11.3.3 2 of 2

202

COOK INLET COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM INTRODUCTION

Cook Inlet Regional Citizens Advisory Council (Cook Inlet RCAC) was established pursuant to Public Law 101-380 (the Oil Pollution Act of 1990). The mission of the Council is to ensure the safe operation of the oil terminals, tankers, and facilities in Cook Inlet so environmental impacts associated with the oil industry are minimized.

In addition to Cook Inlet RCAC the Act also established a council in Prince William Sound. These two citizen council were created following the Exxon Valdez oil spill to provide, in part, advice and recommendations on policies, permits and site specific regulations and to monitor environmental impacts of the operation of terminal facilities and crude oil tankers.

The Act also empowered the Councils to establish two standing committees - a Terminal and Oil Tanker Operations and Environmental Monitoring Committee; and an Oil Spill Prevention, Safety and Emergency Response Committee. In furtherance of the Act, Cook Inlet RCAC created the Environmental Monitoring Committee and the Prevention, Response, Operations and Safety Committee.

MONITORING PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION

Extensive areas throughout Cook Inlet, as far north as the East Forelands, were impacted as a result of the catastrophic spill from the Exxon Valdez. In an effort to determine the effects of this spill on the ecosystem in Cook Inlet; the impacts associated with the operations of facilities, vessels, and platforms in Cook Inlet; and in fulfilling the requirements of the Act, the Cook Inlet RCAC Environmental Monitoring Program has identified the following goals and objective:

- Advise the Council on a monitoring strategy to permit early detection of environmental impacts from terminal and tanker operations

- Develop monitoring programs and recommend implementation to the Council

- Select and contract with universities and other scientific institutions to carry out monitoring programs authorized by the Council

Inasmuch as Cook Inlet RCAC is already in the process of designing a "Comprehensive Environmental Monitoring Program for Cook Inlet" the Council believes it would be an appropriate use of restoration funds to use these monies to implement the design program developed by Cook Inlet RCAC.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

Pursuant to these goals and objectives, the Environmental Monitoring Committee is developing a comprehensive monitoring program for Cook Inlet, consistent with the Act, which will be completed in July 1992. The "Comprehensive Environmental Monitoring Program for Cook

Inlet," once completed, will meet the following goals:

- To examine Cook Inlet at the ecosystem level
- To collect baseline information and monitoring data
- Be capable of detecting chronic and acute impacts
- Be comprehensive, including air, water, land, submerged land and biota
- Be capable of measuring toxicity levels and risk in the ecosystem

The study area is a large, subarctic environment with both marine, terrestrial and coastal/intertidal habitats, which includes one of the richest fisheries in the world as well as a rich and abundant variety of plant and animal life. Significant funds have been spent to determine site and subject specific impacts to individual components of the ecosystem in Prince William Sound associated with the Exxon Valdez. However, there has been no comprchensive study to determine overall environmental impacts in Cook Inlet.

The program being designed envisions the following study elements:

ELEMENT	STATIONS	ANALYSIS REPETITIONS
Mussel Watch Program	18	54 tissue chemical
Subtidal Sediments	18	108 chemical 30 tissue chemical 54 infaunal 27 bioassay
Intertidal	18	3 spp. tissue chemical 324 sediment chemical 36 population growth
Terrestrial Veg.	40	8 transects 120 soil chemical

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST AND DURATION

The maximum and most effective pilot program is estimated to cost $800,000.00 per year. The monitoring program, by its nature, will have no conclusion. However, funding of the pilot program for at least two years will enable the Council to assess the program results, and possibly down-scale and/or secure future funding from the oil industry in Cook Inlet to continue a program. Additional details of the draft program are available by calling Lisa Parker or Jim Dey.

ID # 92061224O-01

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

✓ Checked for Completeness

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

✓ Category Restoration Mgmt Actions

_____ Lead Agency

_____

_____ Cooperating Agency(ies)

_____

Y (N) Passed initial screening criteria

Type: ~~Acquisition~~ type - services

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

H M L Rank Overall

_____ Project Number - if assigned _____

92061240-01

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 Exxon Valdez oil spill.
✓	__	__	2. Technical feasibility.*
✓	__	__	3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.*

Comments: Garbage related to response has been cleaned up. This would be a project to clean up new NON EVOS garbage

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

EXXON DEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

920612237 02 03 04 05

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:
5 Projects

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

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

01) Habitat Acquisition — a Component

02) Restore Shorelines damaged by beach berm relocation

03) Institute program to annually clean garbage from oil spill impacted area beaches

04) Publish + distribute brochures on damaged species and ways to prevent additional stress.

05) Institute watchable Wildlife survey program to give and receive information with Tourism and Recreation users.

Estimated Duration of Project: _____

Estimated Cost per Year: _____

Other Comments:

Name, Address, Telephone:

Nancy Lethcoe, Pres.
Alaska Wilderness
Sailing Safaris
Alaska Wilderness
Recreation and Tourism
Assoc.

PO Box 1353
Valdez, AK 99686

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 Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association

Dave Gibbons
EVOS Restoration Team
645 "G" Street,
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Dave,

On behalf of our members operating tourism businesses or recreationally using the oil spill impacted area, AWRTA would appreciate it if the Restoration Team would consider recommending to the Trustee Council the following projects designed to restore lost natural resources and services:

1. Timber buybacks to provide habitat protection for recovery of species damaged by the spill and to protect the area's scenic qualities damaged by the spill from additional harm. — 01

2. Restoration of shorelines damaged by beach berm relocation including the removal of logs and rock debris pushed into adjacent uplands areas and re-planting of damaged beach and uplands areas with local species. — 02

3. Institution of a program to annually clean garbage from oil spill impacted area beaches to help enhance damaged visual quality and habitat. — 03

4. Publication of high quality, full-color brochures on damaged species aimed at recreational users and tourism operators that give information on the following topics: 1) significant aspects of a species' life history and behavior that may be adversely affected by human contact; 2) damages suffered by the species from spill and other causes (disease, human disturbance, etc.); 3) ways to prevent additional stress such as not disturbing seals during pupping and molting periods, use of hydrophones to enhance whale watching at a distance, etc. Distribute the fliers to harbors, Visitor Centers, Tour and Charter boat operators, kayak rental outlets, recreational equipment stores, etc. — 04

5. Institution of a watchable wildlife survey program soliciting input from tourism companies and others on the following topics: a) species observed, — 05

P.O. Box 1353, Valdez, AK 99686. Phone: 907-835-5175. Fax: 907-835-5395

date and number; and b) anecdotal information on human/animal encounters. This information could help document the possible changes and movements in marine mammal populations, give tourism operators and tourists a chance to "participate" in the recovery, 3) document changes, both positive and adverse, in human/animal encounters, and 4) provide planners with information that may be helpful in developing additional programs.

Tourism and recreational users have suffered considerably from the visual damage done to marine and shoreline areas through the loss of marine mammals, removal of intertidal and shoreline zone flora and fauna, beach relocation, and staining and sterilization of beaches. The U.S. F.S. recognizes visual quality as a natural resource; the state and tour operators have spent considerable amounts of money to market Alaska's superscenery and superwildlife viewing opportunities, and consumers choose destinations on the bases of visual quality and wildlife viewing experiences. The ability of the tourism industry to recover from economic damages sustained as a result of the spill depends on the ability of tour operators to deliver a product that lives up to consumer expectations and is competitive with other supersenecry/superwildlife areas in the world.

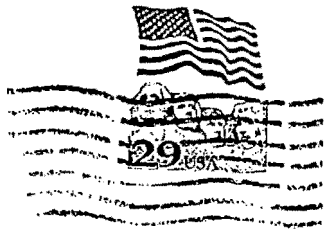
Respectfully submitted,

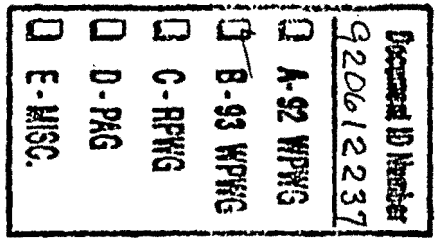
Nancy R. Lethcoe

Nancy R. Lethcoe

AWRTA
P.O. Box 1353
Valdez, ALASKA 99686

JUN 1 2 REC'D





DAVE GIBBONS
EVOS RESTORATION TEAM
645 "G" STREET
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

II 9206141300

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

✓ Checked for Completeness

ID stamped/Input completed
✓ Name
Affiliation
Costs

_____ Category Tech Support

_____ Lead Agency

_____

_____ Cooperating Agency(ies)

_____

Y (N) Passed initial screening criteria

Type: Services

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

H M L Rank Overall

_____ Project Number - if assigned _____

PROJECT SCORING SHEET

920614300

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 Exxon Valdez oil spill.
✓			2. Technical feasibility.*
✓			3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.*

Comments:

No Linkage

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

9206143 00

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project: Build facilities for oil workers who work on leases in Karluk / Kodiak area

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:

Larry Sugak
c/o KANA
402 Center Street
Kodiak, AK 99615

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.

Karluk Village Council
Karluk, Alaska 99...

9206 KL300

Document ID Number
9206143OO

- [ ] A-92 WPWG
- [x] B-93 WPWG
- [ ] C-RPWG
- [ ] D-PAG
- [ ] E-MISC.

May 07, 1992

Kodiak Area Native Association
402 Center St.
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

ATTN: Margie L. Derenoff, Coordinator Tribal Affirs

Dear Margie:

Sending in a comment from a concerned citizen from the Karluk area.

There should be compensation up front for worrying about future oil spills as this creates nervousness to what might happen.

Recreational, clinical, landing facilities should be built along the Shelikof Strait communities for the oil workers and should be left in the communities after the leases are done with as part of their impacting the citizens of Kodiak Island.

This can be handled on a contractors concept of disbursing 45% up front, 45% on going while lease is in effect, and 10% after the leases are up to handle any unforeseen impacts or any other formula that will satisfy the citizens of Kodiak Island.

Sincerely,

Larry Sugak-Concerned citizen

MAY 14 RECD
9206014300

Kodiak Area Native Association

402 Center Avenue
Kodiak, Alaska 99615
Phone (907) 486-5725

Document ID Number
9206014300
☐ A-92 WPWG
☒ B-93 WPWG
☐ C-RPWG
☐ D-PAG
☐ E-MISC.

May 12, 1992

L.J. Evans
Oil Spill Public Information
Center
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear L.J.:

Enclosed you will find a letter, dated 05/07/92, addressed to KANA regarding the potential for future oil spills and the need to address this concern.

Please have someone from the Oil Spill Public Information Center respond to Mr. Larry Sugak's concerns. Mr. Sugak's mailing address is:

Mr. Larry Sugak
Karluk Village Council
P.O. Box 22
Karluk, Alaska 99608

Thank you for your time and attention.

Respectfull yours,

12 May '92 Thanks L.J.!

Margie L. Derenoff, Coordinator
Tribal Operations

cc: Mr. Larry Sugak
Mayor Jerome Selby

ID # 9206/5047

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

✓ Checked for Completeness

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

✓ Category Restoration Manipulation + Enhancement

_____ Lead Agency

_____

_____ 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 _____

92061524

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 Exxon Valdez oil spill.
✓		✓	2. Technical feasibility.*
	✓		3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.*

Comments:

Don't think authority covers future spill preparation

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project: *Oiled Wildlife Rehabilitation Center*

Submitted by: Randall W. Davis and Terrie M. Williams
International Wildlife Research
c/o Dept. Marine Biology
Texas A&M University
Galveston, TX 77553
Office: 409-740-4527
Fax: 409-744-0857

Justification

The Valdez oil spill affected many birds and marine mammals. Temporary rehabilitation facilities to treat oiled seabirds and sea otters were established in Valdez, Seward and Homer, but these facilities were closed in the Autumn of 1989. Currently, there is no dedicated facility in Alaska to rehabilitate large numbers of oiled wildlife. If another oil spill were to occur along the Alaskan coast today, our ability to care for oiled wildlife in a properly designed rehabilitation center would be little better than it was in 1989. Our understanding of how to care for oiled sea otters and birds has increased tremendously as a result of rehabilitation programs during the Valdez spill. To prepare for future spills, we need to build an adequate Oiled Wildlife Rehabilitation Center that can respond quickly and professionally.

Description of Project

The objective of this project is to create an Oiled Wildlife Rehabilitation Center for Alaska that can respond quickly and professionally in the event of an oil spill. The center would be designed primarily for sea otters and birds, although a limited number of seals and sea lions could also be treated. The building would have assignable interior space of 16,000 s.f. for: 1) animal cleaning and critical care, 2) veterinary clinic and pathology laboratory, 3) administration, and 4) support services such as animal food preparation. Approximately 20,000 s.f. of outdoor space would be needed for seawater pens and pools and utilities. The capacity of the facility would be 200 sea otters and 500 birds. Our design for such a facility, which would be very suitable for Alaska, has already been used for a sea otter rehabilitation center being planned for California. In Alaska, we would recommend locating the primary rehabilitation center in the vicinity of Anchorage, although the communities of Seward, Valdez and Homer could also be considered. Anchorage is the preferred location because it has an all-weather airport and superior access to supplies and services. In addition to the primary rehabilitation facility,

the center would have trailers that could be transported to remote locations (i.e. greater than 300 miles from the primary facility). These trailers would be used to stabilize oiled wildlife until they could be transported to the primary facility. Finally, a pre-release facility consisting of large, ocean pens is needed for the preemptive capture of unoiled sea otters and to hold rehabilitated sea otters until they are released by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Once built, the center should be staffed by professional wildlife rehabilitators that can train volunteers, conduct educational programs for the oil industry and public, and ensure that the facility is in constant readiness to respond to an oil spill. Two groups that have this expertise and currently serve as consultants to the oil industry in Alaska are International Wildlife Research (for marine mammals) and the International Bird Rescue and Research Center (for birds). These two groups are currently collaborating in the operation of a temporary rehabilitation center for oiled birds and sea otters located in Anchorage.

Estimated Duration of Project: Permanent and on-going

Estimated Cost: One-time site purchase and construction cost would be about $6 M. This is based on a cost analysis for a similar facility being planned for California. Annual operating costs (some of which would come from the oil industry as it presently does) are estimated at $250,000.

International Wildlife Research

Randall W. Davis
Co-Director
2661 Concord Circle
League City, TX 77573
(409) 740-4527

Terrie M. Williams
Co-Director
305 Hahani St., Box 189
Kailua, HI 96734
(808) 257-1614

SERVICES

Oil Spill Contingency Planning and Response: IWR provides expertise for preparing and executing oil spill response operations for marine mammals and turtles. IWR is available to help responsible government agencies and the oil industry prepare wildlife oil spill contingency plans. In addition, IWR is prepared to fully organize a capture and rehabilitation program for oiled marine mammals and turtles. Our methods for cleaning and treating fur-bearing marine mammals are also directly applicable to terrestrial mammals such as fox, bears and caribou.

Research: IWR has an ongoing program of research to improve rehabilitation procedures for oiled fur-bearing mammals. Researchers at IWR developed the current methods of cleaning oiled sea otters and seals that proved so successful following the *Valdez* oil spill. At IWR, we continue to investigate and test methods that will shorten the rehabilitation process, reduce the stress associated with captivity, increase the survivorship of oiled animals, and reduce the overall cost of wildlife rehabilitation. This commitment to research is demonstrated by IWR's extensive list of publications.

Training: At the request of the U. S. Department of the Interior, IWR has produced a series of video programs designed to train representatives from the oil industry, government agencies, and concerned citizens in rehabilitating oiled sea otters and other fur-bearing mammals. IWR is organizing national workshops that will provide hands-on experience and intensive training on the cleaning and care of oiled marine mammals.

HOW OIL AFFECTS MARINE AND TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS

Contact with oil has two types of effects on mammals. First, it destroys the insulation of fur-bearing mammals. This is a serious problem for marine mammals such as sea otters and fur seals. Without the insulation of their fur, these mammals can rapidly die from hypothermia. Secondly, many types of oil contain toxic compounds which, if absorbed or ingested, can debilitate or kill animals. The primary goal of a rehabilitation program is to clean and restore the insulation of the fur and to counteract the toxic effects of the oil. At the same time, it is important to recognize that stress associated with captivity and rehabilitation can be equally damaging to the health of a wild animal. Every effort must be made to minimize this stress if the rehabilitation program is going to be successful.

THE REHABILITATION PROCESS

There are four phases in the rehabilitation process: capture, cleaning, recovery and release. Earlier research by the staff of IWR had shown that Dawn™ dish washing detergent was effective and safe for cleaning oiled sea otters and other fur-bearing mammals. After sedation, the animal is washed with repeated applications of detergent until all traces of oil on the fur or skin are removed. Afterwards, the animal is thoroughly rinsed with fresh water. Rinsing is very important because residual detergent in the fur prevents the pelage from regaining its water repellency and thermal insulation. After washing and rinsing, the animal's fur is dried with high speed pet blowers at room temperature. Each phase of the cleaning process (i.e. washing, rinsing

and drying) requires about one hour. After recovery from sedation, the animal is taken to an outdoor holding pen where it can groom and feed. When fully recovered, the animal is released under the direction of the responsible government agency or trustee.

BACKGROUND

IWR was formed by the directors of the Sea Otter Rehabilitation Program during the 1989 *Valdez* oil spill. Although 29 oil spills have been larger than *Valdez*, the March 1989 accident represented the first oil spill to affect a large number of sea otters. At the request of the U. S. Department of the Interior, the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and EXXON Company USA, the directors of IWR initiated an unprecedented effort to rescue and treat sea otters that became oiled. Rehabilitation facilities in Valdez, Seward, and Homer remained in operation until September, 1989. At its peak, the sea otter rehabilitation program had over 350 paid and volunteer staff, 11 capture vessels, and a dedicated helicopter to transport otters from the capture boats to the rehabilitation centers. The three centers treated a total of 357 sea otters and released 197 adult otters into Prince William Sound and along the Kenai Peninsual at the direction of the USFWS. Two years after the *Valdez* oil spill, members of IWR continue to evaluate the effectiveness of rehabilitation techniques and the long-term effects of oil on marine mammals. This has contributed enormously to the wildlife rehabilitation community's understanding of what is needed to successfully rescue and treat sea otters and other fur-bearing mammals after an oil spill. IWR has taken the lessons from the *Valdez* oil spill and over a decade of research to develop state-of-the-art techniques for treating oiled marine and terrestrial mammals.

Publications of IWR Members

Williams, TM, Davis RW, eds. (in preparation) Rehabilitating Oiled Sea Otters and Other Fur-bearing Marine Mammals.

Davis, RW. (199) Advances in Rehabilitating Oiled Sea Otters: The Valdez Experience. The Effects of Oil on Wildlife. A special symposium held in conjunction with the 13th Annual Conference of the International Wildlife Rehabilitation Council. Herndon, VA.

Williams TM. (1990) Evaluating the Long Term Effects of Crude Oil Exposure in Sea Otters: Laboratory and Field Observations. The Effects of Oil on Wildlife. A special symposium held in conjunction with the 13th Annual Conference of the International Wildlife Rehabilitation Council. Herndon, VA.

Williams TM, Davis RW, eds. (1990) Sea Otter Rehabilitation Program: 1989 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. A report to EXXON Company USA. 201pp.

Williams TM, Kastelein RA*, Davis RW, Thomas JA*. (1988) The effects of oil contamination and cleaning on sea otters I: thermoregulatory implications based on pelt studies. Canadian Journal of Zoology 66:2776-2781.

Davis RW, Williams TM, Thomas JA*, Kastelein RA*, Cornell LH*. 1988) The effects of oil contamination and cleaning on sea otters II: metabolism, thermoregulation and behavior. Canadian Journal of Zoology 66:2782-2790.

Davis RW, Williams TM, Awbrey F*. (1988) Sea Otter Oil Spill Avoidance Study. A report to the U. S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service, Pacific OCS Office. 80pp.

Davis RW, Thomas JA*, Williams TM, Kastelein RA*. (1986) Sea Otter Oil Spill Mitigation Study. A report to the U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service, Pacific OCS Office. Report number OCS86-0009. 219pp.

*Not members of IWR

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Cindy Dorr (409)740-4528

TO

Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 G. St.
Anchorage AK 99501
1993 Work Plan
Letter

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✓ Checked for Completeness

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

✓ Category

Restration - Management Actn

✓ Lead Agency

ADF&G

_____ Cooperating Agency(ies)

_____

Y (N) Passed initial screening criteria

_____

Type: P/S

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

H M L Rank Overall

_____ Project Number - if assigned _____

3 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 Exxon Valdez oil spill.
✓			2. Technical feasibility.*
✓			3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.*

Comments:

No Linkage

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR PUBLIC IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project: Sport Fish Biologist for Cordova.

Justification: Eastern Prince William Sound (PWS) has a Commercial Fish Biologist but no Sport Fish Biologist. There has been little work done on the sport fish population, habitat, and management. Due the higher mortality and slower growth of fish in oiled areas, there will be more demand on the fish populations in the eastern portion of (PWS).

Description of Project: Place a Sport Fish Biologist in Cordova for the ongoing management of the sport fish population.

Estimated Duration of Project: 15 Years

Estimated Cost per Year: $50,000.

Cordova Fly-Fishers
David A Arruda. President
P.O.Box 1768
Cordova, AK. 99574

(907) 424-5536

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 # 9206152S1

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

✓ Checked for Completeness

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

✓ Category

Restoration Manipulation ; Enhancement

_____ Lead Agency

_____

_____ Cooperating Agency(ies)

_____

Y (N) Passed initial screening criteria

Type: Education

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

Comments:

No convincing evidence is presented to link the request to injury caused by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:

Valdez City Schools

Justification (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

Educational Services

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

Since March 24, 1989, enrollment in the Valdez City Schools has increased by approximately 25%. The only economic change in Valdez since the March of 1989, has been the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The efforts by Alyeska through SERVS and other operations to be better prepared for any subsequent oil spills has had a direct impact upon the Valdez school system. Not only those families directly employed by the increased oil spill response capability, more importantly those who have come to Valdez looking for employment in that area. Consequently, the enrollment in the Valdez city schools has increased approximately 25% between the 1988-89 school year and the 1991-92 school year. That increase has been a gradual increase with each year and it appears to be directly tied to the increase in the oil spill response capabilities in Valdez.

To the detriment of Valdez, the assessed value of the oil property in Valdez declines each year by approximately 8%. This creates a scenerio whereby the demands of the school system and the cost of providing those demands in Valdez is increasing each year with the property values in Valdez decreasing. The Valdez city schools anticipates providing $300,000 of modular classrooms to accommodate the increased enrollment. However, it is not appropriate for students in Valdez to attend school in a temporary modular configuration outside of the normal school system due to the effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. This is a direct impact on services as a result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill and is an appropriate funding request out of the settlement funds.

Estimated Duration of Project: _____

Estimated Cost per Year: 1993 - $300,000

Name, Address, Telephone:

Harry Rodgers, Superintendent
Valdez City Schools
P. O. Box 398
Valdez, AK 99686

fold here

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

Attn: 1993 Work Plan

Document ID Number
920615251
- [ ] A-92 WPWG
- [x] B-93 WPWG
- [ ] C-RPWG
- [ ] D-PAG
- [ ] E-MISC.

HUGHES THORSNESS GANTZ POWELL & BRUNDIN
Attorneys at Law
509 WEST THIRD AVENUE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

JUN 15 REC'D

HAND DELIVERY

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Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Attn: 1993 Work Plan

ID # 9206152S2

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

✓ Checked for Completeness

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

✓ Category

~~Restoration~~ Other - Prevention

____ Lead Agency

____ Cooperating Agency(ies)

Y (N) Passed initial screening criteria

Type: Service

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

Comments:

The project idea is not linked to the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:

Tanker Inspection Facility

Justification (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

Prevention of Another Oil Spill

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

See Attached

Estimated Duration of Project: 20 years

Estimated Cost per Year: First year - $20 million, subsequent years $5 million/year

Name, Address, Telephone:

William M. Walker
City Attorney
City of Valdez
P. O. Box 307
Valdez, AK 99686

NEED FOR LAY-UP BERTH IN VALDEZ FOR ALYESKA TANKER TRAFFIC REPAIRS

On January 6, 1987, the T/V Stuyvesant, enroute Valdez to the west coast, spilled approximately 600,000 gallons of crude off British Columbia. In March of the same year, the same tanker spilled another 600,000 gallons off the coast of southeast Alaska again enroute from Valdez. Both spills were a result of hull fractures while crossing the Gulf of Alaska.

On January 3, 1989, preceding the Exxon Valdez disaster by a little more than two months, there was a 70,000 gallon spill in Port Valdez from the T/V Thompson Pass as a result of an 11-foot crack in the tanker's hull. Less than two weeks later, a crack in the hull of the tanker Cove Leader released over 2,500 gallons of crude into Port Valdez. A report done by the U.S. Coast Guard regarding the structural problems of the U.S. ocean-going fleet, revealed that tankers in the TAPS trade were taking a severe beating as a result of the nature of the waters in the Gulf of Alaska. The study noted a strong trend in the number of cracks being reported in tankers plying the North Pacific. The report stated: "While TAPS tankers make up only 13% of the entire fleet, they accounted for 52% of all the structural failure during 1984 through 1986." As a result of the study, Coast Guard officers are to give "special

consideration" to the TAPS tankers and to thoroughly inspect them for structural failure when they are in dry dock.

The New York-based Tanker Advisory Center gives about 20% of the Valdez tanker fleet its lowest rating and another 10% rank only fair. The ratings are based on the tanker's age, ownership and number of casualties. Ironically, only two of the TAPS tankers received the Center's highest rating. One was the Exxon Valdez. In early March of 1989, the tanker North Slope requested docking at the city's container terminal where it stayed for nearly a week to repair a 12-foot fracture in its hull.

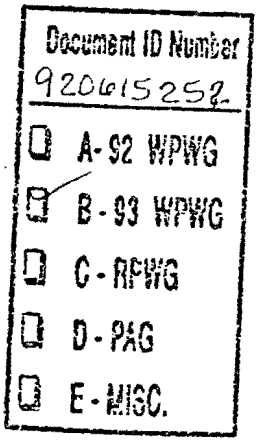
As the studies referenced above have shown, tankers in the TAPS fleet appear to be deteriorating at a much faster rate than those not crossing the Gulf of Alaska on a regular basis. There is no vessel inspection / repair facility in Alaska that can accommodate a supertanker the size calling at the terminal in Valdez. The nearest repair facility is in Portland, Oregon.

Approximately 800 tankers per year come into Port Valdez for the loading of North Slope crude. It is imperative to the safety of the safe transit of that crude oil that a lay-up berth / inspection facility be built in Port Valdez to accommodate the aging tanker fleet in the TAPS trade.

fold here

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

Attn: 1993 Work Plan



HUGHES THORSNESS GANTZ POWELL & BRUNDIN
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JUN 15 REC'D

HAND DELIVERY

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Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
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Anchorage, AK 99501

Attn: 1993 Work Plan

ID # 920615253

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

✓ Checked for Completeness

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

✓ Category Tech Support

~~Other~~ ~~Response/Prevention~~

_____ Lead Agency

_____

_____ Cooperating Agency(ies)

_____

Y (N) Passed initial screening criteria

_____

Type: Services

_____

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

Comments:

The project idea is not linked to the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:

Oil Spill Response / Clean-up Co-op in Valdez

Justification (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

Prevention / Cleanup of Additional Spills

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

See Attached

Estimated Duration of Project: 20 years

Estimated Cost per Year: First year - $50 million, subsequent years $10 million/year

Name, Address, Telephone:

William M. Walker
City Attorney
City of Valdez
P. O. Box 307
Valdez, AK 99686

MAJOR OIL SPILL RESPONSE / CLEAN UP CO-OP LOCATED IN VALDEZ

Since the Exxon Valdez oil spill of 1989, substantial steps have been taken by Alyeska and its owner companies towards better preparedness in response to an oil spill in Valdez. The Ship Escort/Response Vessel System (SERVS) created by Alyeska serves as a ship-escort service for out-bound (loaded) tankers. SERVS maintains on its emergency response vessels containment boom and initial response equipment. Additionally, Alyeska has had built a specific oil spill response / clean-up vessel, the Valdez Star. While these efforts are certainly a substantial improvement, they are all geared for the immediate response, not long-term clean up preparedness.

Under the current plan, in the event of an oil spill, Alyeska, through the above-referenced equipment and organizations would respond for the first 72 hours. At that time, assuming that the responsible party met certain criteria, the response clean up activity would be handed off to the responsible party. In the event that the responsible party is not capable of adequately accepting that responsibility, the oil spill clean up would become federalized.

In the past year and a half, there have been oil spill drills performed by several of the owner companies. It is the

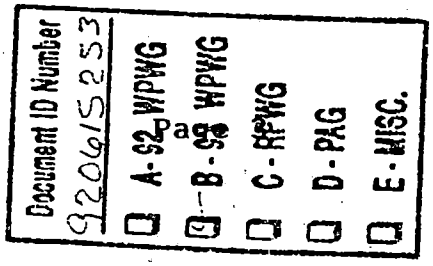
plan that the drills will continue each year by at least five of the seven owner companies. The drills consist of personnel coming to Valdez from the Lower 48 at the time of the drill. The drill presently takes place at the Valdez Civic Center. One concern raised by many is that this type of training, while certainly a substantial step over prior years preparedness, still only brings the level of preparedness up to a minimum level through the training drills.

While there is some standardization on these spills as far as response techniques, each company does have it's own specific ways of operating including different types of crisis management teams, etc. If the owners and/or shippers of the crude oil being shipped out of Valdez created an oil spill response / clean-up co-op located in Valdez, that would allow for one permanent response team to be brought up to a much higher level of preparedness.

This concept has been discussed with Alyeska President, Jim Hermiller. He has expressed a strong desire for Alyeska to get out of the "oil spill response and clean-up business" and says that Alyeska would certainly endorse a co-op in Valdez. Jim acknowledged that he did not feel that there would be any savings to Alyeska, however, it would allow them to focus more on the transportation of crude through the pipeline, storage and loading onto tankers at the terminal.

Oil spill co-ops are not a new concept, and there are approximately 20-25 co-ops throughout the United States. Funding for these co-ops most often come from either the shippers or owners of the oil being shipped. There would be a substantial advantage of having such a sizable facility in Valdez based upon the sometimes inclement weather in Prince William Sound which could restrict deliver of response equipment and/or disbursants to a location inside Prince William Sound. The risk assessment study performed by Technicia, Inc. in October, 1990 sets forth the highest risk probabilities of further spills to be in the area of the Valdez Arm, Valdez Narrows and Port Valdez. Given the fact that approximately 9 million barrels of oil are stored at the Valdez terminal and approximately 1.5 to 2 million barrels of oil are received by the terminal each day in Valdez, Valdez is by far the logical location for such a facility.

While the oil spill co-op should be industry funded, it should not be industry operated. The oil industry in Alaska presently suffers from what appears to be an all-time low of credibility based upon events which have happened as a result of the oil spill of 1989, and additional congressional hearings involving an investigation of leaked documents. For these reasons, there needs to be an arms-length arrangement between



the industry and the response co-op. The response co-op needs to have the ability to not only stay prepared at all times year-round, but also be able to utilitize the best available equipment and technology.

Any oil spill response co-op operations must be located outside of the Alyeska terminal facility. The location of any facility located within the terminal will most likely raise questions regarding the integrity of such an "in-house" response organization. Additionally, in the event of catastrophic event at the terminal, the worst location for an oil spill response co-op would be at a down-hill location, below 9 million barrels of oil stored at the terminal.

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

Attn: 1993 Work Plan

Document ID Number
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- [ ] C-RPWG
- [ ] D-PAG
- [ ] E-MISC.

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Anchorage, AK 99501

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ID # 9206152S4

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

✓ Checked for Completeness

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

✓ Category

Other - Response Training

Lead Agency

Cooperating Agency(ies)

Y (N) Passed initial screening criteria

Type: Service

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

Comments:

The project idea is not linked to the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:

Cold Weather Oil Spill School

Justification (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

Study Effective Clean-up Efforts of Alaska Crude

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

See Attached

Estimated Duration of Project: 10 years

Estimated Cost per Year: $3 million

Name, Address, Telephone:

William M. Walker
City Attorney
City of Valdez
P. O. Box 307
Valdez, AK 99686

COLD WEATHER OIL SPILL SCHOOL

During the attempted clean up operations at the Glacier Bay spill, in 1987, it became painfully evident that the clean up of North Slope crude in Alaskan waters is substantially different than the clean up of the oil spilled in a warmer climate and in warmer waters. This difference was only exaggerated during the clean up efforts of the Exxon Valdez. While the oil spill school which is incorporated as part of Texas A & M University, deals predominantly with warm weather clean-up techniques, a similar facility should be located in Valdez as a major step towards the advancement of our knowledge of cold weather oil spill response techniques.

Literally, everything is different from the cold weather to the warm weather climate in oil spill response. Disbursants react differently, oil spill booms and pumps respond differently. The high sulfur content of North Slope crude must be studied and taken into consideration and should be done at a location at or near the potential source of the spills.

The Coast Guard advanced rule making regarding Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA-90) recommends that crew members

on tankers should have a certain amount of training in oil spill response since they are in fact the first to the scene of the spill. That training could take place at an oil spill school located in Valdez. The turn around time of a tanker at the Alyeska terminal is approximately 24 hours. This could provide an opportunity for the crew members who are not essential to the loading operations to attend such classes.

The Prince William Sound Community College who's main campus is in Valdez, also has branches in other communities throughout Prince William Sound. It would certainly appear a logical connection to incorporate such a spill school through that existing community college which has already in place administration, classrooms, laboratories and housing. Hands-on training opportunities for those attending such schools to view the terminal and tankers in the TAPS trade at the time of the training would be invaluable. Additionally, while thousands of people each year tour the Alyeska terminal facility, it would be equally important that they also be able to tour the cold-weather oil spill school, also in Valdez, established to study and research the state-of-the-art techniques for response and prevention of oil spills in Alaska.

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

Attn: 1993 Work Plan

Document ID Number
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- A-92 WPWG
- B-93 WPWG
- C-RPWG
- D-PAG
- E-MISC.

HUGHES THORSNESS GANTZ POWELL & BRUNDIN
Attorneys at Law
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ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

JUN 15 REC'D

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Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Attn: 1993 Work Plan

ID # 92061525 6

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

✓ Checked for Completeness

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

✓ Category Tribal Sovereignty

____ Lead Agency

____

____ Cooperating Agency(ies)

____

Y (N) Passed initial screening criteria

Type: Endorsement

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

Comments:
Settlement monies are not to be used to pay injured parties for damages

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

92061256

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:
Pay off debt of Valdez Fisheries Development Assoc.

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

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

Estimated Duration of Project: 1 year

Estimated Cost per Year: $5 million

Other Comments:

Name, Address, Telephone:

William Walker
City Attorney
~~Valdez~~ City of Valdez
PO 3307
Valdez, AK
99686

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.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:

Valdez Fisheries Development Association (V.F.D.A)

Justification (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

Injury to Fish Prices

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

It is well documented that the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill affected fish prices in Prince William Sound. The V.F.D.A is financially suffering as a result of poor fish prices. The pay off of the V.F.D.A. debt would go a long ways to offset the losses suffered as a result of the oil spill.

Estimated Duration of Project: One year

Estimated Cost per Year: $5 million

Name, Address, Telephone:

William M. Walker
City Attorney
City of Valdez
P. O. Box 307
Valdez, AK 99686

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HAND DELIVERED

Document ID Number
920615256

- [ ] A-92 WPWG
- [x] B-93 WPWG
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Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Attn: 1993 Work Plan

JUN 15 REC'D

II 9206152720-55

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

✓ Checked for Completeness

ID stamped/Input completed
Name
Affiliation
Costs

✓ Category Tech Support

_____ Lead Agency ADF&G

_____ Cooperating Agency(ies)

Y (N) Passed initial screening criteria

Type: Services

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

Comments:

Not authority for future spills

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

VILLAGES, KITOI BAY HATCHERY, AND OTHER SITE PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

JUSTIFICATION: Adequate response to oil spills requires the presence of strategically located response material and equipment and the ability to readily deploy that material. Prioritizing the siting of response capabilities should give consideration to factors such as vulnerability and economic significance. During the Exxon Valdez spill, many villages responded to protect their shorelines or had a dominant part of their work force hired for cleanup. Community services such as handling of solid waste were neglected during the spill because these communities lost their workforce. Surveys of these communities show that they have not recovered to this date.

The Kitoi Hatchery currently pen-rears 180 million juvenile salmon and hopes to expand this number to 230 million juveniles in the near future. During the pen-rearing phase and during their post pen-rearing residence in Kitoi Bay, these juveniles are very vulnerable to toxic levels of oil-contaminated waters. The economic significance of this juvenile salmon inventory is that it equates to current ex-vessel value of Five Million Dollars ($5,000,000) and a future value approximating Ten Million Dollars. The value of this resource to the fishing communities in the Kodiak area is very significant. Similarly, there are many other sites around Kodiak Island and the Alaska Peninsula that are high priority habitat and should have prevention and response capability developed.

PROPOSED PROJECT: The Kodiak Island Borough will work with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, the Regional Citizens Advisory Committees for Alaska and Cook Inlet, and the Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association to develop a borough-wide prevention and response plan including boom storage, and an action plan for each village and critical habitat sites.

The Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association (KRAA) proposes the development of an enhanced oil-response capability at the Kitoi Bay Hatchery located on Afognak Island. This would ensure that maximum protection will be given to the approximate 810 million juvenile salmon inventory being pen-reared and released into Kitoi Bay proper as well as to the 250,000 adult salmon which return to Kitoi Bay to be used as broodstock for the Kitoi Hatchery. The current facility is congested with salmon-egg incubation buildings, rearing raceways, employee living quarters, and miscellaneous "sheds" incapable of storing adequate amounts of oil-spill response materials and equipment in the reliable manner needed to achieve desired response results. A relatively

920615272 23

small two-story building constructed to replace existing "sheds" would provide for protected equipment. The current facility is owned by the State of Alaska and is located on land belonging to the Afognak Natives Corporation with whom the state has a long-term (50 year) lease arrangement. KRAA provides all of the funding for operating and maintaining this facility.

Subsequent years will focus on the villages and other sites as well as enhancement of the overall plan.

ESTIMATED DURATION OF THE PROJECT: 1993-1999

ESTIMATED COST PER YEAR: 1993 $250,000
1994 - 99 $500,000 per year.

COMMENTS: This proposal addresses Options 3, 20, 31, and 33 in the Exxon Valdez Restoration Framework, Volume I.

Name, Address, Telephone:

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

907-486-9300

II 9206 15 279-08

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

✓ Checked for Completeness

ID stamped/Input completed
Name
Affiliation
Costs

✓ Category Rest. Hab. Pro.

✓ Lead Agency Hab. Pro. 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 _____

93206 15 279-08

93 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 Exxon Valdez oil spill.
✓			2. Technical feasibility.*
✓			3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.*

Comments:

Withdrawn by FWS

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

EX... VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTE... OUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Document ID Number 9206152?? ☐ A-92 WPWG ☑ B-93 WPWG ☐ C-RPWG ☐ D-PAG ☐ E-MISC.

Title of Project:

Habitat Acquisition - North Afognak Island

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

This project would acquire mature spruce forest thereby protecting bald eagle nests, marbled murrelet nesting habitat and reduce disturbance to sea otters.

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

The goal of this project would be to preserve as much of the mature forest on Afognak Island as possible. The acquired lands could be added to the National Wildlife Refuge System (NWR) which lies adjacent to the proposed acquisition area (NW corner of Afognak is part of Kodiak NWR and the tidelands are Alaska Maritime NWR).

Purchase of these lands would provide for the long term protection of bald eagle nests, marbled murrelet nesting habitat, salmon streams, brown bear, Sitka black-tailed deer and Roosevelt elk habitat. Elimination of logging activities will also protect sea otters from the frenzy of logging related human activities along the coastline.

Most of the remainder of Afognak will probably be clear cut within the next 10 years. Therefore, it is imperative to move on this acquisition as rapidly as possible.

Acquisition would be on a "willing seller" basis with a continuing program. The Native land owners who are involved in the Afognak Joint Venture would be interested in selling the land on Afognak.

Estimated Duration of Project: Eight years

Estimated Cost per Year: 1st year = 4 million up front interest money, then 10 million/year.

cost $7 million. ~~not~~ cost interest $7 million. no would be double counting

Other Comments: We are rapidly loosing the chance to preserve these lands. Just this year two townships of Joint Venture lands that were previously in the offer were withdrawn and are presently being logged.

This proposal addresses Options 21, 23, 25, 26, and 29 in the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Framework, Volume I.

Name, Address, Telephone: → Submitted by Jerome Selby

Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge

1390 Buskin River Road

Kodiak, Alaska 99615

(907) 487-2600

Withdrawn by FWS

ID 9206152 79-09, 12

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

✓ Checked for Completeness

ID stamped/Input completed
Name
Affiliation
Costs

✓ Category Roost. Hab. Prot.

Lead Agency Hab. Pro. N.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

)93 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 Exxon Valdez oil spill.
✓			2. Technical feasibility.*
✓			3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.*

Comments:

Withdrawn by FWS

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

-09

Kodiak Bear Refuge Stream Mouth Inholdings Acquisition

Justification: Acquisition of privately owned stream mouths within the Kodiak Bear Refuge would represent acquisition of some of the most critical habitat for not only the brown bear but also for eagles, and would have potential impact for salmon habitat and salmon run impact for the future. Stream mouths were some of the most heavily impacted areas during the Exxon Valdez oil spill and acquisition of these sites would serve a number of purposes within the defined utilization of the Exxon Valdez settlement funds.

Description of Project: The objectives of this project would be to acquire the privately owned stream mouths within the Kodiak Island Bear Refuge to place this land back with the land managed by the Kodiak Island Bear Refuge, United States Fish & Wildlife Service. Stream mouths are some of the most heavily used areas for brown bear habitat in the entire refuge and tend to have a high summer bear concentration and focal point when salmon are running in the streams. Additionally, the stream mouths also serve as feeding grounds and critical habitat for nesting and feeding bald eagles and for a number of other bird and wildlife species, as well as being critical habitat for the salmon runs and the continuation of healthy salmon runs in these streams.

Estimated Duration of Project: 9 years, 1993-2001.

Estimated Cost Per Year: $1,000,000 per year.

Other Comments: This proposal addresses Options 3, 7, 21, 23, 24, 25, and 28 in the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Framework, Volume I.

Name, Address, Telephone:

Jay Bellinger, Refuge Manager
Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge
1390 Buskin River Road
Kodiak, AK 99615
907-487-2600

submitted by
J. Bellinger

Withdrawn by FWS

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Document ID Number 9206152? A-92 WPWG B-93 WPWG C-RPWG D-PAG E-MISC.

Title of Project:

Habitat Acquisition - Kodiak Island

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

This project would acquire brown bear and bald eagle habitat as well as uplands adjacent to critical sea bird, sea duck and sea otter concentration areas.

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

The goal of this project would be to acquire critical wildlife and fish habitats that are presently private inholdings within Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Large blocks of former refuge land have been conveyed to the Native Corporations through the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, however, small tracts were reconveyed to individual shareholders. Small tracts are also being conveyed to individuals under the 1906 Native Allotment Act.

Many of these small tracts are presently being offered for sale, however, due to fact that most of these tracts are surrounded by Native Corporation land, it is hard to set a priority on them through the normal acquisition process. Eventually the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service hopes to regain control of the corporation lands.

Acquisition would be on a "willing seller" basis with a continuing program.

Estimated Duration of Project: Nine years

Estimated Cost per Year: 5 million/year

Other Comments: The window of opportunity to acquire these inholdings will be gone before a program to reacquire the large blocks of surrounding lands is possible.

This proposal addresses Options 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 29 in the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Framework, Volume I.

Name, Address, Telephone:

Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge
1390 Buskin River Road
Kodiak, Alaska 99615
(907) 487-2600

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.

Withdrawn by FWS

ID # 9206152B6-01

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

✓ Checked for Completeness

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

✓ Category

Restoration Enhancement

✓ Lead Agency

_____

_____ Cooperating Agency(ies)

_____

Y (N) Passed initial screening criteria

No link

Type. AW

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

Comments:

Not linked to injured resources

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

Document ID Number
9206 15286 01

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:
SILVER LAKE HYDROPOWER PROJECT

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)
CITY OF VALDEZ, COPPER VALLEY ELECTRICAL ASSOCIATION (CVEA)

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale, and technical approach)
CONSTRUCT A 15 MW HYDROPOWER PLANT FROM SILVER LAKE TO THE LAGOON AT GALENA BAY. THIS PROJECT WILL PROVIDE C.V.E.A WITH CHEAP WHOLESALE POWER FOR THE NEXT 50 YEARS. THIS PROJECT WILL ENABLE C.V.E.A TO TURN OFF IT'S DIESEL GENERATORS LOCATED IN VALDEZ AND GLENNALLEN.

OBJECTIVE: TO REDUCE THE COST OF POWER IN VALDEZ AND TO TURN OFF THE DIESEL GENERATORS
LOCATION: GALENA BAY TO SILVER LAKE — EAST SIDE OF VALDEZ ARM
RATIONALE: TO PREVENT FUTURE POLLUTION DUE TO DIESEL FUEL SPILLS AND AIR QUALITY EMISSIONS.
TECHNICAL APPROACH: APPLY FOR PROPER PERMITS AND RIGHT OF WAYS AND DESIGN-BUILD THE PROJECT — CALL FOR INFORMATION

Estimated Duration of Project: [redacted] 50 YEARS

Estimated Cost per Year: $15,000,000 (FIFTEEN MILLION X 2 YEARS)

Other Comments: TOTAL COST $30,000,000 ESTIMATED

Name, Address, Telephone:
THOM A. FISCHER
WHITEWATER ENGINEERING CORP.
1050 LARRABEE AVE
SUITE 104-707
BELLINGHAM, WA 98225
(206) 733-3008

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.

I 9206152 86-03

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

✓ Checked for Completeness

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

✓ Category

Restoration - Enhancement

✓ Lead Agency

DNR

_____ Cooperating Agency(ies)

Y (N) Passed initial screening criteria

No link

Type. AW

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

Comments:

Not Linked to injured resources

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Document ID Number 920615203

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

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:
Power Creek Hydropower Project

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)
To help rebuild the economy of Cordova by providing them with inexpensive hydropower from Power Creek.

Description of Project:
Construct a hydropower project on Power Creek.
OBJECTIVE: To help rebuild the economy of Cordova by providing them with inexpensive hydropower from Power Creek.
LOCATION: See above.
RATIONALE: Most of the fishing fleet for Prince William Sound live in Cordova, with the main industry in Cordova being fishing and fish processing. Therefore, Cordova was affected economically by the Exxon Oil Spill. This is an opportunity to restore Cordova's economy by providing inexpensive electricity for the town.
TECHNICAL APPROACH: Alaska Energy Authority, Copper Valley Electric Association and Whitewater Engineering Corporation who has the preliminary FERC permit to construct the hydropower project should be contacted.

Estimated Duration of the Project: 50 years

Estimated Cost per Year: $ 0

Capital Costs: $ 10,000,000

Thom A. Fischer, P.E.
Whitewater Engineering Corporation
1050 Larrabee Ave., Suite 104-707
Bellingham, WA 98225
(206) 733-3008

I 9206152B6-04

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

✓ Checked for Completeness

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

✓ Category

Restoration - Enhancement

✓ Lead Agency

DNR

_____ Cooperating Agency(ies)

Y (N) Passed initial screening criteria

No link

Typo. AW

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

Comments:

Not Linked to injured resources

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:
Silver Lake to Ellamar to Tatitlek underwater intertie

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)
To help rebuild the economy of these two native villages by providing them with inexpensive hydropower from Silver Lake

Description of Project:
Construct an underwater intertie from near the East end of Galena Bay to the towns of Ellamar and Tatitlek.
OBJECTIVE: To help rebuild the economy of these two native villages by providing them with inexpensive hydropower from Silver Lake
LOCATION: See above.
RATIONALE: The oil spill deeply affected the economies of Tatitlek and Ellamar. This is an opportunity to restore their economies by providing inexpensive electricity for these two villages.
TECHNICAL APPROACH: Alaska Energy Authority, Copper Valley Electric Association and Whitewater Engineering Corporation who has the preliminary FERC permit to construct the hydropower project.

Estimated Duration of the Project: 30 years

Estimated Cost per Year: $ 0

Capital Costs: $ 2,000,000

Thom A. Fischer, P.E.
Whitewater Engineering Corporation
1050 Larrabee Ave., Suite 104-707
Bellingham, WA 98225
(206) 733-3008

II 9206150289

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

✓ Checked for Completeness

ID stamped/Input completed
Name
Affiliation
Costs

✓ Category Rest. Manage. Actions

✓ Lead Agency DEC

✓ Cooperating Agency(ies)

(Y) N Passed initial screening criteria

Type: ST

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

H M L Rank Overall

_____ Project Number - if assigned _____

PROJECT SCORING SHEET 92061528 9

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 Exxon Valdez oil spill.
✓			2. Technical feasibility.*
✓			3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.*

Comments:

Not Linked -- for future spills

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

JUN 15 REC'D

Document ID Number
9206 15289

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:
Prince William Sound Field Study of Bioremediation Enhancement Treatment Methods

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)
Contaminated Intertidal (Surface and Sub-surface) Sediments

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

Through use of improved application methods, rates, and monitoring techniques, confirm that bioremediation enhancement is effective and causes no adverse ecological effects. 1. Using sprinkler system application method, apply water soluble nutrients and native microorganisms to determine the extent to which bioremediation can enhance recovery of cobble-gravel beach ecosystems. 2. Verify use of normalized hopane ratio as an accurate and reliable indicator of oil biodegradation of cobble-gravel intertidal shorelines in western or eastern Prince William Sound (PWS). Site selection criteria to be developed by ADEC, EPA, and NOAA.

A joint Alaska DEC/EPA/NOAA HMRD/USCG 1993 study effort will be devoted to polishing bioremediation enhancement methods in cobble-gravel beach areas of the PWS. Each site will have four test plots measuring 5 by 5 meters. Differing trends of petroleum hydrocarbon degradation, nutrient levels, and recolonization rates will be monitored at each plot. Field study plans will undergo scientific peer review prior to initiation of study.

Estimated Duration of Project: July 1992 to September 1994

Estimated Cost per Year: $280,000 for 1993 and $130,000 for 1994

Other Comments: The ADEC, EPA, NOAA, and USCG study will enable the agencies to come to agreement on use of an approach that accurately identifies continued oil biodegradation, an important first. The study would also identify appropriate, safe nutrient application rates and recognize use of the sprinkler system as a safe and effective subsurface oil treatment method.

Name, Address, Telephone:

PI Alaska DEC
Alex Viteri
410 Willoughby Avenue, Suite 105
Juneau, AK 99801-1795
465-5324 FAX: 465-5274

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.

I 9206152 91-01

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

✓ Checked for Completeness

ID stamped/Input completed
Name
Affiliation
Costs

✓ Category

Habitat Protection - Easements

✓ Lead Agency

• HPWG

_____ Cooperating Agency(ies)

_____

Y (N) Passed initial screening criteria

Education

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

H M L Rank Overall

_____ Project Number - if assigned _____

1 PROJECT SCORING SHEET 92 06 15-291-01

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 Exxon Valdez oil spill.
✓	__	__	2. Technical feasibility.*
✓	__	__	3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.*

Comments:

Not Linked to injured resources

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

SUBSISTENCE RESTORATION PROJECT

TITLE OF PROJECT:

17(b) Easement Identification.

JUSTIFICATION:

Due to the oil spill, and the efforts by the Public Trustees, there is an increasing awareness of Prince William Sound. 17(b) easements on Chenega Corporation lands, or on the lands of other Native Corporations, need to be clearly designated so that the public will not inadvertily trespass upon Native Corporation lands.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:

A. Goals: To clearly mark 17(b) easements for public access or camping purposes on Chenega lands. A concise list of 17(b) easements, including locator maps is available.

B. Objective: To limit public access on Native lands, and to assist the public, when using the Prince William Sound area, to avoid inadvertily trespassing on Native Corporation lands.

C. Location: Southwestern Prince William Sound.

D. Rationale: Restoration of public resources should also include the public use of those resources without interference of private rights. Section 17(b) of ANCSA allows access across Native to public lands, but such easements have not come in the past, been clearly designated.

E. Technical Approach:

Survey, if necessary, signs, and perhaps some trail building and/or bridges.

ESTIMATED DURATION OF PROJECT: 1-3 years.

ESTIMATED COST PER YEAR:

Depending of the level of site identification, or site improvements, from $1,500.00/per site to $50,000.00 e.g., for a bridge.

OTHER COMMENTS:

Chenega Corporation has proposed a bridge in the Eshamy area, to the United States Forest Service. We do have some cost estimates, therefore.

NAME, ADDRESS, TELEPHONE:

CHENEGA CORPORATION
Charles W. Totemoff, President
P.O. Box 60
Chenega Bay, Alaska 99574
(907) 573-5118

SUBSISTENCE RESTORATION PROJECT

TITLE OF PROJECT:

17(b) Easement Identification.

JUSTIFICATION:

Due to the oil spill, and the efforts by the Public Trustees, there is an increasing awareness of Prince William Sound. 17(b) easements on Port Graham Corporation lands, or on the lands of other Native Corporations, need to be clearly designated so that the public will not inadvertily trespass upon Native Corporation lands.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:

A. Goals: To clearly mark 17(b) easements for public access or camping purposes on Port Graham lands. A concise list of 17(b) easements, including locator maps is available.

B. Objective: To limit public access on Native lands, and to assist the public, when using the Prince William Sound area, to avoid inadvertily trespassing on Native Corporation lands.

C. Location: Lower Kenai Peninsula.

D. Rationale: Restoration of public resources should also include the public use of those resources without interference of private rights. Section 17(b) of ANCSA allows access across Native to public lands, but such easements have not come in the past, been clearly designated.

E. Technical Approach:

Survey, if necessary, signs, and perhaps some trail building and/or bridges.

ESTIMATED DURATION OF PROJECT: 1-3 years.

ESTIMATED COST PER YEAR:

Depending of the level of site identification, or site improvements, from $1,500.00/per site or trail easements.

NAME, ADDRESS, TELEPHONE:

PORT GRAHAM CORPORATION
Patrick Norman, President
P.O. Box P.G.M.
Port Graham, Alaska 99603
(907) 284-2212

ID # [illegible]

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

✓ Checked for Completeness

ID stamped/Input completed
Name
Affiliation
Costs

✓ Category Rest. Manage Actions

✓ Lead Agency DNR

✓ Cooperating Agency(ies) USFS,

(Y) N Passed initial screening criteria

Type: recreation

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

H M L Rank Overall

_____ Project Number - if assigned _____

19 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 Exxon Valdez oil spill.
✓			2. Technical feasibility.*
✓			3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.*

Comments:

Rejected because there is no specific restoration project proposed. This proposal is to hire people to perform normal DNR responsibilities.

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

PROPOSAL FOR OIL SPILL RESTORATION PROJECT

Title of Project: Recreation Field Management and Monitoring

Justification: Outdoor recreation in Prince William Sound was impacted by the oil spill, not only in the directly affected areas, but in outlying areas as well. This is due to displacement from the worst affected areas, and new use patterns that have developed in marginally affected and unaffected areas stemming from cleanup activities themselves.

Several state marine parks in Prince William Sound, Resurrection Bay, the outer Kenai coast, and the Kodiak area currently support dispersed recreation, and are potential sites for basic recreation facilities, like latrines, mooring buoys, tent platforms, and public use cabins. Additional recreational facilities at these marine parks would compensate for lost opportunities in directly and indirectly affected areas.

Because of the long time for complete restoration, much of the affected area has been rendered undesirable for new recreation facilities. New recreation facilities and programs should instead be considered at lightly oiled or unaffected sites. Facilities at these sites should be considered restoration, since they compensate for postponed or canceled facilities in heavily affected areas that would have been built if the spill had not occurred.

In addition to recreational facility development and maintenance, there is a continuing demand for an overall field presence to support a variety of ongoing research and monitoring projects. These include long term monitoring of affected areas, emergency response, search and rescue, research support, and archeaological studies. These functions would not be limited to the 19 state marine parks and 2 large state parks in the affected area, but would extend to other state-owned lands and waters. This capability would also be available to other jurisdictions, as appropriate.

Description of Project: Alaska State Parks/DNR proposes to develop a modest field operations and response capability in four spill affected areas: Prince William Sound, Resurrection Bay, the outer coase of the Kenai Peninsula (Kachemak Bay State Wilderness Park), and Shuyak Island State Park. In each area, a seasonal park ranger would be funded and equiped to perform a variety of field services, using aircraft charters, a small (21') boat, other vehicles. Except for the Prince William Sound unit, each unit would be based out of existing park field offices. Those offices are in Homer, Seward, and Kodiak. The Prince William Sound unit would need a small office in Valdez. Radio communication capability is already in place. The field season would generally extend from April to September.

Specific costs of this proposal are as follows:

Personnel Costs

Prince William Sound State Marine Parks - 1 Ranger I, 8 months @ $4.0	32.0
Kachemak Bay State Park/State Wilderness Park - 1 Ranger I, 8 months @ 4.0	32.0
Shuyak Island State Park- 1 Ranger I, 8 months @ $4.0	32.0
Resurrection Bay State Marine Parks - 1 Ranger I, 8 months @ $4.0	32.0
Pilot and crew for large support vessel - 8 months @$6.0	48.0

Travel Costs	
Field per diem, meal allowances, total all areas	2.0
Contractual Costs	
Air charter, total all areas	10.0
Office rental, Valdez	6.0
Supply Costs	
Miscellaneous supplies, total all areas	16.0
Equipment Costs	
Boats and related equipment, total all areas	480.0
one large support vessel, four smaller patrol boats	
Vehicles and related equipment, total all areas	72.0

Estimated Duration of Project: Indefinite.

Estimated Cost Per Year: Startup cost in 1993 of $700,000, with annual operational costs of $200,000 in later years.

Name, Address, Telephone: Neil Johannsen or
David Stephens
Alaska State Parks
Box 107001
Anchorage, AK 99510
907-762-2602

I 920615297-26

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

✓ Checked for Completeness

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

✓ Category

~~Res~~ Tech Support

✓ Lead Agency

ADF&G

_____ Cooperating Agency(ies)

_____

(Y) N Passed initial screening criteria

_____

Type: Services

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

H M L Rank Overall

_____ Project Number - if assigned _____

93 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 Exxon Valdez oil spill.
✓			2. Technical feasibility.*
✓			3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.*

Comments:

Not authorized to do for future spills
No Link

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR PUBLIC IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project: Kitoi Bay Hatchery Oil Spill Equipment Storage

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service) Oil spill response equipment was slow to arrive at Kitoi Bay in 1989. One shipment was released to another area. On-site storage would allow immediate response to protect fry.

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

Goal: Storage of oil spill response equipment on-site.

Objective: Construction of a metal building 24' X 20' with two levels. The upper level would store all deployment booms, absorbent pads, oil snares, lines, anchors, buoys, and other miscellaneous oil spill response equipment. The lower level would store larger equipment such as deployment skiffs and outboards.

Location: Kitoi Bay Hatchery near the main dock.

Rational: Oil spills can occur in areas closer to Kitoi Bay than what occurred in 1989. Oil shipments to and from Cook Inlet pass within 100 miles of Kitoi Bay Hatchery. If a spill occurred in one of those shipments, the oil could reach Kitoi Bay in a matter of days instead of weeks. The response in 1989 was slow and confused. The first shipment of deflection boom was sent to Port Lions instead of its original destination of Kitoi Bay. Larger fishing vessels were chartered making transportation of supplies and equipment tot he hatchery extremely difficult. Response equipment must be on-site for a timely response. The location of the hatchery makes low profile storage impossible as flat area is at a premium. A two-story building would allow oil spill storage without reducing the existing uses of the hatchery grounds.

Technical Approach: A contract would be drawn up and the project would be put out to bid for the actual construction. Estimated cost for the completed building: $100,000-$150,000.

Estimated Duration of Project: Two (2) months construction. Twenty (20) year life.

Estimated Cost per Year: One-time expense of $165,000

Other Comments:

Name, Address, Telephone

Timothy L. Joyce
Kitoi Bay
PO Box KKB
Kodiak AK 99697-0020
(907) 486-6559

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 # 920615298-01

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

✓ Checked for Completeness

ID stamped/Input completed
Name
Affiliation
Costs

✓ Category ~~Agent Actions~~ Tech Support

____ Lead Agency USFS

____ Cooperating Agency(ies)

(Y) (N) Passed initial screening criteria

Type: Service

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

H M L Rank Overall

____ Project Number - if assigned _____

920615298-01

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 Exxon Valdez oil spill.
✓			2. Technical feasibility.*
		✓	3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.*

Comments:

The project idea is not linked to the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE [illegible]NCIL
[illegible]RMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATIO[illegible] [illegible]OJECTS

Title of Project: Cultural Emergency Response System

Natural Resource Community Emergency Response System Survey

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

Natural resource and recreational and intrinsic values of Prince William Sound communities were reduced and injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. This resulted in negative impacts to community services, social institutions, recreational activities, and subsistence and commercial interests.

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

The goal of this project is to develop a culturally appropriate emergency response system for natural resource communities in Prince William Sound in the event of an oil spill. The project objectives are: (1) identify past and on-going community impacts to residents of Cordova and adjacent villages from oil spill(s), (2) develop a culturally appropriate "response system" to mitigate impacts on residents in these natural resource-based communities, and (3) evaluate the inter-relationships of (1) and (2) above.

This project will be conducted in Cordova, Alaska, and in nearby villages of Tatitlek and Eyak (in Cordova). Community impact evaluation includes community use areas of Prince William Sound and the Copper River Delta. These areas have historically been linked to diverse multi-cultural populations residing in small communities and villages. Natural resource communities place cultural and socioeconomic value on the ecosystem through subsistence and commercial harvests of fish and mammals. Past oil spill events have demonstrated that community impacts and response must be sensitive to this lifestyle. Future drilling and transportation of oil and gas resources provide a risk of oil spills stemming from accidents.

This project will be conducted using community impact and hazard-risk assessment survey instruments. Past information on oil spill impacts in the communities and region will be evaluated in preparing and administering social science surveys and focus group interviews in Cordova and designated villages.

Estimated Duration of Project: Two years.

Estimated Cost per Year: $100,000 first year on-site survey and data collection, $50,000 second year follow-up survey, data analysis, final report.

Other Comments: This project falls within the category of combination alternatives. It evaluates community response, concerns, and potential negative impacts arising from threats to natural resources in order to provide an appropriate emergency response system for protection of those resources. Management of human uses is combined with manipulation of community resources to protect habitat and community subsistence, recreation, and intrinsic values.

Names, Addresses, Telephones:

Dr. M.A.Bishop, Acting Manager Copper River Delta Institute, USDA Forest Service; Technical Contact: Dr. J. Steven Picou, Dr. Chris Dyer
P.O. Box 1460, Cordova, Alaska, 99574, (907) 424-7212, (907) 424-7214 FAX.

ID # 526 02

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

✓ Checked for Completeness

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

✓ Category Technical Support

✓ Lead Agency NOAA

_____ Cooperating Agency(ies)

_____

Y (N) Passed initial screening criteria

Type: Service tech. support

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

H M L Rank Overall

_____ Project Number - if assigned _____

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEET 326-02

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

Comments:

Not authorized in court agreement

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project: Provide full funding to the Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute (Oil Spill Recovery Institute).

Justification: The Oil Spill Recovery Institute was established by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 to carry-out long-term damage assessment of the EXXON VALDEZ oil spill and research and development of oil clean-up technologies in the arctic and subarctic.

Description of Project: Congress has authorized the federal government to spend $23 million over a 10-year period to operate the Oil Spill Recovery Institute. The Institute was established by the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration in a cooperative agreement with the PWS Science Center, and the Advisory Board has been chosen, in accordance to the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. The Advisory Board includes representatives from the federal agencies, state agencies, Alaska Natives, citizens from the affected communities, the University of Alaska, and the Science Center. The Institute expects full funding from the Trustees in accordance with the authorization given in the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

The Oil Pollution Act of 1990, provides the federal Trustees the necessary authorization to obligate $23 million of the criminal restitution settlement funds to support the Oil Spill Recovery Institute for a period of 10 years.

The Advisory Board anxiously awaits recognition and cooperation by the Trustees, and compliance with the Oil Spill Pollution Act of 1990.

Estimated Duration of Project: 10 years

Estimated costs per Year: $5 million year 1, $2 million in subsequent years, in accordance with the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

Other comments: Copies of the Cooperative Agreement, Oil Pollution Act of 1990, and other information are available upon request.

Name, Address, Telephone:

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(907) 424-5800 - FAX 424-5820

Dr. John Calder, Acting Chair of the Advisory Board
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
1335 EW HWY R/PDC Room 4335
Silver Springs, Maryland 20910
(301) 713-2465, -2666 fax

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 # 3266-05

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

✓ Checked for Completeness

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

✓ Category Rest. Monitoring

✓ Lead Agency None

____ Cooperating Agency(ies)

Y (N) Passed initial screening criteria

Type: Tech. Support

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

Comments:

Don't think meets authority under court agreement

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project: Provide funding from the Civil penalties to build a facility for the Prince William Sound Oil Spill Recovery Institute (Oil Spill Recovery Institute) in Cordova, AK.

Justification: The Oil Spill Recovery Institute was established by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 to carry-out long-term damage assessment of the EXXON VALDEZ oil spill and research and development of oil clean-up technologies in the arctic and subarctic.

Description of Project: The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 did not authorize funding to build a permanent facility. Since the damage assessment and restoration may take longer than the 10 year funding period, and the building of a permanent facility would enhance the Institute's ability to raise continued support after 10 years, and the state has no other facility dedicated to conduct long-term oil spill research and development, it may be prudent to allocate funds from the joint civil penalty settlement to build a facility as opposed to leasing space from the Science Center.

Many of the researchers conducting damage assessment projects in the Sound used Science Center, Alaska Fish and Game, and other make-shift facilities to conduct carry-out field work, but the lack of adequate laboratory facilities required they take live (or otherwise) specimens out of the area (often out of state) for bioassay and analytical work. Many expressed disappointment that such facilities were not available in the Cordova area and that the quality of the research would be improved by the availability of local facilities. The Science Center has had discussions with other organizations in Cordova, Alaska Fish and Game, the Copper River Delta Institute, Department of Environmental Quality, the Forest Service, suggesting that such a facility would be widely supported and greatly enhance the local capability to conduct scientific investigation.

Other comments: A detailed proposal was prepared by McLellan & Copenhagen, Inc. (San Francisco), Minch Ritter Voelckers Architects (Juneau), and HMS, Inc. (Cost Estimators - Anchorage) and is available upon request.

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