in an endowment. (Construction projects are NOT an appropriate use of restoration funds.)

5. WILDERNESS QUALITIES OF THE REGION MUST BE PROTECTED

6. Restoration and protection of archeological resources, especially in national parks, is very important.

7. The monitoring program should not be dominated by studies of commercially valuable species, but should give equal consideration to all species in a comprehensive program that evaluates the long-term effects of the spill on the entire coastal ecosystem.

8. The public advisory group should have a seat designated for each interest group (environmentalists, in addition to governmental, commercial use, etc.). A broad spectrum of interests should be represented on this group, to ensure that all appropriate interests will be included, and that no appropriate considerations will be overlooked.

I thank you for your consideration of my comments, above.

Gerald R. Brookman

Issue	3602
Top/Op	50
Com #	7

Issue	3602
Top/Op	90
Com #	7

Issue	3602
Top/Op	90
Com #	7

Issue	3602
Top/Op	90
Com #	3

Com #	5
Top/Op	30
Issue	3602

Issue	3302
Top/Op	51
Com #	5

50 - as follows

GERALD R. BROOKMAN
715 MUIR AVENUE
KENAI, ALASKA 99611

Document ID Number

920601071

- ☐ A-92 WPWG
- ☒ B-93 WPWG
- ☒ C-RPWG
- ☒ D-PAG
- ☐ E-MISC.

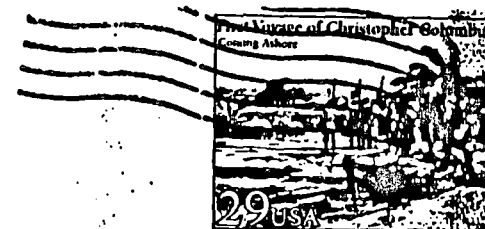
Dave Gibbons, Acting Administrative Director

Restoration Team

645 G Street

Anchorage, AK 99501

30 MAY 1992
JUN 01 REC'D



REMEMBER
THE ALAMO
PEARL HARBOR
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND

Dave Gibbons
Administrative Director
Restoration Team
645 G Street
Anchorage, Ak. 99501

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920526029	
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Mr Gibbons,

I'm writing concerning the Exxon Valdez oil spill restoration plan. As an Alaskan and part-time fisherman I feel obliged to put in my two cents worth. I was shrimp fishing on the F/V Hustler near Naked Island in the Sound when the Valdez went aground. Our gear was fouled and we sold our shrimp and gear to Exxon. We were hired by Exxon and worked for them for about a month. We tended containment boom around the tanker while it was on Bligh Reef. We quit the cleanup because it seemed ineffective and disorganized. The cat was out of the bag and there was no way to get it back. We also saw no moral reason to line our pockets and do little. The pay seemed too much like "hush money". I accepted settlement money for the lost fishing time that year but haven't taken any since and am not involved in litigation against Exxon.

My other job, as an electrician, is for an oilfield service company at Prudhoe Bay. The bread on my table comes from oil. Alaska's a small state in many ways.

I've wandered a bit from what I wanted to recommend for my money spending ideas but I want to let you know where I'm coming from and what I've seen. I think that the most effective way to repair the damage to Prince William Sound's ecosystem is to purchase large blocks of land. I think that these lands should be protected from further damage and commercial development. I do not think that Governor Hickel's plans for an "improved" Sound are representative of most Alaskan's concerns or interests. I believe that scientific studies concerning the impact of the Oil Spill on the coastal

Issue	360
Top/op	2
Com #	1

Issue	360
Top/op	2
Com #	1

Com #	2
Top/op	30
Issue	360

ecosystem including it's people) is another valuable way to spend settlement money.

Prince William Sound is an amazingly beautiful place despite the black marks. I think it should be that way for many generations to come. I would urge members of the team to spend time getting to know these lands and waters intimately before making decisions. A few days, in a few coves, around some of the people of the Sound will help promote a longer range vision.

Thanks for considering my ideas.

Peter McKay

Peter McKay;
Box 8168
Nikiski, Ak. 99635
(907) 776-5745

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May
Box 8168
Niles, Ill. 99135

Dave Gibbon
Administration Director
Restoration Team
645 G Street
Arch, Ark. 99501

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<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

May 18, 1992

Dave Gibbons:

July: Prince William Sound
Settlement Funds

Dear Dave:

In my opinion habitat protection and
acquisition should be the priority use of
settlement funds. No sense locking them up
in an endowment or getting into construction.

Best wishes,

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	3650

Amy C. Powell

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	20	1000 3100

34 year resident of Kodiak

p. Construction

p. endowment

Com #	Top/op	Issue
3	50	1000 3100

monies should
not be put into
an endowment



Powell
PO Box 2285
Kodiak AK 99613



MRS. MERLE POWELL
BOX 2285
KODIAK, AK 99615-2285

Document ID Number

920526026

- ☐ A-92 WPWG
- ☒ B-93 WPWG
- ☐ C-RPWG
- ☐ D-PAG
- ☐ E-MISC.



Dave Gibbons, acting administrative director
Restoration Team
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska
99501

I am a concerned citizen living in Alaska. I am writing to you concerning the use of the Exxon Vally oil settlement money. I finally made it here in January 1989. When the news reported the poisoning of the "Vally" and the massive amounts of oil that were escaping of lost sight of the cheated. I will never be able to see Prince William Sound like it was. I believe it will never, eventually, but not for a very long time. I came here because to the only place left in the U.S. that has genuine wilderness. Exxon has been "laid" or whatever you wish to call it, that monetary compensation cannot restore the damage but it can be used to protect other pristine areas in Alaska as well as

Mr. Gilmore,

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invaluable wildlife habitat. It's been 3 years +
 still not a penny has been used to actually
 acquire threatened habitats. 80% of the attainment
 funds should be used for habitat acquisition to
 prevent further damage to our natural resources
 to compensate for our lost resources. The
 restoration process must begin now, funds
 should not be locked away in an endowment.
 Construction is not restoration, its development.
 Habitat acquisition should be given concurrent
 consideration in the restoration process. Habitat
 restoration and acquisition, including purchase of
 land, conservation easements and Timber rights
 are the most effective means of restoration and
 should be the priority use of attainment funds.
 I want my children to be able to grow up
 in a clean, safe, natural place. Once we use
 up our resources what will be the next step?
 Everything has limits, let's use this money to
 guarantee the future for our grandchildren and
 beyond. Thank you for your time.

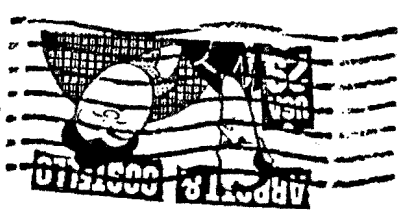
(6965140) Cindy Frick
 1247 Crested Butte Dr. Eagle River 99567

Com #	Topic	Issue
3	30	3700
Com #	Topic	Issue
2	30	3700
Com #	Topic	Issue
1	30	3600

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<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
Document ID Number 920524024

Dave Gibbons
 645 G St
 Anchorage, AK
 99501

C Fuchs
 1247 Credit Bldg
 Eagle River, AK 99507



P.O. Box 100171
Anchorage, AK 99510
June 2, 1992

Mr. Dave Gibbons
Acting Administrative Director
Restoration Team
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

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Dear Mr. Gibbons:

These are my comments on the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration plan, Vol. 1: Restoration Framework.

I came to Alaska 21 years ago, primarily because I was, and still am, drawn to the wild, unspoiled open spaces. I have traveled throughout Alaska, including Prince William Sound, by kayak, canoe, foot, snowshoe and dogteam. Observation of and participation in the pristine wilderness of Alaska is where I recreate, where I feel joy, and where I get my spiritual sustenance. And Prince William Sound was/is part of that. I care about its future.

Prince William Sound has sustained, and continues to sustain, devastating damage. A few days ago I read in the newspaper that the young sea otters are experiencing an extremely low survival rate. This morning I read that the murrelets (300,000 killed directly by the spill) are having trouble reproducing and that their species continues to suffer. I expect that as the scientific studies are released that we will see many other instances where the devastation is continuing.

The spill has happened and its effects cannot be undone. But the Trustees can take steps to compensate for the damage. This can best be done through habitat protection and acquisition and this is how the bulk of the settlement funds should be spent. You may not be able to restore a beach to its pristine state or bring the sea otters and other wildlife back from the dead, but you can prevent other types of damage. For example, you can prevent logging by acquiring timber rights. This would not only protect wildlife habitat, but would also help promote stable local commercial and sport fishing, recreation, tourism and subsistence economies.

I would like to see the wilderness character of the Sound remain intact. This has been severely shaken, but there is still hope. The acquisition and protection of habitat should begin immediately, before any more damage (e.g., logging, construction projects, etc.) occurs.

Com #	1
Top/Op	3
Issue	3610

Com #	2
Top/Op	30
Issue	3612

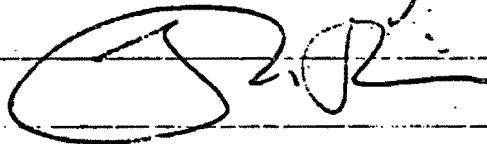
CNF-Ken Rice

5-7

Mike Barton,

Pls buy back timber
rights in PASS as part of
restoration. Most people in
Cordova agree.

Thank you,



Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	3600

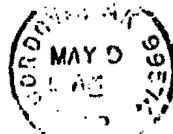
MITCHELL NOVICKI
P.O. BOX 2232
CORDOVA, ALASKA 99574

RECEIVED
MAY 11 1992
REGIONAL FORESTER FOREST SERVICE JUNEAU, ALASKA

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920526017
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Km
5/18/92

MITCHELL NOWICKI
P.O. BOX 2232
CORDOVA, ALASKA 99574



Document ID Number

920526017

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- ☒ B-93 WPWG
- ☐ C-RPWG
- ☐ D-PAG
- ☐ E-MISC.

USDA - Forest Service

Mike Barton

Box 21628

Juneau, Ak. 99802

Dear Trustee -;

JUN 04 REC'D 6/21/92

I feel strongly that the Exxon settlement monies from the oil spill should be spent on habitat acquisition, including purchase of land, conservation easements & timber rights. At least 80% of settlement funds should be used for habitat acquisition. My reasoning is this:

- 1) Many of the areas damaged by oil spill are now at further risk of habitat degradation from extensive logging & subdivision development. Ancient forests provide nesting sites for birds harmed by the oil spill. An intact forest provides permanent jobs & strong tourist & subsistence hunting opportunities rather

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92-0604110	
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Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	367

than boom & bust. This is especially important to the fisheries industry. And last, There is little that can be done to clean up the oil. Unseen effects (eg. pollution) will remain & affect animals & people for many years to come. Acquisition should begin immediately as many critical lands are under imminent threat. Construction projects are not an appropriate use of these funds. The monitor program should consider all affected species & not be dominated by species of commercial interest. The public advisory group should have a seat designated for each interest group (environmentalists, etc.) or group.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	51	3300

Document ID Number	
920604110	
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<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	
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Copper Center, Alaska

Sincerely,
 Karin Koye
 Bill Foster
 Cindy Peller

men as cannot be old
 accountable to their
 interests.

344-99573

JUN 04 REC'D



Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill Restoration
Dave Gibbons
Acting Admin Director
Restoration Team
645 Gracett
Anchorage AK 99501

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<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

Hans U. Tschersich, M.D.
1423 Baranof St.
Kodiak, AK 99615

JUN 04 REC'D

2 June, 1992

Dave Gibbons
Acting Administrative Director, Restauration Team
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Re.: Use Exxon Money for Acquisition of Lands in the Spill Area

Dear Mr. Gibbons and Trustees:

The negative impact of the massive oil spill can still be seen in Prince William Sound and the Kodiak archipelago. There seems to be a remarkable reduction in sea birds in our area and current newspaper reports describe poor survival rates of sea otters and other animals in the West Prince William Sound area.

I feel a deep sense of loss about this decline of the natural diversity and abundance. Restauration in our life time is questionable. The best prospects for improvement of this sad situation are through acquisition of still undamaged lands in the vicinity of the oil spill before these still unspoiled areas undergo degradation from development and exploitation.

The settlement funds should be used for the purchase of lands and timber rights, in a way outlined in Rep. Cliff Davidson's bill. In order to prevent the loss of critical habitat and forest lands, like on Afognak Island, a process should be used to provide immediate protection until a final settlement can be worked out. We cannot procrastinate - the matter is urgent because of imminent logging in some of the areas.

The public advisory group has to include representatives of all interest groups, including ecologists and environmentalists. The economic benefits from the use of the Exxon money should not be the only or predominant concern.

Sincerely,

Tsch

Hans U. Tschersich

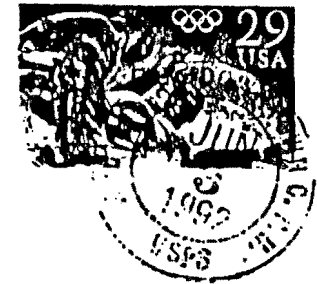
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1	30	3600

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Hans U. Tschersich, M.D.
1423 Baranof
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

JUN 04 REC'D

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Mr. Dave Gibbons
Restoration Team
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

JUN 04 REC'D

Sam Booher
4387 Roswell Rd
Augusta, Ga 30907
22 May. 1992

Mr Dave Gibbons
Restoration Team

RE: Framework Doc.

Dear Mr Gibbons

After watching Wally Hinkle on the TV show 60 Minutes, and now that the Oil Spill Settlement is behind us, I am concerned as to how the funds will be spent.

Do plans call for the restoring and preserving of the coastal ecosystem or will it be spent to develop the area to facilitate man's exploitation of the coastal ecosystem?

I offer that Wally Hinkle has no compunction as to how he would use these funds to support his building programs. I offer that his proposed uses are in conflict with the original intent in obtaining these funds.

My first concern is the preservation of wildlife habitat that depend on Ancient Forests. In the lower 48 we have destroyed virtually all of ours. That which is left must be saved.

My second concern is the selling of Kodiak Island by its owners (Native Americans) for development. I offer that any funds used to preserve this Island network and the Kodiak Bear is critical to the bears survival.

My last concern and I am sure it is shared by most Americans is the preservation of wilderness shorelines. If this money is not used to fund the protection of forested coastline habitat, Alaska's coastline is going to resemble the timbered areas of Oregon and Washington state - a disgrace that we must all share the blame.

Any thing you can do to support the above ideas will be appreciated.


Sam Booher

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	3610

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	30	3610

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Sam Bowler
4387 Roswell Rd
Augusta GA 30907

JUN 04 REC'D

Decision ID Number	
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Dave Gibbons
Restoration Team
645 G. St
Anchorage AK 99501

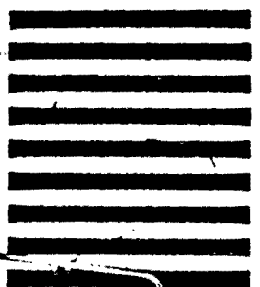
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<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
Document ID Number 920603095

ATTN: VERIFICATION

FROM: John Shaskanburg
 P O Box 100171
 Anchorage, AK 99510

JUN 03 REC'D

Mr Dave Gibbons
 Acting Administrator
 Restoration Team
 645 C Street
 Anchorage, AK 99501



NO POSTAGE
 NECESSARY
 IF MAILED
 IN THE
 UNITED STATES



10: The Restoration team
c/o M.L. & G. Gibbons

5-30-92
Box 3937
Soldotna AK 996

The future may look to Alaska
it is time Alaska looks to the future.

It is time for us to have a use
'insite' and to use the settlement
money to benefit Alaska & Alaskans of
the present & future.

Com #	1
Top/Op	36
Issue	3600

to stabilize our economy
to responsibly and unselfishly
appropriate resources & the decisions
hereof to future generations.

to recognize & protect what makes
Alaska and in effect ~~the~~ Alaska,

the unique & special place & people
that we are and may continue to be.

Document ID Number	920608090
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPMG	
<input type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPMG	
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPMG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
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Com #	N
Top/Op	36
Issue	3600

Com #	3
Top/Op	36
Issue	3600

Com #	302
Top/Op	36
Issue	3600

Of the options we've seen, land (wilderness)
acquisition is most justified by intelligent
insite & reasoning.

After reasoning that construction & improvement
projects sound good for now & perhaps one two
generations - it seems obvious that

as our present budget problems show, we
can not be able to handle the maintenance
costs of more roads, bridges, ports & schools.

With oil revenues declining it is only
realistic to expect a down cycle in our
boom bust history - and a down cycle is
not a stable or smart time to build.

Why I see Land/Habitat acquisition as
our best option:

over please

- * - to see diminishing wilderness areas around the world; and, Alaska's increasing revenues from those paying to see & experience the sights & offering that we receive every day from our 'wilderness' should both make us appreciate what we have and ^{to see} how valuable it ~~is~~ is & will be.
- ** - it unselfishly & responsibly gives future generations lands & resources to use & benefit from, as they choose.
- clear cut logging is scaring some of Alaska's 'prime' wilderness by removing slow (50-500 years) re-growth trees that serve as habitat for animals that receive excess hunting pressure due to ~~extensive~~ ^{give} road access (consult Kodiak Fed & Atognak Isl. hunting). Profits from logging do not match the long term potentials for undisturbed lands. These slow re-growth areas should receive priority in acquisition considerations.
- our kids will hear less 'you should have seen's' & 'there used to be's'
- land is a good investment for the private & public & can serve as an endowment fund of sorts.
- those who experienced the agony of the oil spill should feel a commitment to that which gave us the reason for such deep agony. We should commit to protecting the environment we call cradle use & love & acquisition will help.

Sincerely
Jim Latimer

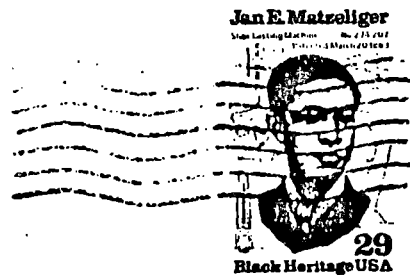
Thank you for your time & attention

Jim Latimer
Box 3937
Soldotna AK.
99669

Document ID Number

920602090

- ☐ A-92 WPWG
- ☒ B-93 WPWG
- ☐ C-RFWG
- ☐ D-PAG
- ☐ E-MISC.



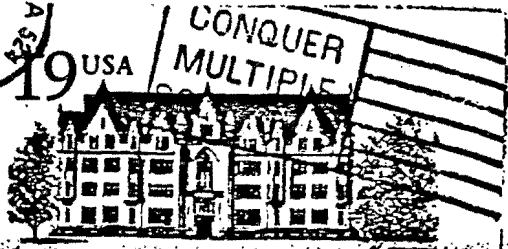
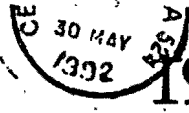
Dave Gibbons
Acting Admin. Director
Restoration Team

JUN 02 REC'D

6456 St.

Anchorage, AK 99501

Miss Velva J Osborn
1434 Franklin St
Iowa City IA 52240



JUN 1 1992 REC'D

Document ID Number
920602089
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

Effron-Valdez Oil Spill
Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Com #	Top/op	Issue
	30	36000 3100

p. nat'l pub's

Dear Council Members,

May 25, 1992

I am deeply concerned that the restoration needs of the Kenai Fjords, the Katmai National Parks, and Adirakchak National Monument are being overlooked in your deliberations. They have yet to be allotted any restoration resources, and are being ignored in favor of commercial fishery projects. Herring bears suffer from ingested oil; impacted archaeological sites are increasingly vandalized, and pristine coasts are still affected by oil.

Please put me on your mailing list to receive the 1992 Work Plan, Framework Documents, and public meeting notices.

Yours very truly
Velva J Osborn
1434 Franklin St.
Iowa City, IA 52240

Jessica Brainard
P.O. Box 2784
Homer, Alaska
99603

Dave Gibbons
Acting Administrative Director
Restoration Team
645 G St.
Anchorage, Ak 99501

Document ID Number 920602088	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
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<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

May 27, 1992

Dear Mr. Gibbons,

As a resident of both Homer and Afognak Island, I am deeply concerned about the imminent threat of clear cut logging to these and other coastal communities in Alaska. Once clear cut, the biological diversity of these crucial habitats will be lost forever.

I truly believe that the most important and just use of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement Fund would be for habitat acquisition. While we have the financial opportunity, let's act now to save these precious forests that make Alaska unique. The wildlife was the true victim of the Exxon Valdez tragedy and should be justly compensated by saving its invaluable home.

There has been talk of using the Exxon money for schools. I can think of no gift as priceless and beneficial for our children than a healthy, intact forest environment in which to grow, learn, and play. These Alaskan coastal lands offer a

Com #	1
Top/Op	30
Issue	3/60

Com #	2
Top/Op	30
Issue	3/60

Q. don't fund schools - use funds to protect forest

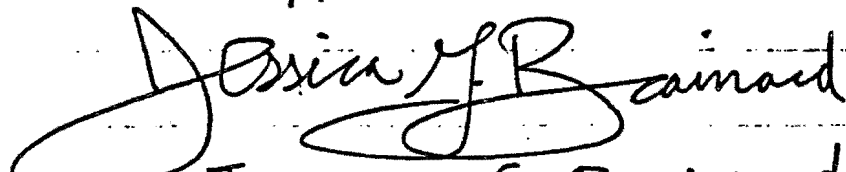
Wealth of education to those who are willing to take the time to study in nature's classroom. For the sake of future generations of all Alaskans (whether they be human, fish, or fowl) buy back the land!

As for tucking settlement money away for future "enhancements" in the state, there appears to me nothing more beneficial for the local economies than uncut forests. This land, if protected, is useful for the fisherman and tourist alike.

Please use the restoration funds to acquire habitat before the coastline of Alaska resembles California subdivisions. Park lands are what still give America its majestic charm and the forests are what still make Alaska the "Last Frontier!" Let's save this land, if nothing else, for posterity.

Thank you for listening. It's time for action before it is too late and that action is simply preserving the forests!

Sincerely,


Jessica G. Brainard

Issue	3/09
Top/Op	30
Com #	3

P. don't forget envelope

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<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.



Dave Gibbons JUN 02 REC'D
Acting Administrative Director
Restoration Team
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

P.O. Box 2994
Homer, AK 99603
May 31, 1992

Dave Gibbons
Acting Administrative Director
Restoration Team
645 G. St.
Anchorage, AK 99501

920602087

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
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Dear Mr. Gibbons:

The primary use of the settlement funds should be the acquisition of lands in the spill affected areas. Animals were lost, the ecosystem sustained severe damage; hence the most effective action your group can perform is the purchase of land, timber rights, and conservation easements. We should not be altering the environment with construction projects. Further clean up is questionable and probably more damaging. The highest and best use of these funds is habitat acquisition.

I want to see the bulk of this money, 80% or more, go to preserving the old growth forests, saving the stream habitats, maintaining ecosystems in the central areas of some of Alaska's most beautiful parks. We stand to lose whole stretches of forest land in the Kenai Fjords National Park as well as in Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Afognak and Chugach National Forest.

The number one priority for these settlement funds should be habitat acquisition with primary concern given to areas that are imminently threatened by logging. This process must begin now. We really cannot afford to put the money away in an endowment which would allow critical areas to be lost forever.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Nina Faust

Nina Faust

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	3600

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	30	3100

Com #	Top/op	Issue
3	30	3100

Com #	Top/op	Issue
4	30	3600

Com #	Top/op	Issue
5	30	3100

NINA FAUST
P O BOX 2994
HOMER AK 99603



Document ID Number

920602082

- ☐ A-92 WPWG
- ☒ B-93 WPWG
- ☐ C-RFWG
- ☐ D-PAG
- ☐ E-MISC.



JUN 02 REC'D

Dave Gibbons
Acting Administrative Director
Restoration Team
645 G. St.
Anchorage, AK 99501



Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance

P.O. Box 1697
Valdez, Alaska 99686
(907) 835-2799
Fax (907) 835-5395

Document ID Number

920602085

- ☒ A-92 WPWG
- ☒ B-93 WPWG
- ☒ C-RFWG
- ☐ D-PAG
- ☐ E-MISC.

Date: 4/2/12

Time: 5:50 PM

Send to: EVS TRUSTEE Council

Organization: EXXON VALDEZ RESTORATION TEAM

Fax number: 276-7178

ATTN: DAVE GIBBONS

Phone number: 278-8012

Sent from: DAVID JANKA

No. of pages including cover sheet: 4

Message:

following are comments on the framework
+ DRAFT work plan.

PLEASE give me a call if there is any
problem with the fax or if it needs
to be sent any other locations.

Thank you.

David Janka



Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance

P.O. Box 1697
Valdez, Alaska 99686
(907) 835-2799
Fax (907) 835-3395

Document ID Number	920602085
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 C Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

June 3, 1992

RE: Comments on Volume 1: Restoration Framework and Volume 2: 1992 Draft Work Plan.

Greetings,

BACKGROUND:

Established in 1988 and incorporated in 1989 as a non-profit (501c3) membership and public advocacy group, the Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance (PWSCA) promotes sound environmental policies for the Prince William Sound region of Alaska; advocating conservation of Pr. Wm. Sound's natural resources and engaging in educational activities concerning the Sound's natural history, environmental problems, and legislative issues.

Following the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill, PWSCA was the primary non-government organization monitoring annual cleanup efforts. PWSCA served as the Volunteer Coordinating Center under a contract from the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), represented environmentalists on the Inter-Agency Shoreline Cleanup Committee, a decision making advisory group to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator and operated under contract from the City of Valdez and ADEC the Valdez Local Response Program from January 1990 through completion in September 1991.

Our membership is wide and varied having the common interest and concern being Prince William Sound.

COMMENTS:

* The impacted resources need to recover NOW and need to have protection from further damage. This is not possible if destructive activities such as clearcut logging, resort/subdivision or mineral development are allowed to take place.

The fish and wildlife as well as the people impacted and in turn the habitat they mutually depend on is diverse and interwoven. Because of this interrelationship of such things as water quality, nesting habitat, tidal influences, migration, seasonal usage and food sources the habitat ranges from the subtidal to the mountain tops.

Therefore Prince William Sound Conservation Alliance recommends that habitat protection be the priority of the Restoration Framework.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	3600

the 1992 Work Plan as well as future work plans. This should be accomplished through acquisitions including purchases of land, conservation easements, development rights and timber rights. Land classifications (Wilderness, National Recreation Area, Wildlife Refuge, etc.) and land trades could also be utilized.

We recommend that no less than 80% of the settlement funds be used for habitat acquisition to prevent the further destruction to the natural resources damaged by the spill as well as replacement and acquisition of equivalent resources.

The wilderness qualities of the impacted areas are being further damaged as this process crawls along. This is allowing further damage to take place to the fish and wildlife and the long term economic interests of commercial and sport fishing, tourism, subsistence and recreation. Therefore the Conservation Alliance stresses that habitat protection not only take a financial priority but a time priority as well. We ask that negotiations begin immediately, that acquisitions be given concurrent consideration in the restoration process and an imminent threat protection process be initiated.

* (Much of the wildlife and many of the impacted beaches need to be just left alone. To put further stress onto them would only continue the damage and postpone recovery. We recommend that any further studies, research or monitoring programs be of a nonintrusive/observational nature. To continue running down otters or ducks for capture to have teeth extracted, radio transmitters implanted, blood sampled, or out right killed for the sake of final detailing of damage or even worse to possibly assist an individual or agency to acquire better funding, or to have a better looking thesis is morally wrong and financially irresponsible.)

* (Until the information and data from ALL research and studies is put into a final form, evaluated and cross referenced it is next to impossible for anyone to know what is in need of further study, what is duplicated, inappropriate, or wasteful. Money and effort needs to be allocated to meet this need but new or costly continuation of research and studies is of questionable merit.)

* (The remaining oil would be difficult and impractical to remove. We recommend that very little effort or money be allocated for this purpose. The exception is to continue some support to the Chenega Bay Local Response Program to allow the people of Chenega Bay to actively work on their beaches, which have some of the worst remaining oil left on them. A very few other locations may need some direct work as well but in general little more can be done

* If the representation on the public advisory group is not held accountable to the interest she/he is representing, the group is not effective. We recommend that the public advisory group consist of designated seats for the identified interest groups.

* ("Non-commercial" species need to be on an equal footing when being considered for a research or monitoring program.)

* Roads, docks, airstrips, lodges, ferries, hatcheries, etc. are a completely inappropriate use of these monies.

Com #	Top/op	Issue
6	30	3100

Document ID Number	A-92 WPWG	B-93 WPWG	C-RPWG	D-PAG	E-MISC.
920602085	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Com #	Top/op	Issue
8	30	1000

Com #	Top/op	Issue
3	86	1000

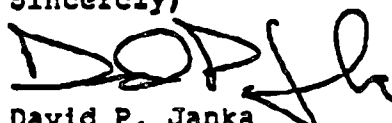
Com #	Top/op	Issue
4	40	2100

Com #	Top/op	Issue
5	30	3100

* The public needs to understand what happened, what can be done to help recovery and how not to make things worse after the nations worst oil spill. Commercial and sport fishing interests, charter boat and cruise ship operators, recreationists, subsistence users, float plane and helicopter operators and the general public need to be made aware of not only the fragile nature of the recovering environment but of the coastal ecosystem in general. We all have the potential to do further damage by the way we live and work and by walking, boating, flying, fishing or whatever at the wrong place at the wrong time. We therefore feel that it would be appropriate to put some money and effort into education to help address these issues.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



David P. Janka
Executive Director

Com #	Top/op	Issue
7	30	3100

Document ID Number	
920602085	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
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<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

20602083	Account ID Number
A-92 WPMG	
B-93 WPMG	
C-RPMG	
D-PAG	
E-MISC.	

Frank J. Rott

Box 1428

Homer, Alaska

99603

May 20 1992

Dear Mr. Gilbons.

I am 85 years old.
How can I explain to you
how fast the land has
been gobbled up for human
endeavor. So much wasted
and uncared for. It has
been a crying shame to
watch. When I was young
like you I didn't realize
how important the health
of our land is.

Please utilize these
monies for buying land
that future people
can hold in trust for
the wildlife of tomorrow.

The wildlife and fish
suffered so during the spill
and deserve to have habitat
bought to right the wrongs

500 30 3600

1-2-1960
2-2-1960
3-2-1960
4-2-1960
5-2-1960
6-2-1960
7-2-1960
8-2-1960
9-2-1960
10-2-1960

What happened to them
during the spill.

Don't waste any more money
on clean up, Lawyers fees,
or the other wasteful
purposes is of no use.

Buy the land, thus
land for the animals as
a ~~tribute~~ tribute and
to give something to the
those victims of the spill.

If you don't pay money
well be gone, your land
destroyed and nothing left to
show. Nothing left to show
future generations that we
did care and were sorry.

Please Buy Habitat

with this money. You will
never regret this decision.
and it will be of
historical standing.

Sincerely,

Frank J. Rott

Com # 10
Issue # 10
Date 10/10/60

Frank J. Rott
Box 1428
Homer, Alaska
99603



JUN 02 REC'D

Document ID Number
920602083
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
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<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

Dave Gibbons, Acting director
Restoration Team,
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska
99501

ID # 920601073

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

 ✓ Checked for Completeness

 ✓ ID stamped/Input completed
Name
Affiliation
Costs

 ✓ Category

Habitat Protection - Acquisition 90%

 Lead Agency

HPWG

 Cooperating Agency(ies)

Y N Passed initial screening criteria

TYPE: PROTECTION

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

 H M L Rank Overall

 Project Number - if assigned

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEET

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the <u>Exxon Valdez</u> oil spill. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | 2. Technical feasibility.* |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.* |

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

Document ID 1	92060103	<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 W/	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 W	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-PPW/	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D.	<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.
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Dave Gibbons
 ing Administrative Director
 toration Team
 645 3 Street
 Anchorage, AK 99501

May 24, 1992

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

I am writing to you at this time to comment on the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan, Vol. 1: Restoration Framework. The following is a list of the points that I wish to make concerning this restoration plan:

1. Instead of using a hierarchical process in which habitat acquisition would only be done as a last resort, habitat acquisition should be given concurrent consideration in the restoration process.
2. ~~Habitat~~ Protection and Acquisition including purchase of land, conservation easements, and timber rights are the most effective means of restoration and should be the priority use of settlement funds.
3. 90% of the settlement funds should be used for habitat acquisition to prevent further damage to natural resources and to compensate for lost resources and services on an equivalent resource basis.

The imminent threat protection process should be used, otherwise critical forest lands may be logged before they are considered for acquisition. Negotiations should begin immediately.

Mr. Gibbons, when I first learned of the Exxon Valdez oil spill and how one of the world's last large pristine wilderness areas had been almost completely destroyed I was extremely saddened and greatly angered that we allowed this to happen and that I was unable to do anything to prevent further destruction to the wildlife of that area. As bad as it was when all of the wildlife was impacted immediately without warning, we could only sit back with worry, extreme anger and pity for those species migrating to this area, totally unaware that they were on a collision course with disaster.

We can never truly restore this area to what it once was, we can only hope that nature will give new life to it. However, we must do our best to protect what is left for the wildlife and for ourselves.

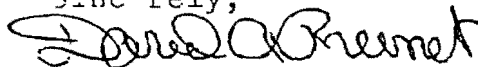
The restoration process must begin now. Funds should not be locked away in an endowment. Construction projects are not an appropriate use of funds. The wilderness qualities of the region should be protected. Also of importance is the restoration of archeological resources, especially in national parks.

In addition to the above points, the monitoring program should be dominated by studies of commercially valuable species, but could give equal consideration to all species in a comprehensive program that evaluates the long-term effects of the spill on the

entire coastal ecosystem.

Finally, the public advisory group should have a seat designated for each interest group. In this way, the group members will be held accountable to their interests.

Sincerely,



David A. Brunetti

P.S. Since restoration planning began, the public has strongly favored habitat protection and acquisition as the most meaningful form of restoration. Now, 3 years after the spill, not a penny has been spent to actually acquire threatened habitats. This policy must change and it must change now.

Document ID Number	
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<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
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David A. Brunetti
102 Arthur's Way
Fairfax, VA 22033

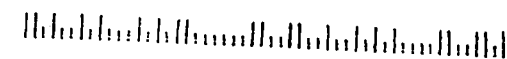
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920601073	
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<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

Dave Gibbons
Acting Administrative Director
Restoration Team
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

PROD R2H *02804* 05/27/92



JUN 01 REC'D



920612240

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

☒ Checked for Completeness

☒ ID stamped/Input completed

☒ Name

☒ Affiliation

☒ Costs

☒ Category

Restoration Habitat Acquisition

☒ Lead Agency

Hab. Protect. W.G.

☐ Cooperating Agency(ies)

☒ Y ☐ N Passed initial screening criteria

TYPE: Protection

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

 H M L Rank Overall

☐ Project Number - if assigned

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEET

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the <u>Exxon Valdez</u> oil spill. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Technical feasibility.* |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.* |

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:

Habitat Acquisition

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale, and technical approach)

Especially Noddy area, PWS

Estimated Duration of Project: _____

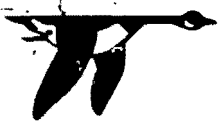
Estimated Cost per Year: _____

Other Comments: _____

Name, Address, Telephone:

Ginger Merchant
10824 Fox Hunt Lane
Potomac, MD 20854

Oil spill restoration is a public process. Your ideas and suggestions will not be proprietary, and you will not be given any exclusive right or privilege to them.



National Wildlife Refuge Association

Dedicated to the protection and perpetuation of the National Wildlife Refuge System

Document ID Number

920612240

June 9, 1992

Dave R. Gibbons, Ph.D.
Interim Administrative Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

- ☐ A-92 WPWG
- ☒ B-93 WPWG
- ☐ C-RPWG
- ☐ D-PAG
- ☐ E-MISC.

Dear Dr. Gibbons:

The National Wildlife Refuge Association (NWRA), representing wildlife professionals and concerned citizens, appreciates the opportunity to comment upon restoration projects to be undertaken by the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council.

NWRA recommends that the acquisition of additional fish and wildlife habitat in the Prince William Sound and Gulf of Alaska, particularly on Kodiak Island, is vital to the long-term welfare of the region's fish and wildlife species. Such acquisition is, we believe, an appropriate "restoration" priority for the Trustee Council.

The Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge contains some of the most valuable habitat in the Gulf of Alaska and was affected by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Mounting pressure to develop some of this habitat that is currently in native ownership is threatening the area's unique natural resources, including the Kodiak bear.

The acquisition of critical habitat parcels on Kodiak Island also would benefit other species of the region that were adversely affected by the oil spill. Such species include the marbled and kittlitz's murrelets that are dependent upon old-growth forests, and the Harlequinn duck that frequents shorelines.

Thank you in advance for your consideration of our views.

Sincerely,

Ginger Merchant
Executive Vice-President

National Wildlife Refuge Association

10824 Fox Hunt Lane
Potomac, MD 20854

JUN 12 REC'D



<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	<input type="checkbox"/> C-RFWG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WFWG	<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WFWG	Document ID Number 920612240
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Dave R. Gibbons Ph.D.
Interim Administrative Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

ID # 920612239

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

✓ Checked for Completeness

✓ ID stamped/Input completed
✓ Name
✓ Affiliation
✓ Costs

✓ Category
Restoration Habitat Protection

✓ Lead Agency
Habitat Protection Work Group

 Cooperating Agency(ies)

(Y) N Passed initial screening criteria

Type: Protection

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

H M L Rank Overall

 Project Number - if assigned _____

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEETCritical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the <u>Exxon Valdez</u> oil spill. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Technical feasibility.* |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.* |

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:

Habitat Acquisition

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale, and technical approach)

Bay land as described in HB 411.

Estimated Duration of Project: _____

Estimated Cost per Year: _____

Other Comments: _____

Name, Address, Telephone:

Mrs. Norm KassahnBox 1246Cordova, AK 99574

Oil spill restoration is a public process. Your ideas and suggestions will not be proprietary, and you will not be given any exclusive right or privilege to them.

Document ID Number

920612239

☐ A-92 WPWG

☒ B-93 WPWG

☐ C-RPWG

☐ D-PAG

☐ E-MISC.

June 10, 1992

Dear Sir,

I am writing to say I do not understand why the council is going against the wishes of the people of Prince William Sound. It seems as the oil spill money could be wisely used to preserve some of the beauty of this area.

It is the wish of the people who live in this area to buy timber from the native corporations as it provided for in house bill 411. You are supposed to be representing the people but I feel you are failing to do so by planning ~~to~~^{to} not use

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some of the oil will money for
 this. The original condition
 of the land can not be
 restored. Having seen these
 from close cutting would be
 a lot to preserve this area
 scenic value.

I thought the trustee council
 was formed to represent the
 people of Alaska.
 I do not want to see the
 represented by someone who
 goes against the wishes
 of the public.

Very truly yours,

Gene McKinley Bonnell

MRS. NORM KASSAHN
BOX 1246
CORDOVA, AK 99574

JUN 12 REC'D



Oil Spill Trustees Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska
99501

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920616308

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COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

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Name
Affiliation
Costs

 / Category

Habitat Protection - Acquisition

 Lead Agency

 Cooperating Agency(ies)

Y N Passed initial screening criteria

Type: Protection

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

 H M L Rank Overall

 Project Number - if assigned

711 NE 77th St.
Seattle WA 98115
6-12-92

Document ID Number

920616308

- ☐ A-92 WPWG
- ☒ B-93 WPWG
- ☐ C-RPWG
- ☐ D-PAG
- ☐ E-MISC.

Dave Gibbons, acting admin. director
Restoration Team
645 G St.
Anchorage AK 99501

re: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

I understand that Restoration Framework outlines an environmental impact statement that will direct the trustees' actions for ten years. Further, I hear that Governor Hickel wants to place the one billion dollar settlement funds in an endowment, rather than use them now. The pristine wilderness damaged by the spill affects all of us. Habitat protection and acquisition are the most effective means of restoring the Sound, and it would be desirable to use most of the settlement funds for that purpose.

The restoration process should begin now, rather than locking up the funds in an endowment. Alaska Senate Bill 483 seems an excellent related measure.

If it is possible, I should like to be on a mailing list to receive documentation of progress from the Oil Spill Information Center.

Sincerely yours,

A. R. Stevens

Alexander R. Stevens MD

Stevens
5711 N.E. 77th Street
Seattle, WA 98115

JUN 16 REC'D

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Dave Gibbons, acting admin. director

Restoration Team

645 G. St.

Anchorage, AK

99501

ID # 218

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Checked for Completeness

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Name
Affiliation
Costs

✓

Category
Habitat Acquisition

✓

Lead Agency
Habitat WG

Cooperating Agency(ies)

Y N Passed initial screening criteria

TYPE: PROTECTION

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

 H M L Rank Overall

Project Number - if assigned _____

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:

Habitat Acquisition

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale, and technical approach)

Estimated Duration of Project:

Estimated Cost per Year:

Other Comments:

Name, Address, Telephone:

Marcia Bachler

220 Connolly

West Lafayette, IN

47906

Oil spill restoration is a public process. Your ideas and suggestions will not be proprietary, and you will not be given any exclusive right or privilege to them.

May 31, 1993
220 Connolly
West Lafayette, IN
47906

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration

Dave Gibbons

Acting Administrative Director

Restoration Teams

665 G Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501

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<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

Dear Dave Gibbons,

restoration | I write to advocate that oil spill restoration settlement funds should be spent to further protect the lands where affected by the spill. These lands should be acquired from willing sellers & protected so that ecosystems remaining can be protected & restored. Purchases of land, conservation easements and timber rights along with habitat protection & acquisition should be a priority to prevent further damage. Also critical forest lands should not be logged, thus the imminent threat protection process should be used.

Protection of these areas will foster enjoyment, use and jobs over a long time to come, but not protecting them will leave them open to abuse and destruction in the short run & nothing in the future. I was shocked & still can't imagine the grave damages done with the oil spill, but certainly believe we can do whatever now to protect those areas from further destruction & to encourage ecological restoration as much as possible.

Sincerely,
Marcia Daehler

Daehler
220 Connolly
West Lafayette, IN 47906

JUN 09 REC'D



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Exxon Valdez Restoration
Dave Gibbons
Acting Administrative Director
645 G Street
Anchorage
Alaska 99501

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEET

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the <u>Exxon Valdez</u> oil spill. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | 2. Technical feasibility.* |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.* |

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

ID #

215

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

✓
Checked for Completeness

ID stamped/Input completed

Name

Affiliation

Costs

✓
Category

Habitat protection

✓
Lead Agency

Habitat WG

Cooperating Agency(ies)

Y N Passed initial screening criteria

TYPE: *Protection*

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

H M L Rank Overall

Project Number - if assigned

JUN 09 REC'D

EXXON DEZ OIL S RUSTEE CO IL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

1992 MAY -4 1 : 39

Title of Project:

Buy Back of Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource Service)

Document ID Number

920609215

☐ A-92 WPWG☒ B-93 WPWG☐ C-RPWG☐ D-PAG☐ E-MISC.

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale, and technical approach)

I propose the buying back of environmentally sensitive areas or areas that have been targeted by logging companies. Timber sales to our country are almost justifiable - to other countries it is not.

The monies should be used for environmental studies & restoration of all areas that were affected by oil or its by products. I agree with senator Stevens with his goals to the use of the money. Emphasis should be placed on sea mammal research & possible enhancement, as well as restoring & restoration of wild stock pens that were severely affected. A database should be accessible by all interested for any use.

(DATABASE of any and all pertinent information, compiled by environmentalists, biologists, etc...)

Estimated Duration of Project: ContinualEstimated Cost per Year: UNKNOWN

Other Comments:

Name, Address, Telephone:

Erich N. Carpenter
3007 ARCTIC BLVD #63
Anchorage AK
99563
707 562 3802 786-3440

Oil spill restoration is a public process. Your ideas and suggestions will not be proprietary, and you will not be given any exclusive right or privilege to them.

215
1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEET

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the <u>Exxon Valdez</u> oil spill. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | 2. Technical feasibility.* |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.* |

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

4111
ID # _____

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS



Checked for Completeness

ID stamped/Input completed

Name

Affiliation

Costs



Category

Habitat acquisition



Lead Agency

Habitat WG

Cooperating Agency(ies)



N

Passed initial screening criteria

Type: Protection

RANKING

H

M

L

Rank Within Categories

H

M

L

Rank Overall

Project Number - if assigned _____

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:

Habitat Acquisition

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale, and technical approach)

Use 80% of funds to acquire habitat

Estimated Duration of Project:

Estimated Cost per Year:

Other Comments:

Name, Address, Telephone:

Pamela MillerThe Wilderness SocietyAlaska Region430 West 7th AveAnchorage AK 99501

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JUN 04 REC'D

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THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

June 4, 1992

Mr. Dave Gibbons,
Acting Administrative Director
Restoration Team
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

RE: Vol I. Restoration Framework

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

The Wilderness Society is pleased to provide scoping comments on the proposed Restoration Plan for the Exxon Valdez oil spill. National interests are truly at stake. Most oiled shorelines were within the boundaries of conservation units designated by the Alaska National Interest Lands Act. Designated Wilderness shorelines of Katmai National Park and Becharoff National Wildlife Refuge, proposed Wilderness in Chugach National Forest and Kenai Fjords National Park, and the spectacular defacto wilderness coasts of other national parks and wildlife refuges were harmed by the oil spill. As well, the federal Trustees must represent the public trust of all Americans in their decisions concerning natural resources and services that were damaged by the oil spill.

The priority of the Restoration Plan should be an ecosystem approach that protects threatened fish and wildlife habitat within coastal forests, rivers, and shorelines by acquiring land, development or timber rights, or conservation easements on a willing seller basis. We recommend that 80% of the Spill Settlement funds be used to acquire habitat.

Old-growth forests provide nesting sites for some of the birds most harmed by the spill, including bald eagles, harlequin ducks, and marbled murrelets--tree-nesting seabirds proposed for listing under the Endangered Species Act in the lower 48 (and recommended for Alaska by many scientists). Pristine riparian and upland old-growth forests provide crucial habitats for other species injured by the spill such as mink, river otter, salmon and other anadromous fish. Such forests protect the quality of streams, rivers, and watersheds. Intact forests provide for permanent jobs and strong, sustainable economies--not the "boom and bust" of logging--from commercial and sport fishing, tourism, recreation, and subsistence.

ALASKA REGION

430 WEST 7TH AVENUE, ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

TEL. (907) 272-9453 FAX (907) 274-4145

Since the 1990 Public Symposium held by the Restoration Planning Work Group, The Wilderness Society has advocated that acquisition of equivalent resources be a high priority of restoration. At this time, we believe that habitat acquisition--by preventing further damage to the coastal forests and shorelines of the Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska ecosystems--is the most meaningful form of restoration that can be undertaken. It would be impractical, and more damaging to remove the remaining oil, and thus little money should be allocated for this purpose except in Chenega Bay. We are concerned that the restoration plan benefit an array of species more broad than the commercially important ones. While we recognize that management actions may be necessary to rectify the damages to certain species, we believe that habitat acquisition can provide the most benefit for restoration of the entire ecosystem and its services, and therefore, that spending most of the Settlement funds for acquisition is justified.

We recommend that habitat acquisition be given priority--or at least concurrent--consideration in the plan using an imminent threat process for Native Corporation and other private lands including areas within Chugach National Forest, Kenai Fjords National Park, Cape Suckling, Afognak Island, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, and Kachemak Bay State Park.

We are disappointed that the Trustee Council has already approved more than three times the funding for restoration management action than for habitat protection planning. Ironically, the habitat acquisition projects could provide restoration for species in which serious injury is well documented, whereas most of the fisheries management action projects and the Red Lake sockeye restoration manipulation project are justified using only speculative damages. Yet, the Trustee Council approved restoration manipulation/enhancement and management action projects in this year's planning but funded NO actual habitat protection or acquisition projects despite the fact that the public had expressed acquisition as a high priority and the Trustee Council had received specific proposals for imminently threatened lands. We caution that this may contravene NEPA regulations which state that "agencies shall not commit resources prejudicing selection of alternatives before making a final decision" {CEQ Regulations, July 1, 1986, 40 CFR Section 1502.5(f)}.

These following additional major issues should be addressed in the Restoration Plan.

Chapter II. Public Participation

Public Advisory group. Seats should be designated for each interest. The Public Advisory Group should make consensus decisions where possible, but majority recommendations with minority views should also be put forward to the Trustee Council. If the Trustee Council acts contrary to the recommendations of the Public Advisory Group, it should justify its reasons with written findings of fact.

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member (chosen by the Public Advisory Group) should be placed on the Trustee Council, as was done by the Trustees of the Shell oil spill settlement in California. This is the only way to ensure that input from the Public Advisory Group is a meaningful part of the Trustees decision-making process as mandated by the Court.

The Group must have access to the restoration team and other staff to have as complete of information as possible for making recommendations. A dedicated staff member should work with the Public Group and regularly report to them about meetings of the restoration team and work group and habitat acquisition team that they attended. In addition to the Public Advisory Group, we believe that the public deserves the opportunity for continued direct contact with the Trustees.

Chapter IV. Summary of Injury

Inadequate time to review damage assessment studies. Since volumes of information from the Natural Resource Damage Assessment studies were only released to the public on June 1 and scoping comments are due June 4, we believe that there may be additional significant issues pertaining to injury or restoration that may need to be raised at a later date. Furthermore, the economic studies that determined a contingent valuation of damages to resources and services still have not been released. Because the Federal Register notice of April 10, 1992 stressed the importance of raising issues early in the process, we caution that other concerns may emerge after we have adequate time to review the relevant studies.

As the Framework document points out, some injuries may not be manifested for some time, yet the Federal Register notice states this EIS will guide restoration for the next 10 years. While we believe that our framework of restoration priorities is based on a long-term vision, we caution that the process must be able to respond to new information that will only be available in the future.

Definition of injury must encompass more than population level effects. We believe that the definition of injury should not focus on detected effects to populations, but should also include degradation of habitats and sub-lethal effects including changes in physiological or biochemical changes or productivity changes. This is crucial since, as the Trustees acknowledge, pre-spill population data is lacking for many species. So far, we have been unable to compare the summaries with the detailed investigations to discern the extent to which the population-level effect focus may have resulted in some effects of the spill (such as elevated hydrocarbon levels in tissues, etc.) not being described in this section.

Because this document was based on studies that focused on documenting injury for legal proof of harm, it seems that potential future environmental injury has been downplayed. Furthermore, the difference between lack of evidence of injury and lack of

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effects must be made explicit. For example, the heavy direct mortality of yellow-billed loons was of great concern since this species has low population numbers. Situations with such significance, even though no population effects could be measured, should be described. The "Summary of Injury" should more fully describe the more subtle effects; for example, the increased significance of rockfish mortality or physiological changes for such a long-growing species that may live 100 years (p.34). The significance of petroleum metabolites in the bile of fish should be explained (p.34).

Bald eagle injury downplayed. In particular, the section on bald eagles (p.27) appears to downplay the injury. Although bald eagles in Prince William Sound were most intensively studied, what about the effects to eagle productivity, health, and nesting populations in other oil spill areas? Are there still lasting effects from the lost productivity in 1989 and nest occupancy in 1989 and 1990? The carefully-worded conclusion that population indices suggest that the Prince William Sound eagle population is not measurably affected downplays effects there may be outside the Sound, or that there may be other lasting effects, such as to their nest occupancy, or contaminant uptake from degraded habitats.

Better information about Injury to Archeological Resources needed. We recognize that specific information about archeological resources needs to be kept confidential, but if possible, maps or description of which ANILCA conservation units had injured resources would be useful. It is hard for the public to appreciate the magnitude of damage without better information.

Injury to ecosystem needs to be described. The summaries of injury to habitats are a good start at describing the injury to the entire ecosystem, but further synthesis of effects on coastal, riverine, and upland habitats and the array of species they support is needed. As well, food web relationships need greater attention. For example, the ecological significance of uptake of petroleum hydrocarbons by deer from eating kelp was downplayed with the statement "it was determined that the deer were safe to eat," (p.25) especially since the intertidal habitat section failed to mention the kelp-deer interaction (p.35). Initial and potential long-term human health effects from the spill to residents and oil spill workers should be included in the summary since humans are part of the ecosystem.

Chapter V. Proposed Injury Criteria

"Natural resources" should include the ecosystem (p.39).

Definition of injury to resources needs to be more inclusive. We are troubled by the definition of "consequential injury" that may give more priority to significant population declines than to habitat degradation or contamination (p.39-40). If habitat or sublethal or chronic effects to adults or any other life stages are contributing, but have not

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yet been manifested or inferred at the population level, there may still be a problem for which restoration is warranted. Otherwise, we are supportive of the definition of injury to resources.

Recovery concept must include protection of habitat that contributes to natural recovery. We believe that enhancement of ecosystem protection is justified under the terms of the settlement and the recovery concept as written is too narrow. For example, the apparent "recovery" of bald eagles in Prince William Sound is dependent on maintaining abundant old-growth forest habitat where they nest and that supports the salmon they fed upon, and areas that provide significant feeding or migratory habitats such as Cape Suckling. Therefore, even if bald eagles are found by the Trustees to have recovered (so far, we have not yet been given adequate evidence that this has indeed occurred), it is justified to use restoration funds to protect their habitats in order to sustain the recovery.

Chapter VI. Evaluation of Restoration Options

Cost-benefit analysis cannot fully be evaluated by the public unless the State's economic damage studies are released to the public. Furthermore, it may be difficult to calculate the financial benefits from preventing future damages to injured resources or services from habitat protection. The cost-benefit analysis should take into account the experiences in places such as Redwood National Park, Golden Gate National Park, San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge, etc. where waiting until logging or other development pressures occur mean that degraded lands may end up being purchased and the price has skyrocketed.

This criteria should be added to the list (p.44): "The degree to which the proposed action minimizes further impact on an injured resource or service."

We believe that the work of The Nature Conservancy for the Trustees has provided adequate information to properly evaluate habitat and protection options, contrary to the statement made in the Framework (p.45).

Habitat Protection and Acquisition Process (Additional Handouts distributed after Framework Released). We support use of the "Imminent threat protection process" described in Fig. 2, not the "Evaluation Process" shown in Fig. 1. Based on the information we have at this time, we prefer Threshold Criteria Set A. We believe that habitat protection and acquisition should be at the top of a hierarchy of restoration options. Considering the options given in the Restoration Framework, we strongly prefer concurrent analysis (Fig. 7--we prefer revised Fig. 7 from handout that shows habitat acquisition on same level as management and manipulation) and are opposed to the hierarchical analysis (Fig. 6) where habitat acquisition may only be considered as a last resort. On both Figs. 6&7, the "adequate" rate and degree of recovery that leads to "no

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further action" should be changed to reflect that monitoring will continue to assure that further injury wasn't detected or arise later as a result of latent injury or complex ecological interactions.

Long-term recovery monitoring should comprehensively approach the entire ecosystem. Especially in this year's proposed work plan, monitoring and restoration work focuses on commercially-harvested and sport fish species. Birds, marine mammals, invertebrates, and other "non-game" species need to be monitored as a significant part of the entire ecosystem. Furthermore, relatively little attention has been given to the effects on National Park resources. We believe long-term monitoring of the ecological effects of the oil spill is crucial and are supportive of an integrated-ecosystem approach. We prefer that on-going research efforts be directed by a board of independent scientists in consultation with the National Science Foundation so that research projects are conducted by the agency or research center most qualified to do so.

Chapter VII. Restoration Alternatives and Options

A New Alternative is Needed. From this year's work plan, it is already obvious that each alternative, not just #6(F), will be a combination. Therefore, we recommend that alternatives be developed which stress the different priorities yet includes all categories. We believe that the preferred alternative should give priority to habitat acquisition to prevent further damage to injured resources and services, as well as to compensate for loss of equivalent resources and services (using 80% of the restoration funds for this purpose). Your proposed Alternative #4(D), Habitat Protection and Acquisition, fails to include fee simple acquisition in addition to purchase of timber or other development rights and conservation easements. We recommend that the Alt. D also include "prevent further damage to resources or services," and "Protect or acquire forests and watersheds" (Option 25), "Acquire 'inholdings' within parks and refuges" (Option 24) and "Acquire tidelands" (Option 21). As written, Alternative #4, describes a hierarchical approach in which any acquisition would be a last resort, whereas we believe it should be the priority, or at least given concurrent consideration. Language should be added to make it clear that restoration actions outside the spill area are allowable and may be appropriate. This is especially the case for areas such as Cape Suckling that are within the spill-affected ecosystem, but areas used by migratory bird populations outside the spill area may need to be considered at some point.

In all alternatives, changes in management practices on public lands should be done concurrently but not as a major component of the plan so long as agencies managing public lands in the spill affected ecosystem do not take actions that compromise the natural resource values there now. While agency management planning is related to the restoration plan, we do not believe that it should be the primary focus of the Trustee Council's efforts.

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For all alternatives, manipulation of resources should emphasize management that protects wild fish stocks and natural wildlife diversity and should avoid focusing on only single species. Enhancements should not compromise wilderness and recreational values. We are opposed to construction of intrusive, new recreational facilities including roads, ports, hotels, or others. We are opposed to an endowment alternative should one be suggested.

Employment of local residents should be a priority. The Federal government should make full use of local-hire provisions. Monitoring and long-term research programs, site stewardship of archeological and other cultural resources, and restoration projects should hire rural residents.

Appendix B

As stated above, we support options that maintain or restore the natural diversity and populations of fish, wildlife, and habitats and the scenic beauty of the wilderness environment. We are especially concerned that restoration projects for fisheries may be dominated by projects to develop artificial populations whereas the emphasis should be on protecting the genetic diversity of wild salmon stocks.

We believe that options 1, 4, 6, 20-27, 31 are most appropriate, and we have the most enthusiasm for options #22, 23, 24, 25, and 27. Options 9, 10, 17, 29, 30, and 33 are also useful but at a lower priority. Option 6 should be divided into separate options for each type of designation. Option 25 should be expanded under "background and justification" to include populations of salmonids, harlequin ducks, marbled murrelets, cutthroat trout, river otters, and bald eagles. Under "action" in this option, the words "adjacent to anadromous streams" should be omitted because other types of upland habitats are valuable to some injured species. It is surprising to see Option 31, since it seems to be included already for the "no action" as well as other alternatives.

The magnitude, siting, and other factors will be needed to assess the suitability of some options. In general, we oppose option #18 and many projects that may fall under #3. For example, we are opposed to the Red Lake sockeye salmon project #113 proposed this year as it is similar to the one at Tustumena Lake, Kenai National Wildlife Refuge where restocking a wild lake with hatchery fish created new problems. Restoration projects should not sacrifice wild salmon in order to enhance hatchery fish. We are generally opposed to Option 12 (creation of new recreation facilities) unless it will decrease negative impacts of human use on the ecosystem and strongly oppose creation of new facilities that will degrade or compromise wilderness values.

We are opposed to option # 23, the endowment, as we believe that habitat acquisition needs to begin immediately. If any endowment is dedicated, it must comprize a small proportion of the funds and support long-term scientific monitoring. We oppose

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Option #34 because we believe that such an institute would needlessly duplicate the functions of many existing agencies and research institutions. If anything, a new private foundation with a board of independent scientists might be useful to coordinate research efforts done various existing bodies.

The Wilderness Society is a national environmental organization with 350,000 members nationwide, nearly 1,500 of whom live in Alaska and many who reside along or use the shorelines of areas affected by the spill. The Wilderness Society has had a longstanding commitment to protection of the natural values and integrity of Alaska's parks, refuges, forests, and other public lands and was influential in passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. We appreciate this opportunity to comment and look forward to continued involvement in the Restoration Plan.

Sincerely,

Pamela A. Miller

Pamela A. Miller
Asst. Regional Director

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1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEET

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

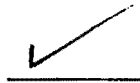
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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.* |

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

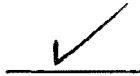
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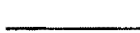
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Costs



Category

Habitat acquisition



Lead Agency

Habitat WG



Cooperating Agency(ies)



N

Passed initial screening criteria

TYPE: PROTECTION

RANKING

H

M

L

Rank Within Categories

H

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Rank Overall

_____ Project Number - if assigned _____

703

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEET

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- | | |
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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the <u>Exxon Valdez</u> oil spill. |
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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.* |

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:

Acquisition of habitat

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

Link to species and services injured.

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale, and technical approach)

Estimated Duration of Project:

Estimated Cost per Year:

Other Comments:

Name, Address, Telephone:

Alan Phipps

Alaska Center for the Environment

519 West 8th Ave #201

Anchorage, AK 99501

Oil spill restoration is a public process. Your ideas and suggestions will not be proprietary, and you will not be given any exclusive right or privilege to them.



Alaska Center for the Environment

519 West 8th Ave. #201 • Anchorage, Alaska 99501 • (907) 274-3621

June 4, 1992

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Re: Restoration Framework

Dear Trustee Council:

The Alaska Center for the Environment (ACE) welcomes the opportunity to comment on the above referenced document. ACE is a private, non-profit environmental advocacy and education organization with approximately 1500 members, most of whom live in Southcentral Alaska. ACE has had a long-standing interest in the Gulf coast region of Southcentral Alaska, which our members use and enjoy.

We offer the following general comments for your consideration:

1. We believe strongly that acquisition of upland fish and wildlife habitat and recreation sites, both in areas immediately adjacent to oiled shorelines and areas beyond oiled shorelines, is well within the letter and intent of the Settlement. Per the MOA, "'restoration' means any action...which endeavors to restore to their prespill condition any natural resource injured, lost, or destroyed as a result of the Oil Spill and the services provided by that resource or which replaces or substitutes for the injured lost, or destroyed resource and affected services." "Natural resources" are defined as "land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, ground water, drinking water supplies, and other such resources"; since these are all components of functioning natural coastal marine and forest ecosystems, any injury or damage to any single "resource" will also injure or damage other resources and the ecosystem, due to the interrelationship of all elements within an ecosystem and the interrelationship between ecosystems. Therefore, not only were the coastal forest and marine ecosystems impacted by the oil spill, but additional impacts to the forest ecosystem from activities such as logging will also impact the marine ecosystem and the fish, wildlife, and biota which utilize these ecosystems. Since all the components of the coastal forest and marine ecosystems are considered as "natural resources" by the Settlement, these ecosystems should also be considered as natural resources damaged by the Spill.

There are numerous studies which document the negative impacts of development activities such as logging on fish and

*also called
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wildlife habitat. Acquisition of upland fish and wildlife habitat, therefore, is an action which endeavors to restore injured, lost, or destroyed resources. Moreover, there is no language in the Settlement which limits restoration to the oiled shorelines or the uplands immediately adjacent to the oiled shorelines.

Because the ecosystem as a whole was damaged by the spill, it is important that restoration activities be considered at the ecosystem level, and not just focus on single species. Restoration activities should also not be limited to species of "commercial" importance, especially as wildlife viewing becomes increasingly important to the recreation and tourism industry.

2. Given the immediate threats to the coastal marine and forest ecosystem from logging activities; the importance of pristine "undeveloped" areas for recreation, tourism, and subsistence; and the limited value of additional clean-up and many scientific studies to the actual purpose of restoration, 80% of the restoration funds should be utilized for acquisition and protection of upland areas important for fish and wildlife habitat, dispersed recreation, and subsistence. Mechanisms for acquisition include purchase of fee simple title, conservation easements, timber rights, or moratoria, from willing sellers.

Acquisition of fish and wildlife habitat and recreation sites should begin immediately. Certain areas are immediately threatened. And while a certain amount of study may be necessary over time, there are certain areas which have consensus support for acquisition and should be pursued now. In addition, this will show private landowners that there will be money invested in acquisition. In other words, targeted areas should be immediately acquired as a show of good faith by the Trustees to the public and the willing sellers. Otherwise, there will be little faith in the intentions of the Trustees to actually pursue restoration through acquisition of habitat.

There are economic benefits to habitat and recreation site acquisition as well. Since most private landowners are ANCSA corporations whose shareholders live in the local communities which were most impacted by the spill, investment in acquisitions will be an investment in the local economy. Also, since local communities depend on functioning coastal forest and marine ecosystems to sustain local jobs in commercial fishing, tourism, recreation, and subsistence, the protection of coastal forest habitat from the negative impacts of activities such as logging will have long term positive impacts on the economy. These jobs will be supported by the coastal forest and marine ecosystems in perpetuity, while logging jobs will be provided only on a very short term basis.

An additional benefit to acquisition of habitat and recreation sites is the potential for consolidation of management of areas which are currently being managed under a checkerboard pattern of state, federal, and private ownership.

3. The document fails to recognize the need to protect the coastal forest and marine ecosystems, and the impacted fish and

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wildlife which rely on functioning ecosystems for their survival, from additional impacts in order to achieve the goals of restoration. Although certain species, or entire ecosystems, may be to some degree "recovering", this recovery over the long term will depend on the continued existence of the ecosystem elements needed for survival. For instance, as stated on page A-20, "most marbled murrelets nest in mature forests". Therefore, any recovery of this species will depend on the continuing presence of mature forests. If these forests are threatened by logging activities, acquisition of areas proposed for logging will be necessary to ensure restoration. Moreover, acquisition of habitat can enhance the viability of impacted species.

Services were also impacted. Prior to the spill, there was very little logging occurring, which was one reason why the economic activities of recreation, tourism, and subsistence were so successful. In order to ensure the recovery, and enhancement, of these activities, acquisition of areas threatened by logging will be necessary.

4. Habitat acquisition should be given concurrent consideration in the restoration process, not merely utilized as a last resort. Moreover, the imminent threat protection process for acquisition should be used, in order to prevent logging on lands prior to their consideration for acquisition. It is important that the restoration process not be used as an excuse for not pursuing restoration actions that are needed immediately

5. We oppose locking up the settlement money into an endowment. Given the immediate threats of logging and other development activities, these funds are needed now for habitat acquisition and other restoration activities. Putting large sums of money into an endowment fails to meet the intent of the Settlement to provide funds immediately for restoration.

6. Wilderness qualities of the region were negatively impacted. These qualities are important to recreationists, the tourism industry, and subsistence users. The restoration plan should address the protection and restoration of wilderness values, including replacement of lost wilderness values.

7. The Public Advisory Group format fails to adequately provide for public representation in the restoration process. The Public Advisory Group as proposed does not provide for designated seats for designated interests; does not allow for selection of the Group members by the interests they represent; does not provide adequate funding or staffing; and does not provide for adequate interaction with the Trustee Council or the Restoration team. For instance, it is essential that the Public Advisory Group have an independent staff person who works full time for the Group, and who has access to all RPWG and Restoration Team meetings in order to monitor the progress of the restoration effort and report to the Group. This staff, however, is not provided in the current proposal. We incorporate herein by reference our letters to the Trustee Council dated December 3, 1991 and February 13,

1992.

8. Given the ongoing nature of the restoration process, the changing needs of society, and the additional information which will become available over time, the restoration framework and subsequent restoration plan should not preclude at this time the future opportunity to restore or protect any values or uses not currently anticipated by this framework.

9. Much of the area impacted by the spill is managed by federal agencies. Most notably, most of Prince William Sound is managed by the U.S. Forest Service. Due to the impacts from the spill on the coastal forest and marine ecosystems of Chugach National Forest, the need to protect the area from additional impacts, the economic and cultural value of recreation, tourism, and subsistence, and the very limited value of the timber, there should be a moratorium on logging in the Prince William Sound portion of Chugach National Forest until the Sound has recovered.

Management of Chugach National Forest will have major impacts on the restoration effort. We hereby incorporate by reference our letter to Chugach National Forest dated February 26, 1992 regarding the Chugach Land Management Plan Amendment.

10. While we appreciate the fact that the scientific studies have been released to the public, we object to the state's failure to release the economic damage studies, and urge the state to make this information available to the public.

11. The document fails to recognize that some resources may have been damaged but were not studied, such as harbor and Dall porpoises.

12. It is essential that restoration funds not be used to enlarge or replace agency budgets currently supported through general funds.

We also offer the following specific comments. Please note that we consider the first full paragraph of each page as paragraph 1:

Page 1, paragraph 3 - We object to the proposed limitation of restoration to "the areas affected" by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. We have found no language in the Settlement which creates this limitation. This language fails to recognize the potential need for restoration activities, such as habitat acquisition, in areas connected biologically, ecologically, culturally, socially, or economically to the "area affected by the spill"; it also fails to recognize the potential need for replacement or substitution of injured, lost, or destroyed resources and services by acquisition or enhancement of, or other actions relating to, equivalent resources and services in areas not "affected" by the spill. Moreover, it is important, and should be stressed in this document, that the area "affected" is not limited to oiled shorelines.

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We recommend, therefore, that the phrase "in the areas" be deleted.

We also recommend the addition of the following sentence: "Due to the life histories of the fish and wildlife impacted by the spill, there is an intricate web of essential interactions between marine, estuarine, intertidal, instream, riparian, and upland habitats necessary to support the recovery of injured fish and wildlife. Therefore, the impacts of the oil spill go beyond the impacts to the oiled shores, and restoration activities will therefore also go beyond mere restoration of oiled shorelines."

P. 2, para. 1 - In the next to last sentence, please add Kachemak Bay State Park and Kachemak Bay State Wilderness Park as specific areas which were oiled.

P. 18 - We support habitat protection, primarily through acquisition of habitat, as the best way to ensure recovery from the Spill.

P. 19, para. 3 - We agree with the last sentence. However, it is also true that injuries to populations of any species may not be fully understood, appreciated, or anticipated at this time. A sentence should be added that recognizes this limitation in our knowledge and understanding, and the possibility that the restoration framework and plan may need to change accordingly in the future based on additional information.

Pp. 36-38 - We agree that the spill impacted archaeological, subsistence, recreation, wilderness, aesthetic, and other uses. We suggest the addition of tourism as an impacted use.

P. 38, para. 1 - Wilderness uses also have economic value.

P. 39, para. 2 - "Services" should also include wilderness values and uses, and aesthetics.

P. 39, para. 3 - The proposed criteria should be expanded with an additional "bullet" which states: "potential threat to recovery due to additional impacts".

P. 40, para. 3 - Who's "best professional judgment" will be used to make this determination? Many of the values and uses, and the injury to these values and uses, are not quantifiable by scientific studies, and those that are quantifiable and subject to "professional judgment" will undoubtedly be subject to disagreements between professionals. Therefore, public input and involvement will be essential, including public expressions of values and "best public judgement".

P. 41. para. 2 - The "particular concern" here should be expanded to Wilderness Study Areas and de facto wilderness which could provide "replacement" wilderness.

P. 41, para. 4 - Even if recovery is "nearly complete", it may be

necessary to pursue habitat acquisition in order to protect the opportunity for full and ongoing recovery in the face of impacts from development activities such as logging.

P. 43 - To the list of "objective criteria", add the following: "Prevention of additional negative impacts to the ecosystem."

P. 44, bullet 1 - We disagree that restoration must comply with agency "directives and policies". This is not a provision of the settlement. It also fails to recognize that this is a unique court-directed process in response to an environmental catastrophe of unprecedented proportions.

P. 45, para. 1 - Add a "bullet" that states: "opportunities to maintain the rate of recovery by preventing additional negative impacts."

P. 45, para. 4 - It is critical that the steps for acquisition of habitat and recreation sites takes into account the timing of the imminent threat being addressed, and action is taken to prevent the negative impact while the steps are being taken to protect the habitat and recreation sites; or that the acquisition occur in a timely manner prior to the initiation of the impact activity.

Pp. 47-49 - The list of possible restoration alternatives seems to minimize the option for acquisition of fish and wildlife habitat and recreation sites from willing sellers, as discussed for example at options 24 and 25. Alternative D should provide for and emphasize acquisition of habitat and recreation sites. Also, as currently worded, the opportunity for fee simple acquisition is not discussed. This should be added.

Moreover, acquisition of habitat and recreation sites should be included as an example under Alternative E. For instance, acquisition of cutthroat trout habitat in Southeast Alaska could be considered as a means of providing an equivalent resource and service for lost cutthroat habitat in the Prince William Sound area.

Under Alternative E, add a "bullet" which states: "acquire fish and wildlife habitats and recreation sites."

P. 49 - A combination of alternatives as anticipated in Alternative F is a likely outcome of this process. We support the development of a combination alternative which provides for 80% of the funds being invested in acquisition of fish and wildlife habitat and recreation sites.

P. 50, Figure 6 - We oppose the use of the hierarchical analysis as depicted in Figure 6. This proposed approach inappropriately considers habitat acquisition as an option of last resort. Public comment, however, has overwhelmingly emphasized acquisition of habitat and recreation sites as the primary means of restoration. Also, since many areas potentially available for acquisition are threatened by development activities such as

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logging in the immediate future, use of this approach will render much of the process moot, since areas being considered may already be developed by the time the process is completed. We therefore, propose that acquisition of habitat and recreation sites be considered as the first alternative for action under this scheme.

P. 51, Figure 7 - We support the use of a concurrent process as depicted here, with certain changes. If recovery is assessed and deemed "adequate", there should also be the option (beyond the "no further action" option) of preventing additional negative impacts. For instance, even if a species is recovering, that recovery may be dependent on the existence of upland habitat for breeding and rearing. This habitat may be threatened by logging or other development activity. It would therefore be essential to acquire the habitat in order to ensure the continued recovery of the species.

P. B-7, Option 2 - The main goal here should be to protect wild stocks.

P. B-11, Option 6 - We support this option. Both designated and de facto wilderness were impacted by the spill. Consideration for wilderness should include designation of wilderness to provide for equivalent resources and services to replace wilderness values lost due to the spill and subsequent clean-up.

P. B-17, Option 12 - Creation of new recreation facilities is appropriate only if limited to very small scale dispersed recreation type facilities, and should not include floating lodges, new boat docks, etc. Facilities should also not be constructed in locations where wilderness values will be compromised.

Pp. B-28, B-29, Options 23, 24, - We especially support these options.

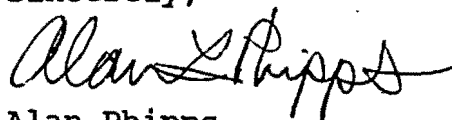
P. B-30, Option 25 - We also especially support this option. However, the Action opportunities given are much too limited. For instance, habitat protection and acquisition should be considered for all uplands, not just where adjacent to anadromous streams.

P. B-37, Option 32 - We oppose the establishment of an endowment except possibly very small amounts of money for specific limited purposes such as environmental education. The money available over the next ten years is needed immediately, primarily for the acquisition of fish and wildlife habitat and recreation sites, since these areas are threatened by imminent development activities such as logging and are essential to the recovery of the ecosystem. Locking the money up in an endowment is contrary to the purposes of the settlement.

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ACE appreciates your careful consideration of our comments. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,



Alan Phipps
State Lands Specialist

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519 W. 8th Ave #201
ANKRAGE AK 99501

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EVOS TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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PRINTED MATTER

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None Affiliation
NO Costs

_____ Category

~~Other~~ Restoration - Habitat Protection

_____ Lead Agency

HPWG

_____ Cooperating Agency(ies)

Y N Passed initial screening criteria

_____ Type: Protection

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

H M L Rank Overall

_____ Project Number - if assigned _____

058

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEET

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.* |

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

Dear Mr. Gibbons,

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I believe the settlement money
from the Exxon oil spill
should go towards purchasing
land for habitat protection.

I have lived in Kodiak for
20 years and fish commercially
for salmon. There are so
many private in holdings on
the Kodiak Refuge, with all
parties very eager to develop
something, somewhere that I
can see similar problems
in Prince William Sound &
Kachemak Bay. A lot of

These private lands are
in prime habitat areas
while a lot of the Refuge
consists of mountain tops.
Prime habitat areas should
be bought & managed
conservatively. Hunting, fishing &
trapping should be allowed
in these areas without any
major developments such as
roads, docks or lodges.

Sincerely,

Rennie Murray

BX 2181

Kodiak, AK. 99615

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Murray
BK 2181
Kodiak, AK.
99615

Dave Gibbons
Acting Administrative Dir.
Restoration Team
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

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- ✓ ID stamped/Input completed
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- Affiliation
- Costs

Category

Habitat Protection - Acquisition

Lead Agency

Habitat Protection WG

Cooperating Agency(ies)

Y	N	Passed initial screening criteria

TYPE: PROTECTION

RANKING	H	M	L	Rank Within Categories
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H	M	L	Rank Overall
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Project Number - if assigned

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEET

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- | | | | |
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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the <u>Exxon Valdez</u> oil spill. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Technical feasibility.* |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.* |

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

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- ☐ E-MISC.

Box 42, Torrey Hill Road,
Turner, ME 04282
May 29, 1992

Dave Gibbons
Acting Administrative Director
Restoration Team
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

Regarding the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan,
Vol. 1: Restoration Framework:

I believe a good proportion of the \$1 billion Exxon settlement fund should be spent for acquisition of endangered habitat areas rather than set aside for tourist development, roads, etc. in Prince William Sound as favored by Governor Hickel.

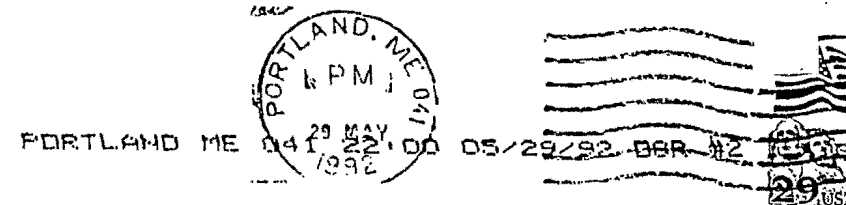
I worked on the 1989 Valdez oil spill and was deeply moved by the environmental destruction that I saw. To allow this money to be spent for any thing other than land preservation and habitat restoration makes no sense at all.

Thank you for your consideration of these ideas.

Sincerely,


Jack Biscoe

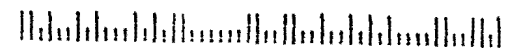
Jack Biscoe
Box 42 - Torrey Hill Road
Turner, ME 04282



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Dave Gibbons
Acting Administrative Director
Restoration Team
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501



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Name
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Costs

 / Category

Habitat Protection - Acquisition

 Lead Agency

 Cooperating Agency(ies)

Y N Passed initial screening criteria

TYPE: PROTECTION

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

 H M L Rank Overall

 Project Number - if assigned

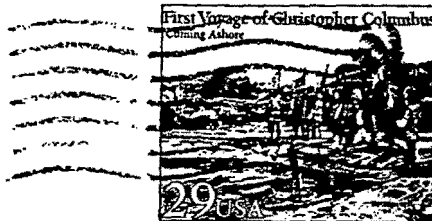
Dear Sir:

JUN 19 REC'D

6-12-92

Habitat acquisition and protection are the most effective ways to restore Prince William Sound from the Exxon Valdez spill. Priority use of settlement funds should be directed in this way. At least 80% of settlement funds should be used in this fashion. No endowment fund should be created since restoration must begin now and the use of settlement funds for construction projects is not acceptable. All species must be given equal consideration in any monitoring program evaluating the effects both short and long-term of the spill on the entire ecosystem. Thank you for considering my comments. Mary Sinker

32125 Brandon Rd
Stanwood WA 98292



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Dave Gibbons
acting Administrative Director
Restoration Team
645 Y Street
Anchorage AK 99501

ID # 081

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

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Category

Habitat protection

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Lead Agency

Habitat WG

Cooperating Agency(ies)

Y N Passed initial screening criteria

TYPE: PROTECTION

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

H M L Rank Overall

_____ Project Number - if assigned _____

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:

Habitat Acquisition

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale, and technical approach)

Estimated Duration of Project:

Estimated Cost per Year:

Other Comments:

Name, Address, Telephone:

Nancy Charles Dittler
Box 1 KKB

Medley AK 99697

Oil spill restoration is a public process. Your ideas and suggestions will not be proprietary, and you will not be given any exclusive right or privilege to them.

NANCY CHARLES DOTTIK

BOX KKB

KODIAK ALASKA 99697

4/26/92

DEAR MR. BIBBONS -

PLEASE PURCHASE PRIME HABITAT WITH THE EXXON VALDEZ MONEY. AFOGNAK ISLAND HAS SOME LAND FOR SALE RIGHT NOW WHICH IF IT IS NOT SOLD WILL BE LOGGED AND SOME OF THE MOST DIVERSE HEALTHY NORTHERN RAIN FOREST WILL BE LOST.

WE WERE VERY HARD HIT HERE IN MIND BODY AND SOUL. THE CLEARCUTTING OF AFOGNAK IS ALMOST LIKE ANOTHER OIL SPILL OF SORTS. DESTRUCTION OF HABITAT ... PRIME HABITAT.

USE THAT MONEY TO SHOW THE WORLD THAT WE HAVE OUR PRIORITIES IN LONG TERM RESTORATION, NOT JUST SHORT TERM RESTORATION WHICH WITH A BLINK OF THE EYE CAN BE COVERED IN OIL AGAIN. (WITH A BLINK OF AN EYE THIS MONEY WILL BE GONE TOO, SO BE CAREFUL)

WE NEED TO BUY WATERFOWL BEAR, DEER & ELK HABITAT. THIS WILL ENSURE FUTURE HEALTHY POPULATIONS EVEN IF ANOTHER SPILL WERE TO HAPPEN.

JUST SEEING WHAT HAS OCCURRED IN ALASKA OVER THE LAST 25 YEARS TELLS THE TALE THAT IF WE ARE NOT CAREFUL WE WILL LOSE WHAT WE FIND WE LOVED THE MOST, OUR BEAUTIFUL PRISTINE LAND AND ABUNDANT WILDLIFE.

WHAT A GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO HAVE

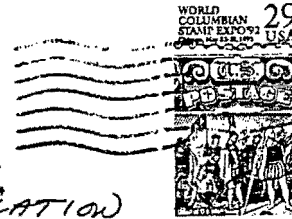
920602E
DE: 10:00
TO: 10:00
SUBJECT: MESSAGES WHICH WILL ENRICH MY
LIFE AND WILL REMIND US ALL OF WHAT
A TREASURE, SAD, AND DISTRACTIVE
FORCE MAN CAN BE WHEN HIS CARELESS
AND THOUGHTLESS.

PLEASE INVEST IN THE FUTURE NOT
JUST IN SHORT TERM TOYS OR PROJECTS
WHICH DO NOT OR WILL NOT BEAR FRUIT
OVER DECADERS, SCORES, OR CENTURIES
AS LAMP OF PRIME VALUE TO FISH AND
WILDLIFE POPULATIONS WILL.

THANK-YOU FOR YOUR CONCERNS AND
CONSIDERATION. YOU WILL NEVER BE
SORRY FOR THIS DECISION OF PURCHASING
OUR MOST PRECIOUS ASSET.

WITH SINCERE THANKS
Mancy Chaudhary

NAN HARLES DOTTIK
BOX KKB
KODIAK, ALASKA
99697



Document ID Number
920602081
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

EXXON VALDEZ RESTORATION
ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR
RESTORATION TEAM
645 G STREET,
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
99501

JUN 02 REC'D

ATTN: DAVE GIBBONS.

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEET

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the <u>Exxon Valdez</u> oil spill. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Technical feasibility.* |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.* |

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

ID # 920514010

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

Checked for Completeness

✓ ID stamped/Input completed
✓ Name
No Affiliation
No Costs

Category

Restoration HABITAT PROTECTION

Lead Agency

HPWG

Cooperating Agency(ies)

Y N Passed initial screening criteria

TYPE : Protection

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

H M L Rank Overall

Project Number - if assigned _____

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEET

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the <u>Exxon Valdez</u> oil spill. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Technical feasibility.* |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.* |

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:

Timber buy-back in Kachemak Bay, Prince William Sound, Afognak Island.

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

I have spent time in PWS & Southcentral areas for ecology & tourism, they're irreplaceable.

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale, and technical approach)

① goal - purchase timber rights from private landowners in and around the Sound, Kachemak Bay and Afognak Island.

② objectives - preserve critical wildlife habitat and watersheds for salmon spawning habitat. Perhaps the most important objective is to save as much forest in SE & South Central as possible for animal habitat and human enjoyment.

③ location - Kachemak Bay, Prince William Sound, Afognak/Shuyak Island.

④ rationale - timber sales are profitable to a select few. Forests in their natural state are an enduring, inspiring resource to be enjoyed by all for generations of Alaskans and tourists. Healthy habitats will do Alaska more good in the long-run than quick profit from logging.

Estimated Duration of Project:

Estimated Cost per Year:

Other Comments:

Document ID Number
920514010

☐ A-92 WPWG

☒ B-93 WPWG

☐ C-RPWG

☐ D-PAG

☐ E-MISC.

Name, Address, Telephone:

David van den Berg

2682 Gold Hill Road

Fairbanks, AK 99705

479-3796

Oil spill restoration is a public process. Your ideas and suggestions will not be proprietary, and you will not be given any exclusive right or privilege to them.

ID # 920602086

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

 Checked for Completeness

 ID stamped/Input completed
 Name
Affiliation
Costs

 Category

Habitat Protection - Acquisition

 Lead Agency

 Cooperating Agency(ies)

Y N Passed initial screening criteria

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

 H M L Rank Overall

 Project Number - if assigned

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:

Habitat Acquisition

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale, and technical approach)

Outright acquisition, purchase of development rights,
establishment of conservation easements/restrictions.

Comments

Estimated Duration of Project: —Estimated Cost per Year: —

Other Comments:

Name, Address, Telephone:

Roger LeoP.O. Box 324Princeton, MA 01541

Oil spill restoration is a public process. Your ideas and suggestions will not be proprietary, and you will not be given any exclusive right or privilege to them.

May 29, 1992

Dave Gibbons
Acting Administrative Director
Restoration Team
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Gibbons,

Document ID Number	
920602086	
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This letter contains my thoughts and comments on the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan, Vol. I: Restoration Framework. I had been studying the production of oil on Alaska's North Slope for more than a year before the Exxon Valdez ran aground on Bligh Reef and have kept abreast of subsequent events including industry response to the grounding, court actions, and scientific research on every facet of America's largest domestic oil spill.

I visited the Prudhoe Bay fields in May of 1988 and the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in June of 1988 to compare North Slope development with North Slope wilderness. I toured Prince William Sound in May of 1989 to assess oil damage and the efficacy of cleanup efforts under way. I drove the length of the Trans Alaska Pipeline System in 1989 and spent more time in Prudhoe Bay and on the Coastal Plain of ANWR. In 1991 I again visited the Coastal Plain, spent time in Kaktovik and in Arctic Village. I also spent two weeks on the water in Southeast Alaska in July of 1987. These comments are based on all of these experiences.

1. Money available under the Spill Settlement should be used primarily for land preservation in the form of outright acquisition, purchase of development rights and establishment of conservation restrictions.

The devastation of ancient forests on Admiralty Island in Southeast Alaska is an egregious example of what will inevitably happen to the unprotected forests around Prince William Sound. Clear cuts on Admiralty destroy the impression of pristine beauty that Alaska claims as its birthright. They also wreak havoc on the environment.

2. Economic activities of human inhabitants of PWS depend upon the health of all biologic relationships that comprise the PWS ecosystem. It would be folly to spend Spill Settlement money to bolster a narrowly defined spectrum of species and activities deemed commercially valuable. Protection of the entire ecosystem makes far more sense.

3. The group that advises on use of the spill settlement money must include representatives of non-government bodies to speak for wildlife, for wilderness and for people who appreciate the enjoyment of an undeveloped area ... as opposed to reps of official agencies charged with balancing conflicting interests.

4. The clear public interest in using Spill Settlement money to protect and preserve the entire Prince William Sound ecosystem in as pristine a state as possible should not be compromised by the powerful but narrowly focused influence of special commercial interests.

Sincerely yours,



Roger Leo

ID # 920526019

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

✓

Checked for Completeness

✓ ID stamped/Input completed

✓ Name

NO Affiliation

NO Costs

✓

Category

other - comment

Lead Agency

Cooperating Agency(ies)

Y N Passed initial screening criteria

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

 H M L Rank Overall

 Project Number - if assigned

Theresa Provenzo
5000 N Tonawanda Creek Rd NE
N Tonawanda NY 14120-9536



May 10 '92.

Dear Sirs,

We are deeply concerned about the problem of the oiled national parks & the limited restoration that is being offered. These lands belong to all Americans and the unborn generations. Opportunities for those who live outside Alaska should be made for them to participate in the restoration.

We would also like to

receive the 1992 Work Plan & Framework Document so that we can offer comments & be put on the mailing list for notification of public meetings.

Thank you.

Theresa M. Provenzo

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<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

Comments

EXHIBIT VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Document ID Number

920608203

☐ A-92 WPWG

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☐ C-RPWG

☐ D-PAG

☐ E-MISC.

Title of Project:

Buy TIMBER IN AFFECTED AREAS

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale, and technical approach)

TIMBER SHOULD BE PURCHASED AND PERMANENTLY
PRESERVED FROM CUTTING, ESP. IN AREAS VISIBLE
FROM WATER, AROUND STREAMS, OTHER HABITAT
THIS ACQUISITION OF HABITAT IS THE MOST
EFFECTIVE SOLUTION TO RESTORATION.

Estimated Duration of Project: PERMANENT ACQUISITION

Estimated Cost per Year:

Other Comments:

Name, Address, Telephone:

Joe Ferguson

7760 N. DOUGLAS

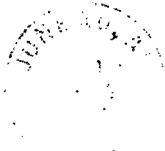
JUNEAU, AK 99801

(907) 463-3087

Oil spill restoration is a public process. Your ideas and suggestions will not be proprietary, and you will not be given any exclusive right or privilege to them.

fold here

Furqueman
7768 N Douglas
Juneau AK 99801



Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Attn: 1993 Work Plan

Document ID Number	
920608203	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RFWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Document ID Number

920605122

- ☐ A-92 WPWG
☒ B-93 WPWG
☐ C-RPWG
☐ D-PAG
☐ E-MISC.

Title of Project: Timber Rights Acquisition in PWS

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service) Preserving what's left of PWS

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale, and technical approach)

PWS has suffered enough! Stop further damage to the wildlife ecosystems by purchasing timber rights from private land holders before the replants above the oiled beaches are clear cut. Perhaps the Nature Conservancy could administer these trust ~~land~~ timber rights.

Estimated Duration of Project: 3 yrs

Estimated Cost per Year: \$50,000,000

Other Comments:

We need to ~~preserve~~ ^{preserve} what's left - not blow away all the money while logging runs rampant.

Name, Address, Telephone:

Tom Cipoloni

Box 2338

Chickoma Ak 96594

Oil spill restoration is a public process. Your ideas and suggestions will not be proprietary, and you will not be given any exclusive right or privilege to them.

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Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

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- ☒ B-93 WPWG
- ☐ C-RPWG
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Attn: 1993 Work Plan

JUN 05 REC'D

ID # 194

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

✓

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ID stamped/Input completed

Name

Affiliation

Costs

✓

Category

~~Support~~

~~Management Action~~ AP

✓

Lead Agency

~~ADNR~~

Comment

Cooperating Agency(ies)

Y N Passed initial screening criteria

Type:

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

H M L Rank Overall

Project Number - if assigned

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL Comment

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

[Handwritten signature]

Title of Project:

~~Habitat Acquisition~~ GIS services

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale, and technical approach)

habitat acquisition / long term monitoring /
fund existing marine institute /
centralize GIS systems / better
prevention + cleanup

Estimated Duration of Project:

Estimated Cost per Year:

Other Comments:

Name, Address, Telephone:

Timothy Bowman
PO 768
Corvallis, AK
99574

Oil spill restoration is a public process. Your ideas and suggestions will not be proprietary, and you will not be given any exclusive right or privilege to them.

Timothy D. Bowman
P.O. Box 768
Cordova, Alaska 99574
June 4, 1992

Exxon Valdez Oil Sill Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Document ID Number
920608194
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RE: Comments on the Exxon Valdez oil spill Restoration Framework,
Potential Restoration Options.

I have several general and specific comments regarding the
Restoration Framework, and use of Restoration money.

General Comments

1. The best and proper use of restoration money should be habitat acquisition. Although I believe that this should be a primary use of the settlement funds, it should not be done at the exclusion of other important actions, such as long term monitoring of affected wildlife and habitat. The Exxon Valdez oil spill has emphasized the need for baseline data, and we should be prepared for other oil spills or other catastrophes.

2. Certain activities are completely inappropriate for the intended purposes of Restoration money. These include the construction of roads, ferries, docks, airstrips, and hatcheries.

Specific Comments

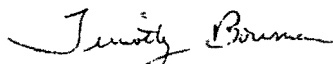
1. Option 34 (Establish a Marine Environmental Institute). I support this concept, but urge that funding be directed to improve or expand existing facilities and capabilities of the Prince William Sound Science Center or Copper River Delta Institute. These entities are already capable of meeting the proposed objective.

2. A Geographic Information System (GIS) needs to be established to synthesize all available geographic and resource information on the region, and to serve as both a central repository and distribution center for such data. This might be logically and practically accomplished in conjunction with the proposed Marine Environmental Institute.

3. I would suggest an additional Option to develop a program to prevent, or respond to, future oil spills. This should include species-specific response plans which identify the responsible agency or individual(s).

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in the public review process.

Sincerely,



Timothy D. Bowman

ID # 920603092 - 01

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

✓ Checked for Completeness

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✓ Name
✓ Affiliation
Costs

✓ Category

Habitat Protection - Sea bird colonies

✓ Lead Agency

HPWG

Cooperating Agency(ies)

USFWS

Y

N

Passed initial screening criteria

Type Identification

RANKING

H

M

L

Rank Within Categories

H

M

L

Rank Overall

Project Number - if assigned

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEET

092-01

~~092-02~~

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the <u>Exxon Valdez</u> oil spill. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Technical feasibility.* |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.* |

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

dup.

See 920608200

See 920617279

920603092

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:

Habitat Acquisition Evaluation:

Evaluate Pacific Seabird Group list of candidate sites for

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

Acquiring Habitat for seabird colonies.

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale, and technical approach)

Estimated Duration of Project:

Estimated Cost per Year:

Other Comments:

Name, Address, Telephone:

Craig S. Harrison

Pacific Seabird Group

4001 N. 9th St, #1801

Arlington, VA 22203

202-778-2240

Oil spill restoration is a public process. Your ideas and suggestions will not be proprietary, and you will not be given any exclusive right or privilege to them.

TELECOPY INFORMATION

Hunton & Williams
P.O. Box 19230
Washington, DC 20036

Telecopy Number: (202)778-2201

TO: Name: Dr. David R. Gibbons
Firm: Exxon Valdex Oil Spill Restoration Team
Location: Anchorage, Alaska
Telecopy Number: 907-276-7178

No. Pages 7 Including cover

FROM: Name: Craig S. Harrison, Esq.

Extension: 202-778-2240

Special Instructions: Hard Copy to follow by mail.

Operator: _____ Date: 06/03/92

Time: _____

Client/Matter Name: Personal

Client/Matter Number: 99999.000671

(For confirmation or assistance with problems, call 202/955-1611)

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<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

Pacific Seabird Group



DEDICATED TO THE STUDY AND CONSERVATION OF PACIFIC SEABIRDS AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT

Craig S. Harrison
Vice Chairman for Conservation
4001 North 9th Street #1801
Arlington, Virginia 22203

Document ID Number

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- ☒ C-RPWG
- ☐ D-PAG
- ☐ E-MISC.

June 3, 1992

BY FAX (hard copy to follow)

Dr. David R. Gibbons
Exxon Valdez Oil Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Re: Comments on Use of Restoration Trust Funds

Dear Dr. Gibbons:

This letter constitutes the Pacific Seabird Group's (PSG) comments on the following:

- Restoration Framework (April 1992)
- 1992 Draft Work Plan (April 1992)
- Solicitation for suggestions for the 1993 Work Plan.

PSG is an international organization that was founded in 1972 to promote knowledge, study and conservation of Pacific seabirds. PSG qualifies as a nonprofit corporation under § 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

As PSG enters its third decade, it draws its 500 members from the entire Pacific Basin, including Russia, Canada, Japan, China, Mexico, Australia, and New Zealand. A substantial portion of PSG's membership resides in Alaska. Among PSG's members are biologists who have research interests in Pacific seabirds, state and federal officials who manage seabird refuges, and individuals with interests in marine conservation. We believe that no other organization has comparable expertise concerning the biology of the seabirds in the North Pacific Ocean. We enclose a summary of PSG's annual meetings since 1973 that highlights our scientific and management expertise. PSG was host to symposia on the biology and management of virtually every seabird species that

☒ A-92 WPWG☒ B-93 WPWG☒ C-RPWG☐ D-PAG☐ E-MISC.

the Exxon Valdez oil spill affected. We also enclose a dated brochure that summarizes PSG's activities.

I. Restoration Framework (April 1992)

PSG generally supports the Trustees' approach to restoring the natural resources that the Exxon Valdez oil spill injured. We note that while \$1 billion in restoration trust funds is an enormous amount of money, it must be spent wisely if the immense job of restoration is to be accomplished. We urge the Trustees to restrict the amount of trust funds that they spend on overhead and to fund only projects that directly restore natural resources. We also urge the Trustees to ensure that the organizations and agencies that implement the restoration work do so at the least possible cost. For example, once the Trustees decide to support a project or group of projects, other organizations besides government agencies should have an opportunity to bid competitively on the work. Such an approach will enable the greatest restoration of natural resources.

PSG agrees with the Trustees that seabirds are particularly vulnerable to oil spills. The Trustees document that the spill killed some 300,000 to 645,000 seabirds. Murres were especially hard hit, but substantial losses of the following bird species also occurred: loons, cormorants, Pigeon Guillemots, Bald Eagles, grebes, Harlequin Ducks, goldeneyes, scoters, Marbled Murrelets, Kittlitz' Murrelets, Northern Pintails, Old Squaw, Bufflehead, Black Oystercatchers, Bonaparte's Gulls, Arctic Terns, Black-legged Kittiwakes, and Tufted Puffins.

Injury Criteria. PSG agrees with the Trustees' first criterion that evidence of injury to a natural resource is an important factor to be used in allocating the restoration trust funds. In principle, PSG endorses the Trustees' second criterion (the adequacy and rate of natural recovery). However, the mere immigration of seabirds from elsewhere cannot be deemed to be "natural recovery." Seabird biologists have long noted that most seabird species live relatively long lives and reproduce slowly. PSG would object to any determination that seabirds do not qualify for restoration work simply because pioneering birds may move into the oil spill area from the Aleutian Islands or elsewhere. In such a circumstance, the Trustees should enhance seabird populations in other parts of Alaska that were indirectly "depleted" by the spill.

Criteria for Evaluation of Restoration Options. PSG generally supports the Trustees' criteria for evaluating restoration options. The Trustees should use technical feasibility, potential to improve the rate or degree of recovery, and an analysis of benefit/cost to make decisions concerning the use of the restoration trust funds. PSG welcomes evaluating

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☐ E-MISC.

restoration options from the perspective of whether they benefit more than a single resource. PSG's preferred options generally would benefit an entire community of seabirds (and sometimes other organisms), not just a single species.

Potential Restoration Alternatives. PSG strongly agrees that federal and state management authorities should use their regulatory powers to modify human uses of resources or habitats that the spill injured. We note that such efforts would not exhaust any of the restoration trust fund but would merely require that the state and federal natural resource agencies enforce the laws or redirect their programs. For example, we agree that authorities should curtail the hunting seasons for sea ducks (Option 8) and that authorities should manage commercial fisheries to reduce the incidental mortality of Marbled Murrelets in drift gillnets (Option 9). We note that taking Marbled Murrelets without a permit violates the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Although not mentioned, PSG suggests that logging, both on government and private lands, be curtailed in uplands that are prime habitat for Marbled Murrelets or Harlequin Ducks. U.S. Forest Service lands that contain Marbled Murrelets should not be logged for at least a decade.

PSG also agrees that habitat acquisition could be a useful means of restoring the actual or equivalent resources that the spill injured. PSG strongly endorses Option 23 (acquisition of additional marine bird habitat). Because land acquisition can be extremely expensive, the Trustees should ensure that any lands purchased are valuable to seabirds and that the purchase passes muster under a cost/benefit analysis. PSG urges the Trustees to purchase the best seabird islands, not just "what's for sale." Moreover, the Trustees should consider the use of conservation easements rather than outright purchase. Often, restrictions on use and development will provide adequate protection at less cost, allowing more colonies to be protected.

PSG wishes to highlight several potential restoration options that seem to be especially promising. Increasing wildlife management in parks and refuges (Option 7) would be very useful for marine birds. The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS), the National Park Service, and state agencies should hire or redirect their staffs to manage parks and refuges to improve marine bird habitat. The USA-USSR (1976) and USA-Japan (1972) migratory bird treaties provide ample incentive for agencies to manage seabird colonies to remove alien predators such as foxes. Article VI(c) of the Japan treaty requires this nation to take measures to control the introduction of live animals that disturb the ecological balance of island ecosystems. Article II of the Soviet treaty provides similar protection. Article IV(1) of the Soviet treaty requires this nation to abate detrimental alteration of the environment of migratory birds.

☒ A-92 WPWG☒ B-93 WPWG☒ C-RPWG☐ D-PAG☐ E-MISC.

Under the category "Manipulation of Resources," PSG cannot support attempting to enhance murre productivity by using decoys or recorded calls at colonies (Option 16). PSG doubts that any success this technique might have (which is questionable), will do much to improve murre populations in Alaska.

PSG strongly agrees that alien foxes should be eliminated from seabird colonies (Option 17). This activity would help the entire seabird community to recover, including island-nesting sea ducks, dabbling ducks and oystercatchers besides alcids and larids. Moreover, the techniques are proven and have an extremely high benefit/cost. FWS biologists G. Vernon Byrd and Edgar P. Bailey reported to the Alaska Bird Conference in November 1991 that dramatic increases in bird populations took place at Nizki-Alaid Island in the western Aleutians after foxes were removed. They found particularly impressive increases for loons, Pelagic Cormorants, Aleutian Green-winged Teal, Common Eiders, Glaucous-winged Gulls, and Tufted Puffins. We would expand this activity to include removing alien rats and other creatures that harm seabirds. PSG incorporates by reference its letters to each Trustee dated March 2, 1992 in which it identified (Table 2) specific islands where foxes should be removed.

With respect to habitat protection, PSG endorses Options 22-25. Option 22 (designate protected marine areas) could provide long-term, protection to seabirds by protecting areas where seabirds feed and loaf on the water. A marine sanctuary in the Pribiloff Islands or Bristol Bay would be especially welcome. PSG has previously endorsed acquiring additional marine bird habitats (Option 23) such as Afognak, East Amatuli and Gull islands. PSG incorporates by reference its list of appropriate acquisitions (Table 1) that it sent to each Trustee by letter dated March 2, 1992. PSG also endorses acquiring inholdings within parks and refuges (Option 24). PSG endorses the acquisition of uplands to protect Marbled Murrelets and Harlequin Ducks if there is sufficient information available to ensure that appropriate tracks of land are purchased.

Finally, PSG endorses developing a comprehensive monitoring program (Option 31).

II. 1992 Draft Work Plan

PSG's opportunity to comment on the 1992 draft Work Plan has come so late in the year that the Trustees have funded the projects already. PSG recognizes the administrative and logistical problems that the Trustees have faced in establishing the restoration program and accepts this situation for 1992. However, if the public involvement called for in the settlement documents is to be meaningful, the draft work plan for 1993

should be available for public comment by December 1992. PSG observes that the Trustees have not committed \$18.2 million in restoration trust funds that could be spent in 1992.

PSG supports all of the damage assessment projects that the Trustees have funded this year — boat surveys to determine the distribution and abundance of migratory birds in Prince William Sound (Bird Study No. 2); surveys of murre colonies in spill area (Bird Study No. 3); assessment of Marbled Murrelets sites, Fork-tailed Storm-petrels, Black-legged Kittiwakes, and Pigeon Guillemots (Bird Studies No. 6-9); assessment of injury to sea ducks by hydrocarbon uptake (Bird Study No. 11); and assessment of shorebird injuries (Bird Study No. 12). PSG believes that understanding the magnitude of harm is important to decide the types and extent of restoration activities that may be necessary.

The Trustees have asked for comment on several restoration projects that it has funded for 1992. PSG is primarily interested in four restoration projects: murre restoration (No. 11, funded at \$317 K); Marbled Murrelet restoration (No. 15, funded at \$419 K); Harlequin Duck restoration (No. 71, funded at \$425 K); and impacts of contaminated mussels on Harlequin Ducks and Black Oystercatchers (No. 103C, funded at \$176 K). PSG generally supports each of these projects. In particular, the studies on Marbled Murrelet and Harlequin Duck habitat requirements should prove to be very useful in assessing potential land acquisitions for these species. The Harlequin Duck study should assist federal and state forestry agencies in establishing the width of forested buffer strips that are necessary to protect their breeding sites.

PSG is disappointed that the Trustees have not funded Option 17 (removal of foxes and other alien predators from seabird colonies). The Trustees have funded four seabird projects at a cost of \$1,337,000 for 1992. While PSG cannot evaluate whether such large amounts are appropriate, it suggests that in future years the Trustees apply the cost/benefit criterion discussed above to these projects. PSG would have difficulty justifying any of these projects as a priority above the unfunded Option 17 (removal of alien predators from seabird colonies). As we have discussed above and in previous letters to the Trustees, predator removal has the highest yield of any action that the Trustees or the agencies might take to increase the populations of the marine birds that the oil spill killed. Option 17 can be implemented immediately, even during the 1992 field season using some of the \$18.2 million of unobligated trust funds.

PSG also urges the Trustees to persuade FWS (and, where appropriate, other federal and state agencies), to fund predator removal through the agencies' normal budgetary processes. FWS, for example, had budgeted \$50,000 for fiscal year 1992 to remove foxes from islands in the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife

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Refuge. FWS essentially reprogrammed those funds to start a new project in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta to shoot native foxes in an attempt to improve waterfowl production. Such priorities are questionable.

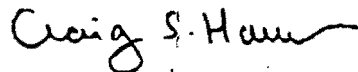
III. 1993 Work Plan

PSG suggests that the 1993 Work Plan include two additional projects to restore seabird populations. First, the Trustees should provide substantial funds to eliminate foxes, rats and other predators from present and former seabird colonies (Option 17). As noted above, PSG has already provided the Trustees with a list of colonies. Second, PSG suggests that the Trustees fund a project to evaluate PSC's list of candidates for acquiring habitat that is important to seabird colonies.

IV. Conclusion

PSG supports the projects that the Trustees have proposed to date. PSG urges the Trustees to fund immediately the only project that is certain to increase the populations of the twenty or so seabird species injured by the oil spill, namely, the removal of predators from seabird colonies. PSG also urges the Trustees to continue and expand work to evaluate land acquisition candidates for seabird colonies. Thank you for this opportunity to lend our expertise and views on these important issues.

Sincerely,



Craig S. Harrison

Enclosures

Document ID Number
920603092

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COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

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- ✓ Name
- ✓ Affiliation
- ✓ Costs

Category Rest. Hab. Pro

Lead Agency
(~~ADFA~~) *Hob Pro Subgroup*

Cooperating Agency(ies)
~~USFS~~ USFS/POF dG

~~7~~ N Passed initial screening criteria

Type: Ident.

RANKING	H	M	L	Rank Within Categories
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H	M	L	Rank Overall
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Project Number - if assigned _____

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEETCritical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the <u>Exxon Valdez</u> oil spill. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Technical feasibility.* |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.* |

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project: Quantification of Stream Habitat for Harlequin Ducks from Remotely Sensed Data (with possible implications for anadromous fish species).

Justification: Harlequin ducks (*Histrionicus histrionicus*), feed in the shallowest water of all the seaducks in Alaska. Consequently, they were heavily impacted by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Furthermore, because of the persistence of oil in certain estuaries, harlequins appear to be suffering from continued, chronic exposure to oil. Nearly total nesting failure of harlequins apparently has occurred in the spill area. Identification and protection of nesting habitat through land acquisition, therefore, is critical to the recovery of this species.

Description of Project: Harlequins congregate at the mouths of fast streams where they nest. The goal of this study is to analyze aerial photographs and satellite imagery in order to identify and map all potential nesting streams in the spill area. With the aid of a geographic information system the distribution of historical or current harlequin nests will be incorporated. The goal will be to prioritize sites in terms of their potential to support harlequins and make this information available to those charged with land acquisitions. Any land acquisitions made as a result of this study will also benefit the species of anadromous fish that co-occur in these streams.

Actions:

- Analyze satellite or aerial photos identifying all major and minor streams. This can be accomplished with GIS software such as GAIA, that allows the coregistration and overlay of hydrography vectors to the raster imagery.
- Catalogue all major and minor streams and rank them according to their value as potential harlequin nesting habitat.
- Build a GIS that includes the following data layers: imagery, historical harlequin nest sites, current harlequin nest sites, stream stretch ranking in terms of water motion, vegetation cover etc., vectorized hydrography, and proximity to shallow estuaries for feeding.
- Recommend specific sites to be acquired to maximize the number of harlequins and their reproductive output.

Estimated Duration of Project: 2 Years

Estimated Cost per Year: \$53,000

Name, Address, Telephone:

Richard Podolsky, PhD

235 West 56th Street #20N

New York, NY 10019-4330

Tel: (212) 246-4686 or 6054; FAX: (212) 246-6074

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COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

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✓ Name
✓ Affiliation
Costs

Category Rest. Hab. Prot.
~~Domestic Violence~~

Lead Agency Hab Prot. W.G.

Cooperating Agency(ies) ADFTG / DNR

Y ✓ Passed initial screening criteria

Type: Ident.

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

 H M L Rank Overall

Project Number - if assigned _____

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEETCritical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the <u>Exxon Valdez</u> oil spill. |
| <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | 2. Technical feasibility.* |
| <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.* |

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:

Study impact of clear cut logging operations on bird
populations in Katchenah Bay State Park area.

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale, and technical approach)

See attached species list.

Estimated Duration of Project:

Estimated Cost per Year:

Other Comments:

Name, Address, Telephone:

Dr. George C. West
PO 8410
Homer, AK 99603

Oil spill restoration is a public process. Your ideas and suggestions will not be proprietary, and you will not be given any exclusive right or privilege to them.

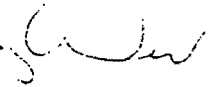
Dr. George C. West
P. O. Box 841
Homer, Alaska 99603
(907)235-7095

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MEMORANDUM

DATE: September 10, 1990

TO: Agencies reviewing Timber Trading Company permit applications for Kachemak Bay State Park

FROM: George C. West, Ph.D. 

RE: Impact of clear cut logging operations on bird populations in and adjacent to Seldovia Native Association owned land in Kachemak Bay State Park.

Over 100 species of birds utilize the forests, shores, and adjacent off shore waters and islands in the area to be impacted by logging operations (see Table 1). It is obvious that removal of the trees on these lands will cause the immediate and long term loss of habitat required by a large number of resident bird species. Estimates of numbers of breeding individual birds in spruce forests range from a low of 121/100ha in an open black spruce forest near Fairbanks, to 326/100ha in a closed white spruce forest also near Fairbanks, to 524/100ha in a spruce forest in North West Territories (Carbyn, 1971; West and DeWolfe, 1974). If we assume that about 350 individual birds occupy each 100ha of the forests to be cut during the breeding season, and each pair (175 pairs) has an average of three young, when the area has been completely cut (4,423 acres = 1,790 hectares), there will be a production loss of over 9,000 birds annually to the ecosystem (175 pairs/100 ha x 3 young/pair x 17.9).

In addition to the loss of forest habitat, there will be considerable impact to shoreline habitats where an additional number of species nest and/or feed during the breeding season and during migration. Human presence in these operations can not be confined to the immediate log staging areas, and impact by sensitive bird species will occur some distance away. Although the glacial sediment makes the intertidal flats less desirable for some shorebird species, the near shore waters are rich in life and are heavily utilized by other species such as the murrelets, guillemots, murres, and puffins.

The murrelets present the greatest challenge in that Marbled Murrelets, currently on the threatened species list in the Pacific Northwest, undoubtedly nest in the old growth timber in the area planned for logging. Kittlitz's Murrelet is less well known than the Marbled, and probably nests near timberline above the forests planned for cutting. Neither species is abundant worldwide, but both happen to presently enjoy good numbers in Kachemak Bay. Cutting of any of the old growth Sitka spruce forests on hillsides adjacent to the coast will severely impact the populations of these species.

Likewise, Bald Eagles are abundant in summer on the south side of Kachemak Bay where they nest in the larger trees along the coast and river valleys. There are over 17 miles of coast line in the Peterson Bay, China Poot Bay, Neptune Bay area proposed for logging. We estimate about 10 nests in every three miles of coast line (Wieland, pers. com.), or 56 possible nesting pairs in the area to be impacted. In addition, there are nests along the Wosnesenski River away from the coast that would be destroyed.

Over 20,000 birds nest on Gull Island, just off shore from one of the proposed logging areas. It is not known how much impact the nearby barging operations would have on

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successful nesting. Some of the cliff nesters are surprisingly tolerant as long as the nest sites are not disturbed. More important would be if the barge traffic and any logs or bark in the water, would disturb the marine fish and other foods of these populations of birds. Although many individuals go further out into Kachemak Bay and lower Cook Inlet to feed, thousands of these nesters feed near shore and in the waters around the islands.

If logging proceeds, there will be slow regeneration of forest habitat in the cut areas. With the succession of plant species when the large spruce are removed, will be a different population of birds. Initially I would expect fireweed and grasses, followed by alder, menziesia, and devil's club, and finally Sitka spruce. In the valleys, first alder and willow would invade with black cottonwood as the climax species. With each stage in succession, different bird species would return. There will be fewer thrushes, warblers, and cardueline finches, very few hawks, owls, and eagles, kinglets, creepers, wrens, and chickadees and perhaps more sparrows and swallows. But it will take many years to replace the current constituency of species in this northern extension of the coastal rain forest.

Literature Cited

Carbyn, L. N. 1971. Densities and biomass relationships in boreal forest habitats. Arctic 24:51-61.

West, G. C., and B. B. DeWolfe. 1974. Populations and energetics of taiga birds near Fairbanks, Alaska. Auk 91:757-775.

Wieland, A. 1990. Personal Communication - numbers of eagle nests in the Neptune Bay area.

[George C. West has a Ph.D. in Zoology from the University of Illinois (1958) with a major interest in adaptation of birds to arctic conditions. He has been conducting research on the ecology of birds in Alaska since 1963 and has published over 60 scientific papers on bird energetics, populations, and adaptations to cold. He was Director of the Institute of Arctic Biology at the University of Alaska Fairbanks and retired with the title Professor of Zoophysiology, Emeritus in 1984 when he moved to Homer. He has continued his scientific interests in Homer primarily with the study of shorebird populations. He has written several popular guides about birds and publishes a local newsletter.]

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Table 1
Species of Birds Potentially Impacted by Logging
on SNA land in Kachemak Bay

Species	Status	Relative Abundance	Habitat Use	Impact
Common Loon	breeds	Uncommon	Nests in lakes	Med
Pelagic Cormorant	breeds**	Common	Feeds near shore	Low
Red-faced Cormorant	breeds**	Common	Feeds near shore	Low
Green-winged Teal	may breed	Common	Feeds in tidelands	Low
Mallard	may breed	Common	Feeds in tidelands	Low
Northern Pintail	may breed	Common	Feeds in tidelands	Low
Northern Shoveler	migrant	Uncommon	Feeds in tidelands	Low
American Wigeon	may breed	Common	Feeds in tidelands	Low
Greater Scaup	may breed	Common	Feeds off shore	Low
Common Eider	may breed	Common	Feeds off shore	Low
Steller's Eider	migrant	Common	Feeds near shore	Med
Harlequin Duck	breeds	Common	Feeds near shore	Med
Oldsquaw	winter res	Common	Feeds off shore	Low
Black Scoter	resident	Common	Feeds off shore	Low
Surf Scoter	resident	Common	Feeds off shore	Low
White-winged Scoter	resident	Common	Feeds off shore	Low
Common Goldeneye	may breed	Common	Lakes and near shore	Med
Barrow's Goldeneye	may breed	Common	Lakes and near shore	Med
ufflehead	may breed	Uncommon	Lakes and near shore	Low
Common Merganser	breeds	Common	Lakes and near shore	Med
Bald Eagle	breeds	Common	Coastal forest	High
Sharp-shinned hawk	breeds	Common	Forest	High
Northern Goshawk	breeds	Uncommon	Forest	High
Merlin	migrant	Rare	Open coast	High
Peregrine Falcon	migrant	Rare	Open coast	Med
Spruce Grouse	breeds	Common	Forest	Med
Semipalmated Plover	breeds	Common	Gravel shores	High
Greater Yellowlegs	may breed	Common	Intertidal flats	High
Lesser Yellowlegs	breeds	Common	Intertidal flats	High
Wandering Tattler	migrant	Uncommon	Rocky shores	High
Spotted Sandpiper	breeds	Common	Gravel shores	Low
Whimbrel	migrant	Uncommon	Intertidal flats	High
Black Turnstone	migrant	Uncommon	Rocky shores	Low
Surfbird	migrant	Uncommon	Rocky shores	Low
Western Sandpiper	migrant	Uncommon	Intertidal flats	Low
Least Sandpiper	breeds	Uncommon	Marsh	Low
Rock Sandpiper	winter res	Uncommon	Rocky shores	Low
Dunlin	migrant	Uncommon	Intertidal flats	Low
Short-billed Dowitcher	may breed	Uncommon	Intertidal flats	Low
Common Snipe	may breed	Uncommon	Marsh	Med
Red-necked Phalarope	migrant	Common	Feeds off shore	Low
Pomarine Jaeger	migrant	Uncommon	Feeds off shore	Low
Bonaparte's Gull	may breed	Uncommon	Feeds near shore	Low
ew Gull	breeds	Common	River bars, shores	High

Glaucous-winged Gull	breeds**	Common	Shores, off shore	Low
Black-legged Kittiwake	breeds**	Abundant	Shores, off shore	Med
Arctic Tern	may breed	Common	Lakes, off shore	Med
Common Murre	breeds**	Abundant	Shores, off shore	Med
Pigeon Guillemot	breeds**	Common	Rocky shores	High
Marbled Murrelet	breeds	Common	Forests, off shore	High
Kittlitz's Murrelet	breeds	Common	Timberline, off shore	High
Tufted Puffin	breeds**	Common	Islands, off shore	Med
Horned Puffin	breeds**	Common	Islands, off shore	Med
Great Horned Owl	breeds	Common	Forests	High
Great Gray Owl	may breed	Rare	Forests	High
Short-eared Owl	may breed	Uncommon	Open shores, marshes	Med
Boreal Owl	may breed	Uncommon	Forests	High
Saw-whet Owl	may breed	Uncommon	Forests	High
Rufous Hummingbird	migrant	Uncommon	Coastal forest	Low
Belted Kingfisher	breeds	Common	Coasts, lakes	High
Three-toed Woodpecker	breeds	Uncommon	Forests	High
Black-backed Woodpecker	may breed	Rare	Forests	High
Olive-sided Flycatcher	breeds	Common	Forests	High
Tree Swallow	breeds	Common	Open fields, forests	Low
Violet-green Swallow	breeds	Common	Open fields, forests	Low
Gray Jay	breeds	Common	Forests	Med
Steller's Jay	breeds	Common	Forests	Med
Northwestern Crow	breeds	Common	Coastal forests	Med
Common Raven	breeds	Common	Forests, shores	Low
Black-capped Chickadee	breeds	Common	Forests	High
Boreal Chickadee	breeds	Common	Forests	High
Hestnut-backed Chickadee	visitor	Rare	Forests	High
Brown Creeper	breeds	Common	Forests	High
Winter Wren	breeds	Common	Forests	High
American Dipper	breeds	Common	Streams	High
Golden-crowned Kinglet	breeds	Common	Forests	High
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	breeds	Common	Forests	High
Hermit Thrush	breeds	Common	Forests	High
American Robin	breeds	Common	Forests	High
Varied Thrush	breeds	Common	Forests	High
Orange-crowned Warbler	breeds	Common	Brush, woods	High
Yellow Warbler	breeds	Common	Wet brush, woods	High
Yellow-rumped Warbler	breeds	Common	Forests	High
Townsend's Warbler	breeds	Common	Forests	High
Northern Waterthrush	breeds	Uncommon	Streams	High
Wilson's Warbler	breeds	Common	Wet brush, woods	High
Savannah Sparrow	breeds	Common	Open grassland	High
Fox Sparrow	breeds	Common	Coastal forest	High
Song Sparrow	breeds	Common	Coastal shores	High
Lincoln's Sparrow	breeds	Common	Wet woodlands	High
White-crowned Sparrow	breeds	Common	Open woods	Med
Golden-crowned Sparrow	breeds	Common	Open woods	Med
Dark-eyed Junco	breeds	Common	Forests	High
Pine Grosbeak	breeds	Common	Forests	High
Red Crossbill	breeds	Common	Forests	High
White-winged Crossbill	breeds	Common	Forests	High
Common Redpoll	breeds	Common	Woodlands	High
Pine Siskin	breeds	Common	Forests	High

* = Relative impact in the logged area

** = breeds on near by islands

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Name
Affiliation
Costs

Category

Restoration Habitat Protection

Lead Agency

Hab. Work. Groups

Cooperating Agency(ies)

DOI - FWS

(Y) N

Passed initial screening criteria

type: birds identification

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

 H M L Rank Overall

Project Number - if assigned

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEETCritical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the <u>Exxon Valdez</u> oil spill. |
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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.* |

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

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U.S. FWS/Corbin/12, 1992

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project: Identification of Nesting Habitat Criteria and Reproductive Success for the Marbled Murrelet

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service) The marbled murrelet population, which suffered direct mortality in the EVOS zone. The ultimate goal of this project is to aid in habitat acquisition and marine habitat protection by identifying lands with habitat beneficial to the recovery of marbled murrelets. The results of this study can be applied throughout the EVOS zone to guide habitat acquisition and marine habitat protection. Identification of suitable murrelet habitat can be integrated with upland use and forage requirements of other species to provide an ecosystem approach to the goals of acquisition and protection. Data on reproductive success will help determine the time frame expected for recovery. Continued monitoring of the Naked Island Archipelago will provide an index of restoration success.

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale, and technical approach) One of the major population centers of the marbled murrelet lies within the EVOS zone. This population suffered direct mortality from EVOS and may face additional impacts from contamination of prey, logging and gill-netting. Protection of nesting habitat and marine habitat is an identified approach for enhancing murrelet recovery in the EVOS zone. To date, little is known of the species' nesting habitat requirements. Further, recovery rates may be slow, based on the scarce data available on reproductive success. To address these issues, a pilot study was undertaken on the Naked Island Archipelago in 1990 and a Restoration Project on use of upland habitat by marbled murrelets was implemented in 1991. This project proposes continuation and expansion of that effort. The specific objectives are:

- Determine marbled murrelet nest habitat requirements within forested portions of spill zone.
- Identify and define murrelet behaviors that indicate use of habitat for nesting to aid in identification of suitable areas for habitat protection.
- Determine murrelet reproductive success, assess possible differential success among forest types and clarify parameters affecting success.
- Define use of the nearshore environment around nesting areas in order to identify potential marine habitat for protection.
- Provide a complete analysis and synthesis of all murrelet data available for the EVOS zone.

Project Methods:

Objective A: Marbled murrelet nest habitat requirements.

Primary emphasis will focus on locating murrelet tree nests using previously developed ground search techniques. Results from the 1991 Restoration study of murrelet habitat use on Naked, Peak and Storey islands will be used to increase the sample size of murrelet nests. This will provide a more accurate delineation of crucial features of murrelet nesting habitat. The continued cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) will facilitate quantitative assessment of tree, stand and basin characteristics at nest sites.

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USFWS/gorbis/may 12, 1992

Objective B: Identification of murrelet nesting behavior.

Although methods have been devised to document areas of murrelet activity, it is still unclear which behaviors indicate habitat use for nesting, display areas, or flight corridors or how activity reflects actual numbers of murrelets. Systematic dawn censuses and monitoring behavior at nests (via observers and time-lapse video recordings) will define those murrelet activities which indicate nearby nesting. This information can be used to interpret activity at documented use areas in the EVOS zone and refine identification of murrelet nesting areas. Accordingly, documented use areas can be prioritized for habitat acquisition.

Objective C: Murrelet reproductive success.

An understanding of murrelet reproductive success and parameters affecting their success will allow for a more accurate estimate of potential population recovery rates in the EVOS zone. We will attempt to locate all nests within a few stands on Naked Island to determine nesting density and monitor success. We will ascertain causes of egg and chick mortality, predation pressures and determine which forage fish are important for chick-raising.

Based on the results from the 1992 season the study will be expanded in subsequent years to examine murrelet nesting in other habitats within the EVOS zone. Differential nesting density and reproductive success among habitats will be examined.

Objective D: Define use of the nearshore environment.

To enhance murrelet reproductive success and recovery, preservation of nesting habitat must be coupled with identification of important nearshore habitat. Murrelet distribution within 2 km of Naked, Peak and Storey islands will be monitored early, mid and late in the season, following the methods implemented in the 1991 at-sea pilot study. Based on previous studies, one or two high use areas will be more closely monitored throughout the breeding season.

Objective E: Analysis of existing murrelet data.

Estimated Duration of Project: This project will conclude when lands and marine areas benefitting marbled murrelets have been identified for acquisition or protection and recovery has been adequately assessed.

Estimated Cost per Year:	Year	1993	1994-2001
	Cost	240k	250k

Other Comments: None

Name, Address, Telephone:	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
	1011 East Tudor Road
	Anchorage, Alaska 99503
	(907) 786-3494

ID # 9206/5273-26

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

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☒ Costs

☒ Category
Rest. Hab. Protection

☒ Lead Agency
Rest. Hab. Protection

☒ Cooperating Agency(ies)
DOI - FWS / USFS

☒ Y ☐ N Passed initial screening criteria

Type : ID

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

 H M L Rank Overall

_____ Project Number - if assigned _____

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project: Surveys to Identify Upland Use by Murrelets in *Exxon Valdez* Spill Zone

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service) Marbled murrelet numbers have declined since 1973 in PWS, and have been affected by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Because it is difficult to distinguish between marbled and Kittlitz's murrelets, which coexist, and both of which suffered direct mortality from the spill, this study addresses the recovery of both species. Critical upland habitat in the spill zone must be identified in order to protect the murrelet population in PWS through habitat acquisition or protection. This study will expand surveys for use of upland areas by murrelets to all habitats and geographic areas of the spill zone. The information can be integrated with other mapping efforts to augment habitat use data for affected species. Methodologies and training aids developed will provide a basis for future upland surveys to monitor murrelet recovery.

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale, and technical approach) Prince William Sound (PWS) has one of the largest concentrations of marbled and Kittlitz's murrelets, both of which breed throughout the spill zone. The most practical method of enhancing natural recovery and protecting murrelets from future disturbance is to protect their nesting habitat. Thus, identifying and evaluating nesting and high use areas is crucial if habitat protection is to succeed. The 1991 Marbled Murrelet Restoration Study documented tree nesting by marbled murrelets in PWS, but the study site included only a small fraction of the Sound and did not possess all the habitats found within the spill zone. To be applicable throughout the spill zone, a large-scale habitat study should be implemented, integrating upland marbled murrelet surveys with other habitat mapping efforts. This proposal does not include the habitat mapping proposal. The objectives are:

- A. To develop a training program and tools for the USFS and other management agencies that will use a protocol refined for Alaskan conditions.
- B. Survey upland areas throughout the spill zone to investigate upland murrelet use in the full spectrum of available habitat, in cooperation with the USFS.
- C. To specifically identify which lands or marine areas will provide the greatest benefit to murrelets through habitat acquisition, protection or proper management practices.

Project Methods:

Objective A: Training Program

Two conclusions of the 1991 Marbled Murrelet Restoration Study were: (1) that experienced, trained personnel are important to a successful study of upland use by marbled murrelets, and (2) that an Alaskan protocol needs to be fully developed. As upland murrelet surveys expand geographically and among agencies, there is a need to provide standardization and training appropriate to the Alaskan environment. In alpine areas, we must also distinguish between

27326

Document ID Number	92061527
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 /G
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG	<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

USFWS gorbics/may 12, 1992

marbled and Kittlitz's murrelets. In 1992, dawn watches will be conducted in alpine areas of known Kittlitz's concentrations (i.e., Kachemak Bay or Unakwik Inlet) to record and document the species' vocal and behavioral differences in this type of habitat. The final product will be training aids such as audio and video tapes, a protocol manual and a pool of trained personnel. With this background, future murrelet surveys will be more accurate and useful in guiding land acquisitions.

Objective B: Prince William Sound Surveys

FWS personnel will use the same vessel, in cooperation with the USFS plant association mapping survey of PWS, to map murrelet high use areas by conducting nearshore dawn watch surveys. Murrelet activity will be analyzed relative to upland habitat while simultaneously identifying areas of high use.

Objective C: Land Identification

Once habitat use patterns are described and high use areas identified, this project will provide a base to survey for specific sites for protection. After 1992, upland surveys will be conducted to identify those lands which would provide the highest benefits to murrelets (e.g. Afognak, Kachemak Bay, Resurrection Bay, Montague Island, Cordova area).

Duration of Project:

An Alaska protocol and training program will be ready for the 1993 field season and will be updated as additional experience and data are acquired. This survey, in cooperation with the USFS, is expected to last at least from 1992-1994. Surveys of specific sites can be done as required by the Restoration Management Team after 1992.

Estimated Duration of Project: An Alaska protocol and training program will be ready for the 1993 field season and will be updated as additional experience and data are acquired. This survey, in cooperation with the habitat mapping work, is expected to last at least from 1992-1994. Surveys of specific sites can be done as required by the Restoration Management Team after 1993. This project would continue from three to six years depending upon the population recovery time and the success of nest site enhancement.

Estimated Cost per Year:	Year	1993	1994	1995
	Cost	180k	176k	176k

Other Comments: None

Name, Address, Telephone: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
1011 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

(907) 786-3494

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

 / Checked for Completeness

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 / Name

 / Affiliation

 / Costs

 / Category

Rest. Hab. Pro.

Restoration - monitoring

R-47

 / Lead Agency

(ADEFG)

Hab. Prot. W.G.

 / Cooperating Agency(ies)

USFS/ADEFG

 / ☒ N Passed initial screening criteria

Type: Ident.

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

 H M L Rank Overall

 Project Number - if assigned

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEETCritical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the <u>Exxon Valdez</u> oil spill. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Technical feasibility.* |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.* |

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

FORMAT FOR PUBLIC IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project: Stream Habitat Assessment (R47)

☐ A-92 WPWG
☒ B-93 WPWG
☐ C-RPWG
☐ D-PAG
☐ E-MISC.

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service) Natural Resource Damage Assessment studies have documented injuries to anadromous fish, particularly pink salmon. In 1989, egg mortality in oiled streams averaged about 15 percent, compared to about 9 percent in unoiled streams. In 1991, there was a 40 to 50 percent egg mortality in oiled streams and about an 18 percent mortality in unoiled streams.

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale, and technical approach)
The Stream Habitat Assessment project is designed to 1) develop a comprehensive survey of resources related to anadromous fish streams on private lands in the oil spill area so that restoration managers can identify and compare habitats that either singularly, or in combination with other resources, need to be considered for restoration, protection, enhancement, or acquisition; 2) provide information that can be used to implement protective measures under provisions of the state Forest Practices Act and other legal or administrative mechanisms; and 3) supplement the state's Anadromous Waters Catalog to facilitate and enhance Alaska Department of Fish and Game Title 16 permitting activities to enable the recovery of injured anadromous fish resources.

This proposal is a continuation of a project that was begun in 1992 (R47).

Estimated Duration of Project: Eleven (11) months
March 1, 1993 through January 31, 1994.

Estimated Cost per Year: \$361,000

Other Comments: The project will be coordinated with other restoration studies. In the case

of Dolly Varden/cutthroat trout, surveys can enhance the possibility of recovering tagged study fish and provide new information on Dolly Varden/cutthroat trout distribution and habitat, particularly in areas outside of Prince William Sound. In the case of harlequin ducks, survey results can assist in documenting features that promote habitat use.

Name, Address, Telephone

Mark N. Kuwada, Principal Investigator
Kathrin Sundet, Project Leader
AK Dept of Fish & Game
333 Raspberry Road
Anchorage AK 99518
(907) 267-2291

Because the Oil Spill Restoration is a public process, your ideas and suggestions will not be proprietary, and you will not be given any exclusive right or privilege to them.

ID # 920615297-29

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

/ Checked for Completeness

- / ID stamped/Input completed
- / Name
- / Affiliation
- / Costs

/ Category

Restoration - Habitat Protection - Support of Acquisitions

/ Lead Agency

~~USFS~~ ~~ADFG~~ HPWG

/ Cooperating Agency(ies)

USFS / ADFG

Y N Passed initial screening criteria

Type : ID.

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

H M L Rank Overall

 Project Number - if assigned

93 PROJECT SCORING SHEETCritical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the <u>Exxon Valdez</u> oil spill. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Technical feasibility.* |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.* |

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

2972

Document ID Number	920615297
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> C-RFWG	
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

IDEA FOR RESTORATION PROJECT

Title of Project: Identification of Critical Upland Wildlife Habitat in Prince William Sound for Protection or Acquisition

Justification: Upland areas were not directly affected by the spill. However, they do provide critical habitat for many injured species which include river otters, brown bears, harlequin ducks, marbled murrelets and bald eagles. Protection or acquisition of these habitats will require identification of where critical areas are located and a ranking of their relative importance to regional populations of each injured species. Without this guidance, it will be impossible to focus regulatory actions or land purchase to provide maximum benefit for restoration.

Description of Project:

Goal: Identify the location and relative importance of critical habitat for river otters, brown bears, and harlequin ducks in Prince William Sound.

Methods: Existing data in Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), Alaska Department of Natural Resources and U.S. Forest Service (USFS) files will be reviewed, locations and land ownership of important habitat areas will be identified, the nature of those habitats will be described, and their importance to regional populations will be assessed. Data reviewed will include, but not be limited to, injury assessment results, management survey and inventory files, ADF&G Habitat Guides, timber type maps, and land status records. This could be a cooperative project between ADF&G and USFS.

Field reconnaissance of highest priority sites will likely be required to verify their value as critical habitat. Final product will be a map depicting critical areas and a narrative describing each area.

Estimated Duration of Project: one year

Estimated Cost per Year: \$66,000

Source:

Roy Nowlin
ADF&G, Division of Wildlife Conservation
Cordova, Alaska
424-3212

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEETCritical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the <u>Exxon Valdez</u> oil spill. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Technical feasibility.* |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.* |

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

ID # 920615273-30

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

✓ Checked for Completeness

- ✓ ID stamped/Input completed
- ✓ Name
- ✓ Affiliation
- ✓ Costs

✓
Category Restoration Habitat Protection

Lead Agency Habitat Protection Work Group

✓
Cooperating Agency(ies)
DOI-FWS

(Y) N Passed initial screening criteria

Type: ID.

RANKING	H	M	L	Rank Within Categories
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H	M	L	Rank Overall
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Project Number - if assigned _____

27330

Document ID Number

92061527

☐ A-92☒ B-93 WPWG☐ C-RPWG☐ D-PAG☐ E-MISC.

USFWS/gordick/may 12, 1992

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL**Title of Project:** Identification and Protection of Important Bald Eagle Habitats.

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service) Bald Eagles are a conspicuous component of coastal ecosystems in Alaska. The EXXON Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) caused direct mortality to hundreds of Bald Eagles and significant losses to productivity. Eagle habitats within the spill area have been identified in development plans for timber, minerals, oil and gas, and other types of uses that may not be compatible with eagle nesting, feeding, and roosting requirements. Some threats to habitat are imminent, such as logging of what might be essential Bald Eagle habitat in Prince William Sound, Copper River Delta, Kenai Peninsula, Cape Suckling, and Afognak Island. The EVOS has demonstrated the importance of baseline data and inventory of existing wildlife resources that may be at risk by a major catastrophe. The timely identification and protection of threatened habitats will ensure the recovery of Bald Eagles from the EVOS, and maintain healthy Bald Eagle populations over the long term. Information collected would also provide benefits to other populations of Bald Eagles outside of the spill area, and provide input for an overall habitat protection strategy for the spill area.

Large investment in time, resources, and money was made to capture and radiotag a large sample of Bald Eagles from 1989 to 1991, as part of the damage assessment process. At least 80 of these eagles are still alive with functional transmitters that will continue to operate for up to three and a half years from now. Research conducted on radiotagged eagles during the past 3 years has identified some habitats of regional importance, and concentrations of Bald Eagles that may exceed that seen anywhere in the world. Also, radiotagged birds nested in habitats not previously considered critical nesting habitat. We feel that by monitoring radiotagged birds, we are getting a more representative profile of what constitutes bald eagle nesting habitat. Continued monitoring is needed to more fully understand the value of habitats throughout the year and provide the information necessary to effectively protect these habitats. A valuable investment will be wasted if tagged eagles are not monitored.

Description of Project: Bald Eagles are closely associated with intertidal habitats throughout the spill area. They use these areas for feeding, and nest almost exclusively within 200 meters of the beach. Therefore, eagle habitat is susceptible to the effects of oil spills and other water-borne contaminants, near-shore development, and other disturbances. If Bald Eagle habitats are adversely altered, it may be a permanent loss. With proper coordination, many of these activities can take place with little disturbance to eagles. A better understanding of year-round habitat requirements for Bald Eagles must precede meaningful coordination of development activities. The following specific objectives will address these concerns:

- 1 Inventory and mark Bald Eagle nests, emphasizing areas likely to be developed.

27330

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<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 land	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPAWG
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<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.	

USFWS/gorbits/may 12, 1992

Monitor a sample of radio-tagged Bald Eagles to gain a better understanding of shoreline use for feeding and nesting and improve management guidelines.

3. Provide land managers with maps depicting locations of Bald Eagle nest sites on their lands.
4. Identify important concentration areas for Bald Eagles.
5. Develop a list of lands that require additional measures to ensure protection, such as conservation easements or outright acquisition.

Project Methods: Habitat reconnaissance would be conducted by helicopter to locate Bald Eagle nest sites. These efforts would concentrate in areas not previously surveyed in Prince William Sound during damage assessment studies. Areas with nests would subsequently be visited by boat to mark the tree and record the characteristics of the site. The location would be verified using a Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver. These data would be entered into the GIS database. Land owners would be provided with a map of nests on their lands and a copy of the regional guidelines for Bald Eagle management.

The second element of this project will involve monitoring a sample of radio-tagged adult and immature eagles to document habitat use throughout the year. Flights will be conducted weekly and specific locations will be mapped for individuals in each age group. These locations will be mined to determine the extent and types of habitats that eagles use as requirements for food and shelter shift throughout the year. Nests of tagged adults will represent an unbiased sample, which will be characterized to assess nesting habitat. Information will be gathered on concentration areas as they are observed, recording the location and cause of the concentration. Low level surveys will be conducted to determine the numbers of eagles using concentration areas.

Duration of Project: The nest inventory work in Prince William Sound is suggested for a period of three years. During the first year, an inventory of nests would be completed and some nests on private lands marked. During the second year, the remaining nests on private lands would be marked. A final year would be needed to complete data entry, map preparation and distribution. The work could be completed in a shorter period of time if funds are available.

The telemetry portion of the study would be recommended for four years. Eagles nest in two significantly different regions, the forested lands of Prince William Sound, the Kenai Peninsula and Afognak Island, and the essentially unforested lands on Kodiak Island and the Alaska Peninsula. It is reasonable to expect that eagles in these two regions will relate to their habitats differently. The study would be conducted in a forested area for two years and then in a non-forested area for an additional two years. As above, if adequate funds are available the work could be conducted in both areas simultaneously.

	(\$K)				
Estimated Costs per Year:	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
For PWS only	262	169	66		
Expanded to non-forested area			269	165	66

Other Comments: Parts of this study (e.g., radiotelemetry, fuel caches, personnel) could be coordinated with the "Long-term Population Monitoring..." or "Reproductive..." studies. Conducting these studies simultaneously would reduce logistic and personnel costs.

Name, Address, Telephone: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
1011 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

(907) 786-3494

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COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

✓ Checked for Completeness

✓ ID stamped/Input completed
✓ Name
✓ Affiliation
✓ Costs

✓ Category

~~Tech Support~~ + Habitat Protection/Acquisition

✓ Lead Agency

~~USFS~~ HPWG

✓ Cooperating Agency(ies)

USFS

(Y) N Passed initial screening criteria

Type: Ind.

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

H M L Rank Overall

Project Number - if assigned

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the <u>Exxon Valdez</u> oil spill. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Technical feasibility.* |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.* |

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

Title of Project:

Wetland Habitat Classification, Mapping and Assessment

Justification:

Almost all species injured in the 1989 oil spill rely on wetlands during some stage of their lifecycle. Numerous shorebirds, waterfowl and seabirds feed, stage or breed in these highly productive areas. Currently, Prince William Sound coastal wetlands remain unidentified and unmapped, severely hindering assessment of the scope of injury to dependent resources. Such baseline information is essential to proper maintenance and management of any ecosystem, and without which restoration activities are doomed to be haphazard and possibly ineffective.

Description of Project:

This project is closely tied to the Migratory Waterfowl and Shorebird Monitoring and Vegetation Classification and Mapping projects previously described.

Goal: To identify, classify and map coastal wetland habitat in western Prince William Sound.

Objective: Complete an initial wetland map based on aerial photo interpretation. (This would provide the base map for the aerial reconnaissance in the Waterfowl project.)

Objective: Conduct field review of all coastal wetlands larger than 2.5 acres, identifying plant communities and wetland type based on USFWS categories.

Objective: Transfer wetland plant community information to Geographical Information System database for easy retrieval and maintenance.

Location: The scope of this project would be limited to coastal wetland habitats in western Prince William Sound.

Technical approach: Methodologies being used for plant communities identification in the marbled murrelet project would be expanded upon to allow complete identification and characterization of wetland habitats.

Estimated Duration of Project:

Two years.

Estimated Cost per Year:

\$100,000

Other Comments:**Name, Address, Telephone:**

Charla Sterne
Wildlife Biologist
Glacier Ranger Station
PO Box 129
Girdwood, AK 99587

Document ID Number	
920615298	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-S2 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
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ID # 920615278-45

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

Checked for Completeness

ID stamped/Input completed

Name

Affiliation

Costs

Category

~~Tech Support~~ + Habitat Protection/Acquisition

Lead Agency

~~MSFS~~ HPWG

Cooperating Agency(ies)

MSFS

(Y)

N

Passed initial screening criteria

Type Ident.

RANKING

H

M

L

Rank Within Categories

H

M

L

Rank Overall

Project Number - if assigned

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Technical feasibility.* |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.* |

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

Title of Project:

Vegetation and Stream Classification and Mapping of Western Prince William Sound

Justification:

Obtain baseline habitat information necessary to facilitate monitoring, maintenance and restoration of injured species. When the oil spill occurred in 1989 very little baseline information on Prince William Sound was available, a situation which still exists. By obtaining this information, restoration efforts may be more expeditious, and future planning more efficient.

Description of Project:

Goal: To complete upland and riparian plant community mapping of western Prince William Sound.

Objective: Complete initial cover type mapping of vegetation from aerial photo interpretation.

Objective: Ground truth and classify plant communities with cover type ap.

Objective: Transfer plant community information to a Geographical Information System database for easy retrieval and maintenance.

Location: The scope of this project would include upland and riparian habitats in western Prince William Sound under the jurisdiction of the Glacier Ranger District, Chugach National Forest.

Technical approach: Field methodologies currently being utilized in the USFS/USFWS cooperative marbled murrelet study would be used in this expanded plant classification project.

Goal: To complete stream channel typing in western Prince William Sound.

Objective: Complete initial mapping of stream channel types from aerial photo interpretation.

Objective: Ground truth stream channel type map.

Objective: Transfer stream channel type information to a Geographical Information System database for easy retrieval and maintenance.

Location: The scope of this project would include streams in western Prince William Sound under the jurisdiction of the Glacier Ranger District, Chugach National Forest.

Technical approach: Field methodologies currently being utilized in the USFS/USFWS cooperative marbled murrelet study would be used in this expanded plant classification project. The methodologies currently used for channel typing in all National Forests in Alaska will be used in this stream channel classification project.

Estimated Duration of Project:

Three years.

Estimated Cost per Year:

\$276,000

Other Comments:

Name, Address, Telephone:

Charla Sterne, Wildlife Biologist, or Kate Wedemeyer, Fisheries Biologist
Glacier Ranger Station
PO Box 129
Girdwood, AK 99587 907-783-3242

Document ID Number	
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COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

☒ Checked for Completeness

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Name

Affiliation

Costs

Category

~~Tech Support~~

Habitat Protection/Acquisition

Lead Agency

~~USFS~~ HPWG

Cooperating Agency(ies)

~~ADFG~~ USFS

(Y) N

Passed initial screening criteria

Type: Ident.

RANKING

H

M

L

Rank Within Categories

H

M

L

Rank Overall

Project Number - if assigned

920615298-52

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEET

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- | | |
|-------|---|
| — — — | 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the <u>Exxon Valdez</u> oil spill. |
| — — — | 2. Technical feasibility.* |
| — — — | 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.* |

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

TITLE OF PROJECT:

Distribution, abundance, habitat use, and phylogeny of Canada Geese in Prince William Sound.

JUSTIFICATION: (Link to Injured Resources or Service)

Up to four thousand geese use coastal mudflats, estuaries, and tidally influenced sloughs for staging, nesting and brood rearing throughout Prince William Sound. These habitat types were damaged during the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Baseline information is necessary to evaluate management activities and identify critical habitat that will help managers react in the event of a future oil spill in PWS and to help evaluate the impacts of a future spill.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT: (e.g. goals, objective, location, and rationale)

Baseline information on distribution, abundance, habitat use and phylogeny of Prince William Sound Canada Geese will be collected. Currently, very little information exists on Canada Geese in Prince William Sound. The relationship between Prince William Sound geese and dusky Canada geese on the Copper River Delta is unknown; the genetic relationship between these 2 populations will be determined. Nesting, staging, and wintering habitat use will be determined using systematic aerial surveys. These habitat types can then be identified using the Chugach National Forest Ecological Data Base. This project could be done cooperatively with Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

ESTIMATED DURATION PROJECT: 4 years

ESTIMATED COST PER YEAR: \$50,000

OTHER COMMENTS:

This project falls within Restoration Option No. 31 in terms of the development of a comprehensive monitoring program.

Name, Address, Telephone:

Dan Logan, Wildlife Biologist
U. S. Forest Service, Cordova Ranger District
Box 280, Cordova Ak. 99574
(907) 424-7661

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<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
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COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

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Checked for Completeness

ID stamped/Input completed

Name

Affiliation

Costs

Category

~~Tech Support~~

Habitat Protection, Acquisition

Lead Agency

~~USFWS~~ HPWG

Cooperating Agency(ies)

~~USFWS~~ USFWS/USFS

(Y) N

Passed initial screening criteria

Type Ident.

RANKING

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M

L

Rank Within Categories

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Rank Overall

Project Number - if assigned

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEETCritical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Technical feasibility.* |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.* |

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

29853

TITLE OF PROJECT:

Inland Survey of Marbled Murrelet Habitat Use in Prince William Sound

JUSTIFICATION:

Almost 10,000 marbled murrelets, or approximately 10% of their population in PWS, were estimated to have been killed directly by the oil spill. In addition, internal contamination of murrelets in the spill area may be causing continued mortality. Being a diving seabird increases the chances of future oil spills adversely impacting the murrelet population of PWS. Identification of critical habitat will help managers react in the event of a future oil spill in PWS.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT: (e.g. goal, objective, location, and rationale)

The objective of this project is to determine marbled murrelet distribution, abundance, and habitat use in PWS, outside of the oil spill corridor. The USFWS initiated a cooperative project on Naked Island with the U. S. Forest Service in 1990 to look at inland use of habitat by marbled murrelets within the oil spill corridor. In 1992 they are expanding the project to include many areas of western PWS. This project would be coordinated with their effort and cover the eastern part of the Sound. Inland habitat will be described in association to use by murrelets. Nest sites will be located and described.

ESTIMATED DURATION OF PROJECT: 2 years**ESTIMATED COST PER YEAR:** \$40,000

OTHER COMMENTS: This project falls within Restoration Option 31 in terms of the development of a comprehensive monitoring program.

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Document ID Number
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<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
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COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

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- ✓ Affiliation
- ✓ Costs

✓

Category

~~Management Action~~ Habitat Ident
~~Technical Support~~ - Workshop

✓

Lead Agency

~~USDA~~ Habitat WG

✓

Cooperating Agency(ies)

USFS

(Y)

N

Passed initial screening criteria

Type Ident

RANKING

H

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Rank Within Categories

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Rank Overall

Project Number - if assigned

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEET

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the <u>Exxon Valdez</u> oil spill. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Technical feasibility.* |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.* |

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project: A Workshop to Identify Critical Habitats in Prince William Sound's Temperate Rainforests for Fish, Wildlife and Human Resources.

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Justification: The 1989 oil spill's impacts on fish, wildlife and human resources are outlined in the Restoration Framework Vol. I document. Prince William Sound's forests are the most northerly extension of temperate rain forest in North America and provide critical habitat for fish and wildlife. Increased logging activities are planned in the region which may further aggravate the impacts already sustained by the fish and wildlife. The impacts of increased logging activities on the fish and wildlife are of paramount importance because of the commercial, recreational and subsistence demands for renewable fish and wildlife resources.

Description of Project: (e.g. goals(s), objectives, location, rationale and technical approach)

Goal - To define the scientific basis for demonstrating a biological impact of logging on fish and wildlife resources, the nature and magnitude of the impact and identifying information available or missing to answer these questions specifically related to Prince William Sound and the oil-impacted region.

Objectives - To examine evidence, or lack of, that logging practices are affecting the fish and wildlife resources in Prince William Sound and the oil-impacted region and, within this context, to discuss:

- 1) the definition, identification and mapping of critical habitat to exclude from logging efforts,
- 2) the modification of specific logging practices (i.e., buffer strips, road building, slash removal),
- 3) recommendations for future research and possible actions to protect fish and wildlife production in the region.

Methods - A workshop of international and national experts in the fields of forestry, fish and wildlife will be convened. The participants will prepare papers and bring information related to the workshop's goal and objectives. Participants will be divided into regional working groups on the second and third days of the workshop with an objective of each group producing a paper that provides a general overview of impacts of logging, the critical habitat that should be excluded from logging, the practices that should be instituted to protect fish and wildlife habitat and areas of action or non-action.

Workshop organizers will encourage participants to reach consensus on the status of this issue. However, in recognition of the complexity of this issue and the limited amount of synoptic information to evaluate it, differences of opinion which cannot be resolved will be noted and used to develop future research projects that will fill in the gaps in our base of knowledge.

Following the workshop, a publication will be compiled which will include a variety of the papers presented during the workshop and the group papers produced during the session. This publication will serve an important function in disseminating information to the public on the issue of critical habitats for fish and wildlife. The workshop and the publication will provide the Trustee Council with the most up-to-date information on this critical issue.

Estimated Duration of Project: Two years - Year 1 (1992): Planning and workshop
Year 2: Completion of publication

Estimated Cost per Year: \$25,000 plus matching commitments from several private foundations and businesses.

Other Comments: Detailed proposal available upon request.

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Nancy Bird, Administrative Coordinator
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COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

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- ✓ Costs

✓

Category

~~Technical Support~~ Hwb. Protection

✓

Lead Agency

~~NOAA~~ ~~HAZ-777~~ Working Group

✓

Cooperating Agency(ies)

ADF & G, NOAA

Y

N

Passed initial screening criteria

Type Ident. Inventory

RANKING

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Rank Within Categories

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Rank Overall

Project Number - if assigned

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

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Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project: Characterization of nearshore bottom habitat in the PWS and its classification as critical habitat to marine species.

Justification: This work is linked with injured resources and will provide a service.

Description of Project: Many fish species reside too close to rough bottoms to be monitored for their stock size. In the absence of assessment information, management loses its ability to protect the resource from over-exploitation, or in this case assess environmental impacts of an oil spill. Theoretical models for estimating fish stocks seldom consider habitat parameters, yet the literature links many demersal fishes to specific bottom habitats.

For many bottom fishes that are territorial, it is generally believed that maximum densities can be determined behaviorally. This "substrate-dependence hypothesis" may be the key to understanding more about feeding, reproduction and survivorship of near-bottom fishes and possibly invertebrates. Given the importance of knowing the distribution and amount of bottom habitat, I propose that the approach to advancing our understanding of demersal fish is to develop: (1) highly accurate maps of the near-shore bottom types, conduct extensive "bottom habitat mapping," and to (2) study how animals depend on specific bottom habitats for growth and survival, or test what I have termed the "substrate-dependence hypothesis."

The use of acoustic techniques to study the geological features and makeup of the ocean bottom is well established, (Hamilton 1980). This process is often called "provincing," that is the ocean bottom is divided into acoustic scattering classes that have naval and commercial applications. Both organic depositions from biological activity, and inorganic (lithograph) depositions, that are transported by river outflows and glacial erosion, modify the acoustic reflectivity of the seabed. For example, Jackson and Nesbitt (1988) have observed a significant reduction in acoustic reflection from the bottom of biologically active marine waters. Here bioturbation, or the process of stirring up organic matter by benthic organisms, "softens" the interface between the water column and bottom substrate resulting in a decrease in acoustic reflection. Other details of the bottom, such as the degree of homogeneity of the bottom material can be inferred from the structure of the bottom echoes. For example, the first part of the acoustic echo from the bottom is caused by the water-bottom interface, with the latter portions of the echo caused by scattering from elements within the bottom substrate.

I propose to develop algorithms to interpret acoustic returns or echoes from the bottom to predict bottom substrate type. The focus of this work will be the classifying of the surface sediments that compose the top 1 m or less of the seabed which are of primary interest to the biological resources and environmental assessment community. This task focuses on the use of acoustic backscattering information from the bottom substrate, structure, and vegetation in the nearshore marine environment in order to classify and quantify habitats that are important to fish and invertebrates.

Estimated Duration of Project: 5 years

Estimated costs per Year: \$237,400 first year, \$174,000 subsequent years.

Other comments: This project will be conducted in cooperation with Dr. Peter Dahl at the Applied Physics Laboratory in Seattle, the Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game, and the Auke Bay Laboratory, National Marine Fisheries Service.

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COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

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Name

✓ Affiliation

✓ Costs

✓ Category

~~Technical Support~~ Habitat Protection / Acquisition

✓ Lead Agency

~~USDA~~ HPWG

Cooperating Agency(ies)

USFS

✓ N Passed initial screening criteria

Type Ident.

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

H M L Rank Overall

Project Number - if assigned

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEET

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

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| <u>✓</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the <u>Exxon Valdez</u> oil spill. |
| <u>✓</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | 2. Technical feasibility.* |
| <u>✓</u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.* |

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title: Mapping the streams and natural salmon spawning distributions in Prince William Sound.

Justification: Continued damage assessment and restoration projects conducted in the Cordova area need geographic information system support. Natural spawning populations of salmon were negatively impacted by the oil spill and the mapping of the natural spawning streams and escapements over the Sound is needed for monitoring damage assessment and evaluating restoration. This task was also identified as an important step in understanding environmental impacts on wild fish in the 1991 Hatchery-Wild fish workshop co-sponsored by the University of Alaska-Juneau and the Prince William Sound Science Center.

Description of Project: Develop maps of the spawning distribution and escapements of wild salmon in Prince William Sound using ARC/INFO software.

Estimated Duration of Project: 5 years

Estimated costs per Year: \$90,000

Other comments: This project will be conducted in cooperation with Mr. Sam Sharr and Mr. Wayne Donaldson at Alaska Fish and Game, Mr. Jeff Olsen at the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation, and Mr. Randy Hagenstein, Science Center consultant.

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Costs

Category

Habitat Protection / Acquisition

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Lead Agency

~~USFS~~ HPWG

Cooperating Agency(ies)

USFS

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N

Passed initial screening criteria

Type: Ident

RANKING

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Rank Within Categories

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Rank Overall

Project Number - if assigned

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

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Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

Title of Project: Ecological Land Classification of PWS and Copper River Delta

Justification: Characterization and identification of habitats important to upland species injured in the oil spill (Harlequin ducks, marbled murrelet, black oystercatcher, bald eagle).

Description of Project: An ecological data base is necessary to properly characterize and identify habitats and direct recovery efforts for the identified injured species. The data base must be defensible and have both spatial and statistical accuracy to meet this objective. The development of such a data base is sophisticated and time consuming, containing information such as landforms, edaphic factors, terrain features, elevation, aspect, slope, physical characteristics of streams, and vegetation composition and structure. To develop the data base within a reasonable timeframe, a consistent spatial base will be used to delineate the array of land cover features that can be ground-truthed. Landsat Thematic Mapper (TM) and/or SPOT image data, along with ancillary Geographic Information System (GIS) based information, will be used as the spatial basis. The combination of spatial information and extensive field sampling and verification will provide the habitat information needed to guide many of the oil spill recovery efforts.

Landsat based ecological mapping techniques have evolved from numerous and extensive studies throughout Alaska. Development of an ecological classification system for Prince William Sound has been ongoing since 1988. Using established techniques a preliminary map delineating ecologically similar units will be developed prior to the 1993 field season. This initial map, along with information on habitat requirements of injured species, will be used to direct field sampling efforts that will begin in 1993. Ecological classification types will be selected across as many environmental gradients as possible, prior to on-the ground survey. A GIS stream map, attributed with channel type information and Alaska Department of Fish and Game anadromous habitat delineations, will be generated to assist in directing sampling efforts for species, such as the Harlequin duck, that are associated with stream habitats.

Field survey sites will be selected to provide an unbiased statistically valid sample. Following the 1993 field season, draft habitat capability models will be developed that will operate in conjunction with the ecological data base.

Subsequent years efforts will essentially be a reiterative process of additional field sampling, refinement of the image interpretations, and validation and fine tuning of the habitat capability models. The final products at the end of the fourth year will be a GIS based map depicting the locations of important habitats for injured species and a data base describing the ecological characteristics of those habitats; providing a valuable tool to direct recovery efforts and to assist in long-term monitoring.

Project Duration: 4 years.

Estimated Cost per Year: \$750,000.

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Forest Supervisor
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Technical contact: Kim Barber 271-2836

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