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MEMORANDUM STATE OF ALASKA

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Exxon Valdez Restoration Team
645 G St, Anchorage, Alaska 99501

TO: Restoration Team*

DATE: April 27, 1992

TELEPHONE NO: 907/278-8008
FAX: 258-9860

FROM: L.J. Evans LJE

SUBJECT: **Letters from/to Public**

Enclosed are your copies of recent replies to letters from the public. Please let me know if you have any questions or comments. With this group we are now up to date. I expect all future letters to be answered within a minimum of 10 days after their receipt at the Restoration Team offices.

This group of letters totals 54, bringing the total number of replies I've handled since Dave asked me to assist in mid-February to approximately 160.

*Dave Gibbons
Pamela Bergmann
Mark Brodersen
Jerome Montague
Byron Morris
Ken Rice
Marty Rutherford

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 23, 1992

Curtis L. Buehrle
Box 144
Cordova, AK 99574

Dear Mr. Buehrle:

Thank you for your letter regarding concerns about the impacts a timber harvesting logging moratoria as part of restoration programs following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill might have on logging related jobs. Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions about the overall restoration program.

The Restoration Team, at the direction of the Trustee Council, is developing a process for analyzing habitat protection proposals taking into consideration specific criteria and objectives which must be taken into account. I assure you we will fully consider all ramifications before taking any action.

We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons /ej
Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 23, 1992

The Honorable Charles K. Weaverling
Mayor of Cordova
P.O. Box 1210
Cordova, AK 99574

Dear Mayor Weaverling:

Thank you for your letter regarding concerns about the impacts a timber harvesting logging moratoria as part of restoration programs following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill might have on logging related jobs. Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions about the overall restoration program.

The Restoration Team, at the direction of the Trustee Council, is developing a process for analyzing habitat protection proposals taking into consideration specific criteria and objectives which must be taken into account. I assure you we will fully consider all ramifications before taking any action.

We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

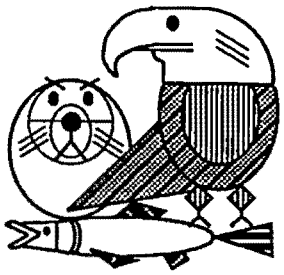
Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons/ejs

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

RTU Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



April 22, 1992

James Diehl, Safety Officer
Knik Canoers & Kayakers
Box 868
Girdwood, AK 99587

Dear Mr. Diehl:

Thank you for your letter indicating an interest in serving on the Public Advisory Group. I will make sure you receive information regarding nominations to the Public Advisory Group when they are solicited.

The Trustee Council will make decisions about some aspects of the Public Advisory Group at their meeting scheduled for April 27. If you are going to be in Anchorage you might consider attending, beginning at 10 a.m. at 645 G Street in Anchorage. Public comments will be accepted between 5:00-7:00 p.m. Alternatively, transcripts of all trustee Council meetings can be obtained from the Oil Spill Public Information Center in Anchorage at 278-8008.

Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions about the establishment of a Public Advisory Group and other elements of a public involvement process.

We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

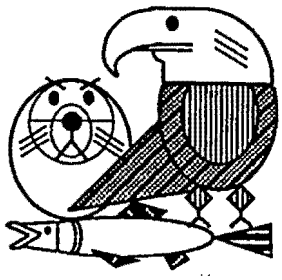
Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons/ge

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



April 24, 1992

Marilyn Heddell
Prince William Sound Toruism Coalition
P.O. Box 1477
Valdez, AK 99686

Dear Ms. Heddell:

Thank you for your letter indicating an interest in serving on the Public Advisory Group. I will make sure you receive information regarding nominations to the Public Advisory Group when they are solicited.

The Trustee Council will make decisions about some aspects of the Public Advisory Group at their meeting scheduled for April 27. If you are going to be in Anchorage you might consider attending, beginning at 10 a.m. at 645 G Street in Anchorage. Public comments will be accepted between 5:00-7:00 p.m. Alternatively, transcripts of all trustee Council meetings can be obtained from the Oil Spill Public Information Center in Anchorage at 278-8008.

Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions about the establishment of a Public Advisory Group and other elements of a public involvement process.

We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons/ge

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 24, 1992

Charles W. Totemoff
President and CEO
Chenega Corporation
P.O. Box 8060
Chenega Bay, AK 99574-8060

Dear Mr. Totemoff:

Thank you for the information on the Chenega Village Corporation. It is the goal of the Trustee Council to utilize local, spill-affected Alaskans as much as possible. Since all restoration activities in 1992 will be conducted by the Trustee agencies, I have forwarded the material to all members of the Restoration Team who are responsible for tracking any contractual needs this season.

Again, thank you for the specific information about your corporation.

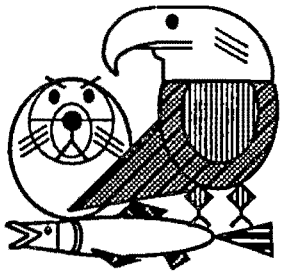
Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons/ge

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

RTU
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



April 24, 1992

Uwe L. Gross, Chief Executive Officer
Koniag, Inc.
4300 B Street, Suite 407
Anchorage, AK 99503

Dear Mr. Gross:

Thank you for your nomination of John W. Merrick to serve on the Public Advisory Group. I will make sure Mr. Merrick receives information regarding serving on the Public Advisory Group when nominations are solicited.

The Trustee Council will make decisions about some aspects of the Public Advisory Group at their meeting scheduled for April 27, beginning at 10 a.m. at 645 G Street in Anchorage. If you are going to be in Anchorage you might consider attending. Public comments will be accepted between 5:00-7:00 p.m. Alternatively, transcripts of all trustee Council meetings can be obtained from the Oil Spill Public Information Center in Anchorage at 278-8008.

Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions about the establishment of a Public Advisory Group and other elements of a public involvement program.

We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons/lge

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 24, 1992

Bertram B. Beneville
3167 Erickson St.
Gig Harbor, WA 98335

Dear Mr. Beneville:

Thank you for your nomination of Nancy Lethcoe to serve on the Public Advisory Group. I will make sure Mrs. Lethcoe receives information regarding serving on the Public Advisory Group when nominations are solicited.

The Trustee Council will make decisions about some aspects of the Public Advisory Group at their meeting scheduled for April 27, beginning at 10 a.m. at 645 G Street in Anchorage. If you are going to be in Anchorage you might consider attending. Public comments will be accepted between 5:00-7:00 p.m. Alternatively, transcripts of all trustee Council meetings can be obtained from the Oil Spill Public Information Center in Anchorage at 278-8008.

Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions about the establishment of a Public Advisory Group and other elements of a public involvement program.

We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons/eje

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
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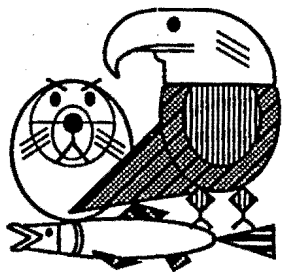


April 24, 1992

Pamela A. Miller
The Wilderness Society
430 West 7th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Ms. Miller:

Thank you for your suggestions regarding the Public Advisory Group, development of public participation policies and the restoration projects you believe are most important for the Trustee Council to implement following the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The Trustee Council will make decisions about some aspects of the Public Advisory Group at their meeting scheduled for April 27, beginning at 10 a.m. at 645 G Street in Anchorage. If you are going to be in Anchorage you might consider attending. Public comments will be accepted between 5:00-7:00 p.m. Alternatively, transcripts of all trustee Council meetings can be obtained from the Oil Spill Public Information Center in Anchorage at 278-8008.

As you may be aware, a number of other citizens and interest groups also advocate acquisition of habitat or timber rights as an important part of the restoration process. Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions about the overall restoration program.

We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

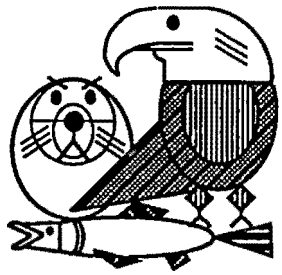
Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons/ge

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

RT
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



April 24, 1992

Jack M. Van Hyning
P.O. Box 80165
Fairbanks, AK 99708

Dear Mr. Van Hyning:

Thank you for your comments on research projects and suggestions regarding the Public Advisory Group and development of public participation policies for restoration projects following the Exxon Valdez oil spill. At meetings since you wrote your letter, the Trustee Council decided it is important to continue all damage assessment studies through to final report preparation.

The Trustee Council will make decisions about some aspects of the Public Advisory Group at their meeting scheduled for April 27, beginning at 10 a.m. at 645 G Street in Anchorage. If you are going to be in Anchorage you might consider attending. Public comments will be accepted between 5:00-7:00 p.m. Alternatively, transcripts of all trustee Council meetings can be obtained from the Oil Spill Public Information Center in Anchorage at 278-8008.

Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions about the establishment of a Public Advisory Group and other elements of a public involvement program. I will make sure that you receive information regarding nomination to the Public Advisory Group when they are solicited.

We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

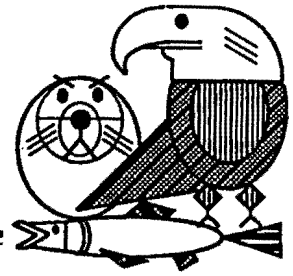
Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons/eje

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

RT
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



April 24, 1992

Patrick W. Sherman
Prince William Sound Loggers United
P.O. Box 780
Cordova, AK 99574-0789

Dear Mr. Sherman:

Thank you for your letter regarding the restoration projects you believe are most important for the Trustee Council to implement following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions about the overall restoration program.

The Restoration Team, at the direction of the Trustee Council, is developing a process for analyzing habitat protection proposals taking into consideration specific criteria and objectives. I assure you we will fully consider all ramifications such as the effect of a timber harvesting moratorium on logging related employment before taking any action.

We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

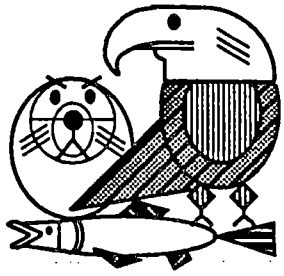
Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons/ge

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

RT
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



April 23, 1992

Mark Skok
1922 Toklat St.
Anchorage, AK 99508

Dear Mr. Skok:

Thank you for your letter offering to assist the Trustee Council with public information tasks. We are not doing any recruiting at the present time but we will keep your resume on file in case of future needs.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative

Director

cc: Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 7, 1992

Nina Faust
Kachemak Bay Conservation Society
P.O. Box 846
Homer, AK 99603

Dear Ms. Faust:

Thank you for your suggestions regarding the restoration projects you believe are most important, and additionally, your comments concerning the development of public participation policies following the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The Trustee Council will make decisions about some aspects of the Public Advisory Group at their meeting scheduled for April 27. If you are going to be in Anchorage you might consider attending, beginning at 10 a.m. at the address above. A public comment period will be teleconferenced, including Homer, from 5:00-7:00 p.m. Alternately, transcripts of all Trustee Council meetings can be obtained from the Oil Spill Public Information Center in Anchorage at 278-8008.

Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions regarding restoration projects, the establishment of a Public Advisory Group and other elements of a public involvement program.

We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 20, 1992

Sheila Gottehrer, Executive Director
Regional Citizen's Advisory Council
601 West Fifth Avenue, Suite 500
Anchorage, AK 99501-2254

Dear Ms. Gottehrer:

Thank you for your letter with suggestions regarding funding to continue deploying the oceanographic buoy in Prince William Sound. We will be soliciting public proposals in May, and we are presently holding all public proposals to be incorporated into this program. In the meantime I have forwarded your letter to Restoration Team members who will be coordinating that process.

Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions about the overall restoration program.

We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

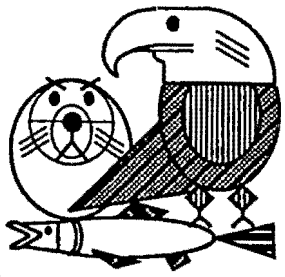
Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons /eje

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



April 20, 1992

Henry Kroll
P.O. Box 181
Seldovia, AK 99663

Dear Mr. Kroll:

Thank you for your follow up letter with suggestions regarding the marine science projects in Seldovia you believe are most important for the Trustee Council to implement following the Exxon Valdez oil spill. We will be soliciting public proposals in May, and we are presently holding all public proposals to be incorporated into this program. In the meantime I have forwarded your letter to Restoration Team members who will be coordinating that process.

Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions about the overall restoration program.

We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons/gjc

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 7, 1992

Connel Murray
Division of Tourism
Department of Commerce and
Economic Development
P.O. Box 110800
Juneau, AK 99811-0800

Dear Mr. Murray:

Your letter to the Trustee Council has been forwarded to me for comment. Thank you for your suggestions regarding the Public Advisory Group and development of public participation policies for restoration projects following the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

As the Trustee Council continues their discussions of the composition of the Public Advisory Group, it seems clear that tourism will be represented. The Trustee Council will make decisions about some aspects of the Public Advisory Group at their meeting scheduled for April 27. If you are going to be in Anchorage you might consider attending, beginning at 10 a.m. at 645 G Street in Anchorage. Public comments will be accepted between 5:00-7:00 p.m. Alternatively, transcripts of all trustee Council meetings can be obtained from the Oil Spill Public Information Center in Anchorage at 278-8008.

Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions about the establishment of a Public Advisory Group and other elements of a public involvement program.

We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 2, 1992

Greg Cushing
M/V Mark II
P.O. Box 164
Sitka, AK 99835

Dear Mr. Cushing:

Thank you for the information on your vessel MARK II. I have forwarded the material to those on the Restoration Team who are responsible for tracking any possible vessel charter needs this season.

Sincerely yours,

David Gibbons/ge

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 23, 1992

Karen Oakley
Office of the OIl Spill
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Servie
101 E. Tudor Rd.
Anchorage, AK 99503

Dear Ms. Oakley:

Thank you for clarifying the situation regarding wildlife carcasses the USF&WS is holding from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. We will adjust our responses to public queries on this issue accordingly, and will refer future questions to you.

In addition, I've asked L.J. Evans, the Information Officer who is responding to the queries, to provide you with copies of all the letters we've received thus far on this issue.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council
Enclosures

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 23, 1992

Craig O. Matkin
North Gulf Oceanic Society
P.O. Box 15244
Homer, AK 99603

Dear Mr. Matkin:

Thank you for your suggestions regarding the restoration projects you believe are most important following the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

You should by now have received two documents, Draft 1992 Work Plan and Restoration Framework. The Restoration Framework provides information about restoration planning to date, a summary of injuries to natural resources, proposed injury criteria, and proposed criteria for evaluating restoration options and alternatives. It also initiates a process for public input into developing the Restoration Plan and the Environmental Impact Statement. The 1992 Draft Work Plan details damage assessment and restoration activities proposed for 1992.

Please let me know if you have not yet received copies of these documents. We hope that you will take the opportunity to provide comment on these documents. This is an opportunity to express your views on aspects of the restoration studies and projects you feel are important, including studies which you believe should be added to the 1992 Work Plan. Please note that the deadline for written comments is June 4, at the address above.

Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions regarding restoration projects.

We very much appreciate your concerns. If you have additional comments

or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 23, 1992

Sterling Miller, President
The Wildlife Society, Alaska Chapter
c/o 333 Raspberry Rd.
Anchorage, AK 99518

Dear Mr. Miller:

Your letter to the Trustee Council has been forwarded to me for comment. Thank you for your suggestions regarding the restoration projects you believe are most important following the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

You should by now have received two documents, Draft 1992 Work Plan and Restoration Framework. The Restoration Framework provides information about restoration planning to date, a summary of injuries to natural resources, proposed injury criteria, and proposed criteria for evaluating restoration options and alternatives. It also initiates a process for public input into developing the Restoration Plan and the Environmental Impact Statement. The 1992 Draft Work Plan details damage assessment and restoration activities proposed for 1992.

Please let me know if you have not yet received copies of these documents. We hope that you will take the opportunity to provide comment on these documents. This is an opportunity to express your views on aspects of the restoration studies and projects you feel are important, including studies which you believe should be added to the 1992 Work Plan. Please note that the deadline for written comments is June 4, at the address above.

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We very much appreciate your concerns. If you have additional comments

or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 23, 1992

Vera Alexander
Director, Institute of Marine Science
Dean, School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences
University of Alaska Fairbanks
Fairbanks, AK 99775-1080

Dear Dean Alexander:

Thank you for your suggestions regarding the restoration projects you believe are most important following the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

You should by now have received two documents, Draft 1992 Work Plan and Restoration Framework. The Restoration Framework provides information about restoration planning to date, a summary of injuries to natural resources, proposed injury criteria, and proposed criteria for evaluating restoration options and alternatives. It also initiates a process for public input into developing the Restoration Plan and the Environmental Impact Statement. The 1992 Draft Work Plan details damage assessment and restoration activities proposed for 1992.

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Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions regarding restoration projects.

We very much appreciate your concerns. If you have additional comments

or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 23, 1992

John D. Lyle
Box 83715
Fairbanks, AK 99708

Dear Mr. Lyle:

Thank you for your suggestions regarding the restoration projects you believe are most important following the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

You should by now have received two documents, Draft 1992 Work Plan and Restoration Framework. The Restoration Framework provides information about restoration planning to date, a summary of injuries to natural resources, proposed injury criteria, and proposed criteria for evaluating restoration options and alternatives. It also initiates a process for public input into developing the Restoration Plan and the Environmental Impact Statement. The 1992 Draft Work Plan details damage assessment and restoration activities proposed for 1992.

Please let me know if you have not yet received copies of these documents. We hope that you will take the opportunity to provide comment on these documents. This is an opportunity to express your views on aspects of the restoration studies and projects you feel are important, including studies which you believe should be added to the 1992 Work Plan. Please note that the deadline for written comments is June 4, at the address above.

Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions regarding restoration projects.

We very much appreciate your concerns. If you have additional comments

or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 23, 1992

Joy Post
Box 1075
Homer, AK 99603

Dear Ms. Post:

Thank you for your suggestions regarding the restoration projects you believe are most important, and additionally, your comments concerning the development of public participation policies following the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The Trustee Council will make decisions about some aspects of the Public Advisory Group at their meeting scheduled for April 27. If you are going to be in Anchorage you might consider attending, beginning at 10 a.m. at the address above. A public comment period will be teleconferenced, including Homer, from 5:00-7:00 p.m. Alternately, transcripts of all Trustee Council meetings can be obtained from the Oil Spill Public Information Center in Anchorage at 278-8008.

You should by now have received two documents, Draft 1992 Work Plan and Restoration Framework. The Restoration Framework provides information about restoration planning to date, a summary of injuries to natural resources, proposed injury criteria, and proposed criteria for evaluating restoration options and alternatives. It also initiates a process for public input into developing the Restoration Plan and the Environmental Impact Statement. The 1992 Draft Work Plan details damage assessment and restoration activities proposed for 1992. Please let me know if you have not yet received copies of these documents. We hope that you will take the opportunity to provide comment on these documents. Please note that the deadline for written comments is June 4, at the address above.

While it is true there are no women serving on the Trustee Council, I would like to point out there are two extremely capable women on the Restoration Team, the management team responsible for implementing programs approved by the Trustee Council: Marty Rutherford, from the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, and Pamela Bergmann, of the U.S. Department of the Interior. In addition, a number of other women professionals make up the staff from various agencies which support the

restoration efforts. A list of the Restoration Team members is enclosed for your information.

Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions regarding restoration projects, the establishment of a Public Advisory Group and other elements of a public involvement program.

We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 23, 1992

Lucy W. Groh, Treasurer
Ellamar Properties, Inc.
C Street Plaza
1577 C Street, Suite 146
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mrs. Groh:

Thank you for your suggestions regarding the restoration projects you believe are most important following the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

You should by now have received two documents, Draft 1992 Work Plan and Restoration Framework. The Restoration Framework provides information about restoration planning to date, a summary of injuries to natural resources, proposed injury criteria, and proposed criteria for evaluating restoration options and alternatives. It also initiates a process for public input into developing the Restoration Plan and the Environmental Impact Statement. The 1992 Draft Work Plan details damage assessment and restoration activities proposed for 1992.

Please let me know if you have not yet received copies of these documents. We hope that you will take the opportunity to provide comment on these documents. This is an opportunity to express your views on aspects of the restoration studies and projects you feel are important. Please note that the deadline for written comments is June 4, at the address above.

Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions regarding restoration projects.

We very much appreciate your concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 23, 1992

Becky Long, Oil And Gas Director
Talkeetna Environmental Center
Box 320
Talkeetna, AK 99676

Dear Ms. Long:

Your letter to the Trustee Council was forwarded to me for comment. Thank you for your suggestions regarding the restoration projects you believe are most important for the Trustee Council to implement following the Exxon Valdez oil spill. As you may be aware, a number of other citizens and interest groups also advocate acquisition of habitat or timber rights as an important part of the restoration process.

You should by now have received two documents, Draft 1992 Work Plan and Restoration Framework. The Restoration Framework provides information about restoration planning to date, a summary of injuries to natural resources, proposed injury criteria, and proposed criteria for evaluating restoration options and alternatives. It also initiates a process for public input into developing the Restoration Plan and the Environmental Impact Statement. The 1992 Draft Work Plan details damage assessment and restoration activities proposed for 1992.

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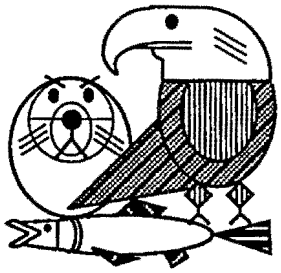
We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



April 23, 1992

Martha Madsen
P.O. Box 2378
Homer, AK 99603

Dear Ms. Madsen:

Thank you for your suggestions regarding the restoration projects you believe are most important for the Trustee Council to implement following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. As you may be aware, a number of other citizens and interest groups also advocate acquisition of habitat or timber rights as an important part of the restoration process.

You should by now have received two documents, Draft 1992 Work Plan and Restoration Framework. The Restoration Framework provides information about restoration planning to date, a summary of injuries to natural resources, proposed injury criteria, and proposed criteria for evaluating restoration options and alternatives. It also initiates a process for public input into developing the Restoration Plan and the Environmental Impact Statement. The 1992 Draft Work Plan details damage assessment and restoration activities proposed for 1992.

Please let me know if you have not yet received copies of these documents. We hope that you will take the opportunity to provide comment on these documents. This is an opportunity to express your views on aspects of the restoration studies and projects you feel are important. Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions about the overall restoration program. Please note that the deadline for written comments is June 4, at the address above.

We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

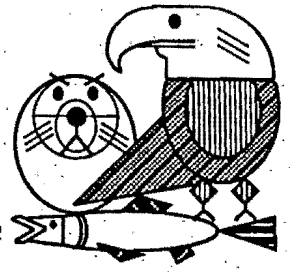
Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons/eje

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

RT
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



April 23, 1992

Martha Madsen
P.O. Box 2378
Homer, AK 99603

Dear Ms. Madsen:

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You should by now have received two documents, Draft 1992 Work Plan and Restoration Framework. The Restoration Framework provides information about restoration planning to date, a summary of injuries to natural resources, proposed injury criteria, and proposed criteria for evaluating restoration options and alternatives. It also initiates a process for public input into developing the Restoration Plan and the Environmental Impact Statement. The 1992 Draft Work Plan details damage assessment and restoration activities proposed for 1992.

Please let me know if you have not yet received copies of these documents. We hope that you will take the opportunity to provide comment on these documents. This is an opportunity to express your views on aspects of the restoration studies and projects you feel are important. Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions about the overall restoration program. Please note that the deadline for written comments is June 4, at the address above.

We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons/gje

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 23, 1992

Marnie F. Graham
Douglas P. Vollman
P.O. Box 1675
Valdez, AK 99686

Dear Ms. Graham and Mr. Vollman:

Your letter to the Trustee Council was forwarded to me for comment. Thank you for your suggestions regarding the restoration projects you believe are most important for the Trustee Council to implement following the Exxon Valdez oil spill. As you may be aware, a number of other citizens and interest groups also advocate acquisition of habitat or timber rights as an important part of the restoration process.

You should by now have received two documents, Draft 1992 Work Plan and Restoration Framework. The Restoration Framework provides information about restoration planning to date, a summary of injuries to natural resources, proposed injury criteria, and proposed criteria for evaluating restoration options and alternatives. It also initiates a process for public input into developing the Restoration Plan and the Environmental Impact Statement. The 1992 Draft Work Plan details damage assessment and restoration activities proposed for 1992.

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We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 23, 1992

Eva Saulitis
P.O. Box 83715
Fairbanks, AK 99708

Dear Ms. Saulitis:

Thank you for your suggestions regarding the restoration projects you believe are most important, and additionally, your comments concerning the development of public participation policies following the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The Trustee Council will make decisions about some aspects of the Public Advisory Group at their meeting scheduled for April 27. If you are going to be in Anchorage you might consider attending, beginning at 10 a.m. at the address above. A public comment period will be teleconferenced, including Fairbanks, from 5:00-7:00 p.m. Alternately, transcripts of all Trustee Council meetings can be obtained from the Oil Spill Public Information Center in Anchorage at 278-8008.

You should by now have received two documents, Draft 1992 Work Plan and Restoration Framework. The Restoration Framework provides information about restoration planning to date, a summary of injuries to natural resources, proposed injury criteria, and proposed criteria for evaluating restoration options and alternatives. It also initiates a process for public input into developing the Restoration Plan and the Environmental Impact Statement. The 1992 Draft Work Plan details damage assessment and restoration activities proposed for 1992.

Please let me know if you have not yet received copies of these documents. We hope that you will take the opportunity to provide comment on these documents. This is an opportunity to express your views on orca studies aspects of the restoration studies and projects you feel are important. Please note that the deadline for written comments is June 4, at the address above.

Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council

makes decisions regarding restoration projects, the establishment of a Public Advisory Group and other elements of a public involvement program.

We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 23, 1992

Mike Nishimoto
407 Rangeview
Homer, AK 99603

Dear Mr. Nishimoto:

Thank you for your suggestions regarding the Public Advisory Group, development of public participation policies and the restoration projects you believe are most important for the Trustee Council to implement following the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The Trustee Council will make decisions about some aspects of the Public Advisory Group at their meeting scheduled for April 27. If you are going to be in Anchorage you might consider attending, beginning at 10 a.m. at 645 G Street in Anchorage. Public comments will be accepted between 5:00-7:00 p.m. Alternatively, transcripts of all trustee Council meetings can be obtained from the Oil Spill Public Information Center in Anchorage at 278-8008.

As you may be aware, a number of other citizens and interest groups also advocate acquisition of habitat or timber rights as an important part of the restoration process. Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions about the overall restoration program.

We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 7, 1992

Representative Don Young
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Young:

Your letter to Mike Barton has been forwarded to me for response. Thank you for your nomination of John Merrick to serve on the Public Advisory Group to advise the Trustee Council on restoration projects following the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

The Trustee Council will soon be soliciting nominations for the Public Advisory Group. The process to be followed will be discussed at the Trustee Council meeting scheduled to begin at 10:00 a.m. on April 27 at 645 G Street in Anchorage. I will make sure that your nomination of John Merrick is entered into the public record.

We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 7, 1992

Senator Fred Zharoff
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Senator Zharoff:

Thank you for your letter of March 20 to the Trustee Council in which you joined with Senators Sturgulewski and Cotten to propose establishing an endowment with a portion of the Exxon Valdez settlement fund. The Council has asked me to reply to your letter.

As I understand it, your proposal is to establish an endowment that would be an ongoing source of funds for basic research on fisheries resources, the marine environment and specifically would serve to evaluate and coordinate research proposed and conducted in the North Pacific Ocean. Your concept has considerable merit, and members of the Trustee Council are on record as favoring the creation of an endowment. I can assure you that the marine research endowment, as you have proposed it, will be given careful review.

Later in April the Trustee Council will release *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration: Volume I, Restoration Framework.* Within this document there are descriptions of 34 potential restoration options. Among these are specific options to establish an endowment fund, a marine environmental science institution, and a comprehensive, long-term monitoring program. These and other options described in the *Restoration Framework* are related to aspects of your proposal for a marine research endowment.

In your letter you indicate a desire to give the endowment the flexibility to consider research proposals in a broad range of subjects and areas. The scope and objectives of a marine research program supported by an endowment needs to be considered in the context of the terms of the civil settlement. The Trustees' charge is very clearly to restore, replace, enhance, rehabilitate or acquire the equivalent of natural resources injured s a result of the oil spill and the reduced or lost services provided by such resources. What is and is not appropriate under those terms requires careful interpretation, and your comments will be helpful in that process.

In summary, the Trustee Council appreciates having your proposal and shares your interest in the endowment concept. The Trustee Council looks forward to working with you to interpret and implement the settlement in relation to our needs in the North Pacific Ocean.

Sincerely,

David R. Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 7, 1992

Senator Arliss Sturgulewski
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Senator Sturgulewski:

Thank you for your letter of March 20 to the Trustee Council in which you joined with Senators Zharoff and Cotten to propose establishing an endowment with a portion of the Exxon Valdez settlement fund. The Council has asked me to reply to your letter.

As I understand it, your proposal is to establish an endowment that would be an ongoing source of funds for basic research on fisheries resources, the marine environment and specifically would serve to evaluate and coordinate research proposed and conducted in the North Pacific Ocean. Your concept has considerable merit, and members of the Trustee Council are on record as favoring the creation of an endowment. I can assure you that the marine research endowment, as you have proposed it, will be given careful review.

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Sincerely,

David R. Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 7, 1992

Senator Sam Cotten
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Senator Cotten:

Thank you for your letter of March 20 to the Trustee Council in which you joined with Senators Zharoff and Sturgulewski to propose establishing an endowment with a portion of the Exxon Valdez settlement fund. The Council has asked me to reply to your letter.

As I understand it, your proposal is to establish an endowment that would be an ongoing source of funds for basic research on fisheries resources, the marine environment and specifically would serve to evaluate and coordinate research proposed and conducted in the North Pacific Ocean. Your concept has considerable merit, and members of the Trustee Council are on record as favoring the creation of an endowment. I can assure you that the marine research endowment, as you have proposed it, will be given careful review.

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In summary, the Trustee Council appreciates having your proposal and shares your interest in the endowment concept. The Trustee Council looks forward to working with you to interpret and implement the settlement in relation to our needs in the North Pacific Ocean.

Sincerely,

David R. Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 7, 1992

Gary Kompkoff
Tatitlek IRA Council
General Delivery
Tatitlek, AK 99677

Dear Gary Kompkoff:

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team will be sending you a *Restoration Framework* document and a *Draft 1992 Work Plan* by April 20. These documents outline strategies for the restoration of resources damaged by the March 24, 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill, using funds obtained in the October 1991 settlement negotiated among the state and federal governments and Exxon.

We will be conducting a series of public meetings during the month of May, 1992, to take comment from the public on these two documents. We want to know if you think it is important to schedule a meeting for this purpose in your village, so we can plan our travel schedule. You may alternately participate via teleconferencing with a nearby community during this series of meetings.

These meetings are not intended to be the only means for us to learn of your concerns. Other ways of expressing your comments include (1) completing and returning the reply form which will be included with the documents; (2) writing a personal letter; or (3) calling me or other Restoration Team members directly. At the conclusion of the series of meetings we will review all the public comments. As necessary, we will then redefine restoration issues being considered and generate alternatives that address those issues for inclusion in the Draft Restoration Plan.

We are currently putting together the schedule for this series of meetings, and it is important that you let us know as soon as possible if we should attempt to come

to your village, and the best time for that meeting. We cannot guarantee that time and budget will allow us to hold meetings in all the affected communities; however, we plan to make it to as many as we can.

Please let me know your thoughts on this matter by April 20 by calling L.J. Evans at the following toll-free number: 1-800-478-7745, or at 907/278-8008. You can also contact me regarding other issues by writing to: Dave Gibbons, Restoration Team, 645 G Street, Anchorage, AK 99501, or by calling me at 276-8012.

Sincerely,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 7, 1992

Mr. Philip Totemoff, President
Chenega Bay IRA Council
P.O. Box 8079
Chenega Bay, AK 99574

Dear Mr. Totemoff:

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team will be sending you a *Restoration Framework* document and a *Draft 1992 Work Plan* by April 20. These documents outline strategies for the restoration of resources damaged by the March 24, 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill, using funds obtained in the October 1991 settlement negotiated among the state and federal governments and Exxon.

We will be conducting a series of public meetings during the month of May, 1992, to take comment from the public on these two documents. We want to know if you think it is important to schedule a meeting for this purpose in your village, so we can plan our travel schedule. You may alternately participate via teleconferencing with a nearby community during this series of meetings.

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Sincerely,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 7, 1992

Mr. Craig Harrison
Vicechair - Conservation
Pacific Seabird Group 3731 N 6th Rd.
Arlington, VA 22203

Dear Mr. Harrison:

Thank you for your letter on behalf of the Pacific Seabird Group regarding the Exxon Valdez settlement funds and seabirds in the North Pacific Ocean.

Over the last two years the Trustee Council has invited and received many comments from the public about how restoration funds should be spent. The letter you referred to from the seabird group was received and the recommendations were considered.

In mid-April the Trustee Council will release *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration: Volume I, Restoration Framework.* I have added your name to the mailing list to receive this document, and I encourage the seabird group to review and comment on it.

Among the 34 restoration options described in the *Restoration Framework* are options concerning the acquisition of marine bird colonies, acquisition of timbered habitats, and removal of introduced predators on islands important to seabirds. These three options were ones cited by the seabird group. Other options also will be of interest, including exploring the feasibility of various techniques to hasten the recovery of murre colonies.

Although detailed results of the Natural Resources Damage assessment studies are still being held confidential, the *Restoration Framework* will contain a summary of injuries that updates the document that was released in March 1991. Additional information will be available in the study justifications described in *Volume II: 1992 Work Plan,* which will be released concurrently with the framework. We look forward to the time when the damage assessment principal investigators will be able to publish their results in peer-reviewed journals.

Thank you also for your interest in the public advisory group. Although we are not yet able to accept formal nominations, you will receive notice of that opportunity and are invited to submit a nomination at that time. The Trustee Council has agreed that environmental, conservation, and academic interests should be among those represented on the public advisory group.

Thank you again for your letter. I hope that this reply is responsive to your concerns and interests.

Sincerely,

David R. Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 7, 1992

Mary Grisco
Alaska Regional Director
National Parks and Conservation Association
P.O. Box 202045
Anchorage, AK 99520

Dear Ms. Grisco:

Thank you for your comments regarding Trustee Council meetings and the process of making decisions about restoration projects you believe are most important for the Trustee Council to implement following the Exxon Valdez oil spill. In response to some of your specific concerns:

- Information about Trustee Council meeting topics, including agendas, is now available before all meetings. This information is also sent to all teleconference sites via telefax;

- The criteria to be used to evaluate restoration proposals was presented to the public at the February 5 & 6 Trustee Council meetings. You may obtain a copy of the meeting transcript, including handout materials which were distribted at the meeting, by contacting the Oil Spill Public Information Center at 278-8008;

- The Draft 1992 Workplan, which will be released to the public before the end of April, describes all activities proposed for 1992, including a cultural resources program; and

- All Trustee Council decisions must be made unanimously, as stimupated in the Court settlement agreement, so neither the State nor Federal governments can prejudice the direction of policy.

Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council make decisions about the overall restoration program.

We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 7, 1992

The Honorable Rick Burns
Mayor of Old Harbor
P.O. Box 109
Old Harbor, AK 99643

Dear Mayor Burns:

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team will be sending you a *Restoration Framework* document and a *Draft 1992 Work Plan* by April 20. These documents outline strategies for the restoration of resources damaged by the March 24, 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill, using funds obtained in the October 1991 settlement negotiated among the state and federal governments and Exxon.

We will be conducting a series of public meetings during the month of May, 1992, to take comment from the public on these two documents. We want to know if you think it is important to schedule a meeting for this purpose in your village, so we can plan our travel schedule. You may alternately participate via teleconferencing with a nearby community during this series of meetings.

These meetings are not intended to be the only means for us to learn of your concerns. Other ways of expressing your comments include (1) completing and returning the reply form which will be included with the documents; (2) writing a personal letter; or (3) calling me or other Restoration Team members directly. At the conclusion of the series of meetings we will review all the public comments. As necessary, we will then redefine restoration issues being considered and generate alternatives that address those issues for inclusion in the Draft Restoration Plan.

We are currently putting together the schedule for this series of meetings, and it is important that you let us know as soon as possible if we should attempt to come

to your village, and the best time for that meeting. We cannot guarantee that time and budget will allow us to hold meetings in all the affected communities; however, we plan to make it to as many as we can.

Please let me know your thoughts on this matter by April 20 by calling L.J. Evans at the following toll-free number: 1-800-478-7745, or at 907/278-8008. You can also contact me regarding other issues by writing to: Dave Gibbons, Restoration Team, 645 G Street, Anchorage, AK 99501, or by calling me at 276-8012.

Sincerely,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 7, 1992

The Honorable Zack Chichenof
Mayor of Ouzinkie
P.O. Box 109
Ouzinkie, AK 99644

Dear Mayor Chichenof:

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team will be sending you a *Restoration Framework* document and a *Draft 1992 Work Plan* by April 20. These documents outline strategies for the restoration of resources damaged by the March 24, 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill, using funds obtained in the October 1991 settlement negotiated among the state and federal governments and Exxon.

We will be conducting a series of public meetings during the month of May, 1992, to take comment from the public on these two documents. We want to know if you think it is important to schedule a meeting for this purpose in your village, so we can plan our travel schedule. You may alternately participate via teleconferencing with a nearby community during this series of meetings.

These meetings are not intended to be the only means for us to learn of your concerns. Other ways of expressing your comments include (1) completing and returning the reply form which will be included with the documents; (2) writing a personal letter; or (3) calling me or other Restoration Team members directly. At the conclusion of the series of meetings we will review all the public comments. As necessary, we will then redefine restoration issues being considered and generate alternatives that address those issues for inclusion in the Draft Restoration Plan.

We are currently putting together the schedule for this series of meetings, and it is important that you let us know as soon as possible if we should attempt to come

to your village, and the best time for that meeting. We cannot guarantee that time and budget will allow us to hold meetings in all the affected communities; however, we plan to make it to as many as we can.

Please let me know your thoughts on this matter by April 20 by calling L.J. Evans at the following toll-free number: 1-800-478-7745, or at 907/278-8008. You can also contact me regarding other issues by writing to: Dave Gibbons, Restoration Team, 645 G Street, Anchorage, AK 99501, or by calling me at 276-8012.

Sincerely,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 7, 1992

Ms. Elenore McMullen
Village of Port Graham
General Delivery
Port Graham, AK 99695

Dear Ms. McMullen:

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team will be sending you a *Restoration Framework* document and a *Draft 1992 Work Plan* by April 20. These documents outline strategies for the restoration of resources damaged by the March 24, 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill, using funds obtained in the October 1991 settlement negotiated among the state and federal governments and Exxon.

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Sincerely,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 7, 1992

The Honorable Daryl G. Sergeant
Mayor of Port Lions
P.O. Box 110
Port Lions, AK 99550

Dear Mayor Serjeant:

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team will be sending you a *Restoration Framework* document and a *Draft 1992 Work Plan* by April 20. These documents outline strategies for the restoration of resources damaged by the March 24, 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill, using funds obtained in the October 1991 settlement negotiated among the state and federal governments and Exxon.

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Sincerely,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 7, 1992

The Honorable Gerald W. Willard
Mayor of Seldovia
P.O. Box Drawer B
Seldovia, AK 99663

Dear Mayor Willard:

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team will be sending you a *Restoration Framework* document and a *Draft 1992 Work Plan* by April 20. These documents outline strategies for the restoration of resources damaged by the March 24, 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill, using funds obtained in the October 1991 settlement negotiated among the state and federal governments and Exxon.

We will be conducting a series of public meetings during the month of May, 1992, to take comment from the public on these two documents. We want to know if you think it is important to schedule a meeting for this purpose in your village, so we can plan our travel schedule. You may alternately participate via teleconferencing with a nearby community during this series of meetings.

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Sincerely,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 7, 1992

Vincent Kvasnikoff, President
Nanwalek Traditional Council
Nanwalek
Homer, AK 99603

Dear Mr. Kvasnikoff:

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team will be sending you a *Restoration Framework* document and a *Draft 1992 Work Plan* by April 20. These documents outline strategies for the restoration of resources damaged by the March 24, 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill, using funds obtained in the October 1991 settlement negotiated among the state and federal governments and Exxon.

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Sincerely,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 7, 1992

Mr. Ronny Lind, President
Karluk IRA Tribal Council
P.O. Box 41
Karluk, AK 99608

Dear Mr. Lind:

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team will be sending you a *Restoration Framework* document and a *Draft 1992 Work Plan* by April 20. These documents outline strategies for the restoration of resources damaged by the March 24, 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill, using funds obtained in the October 1991 settlement negotiated among the state and federal governments and Exxon.

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Sincerely,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 7, 1992

The Honorable Charles Christensen
Mayor of Larsen Bay
P.O. Box 8
Larsen Bay, AK 99624

Dear Mayor Christensen:

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team will be sending you a *Restoration Framework* document and a *Draft 1992 Work Plan* by April 20. These documents outline strategies for the restoration of resources damaged by the March 24, 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill, using funds obtained in the October 1991 settlement negotiated among the state and federal governments and Exxon.

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Sincerely,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
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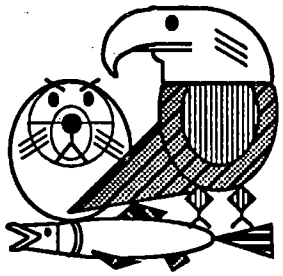

April 23, 1992

Rita Kasper
P.O. Box 520582
Big Lake, AK 99652

Dear Ms. Kasper:

Thank you for your suggestions regarding the restoration projects you believe are most important following the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

You should by now have received two documents, Draft 1992 Work Plan and Restoration Framework. The Restoration Framework provides information about restoration planning to date, a summary of injuries to natural resources, proposed injury criteria, and proposed criteria for evaluating restoration options and alternatives. It also initiates a process for public input into developing the Restoration Plan and the Environmental Impact Statement. The 1992 Draft Work Plan details damage assessment and restoration activities proposed for 1992.

Please let me know if you have not yet received copies of these documents. We hope that you will take the opportunity to provide comment on these documents. This is an opportunity to express your views on aspects of the restoration studies and projects you feel are important, including studies which you believe should be added to the 1992 Work Plan. Please note that the deadline for written comments is June 4, at the address above.

Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions regarding restoration projects.

We very much appreciate your concerns. If you have additional comments

or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 23, 1992

David A. Poppert
Box 870051
Wasilla, AK 99687

Dear Mr. Poppert:

Thank you for your suggestions regarding the restoration projects you believe are most important following the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

You should by now have received two documents, Draft 1992 Work Plan and Restoration Framework. The Restoration Framework provides information about restoration planning to date, a summary of injuries to natural resources, proposed injury criteria, and proposed criteria for evaluating restoration options and alternatives. It also initiates a process for public input into developing the Restoration Plan and the Environmental Impact Statement. The 1992 Draft Work Plan details damage assessment and restoration activities proposed for 1992.

Please let me know if you have not yet received copies of these documents. We hope that you will take the opportunity to provide comment on these documents. This is an opportunity to express your views on aspects of the restoration studies and projects you feel are important, including studies which you believe should be added to the 1992 Work Plan. Please note that the deadline for written comments is June 4, at the address above.

Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions regarding restoration projects.

We very much appreciate your concerns. If you have additional comments

or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 23, 1992

Howard Janneck
HC33, Box 2890
Wasilla, AK 99654

Dear Mr. Janneck:

Thank you for your suggestions regarding the restoration projects you believe are most important following the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

You should by now have received two documents, Draft 1992 Work Plan and Restoration Framework. The Restoration Framework provides information about restoration planning to date, a summary of injuries to natural resources, proposed injury criteria, and proposed criteria for evaluating restoration options and alternatives. It also initiates a process for public input into developing the Restoration Plan and the Environmental Impact Statement. The 1992 Draft Work Plan details damage assessment and restoration activities proposed for 1992.

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Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions regarding restoration projects.

We very much appreciate your concerns. If you have additional comments

or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 22, 1992

The Honorable Charles K. Weaverling,
Mayor of Cordova
P.O. Box 1210
Cordova, AK 99574

Dear Mayor Weaverling:

Your letter to the Trustee Council has been forwarded to me for comment. Thank you for your suggestions regarding research projects related to fisheries to be undertaken by the Trustee Council as part of restoration programs following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.

The Trustee Council has prioritized 1992 restoration activities in the following order:

1. Close out of damage assessment studies including data analysis and final report preparation;

2. Damage assessment continuation studies where further data must be collected and analyzed before final reports can be prepared; and

3. Habitat protection and management activities.

By selecting a minimal program of activities for 1992, the Trustees have deliberately elected to wait for full public input before making decisions on projects proposed for funding with the settlement funds.

As you may know, the Trustees did approve funding for four studies relevant to your concerns, including: pink salmon restoration, Dolly Varden, shrimp, and anadromous stream survey.

You should by now have received two documents, Draft 1992 Work Plan and Restoration Framework. The Restoration Framework provides information about restoration planning to date, a summary of injuries to natural resources, proposed injury criteria, and proposed criteria for evaluating restoration options and alternatives. It also initiates a process for public input into developing the Restoration Plan and the Environmental Impact Statement. The 1992 Draft Work Plan details damage assessment and

restoration activities proposed for 1992. Please let me know if you have not yet received copies of these documents. We hope that you will take the opportunity to provide comment on these documents. Please note that the deadline for written comments is June 4, at the address above.

Members of the Restoration Team also plan a meeting in Cordova at 7 p.m. on May 19 in the Council Chambers at the Cordova Public Library to take public comment on these documents.

We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 23, 1992

Gale Heppner
P.O.Box 873695
Wasilla, AK 99687

Dear Ms. Heppner:

Thank you for your suggestions regarding the restoration projects you believe are most important following the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

You should by now have received two documents, Draft 1992 Work Plan and Restoration Framework. The Restoration Framework provides information about restoration planning to date, a summary of injuries to natural resources, proposed injury criteria, and proposed criteria for evaluating restoration options and alternatives. It also initiates a process for public input into developing the Restoration Plan and the Environmental Impact Statement. The 1992 Draft Work Plan details damage assessment and restoration activities proposed for 1992.

Please let me know if you have not yet received copies of these documents. We hope that you will take the opportunity to provide comment on these documents. This is an opportunity to express your views on aspects of the restoration studies and projects you feel are important, including studies which you believe should be added to the 1992 Work Plan. Please note that the deadline for written comments is June 4, at the address above.

Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions regarding restoration projects.

We very much appreciate your concerns. If you have additional comments

or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 22, 1992

R. Ted Cooney, Associate Professor
Institute of Marine Science
School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences
University of Alaska Fairbanks
Fairbanks, AK 99775-1080

Dear Dr. Cooney:

Your letter to the Trustee Council has been forwarded to me for comment. Thank you for your suggestions regarding research projects related to early marine salmon growth/survival and monitoring studies to be undertaken by the Trustee Council as part of restoration programs following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.

The Trustee Council prioritized 1992 restoration activities in the following order:

1. Close out of damage assessment studies including data analysis and final report preparation;

2. Damage assessment continuation studies where further data must be collected and analyzed before final reports can be prepared; and

3. Habitat protection and management activities.

By selecting a minimal program of activities for 1992, the Trustees have deliberately elected to wait for full public input before making decisions on projects proposed for funding with the settlement funds. The Restoration Team recommended to the Trustee Council that the early marine survival work could be delayed without undue negative impact until the public comment process is complete.

You should by now have received two documents: Draft 1992 Work Plan and Restoration Framework. The Restoration Framework provides information about restoration planning to date, a summary of injuries to natural resources, proposed injury criteria, and proposed criteria for evaluating restoration options and alternatives. It also initiates a process for public input into developing the Restoration Plan and the Environmental Impact Statement. The 1992 Draft Work Plan details damage assessment and

restoration activities proposed for 1992. Please let me know if you have not yet received copies of these documents.

We hope that you will take the opportunity to provide comment on these documents. Please note that the deadline for written comments is June 4, at the address above. Members of the Restoration Team also plan a meeting in Fairbanks at 7 p.m. on May 21 at the Wood Center to take public comment on these documents.

We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

Original Signed

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 23, 1992

Gayle M. Janecek
Michael Janecek
HC33 Box 2864
Wasilla, AK 99654

Dear Mr. and Ms. Janecek:

Thank you for your suggestions regarding the restoration projects you believe are most important following the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

You should by now have received two documents, Draft 1992 Work Plan and Restoration Framework. The Restoration Framework provides information about restoration planning to date, a summary of injuries to natural resources, proposed injury criteria, and proposed criteria for evaluating restoration options and alternatives. It also initiates a process for public input into developing the Restoration Plan and the Environmental Impact Statement. The 1992 Draft Work Plan details damage assessment and restoration activities proposed for 1992.

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Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions regarding restoration projects.

We very much appreciate your concerns. If you have additional comments

or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 7, 1992

The Honorable David Eluska
Mayor of Akhiok
P.O.Box 5050
Akhiok, AK 99615

Dear Mayor Eluska:

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team will be sending you a *Restoration Framework* document and a *Draft 1992 Work Plan* by April 20. These documents outline strategies for the restoration of resources damaged by the March 24, 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill, using funds obtained in the October 1991 settlement negotiated among the state and federal governments and Exxon.

We will be conducting a series of public meetings during the month of May, 1992, to take comment from the public on these two documents. We want to know if you think it is important to schedule a meeting for this purpose in your village, so we can plan our travel schedule. You may alternately participate via teleconferencing with a nearby community during this series of meetings.

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to your village, and the best time for that meeting. We cannot guarantee that time and budget will allow us to hold meetings in all the affected communities; however, we plan to make it to as many as we can.

Please let me know your thoughts on this matter by April 20 by calling L.J. Evans at the following toll-free number: 1-800-478-7745, or at 907/278-8008. You can also contact me regarding other issues by writing to: Dave Gibbons, Restoration Team, 645 G Street, Anchorage, AK 99501, or by calling me at 276-8012.

Sincerely,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 23, 1992

Richard B. Ressman, M.D., P.C.
Fox Village Medical Center
300 Wile St., Suite 1
LaPorte, IN 46350

Dear Dr. Ressman:

Your letter to the Trustee Council was forwarded to me for comment. Thank you for your suggestions regarding the restoration projects you believe are most important for the Trustee Council to implement following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. As you may be aware, a number of other citizens and interest groups also advocate acquisition of habitat or timber rights as an important part of the restoration process.

You should by now have received two documents, Draft 1992 Work Plan and Restoration Framework. The Restoration Framework provides information about restoration planning to date, a summary of injuries to natural resources, proposed injury criteria, and proposed criteria for evaluating restoration options and alternatives. It also initiates a process for public input into developing the Restoration Plan and the Environmental Impact Statement. The 1992 Draft Work Plan details damage assessment and restoration activities proposed for 1992.

Please let me know if you have not yet received copies of these documents. We hope that you will take the opportunity to provide comment on these documents. This is an opportunity to express your views on aspects of the restoration studies and projects you feel are important. Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions about the overall restoration program. Please note that the deadline for written comments is June 4, at the address above.

We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

April 23, 1992

Stephen G. Shifflette
P.O. Box 2491
Cordova, AK 99574

Dear Mr. Shifflette:

Your letter to the Trustee Council was forwarded to me for comment. Thank you for your suggestions regarding the restoration projects you believe are most important for the Trustee Council to implement following the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. As you may be aware, a number of other citizens and interest groups also advocate acquisition of habitat or timber rights as an important part of the restoration process.

You should by now have received two documents, Draft 1992 Work Plan and Restoration Framework. The Restoration Framework provides information about restoration planning to date, a summary of injuries to natural resources, proposed injury criteria, and proposed criteria for evaluating restoration options and alternatives. It also initiates a process for public input into developing the Restoration Plan and the Environmental Impact Statement. The 1992 Draft Work Plan details damage assessment and restoration activities proposed for 1992.

Please let me know if you have not yet received copies of these documents. We hope that you will take the opportunity to provide comment on these documents. This is an opportunity to express your views on aspects of the restoration studies and projects you feel are important. Your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions about the overall restoration program. Please note that the deadline for written comments is June 4, at the address above.

We very much appreciate your ideas and concerns. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

Seward Assn. for the Advancement of Marine Science

11.3.5

Document ID Number
920605137
☐ A-92 WPWG
☑ B-93 WPWG
☐ C-RPWG
☐ D-PAG
☐ E-MISC.

POB 1329
Seward, Alaska

Phone 907 224 3080

3 June 1992

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska
99501

3 June 1992
Dear Trustee Council:

Attached is a restoration project to be considered for funding by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council. The goal of the project is to construct a permanent running seawater facility, the Alaska SeaLife Center, whose primary mission will be rehabilitation of injured marine mammals and seabirds. This facility is needed because there is no running seawater care center in Alaska that can rehabilitate marine mammals or do long term studies of either marine mammals or seabirds. This project is being jointly undertaken by a nonprofit organization called Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science, City of Seward and University of Alaska Institute of Marine Science. The funding requested from the trustees will be used for building the physical plant for the rehabilitation, research, and education programs.

Attached is the ideas form, a more detailed proposal which describes the project and budget, and informational material for the project.

Sincerely,

Willard E. Dunham
Chairman of the Board

Attachements:
Format For Ideas for Restoration Projects Form
Proposal for Alaska SeaLife Center
Preliminary Design Plans for Alaska SeaLife Center

***EXXON VALDEZ* OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL**

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project: Construction and Operation of the Alaska SeaLife Center (ASLC)

Justification

Objective: The goal of the project is to construct a permanent running seawater facility whose primary mission will be rehabilitation of injured marine mammals and seabirds. Oiled and injured animals will receive care until they can be released or held permanently if their injuries preclude release. An equally important mission of the facility will be basic biological research on marine mammals and seabirds so that impacts of human activities such as pollution and fishing can be better understood. The Center's program will also include a public education effort that explores the impacts of use of the waterway and fishing on the marine ecosystem. The program will promote good stewardship of marine resources. The location of the Center will be in Seward, an area ideally situated geographically for such a facility. Seward was selected for the site of temporary rescue operations during the oil spill. The City of Seward has allocated a large tract of shorefront property for the project. Additional property belonging to the University of Alaska will also be used for the Center.

Rationale: This facility is needed because there are no running seawater care centers in Alaska that can rehabilitate marine mammals or do long term studies of either marine mammals or seabirds. Marine mammals such as sea otters and several species of seabirds are very susceptible to oil and other pollutants. This situation was highlighted during the recent oil spill in Prince William Sound when seabirds and mammals required assistance to survive and temporary facilities had to be hurriedly constructed at great cost. This project is also needed so we can begin to explore the reasons for the declining populations of sea lions, harbor seals and several seabird species in Alaska.

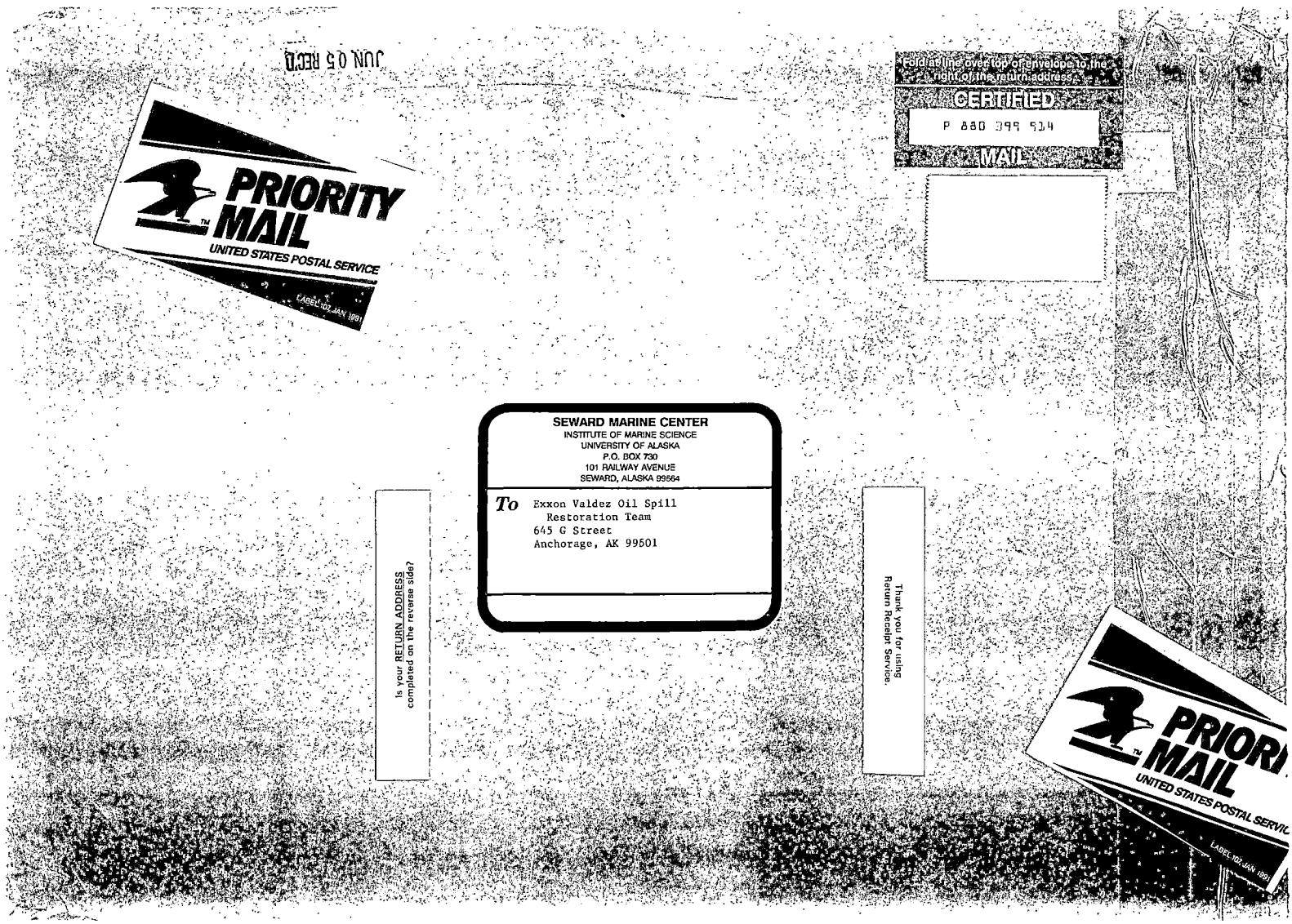
Technical approach: This project is being jointly undertaken by a nonprofit organization called Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science, the City of Seward and University of Alaska Institute of Marine Science. The funding requested from the trustees will be used for building the physical plant for the rehabilitation, research and education programs. A firm that specializes in seawater facilities has provided preliminary plans and a budget for this project. After ASLC has been open for one year it will operate with funds derived from the aquarium income and an endowment, as well as money solicited from individuals and foundations. The facility will be the centerpiece of an urban renewal project for Seward, a town whose beaches were oiled, and whose tourism industry was negatively affected by the oil spill. Other aspects of the greater Seward urban renewal project such as the convention center that will be associated with it will be funded from other sources.

Estimated Duration of Project: Three years.

Estimated Cost per Year: Year 1 $2,080,000; Year 2 $5,506,500
Year 3 $38,272,167

Other Comments: A more detailed proposal and budget are attached along with the preliminary design plans. We would also like to make an oral presentation of the project to the trustees.

Name, Address, Telephone:
Willard E. Dunham
Chairman of the Board
Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science
POB 1329
Seward, Alaska 99664
Phone 907 224 3080



Richard Podolsky, PhD

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June 10, 1992

BY FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION: **12 pages Total**

Dr. Dave R. Gibbons
Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Dr. Gibbons,

I am pleased to submit my resume and six restoration project proposals to the Trustee Council for consideration for the 1993 Work Plan. I am currently working with Dr. Art Weiner on a project entitled, *The Quantification of Habitat in Prince William Sound from Satellite Imagery*, which will assist the group that is restoring the Marbled Murrelet. As a biologist with a specialty in seabird restoration as well as remote sensing/GIS, I hope to make significant contributions to the restoration efforts in the years ahead.

I completed my doctoral degree in Wildlife Ecology at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor in 1985. My doctoral research dealt with population restoration of albatrosses in Hawaii and storm-petrels in Maine. I have also been involved for fourteen years with the successful effort to restore Atlantic Puffins to nesting islands in the Gulf of Maine. While working on the Puffin Project I personally hand-raised over 1,000 puffin chicks with 96% fledging success. Since graduation I have been Director of Research at the Island Institute and Research Associate at the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology. Presently, I am a freelance ornithologist designing and managing projects dealing with remote sensing and seabird restoration. For the past four summers I have been a visiting scientist at the Charles Darwin Research Station in the Galápagos Islands where I lead a project to restore the endangered Dark-rumped Petrel and advise the Darwin Station on remote sensing.

My current research interests are in three related areas. The first deals with the behavioral ecology and restoration of seabird populations. Second, I have developed remote sensing tools and use them to identify and measure habitats. Third, I examine the biological implications of toxic marine debris, particularly plastic, for marine birds. My research program with seabirds entails conducting behavior experiments where I present stimuli, such as vocalizations or models of courting birds, in an attempt to restore populations and enhance habitat. This work has resulted in the restoration of puffin, tern, storm-petrel and albatross populations to historical nesting islands.

With research and development grants from Apple Computer and others, I have developed GAIA Software which allows the quantification of habitat directly from SPOT and Landsat satellite images and aerial photographs. I use GAIA to measure

coasts, islands, wetlands and other critical landscapes from a variety of earth imagery. With these data I measure the degree to which habitat parameters explain the distribution and abundance of plants and animals. Remote sensing and geographic information systems are emerging technologies that are ideally suited for restoration programs.

My experience with remote sensing and population restoration enables me to bring a unique perspective to the restoration efforts in Alaska. I also have several years experience in managing logistically complex projects in remote areas.

Thank you for your consideration and I look forward to hearing from the Trustee Council very soon.

Yours Truly,

Richard Podolsky, Ph.D.

Enclosures: Resume and 6 proposals for the 1993 Work Plan.

Richard Podolsky, PhD

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EDUCATION

The University of Michigan — Ann Arbor, MI
PhD Ecology, Fisheries and Wildlife — 1985

Rutgers University — New Brunswick, NJ
MS Ecology — 1980

The University of Wisconsin — Madison, WI
AB Biological Conservation (with Distinction) — 1976

POSITIONS

Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology. Research Associate (1991-Present).
Eastman Kodak Company: Center for Creative Imaging. Instructor (1992).
Charles Darwin Research Station-Galápagos Islands. Visiting Scientist (1988-1991).
Bigelow Laboratory for Ocean Sciences. Adjunct Scientist (1990-Present).
National Audubon Society. Ornithologist (1978-Present).
Island Institute. Rockland, Maine. Research Director (1986-1991).
College of the Atlantic. Bar Harbor, Maine. Summer Faculty (1989).
Hurricane Island Outward Bound School. Academic Director (1885-1986).
The University of Hawaii. Kauai, Hawaii. Oceanography Instructor (1982-83).
The University of Michigan. Lecturer in Ecology and Oceanography (1981-82).
Stockton State College. Pomona, NJ. Instructor in Ecology (1980-81).
Rutgers University. Lecturer in Ecology and Ornithology (1977-80).

COURSES INSTRUCTED

Science and Imaging, General Ecology, Ornithology, Field Methods in Ecology, Organisms and Evolution, Conservation and Natural Resource Ecology, Ecology of Marine Birds and Mammals, Biological Oceanography, Animal Communication.

HONORS and AWARDS

Computerworld Smithsonian Award Finalist. Computerworld/Smithsonian (1991).
Outstanding Wildlife Ecology Student. The University of Michigan Faculty (1985).
Rackham Predoctoral Fellow. The University of Michigan Graduate School (1984).
Frank M. Chapman Ornithology Award. American Museum of Natural History (1982).
Alexander Bergstrom Ornithology Award. Northeast Bird-banders Association (1981).

PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

American Association for the Advancement of Science, The Society for Conservation Biology, The American Ornithological Union, The Cooper Ornithological Society, The Wilson Ornithological Society.

PUBLICATIONS

Podolsky, R., J. Freilich & R. Knehr. 1992. Predicting plant species richness from remotely sensed data in a high desert ecosystem. **In Press,** 1992 ISPRS/ASPRS Global Change Conference Proceedings, Washington, DC.

Kress, S.W., D. Nettleship and R.H. Podolsky. 1992. Reintroductions of Atlantic Puffins, terns, and Leach's Storm-petrels at former breeding sites in the Gulf of Maine. **In Press**, B.D. Bell & J. Kromdeur (eds.). "Management Methods for Populations of Threatened Birds" International Council for Bird Preservation Technical Publication Cambridge, England, U.K.

Podolsky, R.H., J.B. Cruz, W. Mugavero, and S.W. Kress. 1992. Population size and trends of the endangered Dark-rumped Petrel on Santa Cruz Island, Galápagos, Ecuador. **In Review,** The Auk.

Podolsky, R. and S.W. Kress. 1992. Attraction of the endangered Dark-rumped Petrel to recorded vocalizations in the Galápagos Islands. The Condor 94: 448-453.

Podolsky, R.H. 1990. Effectiveness of social stimuli in attracting Laysan Albatross to new potential nesting sites. The Auk 107 (1): 119-125.

Podolsky, R.H. and B.C. Morehouse. 1990. Analyzing and managing digital earth imagery: An ecological perspective. Scientific Computing & Automation. January 1990: pp. 19-26.

Podolsky, R.H. 1990. Monitoring biodiversity and landscape richness through digital earth imagery. International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing Commission VII Symposium, "Global and Environmental Monitoring: Techniques and Impacts," Vancouver, BC.

Podolsky, R.H., B.C. Morehouse and R. Greene. 1990. Geographic Information and Analysis of Digital Earth Imagery on the Macintosh II. Proceedings, "Advances in Spatial Information Extraction and Analysis for Remote Sensing" Orono, Maine.

Podolsky, R.H. and S.W. Kress. 1989. Factors affecting colony formation in Leach's storm-petrel to uncolonized islands in Maine. The Auk 106: 332-336.

Podolsky, R.H. 1989. The Status of the Razorbill in the Gulf of Maine. American Birds 43: 14-16.

Podolsky, R.H. and S.W. Kress. 1989. Plastic debris incorporated into cormorant nest in the Gulf of Maine. Journal of Field Ornith. 60: 248-250.

Podolsky, R.H. 1989. Entrapment of Sea-deposited plastic debris on the shore of a Gulf of Maine island. Marine Environmental Research 27: 67-72.

Kosinski, R.J. and R.H. Podolsky. 1979. An analysis of breeding and mortality in a maturing kittiwake colony. The Auk 96:537-543.

PRESENTATIONS

Exxon Valdez Restoration Project. Dept. of Conservation. Anchorage, AK. 3/92.
The Center for Creative Imaging. Eastman Kodak Company. Camden, ME. 1/92.
Scientific and Engineering Applications on the Macintosh. San Francisco, CA. 1/92.
Apple Computer, Inc. Environmental Group. Cupertino, CA. 2/91, 1/92.
The RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, CA. 11/91.
NASA Headquarters, Washington, DC. 9/91.
Apple Computer, Inc. Worldwide Developers Conference, San Jose, CA. 5/91.
Gulf of Maine Conference, Woods Hole, MA. 1/91.
The Woods Hole Research Station, Woods Hole, MA. 11/90.
Global and Environmental Monitoring. ISPRS Comm. VII. Vancouver, BC. 9/90.
Yale University, School of Forestry and Environmental Studies. 3/90.
Computer Visualization and Imaging in Research, U. of Iowa. 2/90.
National Center for Geographic Information and Analysis, Orono, ME. 1/90.
NASA Ames Research Center. Mountain View, CA. 12/89.
Environmental Grantmakers Conference, San Francisco, CA. 12/89.
Distinguished Lecturer University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI. 11/89.
The Boston Computer Society. Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 11/89.
Second International Conference on Marine Debris, Honolulu, HI. 4/89.

RESEARCH GRANTS

The Irving Foundation. Enhancements to GAIA Software (91-Present).
Arthur K. Watson Foundation. The Maine Coast Environmental Atlas (91-Present).
National Audubon Society and The Charles Darwin Research Station. Attraction of the endangered Galápagos Dark-rumped Petrel to restored habitat (1988-Present).
Island Foundation, Inc. (1) Satellite imagery and computer mapping for natural resource analysis (1988-89). (2) Integrated Resource Management (1986-88).
Apple Computer, Corp. Research and Development Grant: Satellite imagery and computer mapping for natural resource analysis (1988-90).
Center for Field Research. (1) Peregrine Falcon migration on Maine islands (1984); (2) Establishment of Laysan albatross to Kauai, Hawaii. (1983).
Chapman Memorial Fund of the American Museum of Natural History. Artificial stimulation of colony formation in storm-petrels (1979-80).
Doctoral Dissertation: Colony formation and attraction of Leach's Storm-petrel and Laysan Albatross.
Masters Thesis: Reproductive performance, growth and behavior within a Herring Gull colony on Kent Island, New Brunswick, Canada.

COMPUTER EXPERIENCE

Developer and designer of scientific software including **GAIA** Software, an earth imagery analysis and **GIS** package. In-depth experience with the application of computers to environmental problems, specifically with earth image analysis, computer visualization and Geographic Information Systems. Life Sciences Editor for *SciTech Quarterly* the publication of the Macintosh Scientific and Technical Users Association and imaging instructor for Kodak.

MISCELLANEOUS

Master Bird Banding Permit # 21,768 (for Alaska). Certified Scuba Diver, small vessel handling.

POPULAR ARTICLES

This Year in Space. SciTech Quarterly. 2nd Quarter 1992.
Satellite Imagery Aids Analysis of Rare Coastal Ecosystems. GEOInfo Systems. June 1992
Optical Storage Medium and the Preservation of the Rainforest. SciTech Quarterly. 1st Quarter 1992.
Lost Island Birds. Island Journal 1992.
Costa Rica: Where Diversity Reigns. Grand Circle Travel. 34 pp, April 1992.
Mind over Macintosh. SciTech Quarterly. 4th Quarter 1991.
Satellite Search Aids Wetlands Visualization. GIS World Magazine. December 1991.
The Impact of Desktop Computing on the Progress of Science. SciTech Quarterly. 1st Quarter 1991.
Maine's Rarest Seabird. Maine Boats and Harbors. April 1991.
The Thin Edge. Island Journal 1991.
Marine Debris Conference Review. Pacific Seabird Group Bulletin 1990.
Pleistocene Islands: The Rise and Fall of Maine's Island Empire. EARTHWATCH. March 1988.
This Island Earth. New Alchemist Quarterly. Summer 1989.
Island Extinction: The Saga of the Great Auk and Sea Mink. Island Journal 1989.
The Razors Edge: Maine's Rarest Seabird. Island Journal 1988.
Night Birds: Storm Petrels on the Maine Coast. Island Journal 1987.

CONSULTING CONTRACTS

Quantification of Habitat in Prince William Sound from SPOT Imagery. Alaska DEP.
Landuse Compatibility Study from SPOT Imagery. San Clemente Island, CA.
Landsat Image Analysis of Joshua Tree National Monument. Apple Inc./National Park Service.
Wetlands Mapping from SPOT Imagery in Wells and Kennebunk, Maine. Maine Geological Survey.
Quantification of Intertidal Seaweeds Using SPOT Satellite Imagery. FMC Corporation.
Habitat Mapping and Analysis of Cross Island Wildlife Refuge. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
Significant Geomorphological Features: The Maine Coast. 1989. 34 pp plus maps.
Scenic Assessment of Cobscook Bay and the Bold Coast. 1989. 17 pp
Old Growth Forest Inventory: Allen Island. 1989. 7 pp plus maps and appendices.
Old Growth Forest Inventory: Cross Island. 1989. 5 pp plus maps and appendices.
Rare Plant Inventory: Islesboro. 1988. 34 pp plus maps and appendices.
Wetlands Inventory: Long Island. 1988. 9 pp plus maps and appendices.
Ecological Inventory and Conservation Options: Islesford. 1988. 34 pp plus maps and appendices.
Ecological Characterization: West Plummer. 1988. 36 pp plus maps and appendices.
Coastal Access Study: Town of Stonington. 1988. 56 pp plus appendices.
Natural Resource Profile for Comprehensive Plan: Town of Stonington. 1988. 55 pp.
Ecological Characterization: Long Island Fuel Farm. 1988. 30 pp plus maps and appendices.
Ecological Characterization: Bareneck Island. 1988. 23 pp plus maps and appendices.
Forest Inventory: Great Chebeague Island. 1987. 3 pp plus maps.
Natural Resource Policies for Comprehensive Plan: Town of Vinalhaven. 1987. 48 pp.
Waste-water Plan: Heart Island. 1987. 11 pp plus maps.
Comprehensive Estate Management: Matinicus Island. 1987. 35 pp plus maps and appendices.
Forest Management Plan: MacMahan Island. 1987. 30 pp plus maps and appendices.
Ecological Characterization: Heart Island. 1987. 16 pp plus maps and appendices.
Forest Blow-down Study: Cape Island. 1987. 17 pp plus maps.
Forest Management Plan: Greens Island. 1987. 14 pp plus maps and appendices.
Land Use Management: North Haven Island. 1987. 30 pp plus maps and appendices.
Meadow Restoration Plan: Babbidge Island. 1987. 22 pp plus maps and appendices.
Visual Resource Assessment: Islesboro Island. 1987. 30 pp plus maps.
Ecological Characterization: Spruce Island. 1986. 22 pp plus maps and appendices.
Ecological Characterization: Hutchins Island. 1986. 25 pp plus maps and appendices.
Comprehensive Management Plan: Cross Island. 1986. 45 pp plus maps and appendices.
Groundwater and Hydrological Survey: Islesboro Island. 1986. 24 pp plus maps and appendices.
Wetland Survey: Islesboro Island. 1986. 38 pp plus maps and appendices.
Forest, Pasture and Sheep Management Plan: Allen Island. 1985. 35 pp w/ maps and appendices.

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

Title of Project: Restoration of Murres by way of Behavioral Attraction and Habitat Enhancement.

Justification: Common Murres (*Uria aalge inornata*) were the most heavily affected bird species as a result of the *Exxon Valdez* Spill. Restoration of selected populations and enhancement of habitat by way of auditory and visual attraction of pre-breeders could be an important technique for reducing the recovery time of murre population.

Description of Project: Pre-breeding seabirds are known to wander widely in the years before breeding. During this prospecting phase it has been shown that behavioral attraction (sound playback and presentation of decoys or models) is an effective means of enhancing habitat and in reestablishing alcids, terns, albatrosses, storm-petrels and gadfly petrels. Because this method has not been tried with murres, the goal of this project is to ascertain whether murres respond to behavioral stimuli similar to other seabirds and if any significant restoration potential is realized through this methodology.

Murres accounted for 61% of the dead birds recovered after the spill (22,000 of 36,000). But because many oiled birds were lost at sea or along the shores, the number of recovered murres represents perhaps only 5-10% of the total number of murres killed by the spill. It is therefore likely that in excess of one hundred thousand murres were killed as a result of the spill. This translates into a major mortality event that will affect the reproductive performance and population stability of murres in Alaska for years to come. It is known already that this mortality event has caused complete reproductive failure in some large colonies in each year since the spill, and this loss represents the cumulative lost production of some 300,000 young. Reasons for this "echo" of lost production into subsequent years is complex, but may have to do with the fact that many surviving adults have had to find new mates, a process that can be followed by several years of failed reproduction.

Actions:

- Conduct appropriate attraction trials in such places as the Barren Islands in order to ascertain whether murres are attracted to playback of vocalizations or other sounds.

- Conduct appropriate experiments in order to ascertain whether murres are attracted to the presentation of decoys of murres or other relevant visual stimuli such as nests and fake eggs.

Estimated Duration of Project: 2 years

Estimated Cost per Year: $51,000

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

Title of Project: Restoration of Murres by way of Transplantation of Chicks: A Feasibility Study.

Justification: Common Murres (*Uria aalge inornata*) were the most heavily affected bird species as a result of the *Exxon Valdez* Spill. Restoration of selected populations by way of transplantation and hand-rearing of chicks could be an important technique to reduce the recovery time of the murre population.

Description of Project: Translocation and hand-rearing of alcids has been successful in reestablishing Atlantic Puffins to former breeding sites in the Gulf of Maine. Similar methodologies might be adaptable to Common Murres and result in the re-establishment or enhancement of colonies impacted by the spill. Thus, the goal of this project is to conduct the background research necessary to ascertain whether this approach is adaptable and feasible with Common Murres and whether any significant restoration potential might be realized through this methodology.

Murres accounted for 61% of the dead birds recovered after the spill (22,000 of 36,000). But because many oiled birds were lost at sea or along the shores, the number of recovered murres represents perhaps only 5-10% of the total number of murres killed by the spill. It is therefore likely that in excess of one hundred thousand murres were killed as a result of the spill. This translates into a major mortality event that will affect the reproductive performance and population stability of murres in Alaska for years to come. It is known already that this mortality event has caused complete reproductive failure in some large colonies in each year since the spill, and this loss represents the cumulative lost production of some 300,000 young. Reasons for this "echo" of lost production into subsequent years is complex, but may have to do with the fact that many surviving adults have had to find new mates, a process that can be followed by several years of failed reproduction.

Action:

- Conduct appropriate experiments in such places as the Barren Islands to ascertain the feasibility for translocations of Common Murre chicks from large colonies outside the spill area.

- Conduct the appropriate trials to establish a methodology for human-rearing of murre chicks.

Estimated Duration of Project: 3 years

Estimated Cost per Year: $73,000

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

Title of Project: Identification of seabird feeding areas from Remotely Sensed Data (AVHRR and/or Landsat MSS) and its impact on restoration efforts (with special focus on murres and murrelets).

Justification: Restoration efforts for seabirds should be focused on areas with the greatest likelihood of maximizing reproductive output and minimizing risk from human activities.

Description of Project: The two factors that are most important to the distribution and abundance of seabirds are: 1) the proximity to rich feeding areas, and 2) disturbance-free (especially predator-free) island habitat. Assessing the quality of seabird habitat entails measuring at least these two variables. These data can then be used to identify seabird "hot-spots", and 1) focus the restoration efforts in these areas and 2) identify hot-spots to be avoided by any shipping activities that pose the risk of spilling hazardous materials.

When abundant island habitat exists in close proximity to rich feeding grounds than seabird colonies typically attain impressive concentrations. These concentrations are at significant risk, however, when they co-occur with certain types of human activities, most notably the shipping of hazardous substances.

Action:

- Collect and summarize existing information on the distribution and abundance of seabirds within foraging distance (@200 km) of the islands and shores impacted by the *Exxon Valdez* Spill.

- Measure the productivity of the ocean within foraging distance (@200 km) of the islands and shores impacted by the *Exxon Valdez* Spill by analyzing ocean fronts, algae blooms, chlorophyll concentrations and related phenomenon from AVHRR (Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer) and/or Landsat MSS (Multispectral Scanner) data.

- Examine the degree to which seabird distribution correlates with ocean productivity.

- Prioritize coasts and islands as a function of the overall quality of their seabird habitat and make logical recommendations to all appropriate agencies.

Estimated Duration of Project: 2 Years

Estimated Cost Per Year: $48,000

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

Title of Project: Marbled Murrelet Vocalizations in Conjunction with Artificial Nests: A Possible Means of Attraction to Restored or Acquired Habitat.

Justification: Marbled Murrelets (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*) were among the most heavily affected bird species as a result of the *Exxon Valdez* Spill. Restoration of selected populations by way of auditory and visual attraction of pre-breeders in conjunction with artificial nests could be an important technique to reduce the recovery time of the murrelet population.

Description of Project: Playback of vocalizations has been shown to be an effective method of attracting many seabirds including: alcids, terns, albatrosses, storm-petrels and gadfly petrels. Both storm-petrels and gadfly petrels have been successfully lured to artificial nests augmented with playback of vocalizations. Because this method has not been attempted with murrelets, the goal of this project is to ascertain whether murrelets are attracted to playbacks or other relevant sounds and whether there is any significant management potential to be realized through combining these stimuli with the presentation of artificial nests.

Actions:

- Conduct appropriate experiments on Knight and Naked Islands in order to ascertain whether murrelets are attracted to playback of vocalizations or other relevant sounds.

- Conduct appropriate experiments on Knight and Naked Islands in order to ascertain whether the number of murrelets observed, during dawn watches or through other population assessment methods, can be increased by broadcasting various sounds.

- Ascertain whether murrelets are attracted to, or will use, artificial nests with or without vocalization playback.

Relevant Past Work:

Podolsky, R. and S.W. Kress. 1992. Attraction of the endangered Dark-rumped Petrel to recorded vocalizations in the Galápagos Islands. The Condor 94: 448-453.

Podolsky, R.H. and S.W. Kress. 1989. Factors affecting colony formation in Leach's storm-petrel to uncolonized islands in Maine. The Auk 106: 332-336.

Estimated Duration of Project: 2 years

Estimated Cost per Year: $47,000

Name, Address, Telephone:

Richard Podolsky, PhD
235 West 56th Street #20N
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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project: Establishment of User-friendly Geographic Information System and Remote Sensing Demonstration Center for the Public.

Justification: Restoration of the spill area will require a long-term commitment. This proposal recommends establishing an accessible GIS and remote sensing demonstration center (available to school children and other citizens) in the towns affected by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.

Description of Project:
Establish in the towns of Homer, Seward, Valdez, Cordova, Chenega Bay and Kodiak a minimum of one Apple Macintosh Computer running a "user-friendly" GIS software package such as GAIA Software. Data to be made available to the public might include the following: 1) Satellite images and aerial photographs of the spill area, 2) thematic vegetation maps of the spill area, 3) still photographs and video pertinent to the spill, 4) digitized U.S. Geological Survey maps showing roads, hydrography, elevation and geopolitical boundaries etc., 5) taped interviews with key people involved in the restoration (which could be updated regularly), and 6) progress and final reports suitable for public viewing.

Actions:

- Select relevant data to be incorporated.
- Build prototype system and then duplicate it for the communities involved.
- Involve local schools and teachers as system managers to run and maintain the system as part of science curriculum.
- Hold periodic open houses for the community to present new data and explain system features.

Estimated Duration of Project: 10 Years

Estimated Cost per Year: $72,000 (decreasing each year)

Name, Address, Telephone:

Richard Podolsky, PhD
235 West 56th Street #20N
New York, NY 10019-4330
Tel: (212) 246-4686 or 6054; FAX: (212) 246-6074

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

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

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

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

Actions:

- Analyze satellite or aerial photos identifying all major and minor streams. This can be accomplished with GIS software such as GAIA, that allows the coregistration and overlay of hydrography vectors to the raster imagery.

- Catalogue all major and minor streams and rank them according to their value as potential harlequin nesting habitat.

- Build a GIS that includes the following data layers: imagery, historical harlequin nest sites, current harlequin nest sites, stream stretch ranking in terms of water motion, vegetation cover etc., vectorized hydrography, and proximity to shallow estuaries for feeding.

- Recommend specific sites to be acquired to maximize the number of harlequins and their reproductive output.

Estimated Duration of Project: 2 Years

Estimated Cost per Year: $53,000

Name, Address, Telephone:
Richard Podolsky, PhD
235 West 56th Street #20N
New York, NY 10019-4330
Tel: (212) 246-4686 or 6054; FAX: (212) 246-6074

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98195

College of Ocean & Fishery Science
School of Fisheries HF-15
Ph. (206) 685-2984
Fax (206) 685-3275

7 June 1992

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

Dear Dr. Gibbons:

Enclosed is a copy of a PWS Restoration Project proposal which I would like to submit to the Trustee Council for consideration. I have been working with Evelyn Biggs and her herring team at ADF&G for the past two years on the effects of sublethal damage to herring embryos and larvae. If this proposal is accepted for funding I would like to continue this affiliation. As a result of our past studies, we have found that there is a potential for significant losses of herring embryos/larvae in the wild which normally go unnoticed. I feel that if our studies were continued for several more years, we could make a substantial contribution to the field which would allow for more precise predictions of herring success or loss due to heretofore unmeasured parameters.

If this project is funded, I would like to request that consideration be given to an early start-up date of 1 January 1993, rather than the proposed June '93 date. I request this early start date because herring begin spawning in PWS in March/April and some lead time is required for the field season. My present contract with ADF&G covers the 1992 spawning season and I feel that it would be a major loss if those fish which were in the most sensitive stage of their life-history during the spill were not examined carefully when they returned as four-year-olds to spawn for the first time.

I appreciate your consideration of this proposal and look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Richard M. Kocan

RICHARD M. KOCAN, Ph.D.
Aquatic Toxicology

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project: Herring Embryo Viability Evaluation: Natural and Catastrophic Effects.

Justification: The customary method of evaluating the health of a herring fishery is to measure "miles of spawn", "tonns of spawning biomass", "skein weight", etc. Because natural variability fluctuates so widely from year to year, and embryo viability can be effected right up to the time of hatching, it is unlikely that these types of measurements possess the sensitivity necessary to accurately measure small but significant changes in fertility and fecundity of a specific year class. This is particularly true when trying to evaluate the effects of natural and man-made disasters such as the EVOS, and becomes extremely important in 1993 when the embryos and larvae which were exposed to the EVOS will return for the first time as spawning four-year-olds. By determining the fecundity of individual females as well as site-specific effects, it should be possible to determine if sublethal damage has increased embryo mortality, decreased percent hatch, or increased larval mortality and defects. All of these would result in subtle but significant reductions in year-class production which would not be easily detected by the standard methods of measurement, but could influence long-term herring productivity.

Project Description: Ripe herring from multiple year classes will be collected from multiple sites during their spawning season in PWS, and individually spawned onto artificial substrates, which will then be used to conduct two types of embryo/larval survival studies. (1) The developing embryos from each female will be incubated separately until hatching, then evaluated for fertilization success, embryo mortality, hatching success, gross larval defects and larval biomass. (2) Pooled embryos from several females will be deployed at various known spawning sites around PWS to evaluate individual site effects on the success and development of viable herring larvae. These will also be compared with the success of naturally spawned embryos at the same sites. Study 1 will supply variability data on year-class fecundity, while study 2 will supply data on site effects which may be influenced by a variety of natural and man-made phenomena. In combination with standard biomass data, this new data could be factored into models of overall reproductive success and expected fecundity for each year class. By using experimentally spawned embryos, it should be possible to precisely evaluate the success of individual eggs from individual females to become viable larvae and successfully enter that year's cohort. From a scientific perspective, this methodology allows for a more reliable statistical evaluation of fecundity.

The majority of the work will be done on-site at Prince William Sound in collaboration with Alaska Department of Fish & Game's annual spawn deposition studies. Artificial spawning will take place on-site in Cordova, AK. Incubation of the embryos and larvae will take place at the Prince William Sound Science Center or the University of Washington's Friday Harbor Marine Laboratory's new Larval Fish Lab. I have successfully conducted similar artificial herring spawning studies using PWS herring, Puget Sound herring and Baltic and North Sea herring since 1985, and have perfected the various techniques to where they are easily used in both the field and laboratory.

Estimated Duration of Project: 3 years (Jan. 1, '93 - Dec. 31, '95)

Estimated Cost per Year: $189,000

Richard M. Kocan, Ph.D.
School of Fisheries HF-15
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98195

Phone (206) 685-2984
FAX (206) 685-3275

R M Kocan
Fisheries HF-15
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
Seattle, Washington 98195

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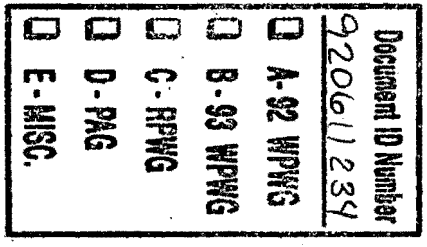

Dr. David R. Gibbons
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, Alaska
99501

61-1125

20 1971-1991

Alaska Center for the Environment

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

June 11, 1992

EVOS Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99501

RE: Public Advisory Group nomination

Dear Trustee Council Members:

I have agreed to be nominated for a seat on the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement Public Advisory Group, representing environmental interests, and therefore provide the following information:

Alan Phipps
c/o Alaska Center for the Environment
519 W. 8th Ave, #201
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 274-3621

I have a Bachelor of Architecture degree (Arizona State University, 1976) and I completed a year of independent studies in Biology and Environmental Conservation at the University of Colorado in 1987.

I practiced architecture for nine years in Colorado before moving to Alaska in 1987. I am presently nearing the completion of my fifth year as State Lands Specialist at ACE. In this position I have worked extensively on land use issues, primarily relating to forestry and resource management on state owned lands. I represented environmental interests on the interdisciplinary Steering Committee which, through a consensus process, negotiated changes to the Alaska Forest Practices Act which were passed by the legislature and signed into law in 1990. I was also active on the Citizens Advisory Committee which worked closely with the Alaska Departments of Natural Resources and Fish and Game to develop the Susitna Forestry Guidelines; these guidelines were signed by DNR Commissioner Heinze in December, 1991. Since September of 1991, the EVOS Settlement has been a priority issue of mine. I have travelled throughout Alaska, including the Gulf coast, and have worked closely with a variety of individuals and organizations statewide and from spill-impacted communities.

Organizations which have recommended my appointment include:

Alaska Center for the Environment (Sue Libenson, 274-3621)
Alaska Wildlife Alliance (Steve Wells, 277-0897)
Greenpeace (Dorothy Smith, 277-8234)
Kachemak Bay Conservation Society (Nina Faust, 235-6262)
Kodiak Environmental Network (Kristin Stahl-Johnson, 486-4684)
National Audubon Society (Dave Cline, 276-7034)
Natural Resources Defense Council (Sarah Chasis, 212 727-2700)
Northern Alaska Environmental Center (Rex Blazer, 452-5021)
Sierra Club (Jack Hession, 276-4048)
Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund (Eric Jorgensen, 586-2751)
The Wilderness Society (Pam Miller, 272-9453)

Through my involvement in land management issues in Alaska, I have demonstrated my ability to work with a variety of groups and individuals, and to represent environmental interests in public policy forums. I appreciate your consideration of my nomination.

Sincerely,

Alan Phipps
State Lands Specialist

Alaska Center for the Environment
519 W. 8th Ave., Suite 201
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

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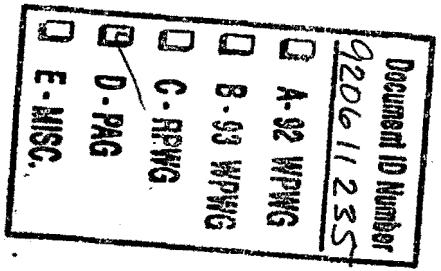
EVOS TRUSTEE COUNCIL



COOK INLET RCAC

"The mission of the Council is to ensure the safe operation of the oil terminals, tankers, and facilities in Cook Inlet so that environmental impacts associated with the oil industry are minimized."

June 12, 1992

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

VIA FAX
Hard copy to follow

Dear Restoration Team,

Cook Inlet Regional Citizens Advisory Council is pleased to submit the following proposal for the use of restorations funds. It is our belief that the program is consistent with restoration as defined in the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree, filed August 29, 1991.

Additional details will be available later this month and be provided to the Restoration Team, if requested. If you need any clarification regarding the proposal, please do not hesitate to contact myself, or James Dey, Program Coordinator for the Environmental monitoring Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Lisa M. Parker
Executive Director

cc: Cook Inlet RCAC Board of Directors
Environmental Monitoring Committee
Jim Dey, Program Coordinator

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 comprehensive 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.

Coastal Resources Associates
2270 Camino Vida Roble, Suite L
Carlsbad, CA 92009
(619) 438-0588

FAX TRANSMITTAL COVER

Deliver To:	Dr. Dave Gibbons
Contact Name:	
Fax Number:	907/276-7178
Sender:	Larry Dreyer
Description/Note:	Dave, Here are two proposals I feel are important for the restoration process. Larry

Number of Pages (not including cover):	2
Date Sent: 12 June 92	Time Sent: 1330

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project: Quantification of Intertidal Algal Recovery Using Multispectral Digital Remote Sensing.

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)
Intertidal algal populations were severely damaged by the oil spill and clean-up activities. *Fucus* populations in high intertidal habitats have still not recovered in many regions and are showing slow recruitment rates in these areas.

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale technical approach)
Goals: Identify intertidal areas where algal populations have not recovered and the substrate remains as bare rock.
Objective: Utilize low cost airborne multispectral digital instrumentation to quantify the extent and location of intertidal habitat where algal populations have not repopulated following the damage caused by the oil spill and subsequent cleanup activity.
Location: Remote sensing will be carried out at protected rocky habitats throughout Prince William Sound. Experimental sites used for restoration studies in Herring Bay will be used for ground truthing these multispectral video images.
Rationale: Damage assessment and restoration studies in Herring Bay have shown that *Fucus* populations have suffered substantial loses from oiling and cleaning that produced large areas of barren substrate. *Fucus* populations are recovering in low and mid intertidal regions, but recovery has been slow in the upper intertidal. Recovery has been especially slow in south-facing protected rocky habitats. During the summer months these habitats are constantly exposed during daylight hours and suffer heating and desiccation effects on warm, sunny days. During winter the upper intertidal is exposed to freezing and icing conditions. One site we have been studying in Herring Bay has no *Fucus* plants in the upper 1 meter of the intertidal zone. We propose to investigate the extent of this type of damage at oiled sites throughout Prince William Sound. Studies with a CASI (Compact Airborne Spectrographic Imager) scanner conducted in Herring Bay in 1990 showed that the percentage of intertidal substrate covered with algae could be readily quantified using multispectral remote sensing techniques. New types of multispectral video imaging systems such as the ADAR System 5000 from Positive Systems offer a lower cost method for collecting these data.
Technical Approach: Multispectral video images will be collected from protected rocky habitats throughout Prince William Sound. The video instrument will have four spectral bands: near-infrared, red, green, and blue spectral bands; which have been shown to provide the best detection of *Fucus*. We will use the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR) ARC/INFO GIS database to identify oiled habitats and suitable control shorelines. Video imagery will be obtained from both oiled and unoiled shoreline types to assess relative cover of algal populations. We will also stratify these shorelines into aspect classes to see if south facing beaches throughout the Sound are experiencing the slow repopulation we have observed in Herring Bay. The experimental plots we have been following in Herring Bay for three years will be use as ground truth sites to verify the multispectral video data. The airborne video sensor will be linked with GPS navigation to identify the location of each image. During image acquisition, the GPS coordinates for each image will be recorded in a image header file. Data from this study will be available to integrate into the ARC/INFO database for use in monitoring restoration of injured resources.

Estimated Duration of Project: One year

Estimated Cost per Year: $195,000

Other Comments: This project will benefit from shared logistical costs with the Coastal Habitat restoration experiments being carried out in Herring Bay. This will be a cooperative effort with Michael Stekoll of the University of Alaska and Kimbal Sundberg of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

Name, Address, Telephone:

Dr. Larry Deysher
Coastal Resources Associates
2270-1 Camino Vida Roble
Carlsbad, CA 92009
619/438 0588

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: Providing Public Access to Oil Spill GIS Databases Using ArcView in a PC Windows environment.

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)
Data collected during the EXXON VALDEZ oil spill provide an important asset for future management of the natural resources in Prince William Sound. The key to the effective utilization of these data will be in making their existence and basic structure known to the widest possible audience.

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale technical approach)
Goals: Make GIS data generated during the EXXON VALDEZ oil spill available for public use in a low cost and easy to use personal computer environment.
Objective: Translate ARC/INFO GIS databases into a format that can be searched and manipulated with simple menus in ArcView running on standard DOS personal computers.
Location: Test sites will be established at the Oil Spill Public Information Office in Anchorage, the Prince William Sound Science Center in Cordova, and the Center for Fisheries and Ocean Studies in Juneau.
Rationale: The GIS databases generated for monitoring the cleanup and assessing the damages caused by the EXXON VALDEZ oilspill constitute one of the most complete natural resource databases developed for a marine habitat. Now that litigation concerns have diminished, the primary concern should be to make this database accesible to managers, scientists, and the public. The widespread knowledge of the availability of these data will ensure that what has been gathered will be utilized to the fullest and that the databases will be systematically updated to maintain their usefulness.
Technical Approach: The natural resource data generated by the State of Alaska during the EXXON VALDEZ oil spill are currently maintained as ARC/INFO databases. This GIS database system offer very powerful tools for storing, manipulating, and displaying these types of data. However, this database system requires a large investment of capital for both the software and the hardware on which it runs. In addition, efficient utilization of the software requires a significant investment in personnel training. ARC/INFO has recognized these limitations of its database system and has developed ArcView as a low cost tool for use in accessing and exploring ARC/INFO databases by people who aren't trained as GIS specialists. In this project we will develop a menu and icon driven interface that will provide for access to all the available databases generated

Estimated Duration of Project: One year

Estimated Cost per Year: $ 120,000

Other Comments: This project will be conducted in cooperation with Richard McMahon at the Department of Natural Resources. We will also work with Carrie Holba at the Oil Spill Public Information Center, Gary Thomas of the Prince William Sound Center, Michael Stekoll at the Juneau Center of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences.

Name, Address, Telephone:

Dr. Larry Deysher
Coastal Resources Associates
2270-J Camino Vida Roble
Carlsbad, CA 92009
619/438-0588

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

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Document ID Number
92061236
☐ A-92 WPWG
☑ B-93 WPWG
☐ C-RFWG
☐ D-PAG
☐ E-MISC.

Coastal Resources Associates
2270 Camino Vida Roble, Suite L
Carlsbad, CA 92009
(619) 438-0588

FAX TRANSMITTAL COVER

Deliver To:	Dr. Dave Gibbons
Contact Name:	
Fax Number:	907/276-7178
Sender:	Larry Deysher
Description/Note:	Here is a Revision of the Arc View Proposal to Supersede the previous Copy.

Number of Pages (not including cover):	1
Date Sent: 12 June 92	Time Sent: 1400

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project: Providing Public Access to Oil Spill GIS Databases Using ArcView in a PC Windows environment.

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)
Data collected during the EXXON VALDEZ oil spill provide an important asset for future management of the natural resources in Prince William Sound. The key to the effective utilization of these data will be in making their existence and basic structure known to the widest possible audience.

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale technical approach)
Goals: Make GIS data generated during the EXXON VALDEZ oil spill available for public use in a low cost and easy to use personal computer environment.
Objective: Translate ARC/INFO GIS databases into a format that can be searched and manipulated with simple menus in ArcView running on standard DOS personal computers.
Location: Test sites will be established at the Oil Spill Public Information Office in Anchorage and the Center for Fisheries and Ocean Studies in Juneau.
Rationale: The GIS databases generated for monitoring the cleanup and assessing the damages caused by the EXXON VALDEZ oilspill constitute one of the most complete natural resource databases developed for a marine habitat. Now that litigation concerns have diminished, the primary concern should be to make this database accesible to managers, scientists, and the public. The widespread knowledge of the availability of these data will ensure that what has been gathered will be utilized to the fullest and that the databases will be systematically updated to maintain their usefulness.
Technical Approach: The natural resource data generated by the State of Alaska during the EXXON VALDEZ oil spill are currently maintained as ARC/INFO databases. This GIS database system offer very powerful tools for storing, manipulating, and displaying these types of data. However, this database system requires a large investment of capital for both the software and the hardware on which it runs. In addition, efficient utilization of the software requires a significant investment in personnel training. ARC/INFO has recognized these limitations of its database system and has developed ArcView as a low cost tool for use in accessing and exploring ARC/INFO databases by people who aren't trained as GIS specialists. In this project we will develop a menu and icon driven interface that will provide for access to all the available databases generated

Estimated Duration of Project: One year

Estimated Cost per Year: $ 110,000

Other Comments: This project will be conducted in cooperation with Richard McMahon at the Department of Natural Resources. We will also work with Carrie Holba at the Oil Spill Public Information Center and Michael Stekoll at the Juneau Center of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences.

Name, Address, Telephone:

Dr. Larry Deysher
Coastal Resources Associates
2270-L Camino Vida Roble
Carlsbad, CA 92009
619/438-0588

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.

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.

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

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.

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

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

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Document ID Number
9206122 37
☐ A-92 WPWG
☐ B-93 WPWG
☐ C-RPWG
☐ D-PAG
☐ E-MISC.

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

Klukwan Forest Products, Inc.
P.O. Box 34659 • Juneau, Alaska 99803-4659
(907) 789-7104 Fax:(907) 789-0675

June 3, 1992

Trustee Council
Oil Spill Public Information Council
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Sirs:

As Chief Forester for Klukwan Forest Products I am writing you to support Mr. John Sturgeon as the representative of the Forest Products Industry to the Oil Spill Public Adivsory Group. Mr. Sturgeon is well experienced to represent our industry, and brings with him a variety of other experiences which will be helpful to the process. He was the Alaska State Forester before joining private industry, serves on the Board of Directors of the Alaska Forest Association, serves on the Alaska Board of Forestry, and served on the Steering Committee to review the State's Forest Practices Act. The Steering Committee was comprised of representatives from fishing organizations, environmental groups, tourism interests, land owners, and the State's resource agencies, in addition to others in the Forest Industry. This of course gave him a unique experience of dealing with a wide variety of representatives of different interests. This is obviously a skill that will be required of members to this Public Advisory Group

Mr. Sturgeon's experience and achievements make him a good candidate for the Advisory Board.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Ronald R. Wolfe

Ronald R. Wolfe
Chief Forester

Klukwan Forest Products, Inc.
P.O. Box 34659 • Juneau, Alaska 99803-4659
(907) 789-7104 Fax:(907) 789-0675

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Oil Spill Public Information Council
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Document ID Number
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- B-93 WPNG
- C-RPNG
- D-PAG
- E-MISC.

June 10, 1992

Dear Sirs,

I am writing to say I do not understand why the council is going against the wishes of the people of Prince William Sound. It seems as the oil spill money could be wisely used to preserve some of the beauty of this area. It is the wish of the people who live in this area to buy timber from the native corporations as it provided for in house bill 411. & you are supposed to be representing the people but I feel you are failing to do so by placing ~~[illegible]~~ not use

some of the oil spill money for this. The original condition of the land can not be restored. Saving some trees from clear cutting would do a lot to preserve this areas scenic values.

I thought the trustee council was formed to represent the people of Alaska.

I do not wish to be represented by someone who goes against the wishes of the public.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs Melody Kassabi

MRS. NORM KASSAHN
BOX 1246
CORDOVA, AK 99574

JUN 12 REC'D

CORDOVA AK 99574
JUN 11
PM
1992

Oil Spill Trustees Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska
99501

Document ID Number
920612239

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

National Wildlife Refuge Association

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

June 9, 1992

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

Dear Dr. Gibbons:

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

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

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

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

Thank you in advance for your consideration of our views.

Sincerely,

Ginger Merchant
Executive Vice-President

10824 Fox Hunt Lane, Potomac, MD 20854 • (301) 983-1238

National Wildlife Refuge Association
10824 Fox Hunt Lane
Potomac, MD 20854

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1992

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

Document ID Number 920612240
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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Document ID Number
920612241
☐ A-92 WPWG
☑ B-93 WPWG
☐ C-RPWG
☐ D-PAG
☐ E-MISC.

Title of Project: ALASKA SEA LIFE CENTER

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

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

A WORLD CLASS facility for the rehabilitation and research of marine animals, including a public viewing + education component. Facility to be located in Seward, Alaska.

The facility would research the effects of the Spill + the oil industry on Alaska's marine life - mammals + Birds - In addition will serve as a rehab. center for marine life injured or stranded as a result of future occurrences.

Estimated Duration of Project: ?

Estimated Cost per Year: ? (Annual Op. Costs, after 1st year, will be provided from ~~resources~~ revenues generated by facility)

Other Comments:

Total Construction (Plus 1st Year ops Budget) is $45 Million

Name, Address, Telephone:

LINDA MURPHY
BOX 843
SEWARD, AK 99664
224-7482

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

fold here

L. Murphy
Box 913
Seward, AK
99664

JUN 12 REC'D

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

Attn: 1993 Work Plan

Document ID Number
920612241
☐ A-92 WPWG
☑ B-93 WPWG
☐ C-RPWG
☐ D-PAG
☐ E-MISC.

Document ID Number
920612242
☐ A-92 WPWG
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☐ C-RPWG
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☐ E-MISC.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project: Seward Shellfish Hatchery

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service) Shellfish beds in Prince William Sound were destroyed by the spill and lost economic opportunities.

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

Many shellfish beds were adversely impacted by the spill. Mariculture, or shellfish farming, holds great promise as a way of recreating lost subsistence resources and creating long term employment and business opportunities in the impacted areas. Initial development work with oyster culture in the villages has met with great success. However, in order to obtain commercial size production levels, a reliable source of shellfish seed needs to be developed in Alaska. After investigations by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and the Alaska Shellfish Grower's Association, Seward emerged as an excellent place to locate a shellfish hatchery from both a biological and accessibility standpoint. Another attractive aspect of Seward is that the Institute of Marine Science (IMS) is located there and has agreed to provide space and technical assistance in the development of this hatchery. In addition, the (ADF&G) is requesting $1.8 million from the state to construct a mariculture research and development center. When funding becomes available, a qualified shellfish hatchery development specialist will be hired to manage the project.

Estimated Duration of Project: Design and engineering, construction, and shakedown: 2 years

Estimated Cost per Year: Capital cost: $1.3 million Operating: $350,000 per year.

Other Comments: Within six years the facility will be able to support itself.

Name, Address, Telephone:

Richard Rolland
Chugachmiut
3300 C Street
Anchorage, AK 99503
(907) 562-4155

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

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

Attn: 1993 Work Plan

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- [ ] D-PAG
- [ ] E-MISC.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:
Paint River Fish Ladder Salmon Stocking Program

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)
The Salmon Resource was Damaged by the Oil

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale, and technical approach)
A Fish ladder in Kamishak Bay at
River was constructed during 1991 and
em needs funding for stocks of Pink
Salmon to be introduced into
ing would benifit Salmon
who were directly impacted
Oil Spill.
ing would also benifit the
:ource, that was impacted by
:ams, on the Beaches, in
rounds, and in the water

Document ID Number
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☐ B-93 WPWG
☐ C-RFWG
☐ D-PAG
☐ E-MISC.

ct: Four Years

50,000, 324,000, 119,000, and 123,000

Project deserves some
n one considers some
e been funded that are outside
ll Affected area.

ddress, Telephone:
Brad Chisholm
Box 1585
Homer AK 99603
907-235-4189

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

fold here

Brad Chisholm
Box 1585
Homer Ak 99603

ANCHORAGE, AK MAIN OFFICE
JUN 9 1992
USPS

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IN THE POSTAL SERVICE

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IN THE POSTAL SERVICE

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

Attn: 1993 Work Plan

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- [ ] C-RPWG
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UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE
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Dear Postal Customer:

The enclosed article has been damaged in handling by the Postal Service.

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ROBERT J. OPINKSY
General Manager/Postmaster
U.S. Postal Service
Anchorage Field Division
Anchorage, AK 99599-9998

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project : C-LAB – A system for monitoring meteorological and oceanographic variables that affect growth conditions experienced by juvenile salmon in the northern Gulf of Alaska

---

Justification: Evidence indicates consequential damage to the Alaska salmon population resulting from the oil spill. Means to restore, replace and enhance the affected fishery include proven methods of monitoring environmental conditions that positively influence the annual migration of fry to the ocean and rates of fry growth and survival. Expenditures to emplace the system described below will aid in the management of wild salmon stocks and the release of hatchery fry during optimal growth conditions.

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

The goal is to improve the early survival of hatchery released fry and to increase the reproductive success of the injured wild salmon stocks.

The project will establish a network of five satellite-linked meteorological and oceanographic buoys in coastal flow fields between Port Valdez and the Alaska Peninsula west of Kodiak Island. The buoys will measure surface weather (wind speed and direction, barometric pressure, air temperature, incoming light), and upper-layer oceanography (currents, phytoplankton, temperatures from the surface to 100 m).

Data gathered from the C-LAB system will help match hatchery releases with optimal growth conditions for salmon fry. Increased knowledge of the physical, chemical and biological factors of early ocean marine conditions will also improve management precision for preseason forecasting. Use of this information may protect and help restore the injured salmon resource through altering harvest levels. In addition to data useful to salmon management, the C-LAB system will create an environmental data base that will provide information relating physical conditions and phytoplankton production to a variety of species that were directly impacted by the oil spill.

A prototype buoy currently in Prince William Sound, designated C-LAB 1, transmits data hourly to members of a consortium – The Cooperative Fisheries and Oceanographic Studies (CFOS) program. A complete C-LAB system adds to efforts to predict and describe available food supply for juvenile salmon. Prediction of growth ecology and energy composition of fry food stocks will be determined using buoy generated oceanographic data. Available satellite-determined sea surface data will now become more usable by intercomparison with measured buoy data.

The five buoys telemeter their data to a polar-orbiting satellite. The data are routinely retrieved from the satellite using a telephone link and modems. The digital information is assembled, processed and archived in a PC type computer which in turn is directly accessible by all CFOS members for their use.

Estimated Duration of Project: 5 years with option to extend

Estimated Cost per Year: $1,100,000 for year 1 – $250,000 for years 2-5

Other Comments: Only proven technology is involved in the proposed C-LAB system. C-LAB 1, which will be operated as part of the network, has been successfully monitoring surface weather and upper-layer oceanography since December 1991. In addition, it is important to note that an established working group, the CFOS consortium, assures that the C-LAB data base will be used for priority fisheries research, undertaken by acknowledged experts.

Name, Address, Telephone:

Robert T. Cooney
Institute of Marine Science
University of Alaska Fairbanks
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-1080
Phone: 474-7407

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


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Express Mail Corporate Account No.:
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For Customer Use
FROM: R. T. Cooney
Institute of Marine Science
School of Fisheries & Ocean Sciences
University of Alaska Fairbanks
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-1080
Label 11-B (April 1990)
DESTINATION
Date of Delivery: M 6 D 13
Time of Delivery: 1120 A.M. P.M.
X Signature of Addressee or Agent
DELIVERY WAS ATTEMPTED
Date: M D Y
Time: A.M. P.M.
Signature of Delivery Employee
1. 2.
Waiver of Signature and Indemnity (Domestic Only)
I wish delivery to be made without obtaining the signature of the addressee or the addressee's agent (if in the judgement of the delivery employee, the article can be left in a secure location) and I authorize the delivery employee to sign that the shipment was delivered and understand that the signature of the delivery employee will constitute valid proof of delivery.
SIGNED:
ADDRESSEE'S COPY
TO:
Telephone Number
Exxon Valdez Oil
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK
Document ID Number 920612244
A-92 WPWG
B-93 WPWG
C-RPWG
D-PAG

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA FAIRBANKS
INSTITUTE OF MARINE SCIENCE
SCHOOL OF FISHERIES AND OCEAN SCIENCE
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99775-1080

To Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 G St.
Anchorage, AK 99501

From: R.T. Cooney, IMS

TATITLEK VILLAGE IRA COUNCIL

P.O. Box 171
Tatitlek, AK 99677

Ph. (907) 325-2311
FAX (907) 325-2298

Document ID Number
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June 29, 1992

Ms. L.J. Evans
Alaska Dept of Environmental Conservation
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK. 99501

RE: PUBLIC ADVISORY GROUP NOMINATION PROCEDURES

Dear Ms. Evans,

I am writing to inquire about the Public Advisory Group Nomination process. Judging from the material that was faxed to me this morning, I assume that nominations are still being accepted. It is very evident that the Native interests throughout Prince William Sound will not be represented sufficiently with only two nominees from the same community. While I would support the nomination of either Gail Evanoff or Chuck Totemoff from Chenega Bay, I would be much more confident that our interests would be represented if other communities were allowed the opportunity to nominate a person that they feel would represent them best. People must understand that our interests may differ quite abit from other communities, our values are different. our lifestyles are different.

Please send me, as soon as possible, nomination forms, so that we can submit our own.

Thank you, take care.

Sincerely,

Gary P. Kompkoff,
President, Tatitlek Village IRA Council
Chairman, The Tatitlek Corporation
Vice-Chairman, Chugach Regional Resources Commision
Chairman, The North Pacific Rim Housing Authority
Member, Citizen's Oversight Council on Oil & Other Hazardous Substances
Member, Prince William Sound Economic Development Council
etc.

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

To LJ Evans	From Gary Kompkoff
Co.	Co.
Dept.	Phone #
Fax #	Fax #

duplicate - original faxed on 6/29 lje.

Mark Donohue 5/5/92
Kodiak Area Native Association

NO NUMBER ASSIGNED FROM PUBLIC MTG COMMENT

Enhancement of the Pacific Herring in Uyak Bay

Lead Agencies: Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Kodiak Area Native Association

The *Exxon Valdez* oil spill impacted large areas of coastline containing spawning habitat for the Pacific Herring, *Clupea harengus pallasi*. In Uyak Bay, large amounts of oil mousse were present at the same time herring traditionally aggregate, spawn and during the three weeks the eggs develop and hatch. VECO workers removed approximately 70,000 bags of oiled marine macroalgae.

Oil in Uyak Bay influenced herring selection of spawning substrate, egg mortality and larval survival. ADF&G stock assessment has been limited by manpower and funding to aerial surveys of schooling stocks. The individual management units will provide a comparison of potentially impacted three year old herring from Uyak/ Spiridon Bays with unoiled herring spawning areas. If there exists damage to this year class the EVOS is the probable cause and we recommend the following restoration/ enhancement effort.

The goal of this project is to enhance herring populations by providing additional substrate and tended in vivo incubation of the eggs.

In the USSR, spawning habitat enhancement has increased the biomass of one generation of herring 60,000 tons at age five. Their efforts include constructing artificial spawning grounds, the incubation of eggs deposited on trap nets, the collection of storm scattered eggs and the placement of macroalgae substrate in spawning areas.

Alaskan efforts are, thus far, limited to requiring that herring pound sites be left intact until the eggs have hatched. In Washington state some success has been described by the Klallam-Port Gamble tribe in a bay denuded of vegetation by sawmill operations. Longlines of *Macrocystis integrifolia* are cultured for use in the roe on kelp fishery. Additional longlines of the roe laden kelp are held until they hatch. In 1990, the Washington Department of Fish and Game increased the harvest allotment from five to 100 tons of herring for the tribe.

Enhancement will consist of the construction of a towable netpen, the culture of appropriate algal substrate, the capture and transfer of herring to the netpen, the towing of the netpen to a protected site, the installation of predator barriers, transfer of algae to the net pen, the spawning of herring on the substrate, the release of spawned herring, the protection of fertilized herring spawn through incubation and the release of substrate after incubation is complete.

The macroalgae culture activities should begin June Year 1. Net pen construction should begin in September Year 1 with operations targeted for the April Year 2 spawning season.

Preliminary initial cost estimate is $120,000 and $40,000 annually.

Mark Donohue 5/5/92
Kodiak Area Native Association

Assessment and Quality Assurance of Shellfish Resources

Lead Agencies: Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Kodiak Area Native Association

During the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill Razor Clam, *Siliqua patula* habitat on the Alaskan Peninsula (Swikshak, Big River and Village beaches; Hallo, Kashvik, and Puale Bays) and other shellfish resources on Kodiak Island were impacted by oil.

Oil buried in this sandy, surf swept habitat and was not removed by cleanup workers. Buried oil has retained its toxicity and may be an ongoing source of damage to intertidal and subtidal populations of this economically important resource. While finfish have been shown to more rapidly metabolize the hydrocarbons, bivalves, such as the Razor Clam, have been shown to accumulate the compounds and only slowly release them in the absence of ongoing contamination.

As the prey species of many mammals (brown bears, fox, otters), waterfowl and fish Razor Clams may be a continuing source of contamination or a diminished resource for these populations. The Razor Clam is also a commercial, subsistence and recreational resource. In 1974, 198,000 pounds of razor clams were harvested from the Kodiak Management Area.

In cooperation with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, The National Park Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, The University of Alaska, The U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the Kodiak Area Native Association will:

1. implement an assessment of the contamination and health of Razor Clam stocks based on a comparison of existing baseline data with surveys and local testing leading to FDA certification under guidelines established by the National Shellfish Sanitation Program and

2. institute a program of market quality assurance to include the site selection, purchase and construction of relay and shorebased facilities to hold and test shellfish.

The site selection and development of shorebased facilities and laboratory capabilities begin in March (Year 1). The assessment of Razor Clam populations begin in May (Year 1) until October (Year 1) and from May (Year 2) until October (Year 2).

Preliminary cost estimate is $500,000.

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A

THE WILDERNESS SO

ALASKA REGION
430 WEST 7TH AVENUE, ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

907/272-9453 (phone) 907/272-1670 (fax)

FAX COVER SHEET

Date 6/4/92

Number of pages (including this page) 4

To: DAVE GIBBONS, RESTORATION TEAM

From: PAM MILLER

Re: Restoration ~~Framework~~ Work Plan comments

Original will be hand-delivered on Friday. Thanks.

If you have any problems receiving this fax, please call 907/272-9453.

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

ALASKA REGION
430 WEST 7TH AVENUE, ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

907/272-9453 (phone) 907/272-1670 (fax)

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From: PAM MILLER

Re: Restoration ~~Framework~~ Work Plan comments

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If you have any problems receiving this fax, please call 907/272-9453.

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

June 4, 1992

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

RE: Vol II. 1992 Restoration Work Plan

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

The Wilderness Society will provide limited comments on the proposed 1992 Restoration Work Plan for the Exxon Valdez oil spill, as we have commented directly to the Trustees throughout the planning process and have provided extensive comment on the Framework document. As well, we could provide more meaningful comment on the Work Plans if the many volumes of information from the Natural Resource Damage Assessment studies had been released sooner.

The priority of the Restoration Plan should be an ecosystem approach that protects threatened fish and wildlife habitat within coastal forests, rivers, and shorelines by acquiring land, development or timber rights, or conservation easements on a willing seller basis. We recommend that 80% of the Spill Settlement funds be used to acquire habitat. Unfortunately, this year's plan contains no projects for actual habitat acquisition.

We are disappointed that the Trustee Council has already approved more than three times the funding for restoration management action than for habitat protection planning in the 1992 Work Plan. Ironically, the habitat acquisition projects could provide restoration for species in which serious injury is well documented, whereas most of the fisheries management action projects and the Red Lake sockeye restoration manipulation project are justified using only speculative damages. Yet, the Trustee Council approved restoration manipulation/enhancement and management action projects in this year's planning but funded NO actual habitat protection or acquisition projects despite the fact that the public had expressed acquisition as a high priority and the Trustee Council had received specific proposals for imminently threatened lands.

Long-term recovery monitoring should comprehensively approach the entire ecosystem. Especially in this year's proposed work plan, monitoring and restoration work

focuses on commercially-harvested and sport fish species. Birds, marine mammals, invertebrates, and other "non-game" species need to be monitored as a significant part of the entire ecosystem. Furthermore, relatively little attention has been given to the effects on National Park resources. We believe long-term monitoring of the ecological effects of the oil spill is crucial and are supportive of an integrated-ecosystem approach. We are generally supportive of damage assessment closeout projects because we believe it is important for the public to have the most complete information possible about the immediate and long-term effects of the oil spill.

We support restoration projects that maintain or restore the natural diversity and populations of fish, wildlife, and habitats and the scenic beauty of the wilderness environment. In particular, we strongly support the Habitat Protection Planning Projects: R15, Marbled Murrelets; R47, Stream Habitat Survey; and R71, Harlequin Ducks. We also believe these projects labelled Management Actions are important: R73, Harbor seals; R103, Oiled mussels; and R104A, Site Stewardship. Of all the projects, the Oiled mussels project seems to be the most integrated ecological study, and we favor such an approach in the future. We support projects R 104A, Site Stewardship and R92, GIS mapping, but we believe that the National Park Service should be funded for involvement in the efforts.

We are especially concerned that restoration projects for fisheries may be dominated by projects to develop artificial populations whereas the emphasis should be on protecting the genetic diversity of wild salmon stocks. We strongly oppose the Manipulation/Enhancement Project R113, Red Lake Restoration because we believe that it may cause problems with wild stocks. We also oppose Management Action projects R53, Kenai Sockeye; R59, Genetic Stock ID; and R60AB, Pink Salmon because these involve problems with hatchery stock management that are not necessarily due to the effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill--although it has compounded the need for better management--because they substantially overlap with on-going agency work, and because they are so expensive. We also oppose many manipulation/enhancement projects that were fortunately dropped from this year's Work Plan: R37, Paulson Lake Fish Ladder; R41, Otter Creek Fish Pass; R45, Montague Island Chum rehabilitation; R114, Mitigation for Red Lake sockeye fishery; R115, Coghill Lake Sockeye; R116, Fry rearing; R117, Cook Inlet sport fish enhancement.

Many projects were dropped from this year's work plan with the understanding that the loss of data would not severely affect the scientists' ability to understand continued oil spill impacts or the extent of recovery. We believe that the comprehensive ecological monitoring program that begins next year should include important components of these projects as an integral part of the whole monitoring program: R13, Boat surveys to determine distribution and abundance of migratory birds and sea otters; R82, Killer whale monitoring (possibly also including dolphin and humpback whale monitoring); and continued murre monitoring.

We look forward to using the wealth of data the government agencies have collected during the damage assessment process. We especially want to use maps created with the GIS data bases, such as locations used by marbled murrelets, as well as overlays of information, such as land ownership and bird nesting sites. While we know that many maps must already exist (and we trust will soon be in the Oil Spill Information Center), we also hope that there will be a mechanism for the public to request the creation of new overlays that might not yet exist but could facilitate the restoration planning process.

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

Sincerely,

Pamela A. Miller

Pamela A. Miller
Asst. Regional Director

920406 4117
BCD

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

ALASKA REGION
430 WEST 7TH AVENUE, ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

907/272-9453 (phone) 907/272-1670 (fax)

FAX COVER SHEET

Date 6/4/92

Number of pages (including this page) 9

To: DAVE GIBBONS, RESTORATION TEAM

From: PAM MILLER

Re: Restoration Framework comments
Original will be hand-delivered
on Friday. Thanks.

If you have any problems receiving this fax, please call 907/272-9453.

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

June 4, 1992

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

RE: Vol I. Restoration Framework

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter II. Public Participation

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

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

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

Chapter IV. Summary of Injury

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter V. Proposed Injury Criteria

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

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

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

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

Chapter VI. Evaluation of Restoration Options

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter VII. Restoration Alternatives and Options

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

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

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

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

Appendix B

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Pamela A. Miller

Pamela A. Miller
Asst. Regional Director

Charles Totemoff, Chenega Bay
received May 15, 1992

CHENEGA CORPORATION

Post Office Box 8060
Chenega Bay, Alaska 99574-8060
(907) 573-5118

920515174
A
duplicate

March 13, 1992

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement Trustee Council
201 E. 9th Avenue, Suite 206
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen:

We would like to introduce you to our Village Corporation. In return, we request your consideration with regard to any program in which our unique and specialized knowledge of Prince William Sound, its environments, and the devastating effect of the oil spill, might be useful.

Chenega Corporation is the village corporation within the meaning of The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act for the Native Village of Chenega Bay, formerly the Native Village of Chenega. We have been actively involved in oil spill related response since 1989. Our local response program received accolades from the Department of Environmental Conservation.

In 1991, we contracted with Exxon to perform cleanup related activity in and about the southwest portion of Prince William Sound. Between 1989 and 1991, we were actively involved in local response program activities, and our shareholders, having lost their subsistence based economy, became skilled oil spill cleanup workers.

Within the past year, the village corporation formed a subsidiary, Chaaniqmuit Services Ltd., in order to specifically respond to oil spill related activities. Chaaniqmuit Services Ltd. is capable of offering support services, including housing, vessel support, and guide services. Chenega Corporation operates a three bedroom hotel complex at Chenega Bay. The complex includes sleeping quarters and we also have catering capabilities, an excellent chef, and experience in providing such services.

Our shareholders, because most are subsistence hunters, gatherers and fishermen, have a vast storehouse of knowledge concerning the flora and fauna of Prince William Sound, as well as the geography and cultural sites of our homelands. Most of our shareholders have received Hazwoper training.

We also have experience in managing complex logistics, including response activities.

We are also anxious to learn and to participate in your projects. , If training is necessary in order to provide services, our shareholders are anxious to be trained, and we are certainly willing to assist.

Because we live in Prince William Sound year round, our services would be ideal for site monitoring, species monitoring, tide and current monitoring, and practically any other aspect of the assessment and restoration activities which you are undertaking. We also have a keen interest in cultural site monitoring.

Although we have not been previously contacted by your agency with regard to what services we, as a wholly Alaska Native owned village corporation could offer you, perhaps some of the blame is ours in not contacting you with regard to our capabilities. We look forward to hearing from you.

If you have any questions or if you are considering requesting proposals, please write or call either Gail Evanoff or me.

Very truly yours,

CHENEGA CORPORATION

By: _____
Charles W. Totemoff
President and CEO

CWT:cbs (A:ltrs214.doc)

Charles Totemoff, Chenega Bay
received May 15, 1992

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

TITLE OF PROJECT:

Chenega Bay Replacement Subsistence Resource Project.

JUSTIFICATION:

Due to oil spill, subsistence resources are either grossly polluted or populations are seriously reduced.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:

A. Goals: To replace subsistence resources by permitting residents of Chenega Bay to travel to the Eastern Prince William Sound area for subsistence resources, to provide funding for such travel, to provide funding for other villages, e.g. Yakatat, to assist us in gathering, preserving, sending subsistence goods from other villages, until either the resources in areas we use are no longer polluted or are in sufficient quantities for our use.

B. Objective: To preserve the health and welfare of residents of Chenega Bay and their subsistence way of life and to restore injured subsistence resources.

C. Location: Southwestern Prince William Sound.

D. Rationale: The NRDA studies have established the depletion of subsistence resources in our area.

E. Technical Approach: None.

ESTIMATED DURATION OF PROJECT:

10-15 years in most areas; others, up to 25 years.

ESTIMATED COST PER YEAR:

$50,000.

OTHER COMMENTS:

This approach was suggested to Exxon in 1989 and to the State, D.C.R.A. in 1990. Budgets are available.

NAME, ADDRESS, TELEPHONE:

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

ALASKA SURVIVAL

Box 320 Talkeetna, Alaska 99676 (907) 733-1413

SEP 01 REC'D

August 18, 1992

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 "G" St.
Anchorage, Ak 99501

These are comments on the Habitat Restoration and Acquisition Process.

First of all, your Restoration Framework Supplement is much too complex for the general public to take the time to sit down and understand it. In fact, you are making this information and process inaccessible to the general public by all this bullshit complicated papertalk. If your goal is to talk habitat acquisition to death with no results, then you have a good start. As you know, since the current administration has vetoed the popular state legislation that would buy important habitat, the public will be looking to the Trustees to acquire important habitat.

The main message is: do not study acquisition to death. Let us get on with it. We do NOT want this public money to just fund bureaucrats, consultants, and scientists. People in power, lobby people such as yourselves, to spend the money on capital projects (a sea world in Valdez, a science technology building in Seward) and habitat manipulation (lake fertilization projects) instead of protecting the valuable public resources that we have. HB411 was extremely popular among the people of Alaska and that should send a powerful message to you.
Important habitat is threatened by logging now. The owners will sell now. Do it now. Don't spend our money on salaries for paper pushers. Do not talk it to death. And we certainly do not need more big capitol projects built and subsidized by public money because they do not work. Look at Delta Barley, Point McKenzie, the Seward shipbuilding yard, and the list goes on and on. WE WANT CLEAN AIR, CLEAN WATER, HEALTHY WILD FISH POPULATIONS AND AN ECONOMY BUILT UPON RENEWABLE RESOURCES.

Becky Long

Becky Long
Director

Public Comment to the Restoration supplement 8/25.

Rebecca

Make copies & put in box

recycled paper

B4320
Talkeetna, AK 99676

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee
Council
645 "G" St.
Anchorage, AK 99501

SEP 01 REC'D

August 21, 1992

Dear Trustees:

I have reviewed the the Habitat Protection and Acquisition Process and have the following comments.

Alternative Threshold Criteria Set A: This has the making of a giant Federal and State land grab. It essentually allows carte blanche acquisition of any land. There would be very few, if any, tracts that did not meet the criteria of "associated either directly or indirectly to an injured resource or service or equivalent resource or service". This can be stretched as far as ones imagination. This alternative gives a license to acquire, period!

Alternative Set C directly addresses the injured resource or service. This should be the only alternative.

The Federal Exchange Process on page 41 has left out a major time consuming step which is the need for an environmental assessment.

Sincerely,

Allayne Cash

9917 TURN ST
JUNEAU, AK
99801

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
645 "G" ST.
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

August 15, 1992

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

SUBJ: Habitat Protection/Aquisition Plan

To the Trustees:

The purpose of this letter is to provide comment on EVOS Restoration "Restoration Framework Supplement" dated July 1992.

With respect to the Alternative Threshold Criteria I would, as a general matter, speak in favor of "Set A" in so far as this set of criteria offers the greatest flexibility in considering possible Habitat Protection or Aquisition options.

More specifically, I would like to expressly object to the proposed threshold criteria #"7c" which would have the attribute of giving a mandatory priority to direct restoration alternatives (ie, "alternatives must be judged to be insufficient before aquisition options can be exercised...." [p. 38 of the Restoration Framework Supplement," emphasis added]).

Aquisition of private land holdings can, and usually is, quite difficult (eg. Kachemak Bay State Park inholding negotiations with Seldovia Native Association). This proposed threshold criteria (#7c) would likely prove unduely burdensome, result in delay of timely consideration of possible aquisitions, and serve to frustrate restoration goals.

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ANCHORAGE, AK 995
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1992

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK. 99501

Post-it™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671	# of pages ▸ 3
To Dave Gibbons	From Pam Brodie
Co. Exxon Trustees	Co. Sierra Club
Dept.	Phone # 276-4048
Fax # 258-9860	Fax # 258-6807

September 8, 1992

Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 "G" Street
Anchorage AK 99501

RE: Comments on the Restoration Framework Supplement: Habitat Protection and Acquisition Process

Gentlemen:

The Sierra Club and the Alaska Center for the Environment appreciate this opportunity to comment on the Restoration Framework Supplement. Both are private, non-profit environmental advocacy and education organizations. The Sierra Club has approximately 580,000 members, of whom nearly 2,000 live in Alaska. The Alaska Center for the Environment has approximately 1100 members. Many of our members both in and outside Alaska use and enjoy Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska.

General comments:

Many of the comments we submitted in June 1992 on the draft Restoration Framework also apply to the Restoration Framework Supplement. We hereby incorporate those comments by reference.

In particular, the Restoration Framework Supplement, like the draft Restoration Framework, takes too narrow a view towards restoration and recovery. Restoration of damaged resources and services must include prevention of future damage to those resources. It should not end when those resources and services are judged to be restored to pre-spill conditions. Restoration includes maintaining the resources and services, rather than allowing them to be damaged again -- by logging, for example. Resources and services may be not only restored but also enhanced under the settlement, by such means as habitat acquisition. It is not really possible to restore Alaska to pre-spill conditions. It will take many years for all the oil to degrade and for all species populations to recover, and these years cannot be retrieved. The services lost to people during the years of recovery can never be restored to those people. The creatures that suffered and died can never be compensated. It is therefore appropriate for restoration actions to, in some cases, go beyond a gradual and ultimate recovery of a particular population. The people, animals and plants of Alaska suffered from the oil spill; the goal of restoration should be permanent improvements in environmental protection for the sake of the people and the environment.

SEP 09 REC'D
1992

Specific Comments:

Introduction:

Figures 6 & 7, reprinted from the draft Restoration Framework. Please refer to our comments on that document. The hierarchical approach in figure 6 is completely unacceptable and unjustifiable.

Evaluation Process:

The proposed flowchart process is far too complex and cumbersome. It sets up unnecessary roadblocks and would make habitat protection and acquisition extremely difficult and slow. Much of the desirable land would be most likely developed before the process could be completed.

#2 "Assess rate and degree of recovery" should be deleted. All species and services which suffered, as well as the ecosystem itself, should be compensated by protection. Given enough time, all resources may recover -- even without restoration. Natural recovery should not preclude restoration. Natural recovery does not compensate the generations of wildlife or the years of services which were lost. #2 could too easily be used as an excuse for inaction.
#5 "Assess/Identify Protection Options" puts agencies in a conflict of interest, in which they must judge the adequacy of their own policies. This puts an unnecessary hurdle in the path of restoration.
#6 "Recommend additional protection options on public land/water" -- delete the phrase "for what is considered to be the recovery period for a specific resource or service. The generations or years of lost resources or services can never be retrieved. Appropriate compensation means permanent protection.
#9 "Identify preferred protection options on private land" -- on first bullet, delete "that are not adequately recovering."
#10 and 11, "Solicit nominations of candidate lands from land owners, public and agencies" and "willing owner/seller" should be placed at the beginning and occur simultaneously with the preceding boxes. Willing sellers should be asked to name the available acquisition processes (such as fee simple or conservation easements), a price for their land or development rights, and any restrictions on sales. Leaving this essential step so late in the process unnecessarily delays acquisition. Land owners are likely to lose interest and develop (or threaten to develop) their land. Waiting to begin these steps would also lead to unnecessary bureaucratic studies and higher land prices.

There is no use to an agency studying a land parcel to select the best few acres to purchase, only to find later that the owner will sell only the entire parcel as a unit.
#12 "Apply threshold criteria using existing data." Among the threshold criteria should be an asking price by the seller. It is not enough to agree on using "fair market value" because comparable sales are almost impossible to find. If the Trustees rank the desired acquisitions (#14-15) before an asking price is established, they will automatically drive up the asking price of the most desirable areas.
#20 "Non-acquisition tools" would be weak and are irrelevant in this case, considering the choices faced by the private owners of land in the western Gulf of Alaska coast.

Imminent threat protection process:

We support the proposed imminent threat protection process. However, there is too much emphasis on threat alone. The process should be used also to evaluate special opportunities.
#2 "Assess rate and degree of recovery" should be deleted, for the reasons stated above.

Alternative threshold criteria:

Of the three available alternatives, only Set A is acceptable. There is no legal or rational justification for eliminating options simply because they lie outside the areas in which oil hit the beaches (set B) or for limiting habitat protection and acquisition to a process of last resort (set C). Sellers should name their asking price at this time, in order to promote competition among sellers and prevent sellers from raising their prices to match the rankings.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Pamela Brodie
Pamela Brodie
Sierra Club

Alan Phipps pb
Alan Phipps
Alaska Center for the Environment

Kodiak Island Borough

710 MILL BAY ROAD
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615-6340
PHONE (907) 486-5736

SEP 03 REC'D

August 31, 1992

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

Thank you for the opportunity to respond to the document titled SUMMARY OF THE "RESTORATION FRAMEWORK SUPPLEMENT EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL RESTORATION". The Kodiak Island Borough has a number of concerns about the process that are expanded on below.

The document lays out a technical and complicated process in which land selected land parcels will be reviewed to determine if they are worthy of habitat protection and restoration (to some degree) of resources that were injured by the oil spill.

After reviewing the document, **acquiring habitat from other owners appears to be only a last resort technique after other protection methods have been investigated (i.e. habitat manipulation, management of human uses) and other forms of land management (agreements, easements etc.) have been attempted.** Also, in most cases there has to be a strong "linkage" between the injured resource, and the habitat acquired. Acquiring "substitute" habitat to compensate for lost or damaged habitat is a low priority.

GOALS

Multiple goals are discussed in the document, the most important being:

1. To identify strategic lands that will benefit the long-term recovery of resources and services that were injured by the oil spill;

2. To evaluate lands based on one of the two approaches identified in the document.

PROCESSES

There are two different processes for the acquisition outlined in the document.

The **hierarchical approach** addresses the acquisition of land only as a last option. The acquisition of land would only be used when other restoration methods are not effective. The **concurrent approach** addresses the acquisition of lands at the same time other types of management techniques are being reviewed. These other management techniques include:

1. Changes in management practices that are presently being instituted at the site. (such as zoning districts and land use controls).

2. Creation of protected areas and enlarging boundaries of protected areas (usually on public lands).

3. Changing or creating regulations that offer more protection.

4. Last and probably least, acquiring equivalent resources as compensation for resources injured or lost during the spill.

Please note that in both approaches it is required that there be **identification of injured resources** and **a determination that the degree of recovery of the habitat has been assessed as inadequate.**

CANDIDATE AREA FOR ACQUISITION

Areas nominated or identified for acquisition by the public or governmental officials must meet the following criteria before they are even considered by the Trustees. Otherwise, the document concludes they will be rejected. These include:

1. Must consist of "Essential Habitat Components" linked to the recovery of the injured resource;

2. Must not be afforded adequate protection through the law, regulation or policy;

3. Must have a willing buyer/willing seller;

4. Must maintain full compliance with all threshold criteria.

THRESHOLD CRITERIA

The Threshold Criteria process is a screening process designed to eliminate proposals that will not facilitate recovery of injured resources/services and eliminate proposals that do not represent a reasonable selection for equivalent resource acquisition.

However, even if a parcel nominated for acquisition meets all of the above criteria, that does not necessarily translate into property acquisition. The process allows for acquisition at a less than fee simple interest. The purchase of fee simple title is a last resort option with acquisition of partial interests such as the purchase of conservation easements, deed restrictions and timber rights being attempted first. Only after these other methods have been investigated will fee simple acquisition be pursued.

The document also discusses three different options in formulating any Threshold Criteria. These range from the least restrictive option (Set A) to the most restrictive (Set C).

Set A requires that land nominations demonstrate that they are either directly associated with the spill or indirectly (provide equivalent value resources) associated.

Set B requires that nominated parcels must benefit the recovery of the resource/service.

Set C contains the most restrictive criteria. Nominated parcels must contain habitats that are linked to the recovery of injured habitats, and include a finding that existing laws and regulations are inadequate to provide a level of protection. Also only habitats of injured resources that are also being threatened can be protected.

CONCLUSION

The proposed system is a very complex bureaucratic process with a clear bias against land acquisition. If it is going to be used at all, at a minimum the process should:

1) Consider habitat protection and acquisition **concurrently** with all other restoration options as opposed to the hierarchical approach that considers acquisition of habitat only after other restoration options are found to be inadequate;

2) Use the least restrictive approach to formulate the THRESHOLD CRITERIA (Set A) that discuss acquiring habitat that is directly or indirectly associated with the injured resource.

A far better solution would be to substitute a simpler process.

There is one last concern that because the process is a technical one, performed by technical staff, that the staff input may be regarded as more important than public input. This concern is reflected in the flow chart contained in the document (see #10 on the flow chart, page 13) that indicates that the Trustee's "Solicitation for Candidate Sites" (nomination by public officials and the public) occurs well into the process.

Should you have any questions, please call me at 486-9300.

Sincerely,

KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH

Jerome M. Selby
Borough Mayor

The Nature Conservancy of Alaska

SEP 0 3 REC'D

August 31, 1992

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

Dear Trustee Council Members:

Thank you for providing The Nature Conservancy of Alaska with an opportunity to comment on the draft habitat protection and acquisition process as described in the Restoration Framework Supplement, dated July, 1992.

After a careful review of the Supplement, and in full consideration of the Plea Agreement and Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree, the Conservancy strongly encourages the Trustee Council to use the concurrent approach to habitat protection and acquisition as depicted in Figure 7. Additionally, the Conservancy recommends the use of threshold criteria that are substantially the same as Set A criteria described in the Supplement.

As noted in the Conservancy's June 4, 1992 comments on the Restoration Framework, our recommendations are based upon the Conservancy's institutional commitment to cost effective conservation actions. The concurrent approach, when matched with Set A threshold criteria, will enable restoration planners to consider all alternatives when evaluating whether an action is cost effective and ecologically meaningful.

Also, given the lack of a comprehensive information base, and the high cost of developing such a data base, "best professional judgement" must be a key component of the decision making process. The concurrent approach combined with Set A criteria places an appropriate emphasis on the use of best professional judgement.

In regards to the imminent threat process, we recommend that the Trustee Council modify the process so as not to preclude significant opportunities. For example, if an owner of what appears to be an important property indicates a willingness to enter into an interim protection agreement (e.g. option to purchase, right of first refusal, etc.), the owner should not have to "create" some kind of imminent threat for the property to be seriously considered. Strategically important, but unthreatened, sites made available by willing sellers should be given full consideration. To do otherwise will result in both lost opportunities and higher costs.

601 West Fifth Avenue, Suite 550 ◦ Anchorage, Alaska 99501-2226
Telephone (907) 276-3133 ◦ Fax (907) 276-2584

International Headquarters: 1815 North Lynn Strret, Arlington, Virginia 22209

Once again, thank you for providing an opportunity to comment. We look forward to reviewing the next version of the habitat protection process in the draft restoration plan and draft environmental impact statement.

Sincerely,

Susan L. Ruddy

Susan L. Ruddy
Vice President/State Director

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

August 31, 1992

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

RE: Restoration Framework Supplement,
Habitat Protection & Acquisition

Dear Trustees:

The Wilderness Society wishes to provide additional comments on habitat protection and acquisition in response to your Restoration Framework Supplement. The Restoration Plan must work from the recognition that the ecosystems of Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska were damaged by the spill and approach restoration efforts with the premise that ecosystems need to be restored.

Ecosystems will have the best chance for restoration using these options:

- Concurrent Analysis
- Imminent Threat Protection Process
- Threshold Criteria Set A

Just as repairing the individual homes or stores torn apart by Hurricane Andrew will not restore the devastated communities, we should not rate the effectiveness of habitat acquisition by judging how well a particular parcel of land might help increase (or sustain) the bald eagle population alone, for example. While we must try to protect, and acquire where threatened, important habitats that serve critical functions for species injured by the spill--we must not look just at the pieces, but at the whole fabric of life that is sustained by intact ecosystems.

Yes, we must protect habitat for fish, birds, mammals, mussels, and other wildlife. But acquisition options cannot not evaluate the effectiveness for restoring each aspect of the ecosystem separately; the plan must consider the whole. And already, scientists have enough information to draw up a list of priority acquisition areas where forest and

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coastal habitats sustain species that were injured by the spill and are imminently threatened.

We believe that the concurrent analysis with an imminent threat protection process, using the threshold criteria in Set A is the only realistic option for the Trustees in light of the kinds of biological information available and the limitations of existing wildlife management programs. Quite simply, the kind of scientific information available about the pre- and post-spill distribution and populations for many fish and wildlife species is inadequate to draw precise conclusions about the effectiveness of management strategies. Throughout the world, limitations in our knowledge of ecological systems has led wildlife managers to chose protection of wildlife habitat as the best means of protecting wildlife populations.

We believe that the options other than those bulletted above will preclude ecologically significant habitats, and areas that provide unique services in the ecosystem affected by the spill, from being acquired soon enough to prevent them from being seriously degraded or destroyed. As well, threshold criteria Sets B and C set standards that are virtually impossible to address with present scientific knowledge. Sets B and C would virtually preclude acquisition of equivalent resources as a restoration strategy, and in so doing violate the legal underpinnings of the settlement.

The Restoration Plan must benefit an array of species more broad than the commercially important ones, and therefore must contain criteria that do not favor management or protection of species just because society has spent more funds learning about them. While we recognize that management actions may be necessary to rectify the damages to certain species, we believe that habitat acquisition can provide the most benefit for restoration of the entire ecosystem and its services even if these benefits cannot be strictly quantified due to insufficient biological information. The Trustees should chose similar threshold criteria as for habitat manipulation and management projects--in which case Threshold Set A would apply based on the restoration projects approved by the Trustees for 1992.

In conclusion, we believe that habitat acquisition--by preventing further damage to the coastal forests and shorelines of the Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska ecosystems--is the most meaningful form of restoration that can be undertaken and urge you to incorporate these recommendations into your plan.

Detailed Comments:

On the figures for concurrent and hierarchical analysis, the "adequate" rate and degree of recovery that leads to "no further action" should be changed to reflect that monitoring will continue to assure that further injury wasn't detected or arise later as a result of latent injury or complex ecological interactions.

P. 32. We do not believe that requiring a "finding that existing laws, regulations, or other requirements are inadequate to provide the level of protection that a proposed habitat protection/acquisition action would provide," is at all realistic or prudent. Whether laws and regulations are effective--or even whether they are substantially modified--depends on politics, not biology, that change over time. For example, changes proposed by the State for Water quality standards, or by the Federal government for Clean Water Act permit guidelines, could dramatically change the levels of protection offered by existing laws. Obviously, to require such a finding would put an unreasonable burden of proof on those making acquisition proposals and would needlessly polarize the decision-making process. If it were the case that our existing environmental laws adequately protected fish and wildlife and their habitats, we wouldn't be faced with this restoration process, or the public pressure for habitat acquisition.

P. 35. In order to adequately consider Threshold Criteria Sets A & B, it is obvious that results of the Contingent Valuation studies must be made available to the public and results incorporated into the EIS. This criteria should be added to the list: "The degree to which the proposed action minimizes further impact on an injured resource or service."

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

Sincerely,

Pamela A. Miller

Pamela A. Miller
Asst. Regional Director

Nancy J. Hillstrand
P.O.B. 674
Homer Alaska 99603
SEP 03 REC'D
8 - 20 - 92

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

Re: Exxon Spill Restoration Framework Supplement

Greetings,

We can restore the health of the injured ecosystem and ultimately allow for its **long term health** by **Habitat Protection and acquisition of Essential Ecosystems.** Any improvements associated with rehabilitation projects can be negated by treating the symptom rather than *the source of disturbance.* We have to ask ourselves , do we want a short term quick fix or long term quality restoration, enhancement and protection.

Habitat Protection and Acquisition of essential ecosystems is a preventative method of restoring and repairing the present and future damage. **Management of ecosystems for ecological function over the long term is ultimately more cost effective and efficient.**
It has **longer lasting**, positive impacts on all species affected including man.

We must always keep in mind that we are nowhere close to being immune to future oil spills which can once again degrade our ecosystem. **Restorative activities may be short lived.**
Mechanical means of cleanup, short term enhancement programs or duplicative research treat the symptom and may only further degrade delay, or stray from, rather than enhance the essence of our endeavours.

Acquisition of essential ecosystems should be the priority for this money It will be a living testamony which may be enjoyed by **future generations.** These lands should include unfragmented watersheds, riparian drainages, intact wetlands and bird and sea mammal rookeries. We must keep in mind future cummulative effects of upstream influences on these acquired ecosystems.

What we do now will mold the shape and health of our futures ecosystem. It will either welcome or alienate the various Wildlife and Fish species into this future. It will provide pure or fouled water quality.

First and foremost, We need to **renovate regulations to provide self sustaining terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems** incorporating up to the minute information gleaned from experience of our ours and others in the world. **Management of ecosystems for ecological function over the long term is ultimately more cost effective than short term gains in convenience or commodity.**

I) **Revitalize Forestry Practices Regulations to minimize ecosystem injury and fragmentation**
The ability to develop a **broader landscape context** for site specific forest practices will shape the future health of our ecosystems.

A) Riparian areas include six major catagories of resources
• Water Quality• Fish• Wildlife• vegetation• timber• recreation
If riparian areas are adversely impacted all catagories are affected.

1) require wider buffers to protect **riparian zones of influence** which act as a reservoir, storing surplus runoff and dampening discharge fluctuations. The associated vegetation has a profound effect on the physical makeup of the stream habitat as well as the biological communities who utilize these areas This helps maintain perennial flows during dry periods. Low flows reduce the availability and quality of instream habitat for Fish and Wildlife populations.

a) administer an **Alaskan Riparian Tax Incentive Program** which would exempt property taxes up to 500 feet of protected riparian buffer on private land.

2) **Riparian areas** must be **assessed over entire basins** to evaluate their continuity and identify unique resources. The present minimal regulations do not address this.

a) minimize additive impacts, or cumulative effects of upland headwater riparian watersheds streamchannels and runoff patterns. The connectivity between terrestial and aquatic systems has strong implications for management practices.

3)**Special considerations** must be implimented to individual riparian areas. They should be determined on the basis of:

a) the geography • soils • flow characteristics • vegetation type • profile and stability of the channel • windy areas • degree of slope • rainfall • richness of Game management Units

4) Identification and Maintenance of **floodplain functions** should be included in riparian management zones

5) Require an **instream flow regulation**, which maintains a standard of adequate streamflow for fish and wildlife requirements.

6) Pesticides should not be allowed to enter the Alaskan ecosystem Cumulative applications create Water Quality degradation. Alternative methods are available.

7) Encourage **seasonal winter road building** rather than developing permanent access into remote ecosystems.

a) **Roads cause major fragmentation of Wildlife habitat. Road failures and associated landslides contribute more sediment to streams and rivers than any other management activity.**

8) The present reforestation style produces a monoculture single aged tree farm which deletes the rich understories needed in a healthy ecosystem of groves and openings.
Reforestation guidlines should encourage **natural patterns of succession** including

a) naturalized random plantings - not in rows.
b) groves and openings
c) multi aged trees
d) diverse tree and vegetation species
e) Seeds taken from the areas to be planted or seed trees left.

9) Sustainable harvest methods which leave multi faces of habitat in their wake.

a) Clear cuts acreage kept to a minimum producing groves and clearings, and Wildlife corridors to drainages and food source.
b) Snags left for habitat and soil enhancement.

II) **Resource agency mismanagement can be more destructive than the exxon valdez incident itself.**

A) Wildlife and Fish have a continual rotation rate enjoyed by all for perpetuity as long as we do every thing in our power to enhance, protect and promote the health and welfare of these populations thru a common sense **integrated management strategy which considers whole ecosystem health.** Management of ecosystems for ecological function over the long term is ultimately more cost effective than short term gains in convenience or commodity.

1) National Marine Fisheries must revamp their Fisheries management. **Biological rather than political motives utilized.**

a) Excessive biomass is being extracted from the N Pacific.

b) Trawling damages multi species resources

2) ADFG could notify the Fish and Game boards and the public of **habitat alterations in Game Management Units** occuring prior to regulation decisions. (A list and map presented at Board meetings) Implications of these activities explained.

2) Population densities of **all interrelated species**, (multi species management) not just single species densities, could be presented to the Fish and Game Boards, to **biologically rather than politically** educate their decision making process.

3) All Departments & Divisions, sould **set an example** of consciencious resource use and with open minds interact with the public to educate and be educated. The **public trust** needs to be reestablished. Too much representation and interaction with corporate entities rather than welcoming personal citizen objectives

4) Shortened Seasons, bag limits and **emergency orders** should be implemented immediately on Waterfowl, Brown Bear and other wildlife as well as Fish if damage or injury has occurred to an ecosystem in or near a GMU, by man made or natural disaster. Politics must not enter into these biological decisions. This is a cost effective simple means of enhancing wildlife populations until they are back to normal levels.

3) Fish escapement equations must incorporate bear and other wildlife utilization.

4) DNR & DEC, Corps of Engineers must be **more aware of Game Management Units** and the integrity of habitat management for species richness in these ecosystems prior to permitting, economic evaluations, or decision making.

5) Dept of Revenue must develop an indepth cost analysis projecting all perpetual long term benefits and advantages that the integity of Fish and Wildlife habitats produce for perpetuity,.ie., subsistence, recreation, personal use, enjoyment, and commercial use. Economic evaluations and decision making must utilize this info. USFW and ISER has documented alot of this information, yet it needs to be integrated so we can all clearly see the **broader picture of long term renewable revenue of our renewable Fish and Wildlife resource in Alaska.**

6) It is not a question of which resource to utilize. There must be a **commitment to do the job conscienciously** and the necessary integrated skill and wisdom on the part of all land use managers and Fish and Wildlife managers to set objectives and evaluate the impact of various management alternatives on Fish and Wildlife ecosystems.

7) **Industry and Private use toxin emmission and effluent** must be at **0 tolerance**

a) Cumulative effects of dispersants, drilling muds, bilge from tankers, fishing and recreational vessels and service station drains cumulatively create a continuous toxin level which equals or exceeds the exxon valdez spill. These toxins must not be allowed to enter and further damage the ecosystem.

III) **Renovate Resource Agencies Mandate**

a) **budget allocations must be restructured** by legislative direction to promote allegiance to doing what is right for the long term health and integrity of all resources rather then our present fragmented resource liquidation.
Integrity of resources into the future, must be the priority over short term political mechanics or budgetary motivations.

IV). **Macrocosm Monitoring and Research**

A. Any monitoring should encompass widespread health of an ecosystem. This kind of macrocosm data will be more productive than single shallow data collection, pet enhancement projects or localized clean up activities on a microcosm level. If these single microcosm activities will provide positive cummulative effects on an ecosystem level then their merit could be weighed. Otherwise we are wasting time and money
.Fragmented disjointed rehabilitation activities will produce fragmented restoration not contributing to the essence of our endeavours.

An example of macrocosm monitoring or research would be:

1) The monitoring for toxins, turbidity, plankton, or mineral composition of:

a) the great gyres located in Cook Inlet (off Kachemak Bay)

b) the great gyres located in Prince William Sound (SW of Kayak Island)

c) The 10 mile wide massive Freshwater Cohesion Jet which hugs the coast of The Gulf Of Alaska traveling at 2 Knots.

Zoo and Phyto plankton accumulate in these great areas, toxins are trapped here also. We should take water quality measurements in these large productive areas every 5 years.
This information will allow us to evaluate the health of these ecosystems and thus benefit all who utilize them. Deviation of baseline will direct our attention to CAUSES OF DISTURBANCE rather than treating symptoms of minimal impact.

B) Invasive research on wildlife which is duplicative, stressful, or harmful should not be funded. To promote injury to fish or wildlife to find out the extent of damage is unethical and socially unacceptable. Macrocosm ecosystem monitoring will provide data on environmental health of organisms.

We need to think on a large scale. What will do the most good for the longest period of time to enhance the diversity of as many of the injured species. The obvious choice is Acquiring essential ecosystems. But If Resource agencies have faulty mandates, regulations or motives. Or if they do not work together to keep in mind all of the cummulative effects of their decisions, or lack of decisions... we end up with a toxic fragmented environment which alienates Fish and Wildlife regardless of what we do to restore, rehabilitate, or enhance.

We must begin to think in terms of ecosystems, riversystems, watersheds, peninsulas, continents. Systems which work together as a whole to provide a living community of unfragmented working order, which we are a part of, not apart from.

Ecosystems are like a helicopter. Tiny cotter pins hold all the bolts in place from shaking loose. If one of these essential components are taken away the entire system may crash. The more components lost the more likelihood the system will for certain crash.

Resource management has evolved over the years tripping over mistakes and learning the hard way at a tremendous loss.

Alaska is in the unique situation to revolutionize our methods of resource management ahead of a crisis management situations.

Do we have the knowledge and wisdom to take the lead and pioneer a new sustainable direction while our ecosystems are still relatively intact in Alaska?

I have faith that we do.

With Kind Regards,

Nancy J. Hillstrand

AFOGNAK ISLAND is an essential ecosystem which embraces a multitude of Wildlife and Fish. It sustains life in a balanced design of precise detailed integrity. Please consider this North Pacific Rainforest, which was heavily impacted by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, as a choice of Quality Habitat acquisition. Please contact me if you need additional information on this area, I have spent 14 seasons observing this tremendous living ecosystem. I would also be willing to set up a charter for you to see first hand the integrity of this Island of abundant marine and terrestial flora and fauna.

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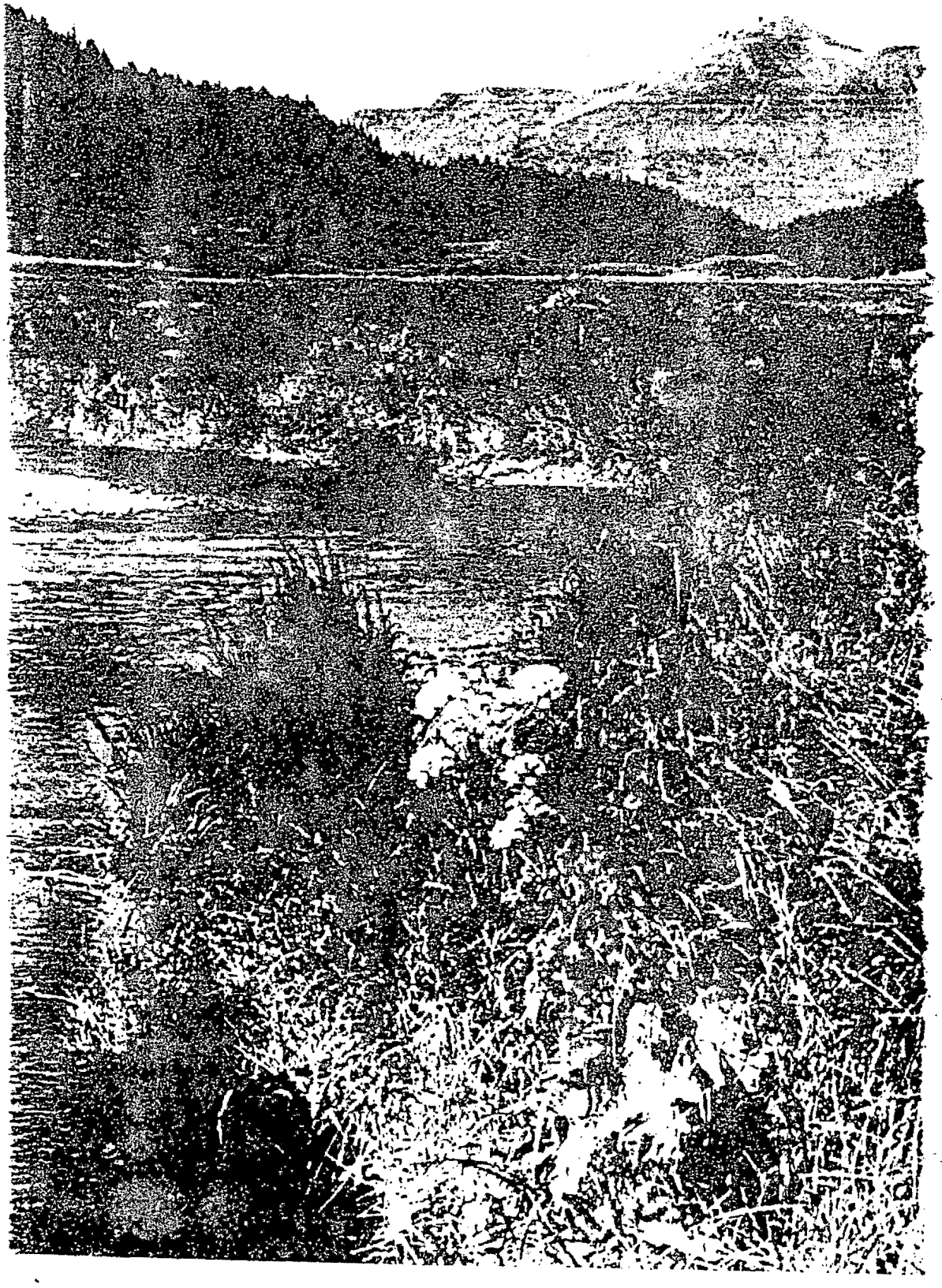
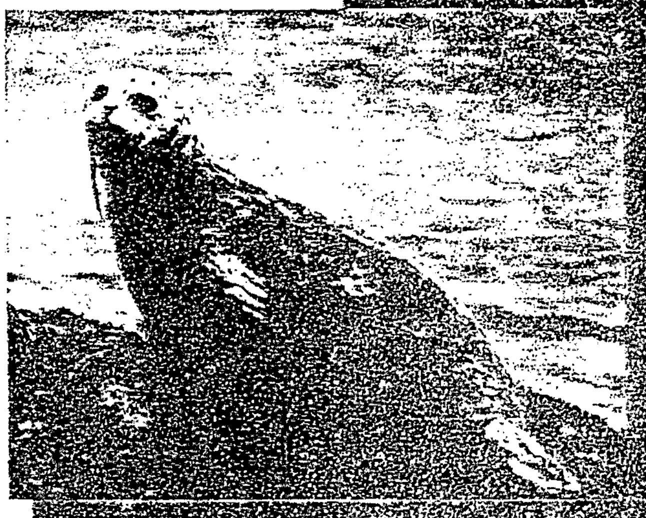
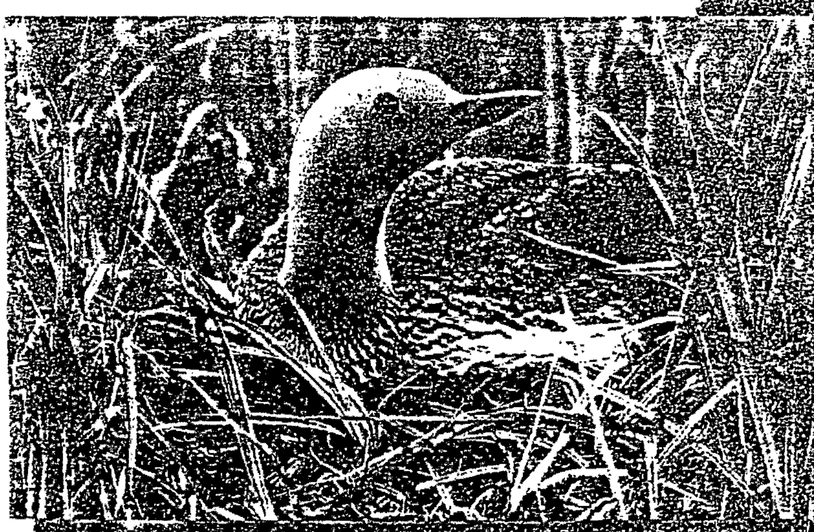


Imagine a place so unusual only one type of tree grows there...so terious, the threatened marbled murrelet dwells there—though est is rarely seen. • Streams teem with flashing, wild salmon. iak brown bears, the world's largest land carnivores, cross paths with thriving herds of elk, 160 species of birds, ducks and geese, and active colonies of beaver, fox, and deer. Humpback whales breach offshore, as sea lions and porpoises glide elegantly through stunning bays and inlets. • This is Afognak Island, a little-known jewel lying north of Kodiak Island in the western portion of the Gulf of Alaska. •

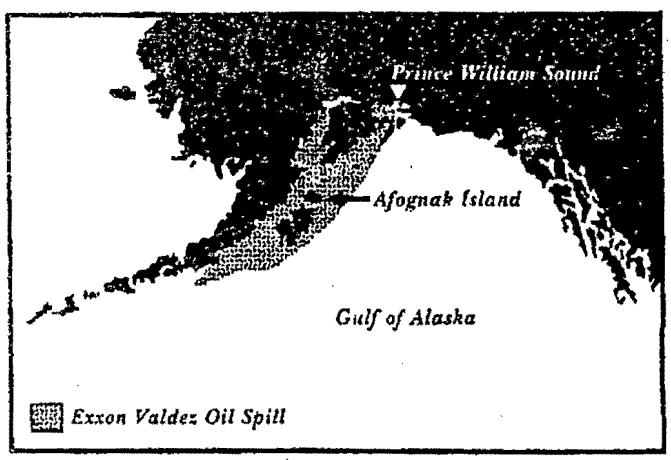


At once spectacular and serene, its 450,000 a-res, unique in their "monotypic" stands of majestic Sitka spruce, define the northernmost boundaries of North America's legendary old growth forests. Rich archeological sites reveal the cultural heritage developed over thousands of years of habitation by Native Alaskans. Five hundred miles of striking coastline make for an ecosystem found nowhere else in the world. • It's the kind of dramatic, yet reassuring country that should be maintained for future generations. And it was— • In 1892, President Benjamin Harrison issued a Presidential Proclamation creating the historical



Afognak Forest and Fish Culture Reserve, one of the first wildlife reserves in the Nation. Later, Afognak became a unit of the Chugach National Forest. • But in 1980, as a result of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and the Alaska Lands Act (ANILCA), Afognak was declassified as a national forest, the only conservation area in Alaska ever to be so treated. • Logging by the U.S. Forest

Service and then the Natives began to alter the Afognak wilderness. Then came the Exxon Valdez oil spill, polluting the shores of the Gulf of Alaska and imperiling the hundreds of thousands of sea and land animals throughout the oil spill zone that depend on a healthy ocean for survival. The pristine future of Afognak, once presidentially acknowledged as one of America's crown jewels, was endangered. • Fortunately, today a singular opportunity is at hand to protect significant, critical areas of key habitat on Afognak. • In reparation for the damage its tanker did to the environment, the Exxon Corporation must pay $1 billion to help restore lands and resources damaged by the oil spill. These funds may also be used to acquire "equivalent resources" anywhere in the spill zone, thereby protecting healthy ecosystems that offer all of the wildlife threatened by the oil spill a chance to rebound. • The Exxon settlement gives Alaska, indeed all of America, a second chance — probably the last chance —to protect Afognak, by using part of the settlement to purchase the island's most critical wildlife and resource areas. • There is no better way to allocate the Exxon funds. The oil clean-up has been concluded. Bureaucratically-driven research on oil pollution could fritter away millions of precious dollars. And preventing future oil spills should be an on-going expense borne by oil companies themselves. • Approximately 150,000 acres of pristine land are available for sale by the Afognak Joint Venure. Out of economic necessity, these lands will be logged if they cannot be acquired. • Afognak can be saved —and should be.



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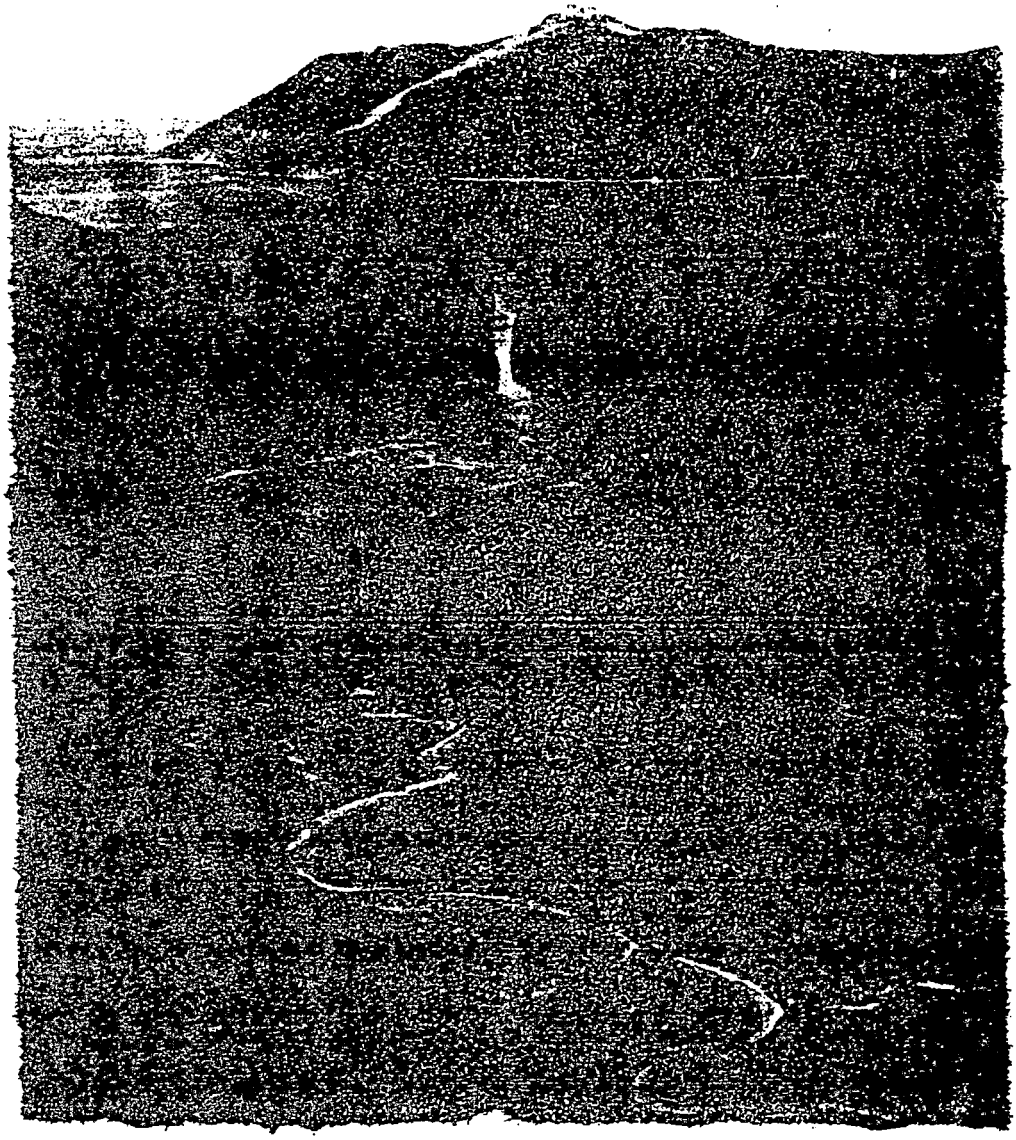

Imagine an island so unusual only one type of tree grows there...
so mysterious, the threatened marbled murrelet dwells there...
so valuable, it must be saved.

Afognak Joint Venture
P.O. Box 1277 Kodiak, Alaska 99615
Phone: (907) 486-6014 • Fax: (907) 486-2514

Printed on recycled paper

Photographs courtesy of David Menke and Peter Olsen

coastal areas of particular concern

recreation, scenic and heritage resources

kodiak archipelago

#7

DRAFT

Recreation, Scenic and Heritage Areas of Particular Concern: Kodiak Archipelago

A Report by
Alaska Division of Parks
Department of Natural Resources

Kathryn A. Troll
with initial research by
Pete Martin and
Jo Antonson Mohr

This project was supported through funds provided by the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended through the Coastal Energy Impact Program, administered by the Office of Coastal Zone Management, National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration U. S. Department of Commerce and administered for the State of Alaska by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs.

July, 1979

#8

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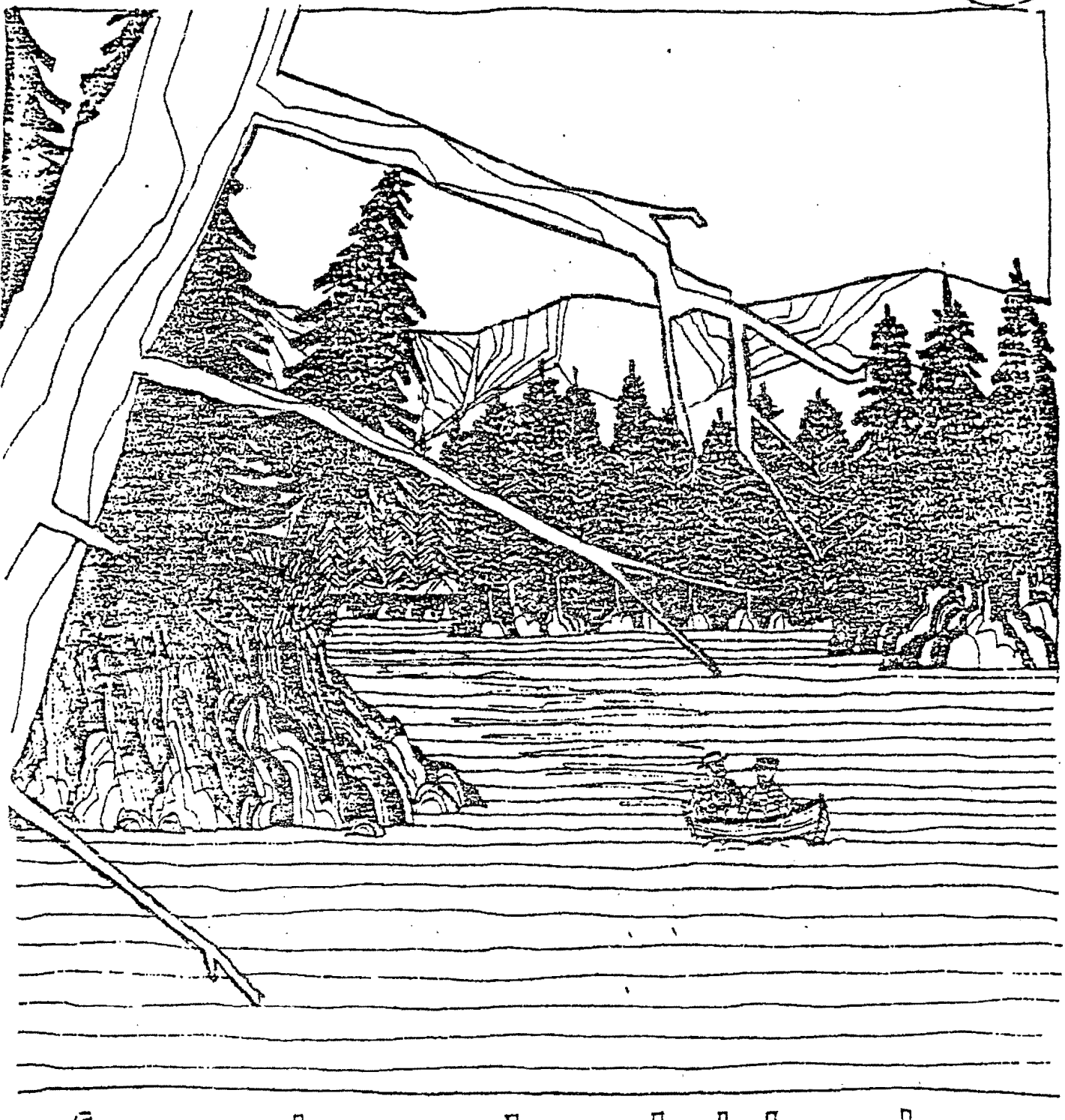

afognak and neighboring islands

AFOGNAK AND NEIGHBORING ISLANDS

The only villages in the area, Afognak and Port Williams, were abandoned some time ago, leaving this area free of human development. Afognak Island is surrounded by Raspberry Island to the south, Shuyak Island to the north, and Marmot Island to the east.

The vegetation on Afognak Island and adjacent islands is unique in that the forests are devoid of western hemlock, and serve as the vanguard of forest invasion into the grasslands. The pattern of vegetation is generally a combination of grasslands and Sitka spruce stands. Along the indented bays and on scattered islands, Sitka spruce stands tall and thick. The exception to this pattern are the tundra areas in the west and on the exposed capes.

Afognak's wildlife is spectacular with brown bear, elk, bald eagles, and Sitka black-tail deer inhabiting the area in pockets of high concentrations. Along the coast there are many areas where sea birds, sea lions, sea otters are just as much a part of the summer scenery as the sea cliffs.

Recreational opportunities in this area impress even the casual visitor. Much of the recreational activity consists of bear, elk and deer hunting, and boating by those with sizeable watercraft. Anton Larson Bay, where many boaters originate, is nearby making Afognak's southern bays and Raspberry Straits accessible for exploration and enjoyment, even for those in skiffs. In 1976, 33% of all deer harvested and 50% of all bear hunted and all elk successfully hunted in the Kodiak Archipelago came from this area. Attesting to the recreational opportunities yet to be fully realized in this area is the existence of a recreation camp and a wilderness lodge.

Some of the Native village corporations of Kodiak have formed a timber management company named KONCOR. Logging is currently ongoing on part of Afognak Island and can be expected to expand to other parts of Afognak in the future. Kazakof Bay has been identified as a potential base site for outer continental shelf (OCS) oil development and liquified natural gas (LNG) facilities. It is likely that more suitable sites may be ascertained in studies for leasing of additional oil and gas tracts.

Multiple use management can integrate resource values in a manner that stresses use compatibility. For instance, timber operations can open up new areas to recreationists as well as be designed to mitigate impacts to wildlife and to the scenic qualities of an area. Since, Afognak Island is being logged and other neighboring islands may be logged or developed in some fashion, identification of resource values in this area is paramount to the initiation of timely multiple use management of the area. APC's identified herein should assist any such efforts.

#12

Lake provides spawning habitat for silver and red salmon. Brown bear concentrate around the lakes in spring. Small mammals common to the area include muskrat, beaver, weasel, land otter, and red fox.

•Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: Malina Lakes receive significant use by Kodiak residents as they offer good to excellent elk hunting, sportfishing, and hiking. The Forest Service maintains a recreational cabin at upper Malina Lake and has constructed trails that link up to Afognak Lake and Muskomee Bay. The protection from winds and bad weather, and the ease of hiking will continue to attract hunters to this area. The scenery at Malina Lakes enhances the recreational attributes of the area. The high, steep mountain peaks around Cloud Peak are a beautiful backdrop as one looks over the clear blue waters of the lake and the lush green, grassy hills. The historic fishing village of Nuniliak is located at the mouth of Malina Creek.

• Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: There are no forest stands of commercial value within this area. While the grasslands may hold some grazing potential it is unlikely that this area would be used for such purposes as there are better grasslands closer to the City of Kodiak. A small amount of gold was located in Malina Bay in 1937. No productive mining is known to have occurred. If offshore oil production does occur in Shelikof Straits this area may be considered suitable for an OCS terminal base, however, more protected waters are nearby. Site suitability studies for oil and gas leasing and production in Shelikof Strait have not been initiated. Soils and slopes in this area are generally unfavorable for development. Silver and lead lodes have been identified toward the mouth of Malina Creek.

10) Recommended Management: Malina Lakes' management emphasis should remain as recreation. The village corporations and the State Division of Parks should seek a cooperative management agreement to ensure that the recreation and scenic values of the area are maintained and enhanced.

11) Allowable Uses Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game should continue. Grazing activities should be allowed provided that there is sufficient regulation and management at the appropriate time to protect public recreation values and access to these lands.

#13

12) Information Sources

Literature:

U.S. Forest Service, Chugach National Forest, 1979. Inventory and use records. Kodiak, Alaska.

U.S. Forest Service, 1974. Final Environmental Statement: Chugach National Forest Land Use Plan. Prepared by Chugach National Forest in accordance with federal statutes and regulations. Anchorage, Alaska.

•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Lee Culbertson, U.S. Forest Service, Anchorage.
Dave Wanderaas, U.S. Forest Service, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.

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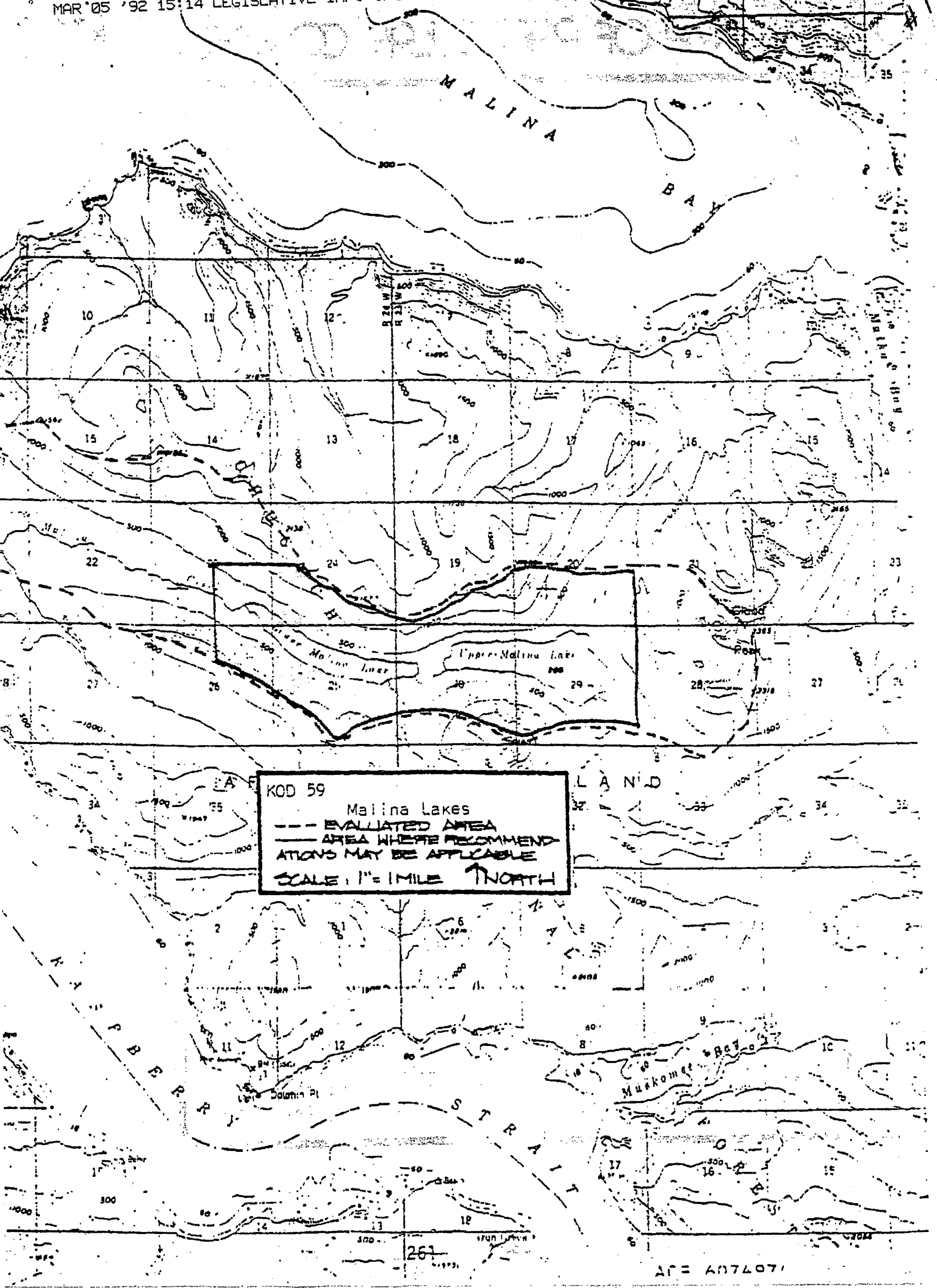


A COASTAL AREA OF PARTICULAR CONCERN

1) Name of Area: Pauls and Laura Lakes

2) Value Classification
- Primary: Recreation
- Associated: Scenic, Wildlife, Historic

3) Location
- Region/Subregion: Southcentral Region/Kodiak Archipelago
- Latitude/Longitude: 58° 21' N, 152° 11' W
- Community/Orientation/Distance: Pauls Lake is 42 air miles directly north of the City of Kodiak and some 60 boat miles.
- Topographic Quad/ 1:63,360: Afognak B-1

4) Upland Acres (Hectares): 4674 acres (1870 hectares)

5) Seaward Distance for Protection: Two miles

6) Existing Ownership: Pauls and Laura Lakes lie in federal ownership. All federal lands have been selected by Shuyak , Inc. and by other native corporations.

7) Existing Management: Until conveyance the lands are managed by the U.S. Forest Service as part of the Chugach National Forest.

8) Adjoining Ownership/Management The lands adjoining this area are U.S. Forest Service lands that have been similarly selected.

9) Area Description
- Dominant Physical/Biological Features: The coast of Pauls Bay is primarily a protective cove wherein lies a gravel beach and small offshore islands. The Bay and the lakes are surrounded by a tall, mature Sitka spruce forest underlain by a carpet of mosses and lichens. Pauls Lake is connected to the bay by a narrow passage which can be traveled at high tides. Laura Lake is a large lake (the largest on Afognak) with a highly convoluted shoreline. There are occasional grass and alder openings in the forest. Within Pauls Bay harbor seals can be found in high densities, while sea otters and sea lions are seen less frequently. Bird life consists of a small gull rookery and extensive nesting by a variety of waterfowl at Pauls

and Laura Lakes. A few eagles can also be found nesting in the area. Both Pauls and Laura Lakes serve as major fisheries for Dolly Varden, rainbow trout, pink salmon, silver salmon, red salmon, and steelhead. Accompanying these salmon runs is a high concentration of brown bear throughout the area. The forest surrounding Pauls Lake and Bay provide winter habitat for elk. Deer, land otter, beaver, muskrat, short-tailed weasel, and red fox are common mammals to this area.

•Recreation, Scenic, Heritage or Wilderness Significance: Pauls and Laura Lakes receive significant recreation use as many residents have identified this area as a "fine" fishing spot. Due to the many small lakes surrounding Pauls and Laura Lakes this area offers an excellent opportunity to establish a canoe/portage system with excellent sportfishing. There is a private recreation cabin in the area. Some deer, bear, duck, and elk hunting occurs, but not in high numbers. There is a possibility of logging roads eventually connecting up to Danger Bay (Kazakof Bay) which may cause an increase in recreational use. Due to the rolling topography, the towering Sitka spruce, and the highly irregular shorelines with many secluded coves, Pauls and Laura Lakes offer lake and forest scenery at its best. Two archaeological sites of unknown significance can be found near Pauls Bay.

•Other Significant Resource/Land Use Values: The spruce forests are within an area considered to be "Afognak's quality timber area". Stand volume is variable ranging from less than 10 MBF per acre to 35 MBF per acre in individual patches. Logging roads were once proposed throughout the area. No known mineral deposits or claims can be found in this area. Located offshore in Pauls Bay is a major purse seining area for salmon. Soils and slopes are generally favorable for development.

10) Recommended Management: Multiple-use resource management practices should be closely implemented in this area in order that the scenic qualities, key wildlife habitat, and recreational attributes are protected and provided for in the design of timber sales. Stream and shoreline buffers, landscaping patch clearcuts, logging in the off seasons, minimization of roads, etc. are all mitigation measures that should be practiced in this area of outstanding resource value. The development of a canoe/portage system and campsites should be considered, wherein the Division of Parks could be consulted for assistance.

11) Allowable Uses Hunting, trapping and sportfishing as managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game should continue. Some residential development could be allowed. Setback controls and greenbelts to protect the scenic and recreation values of the area should be considered if residential

development were to occur.

12) Information Sources

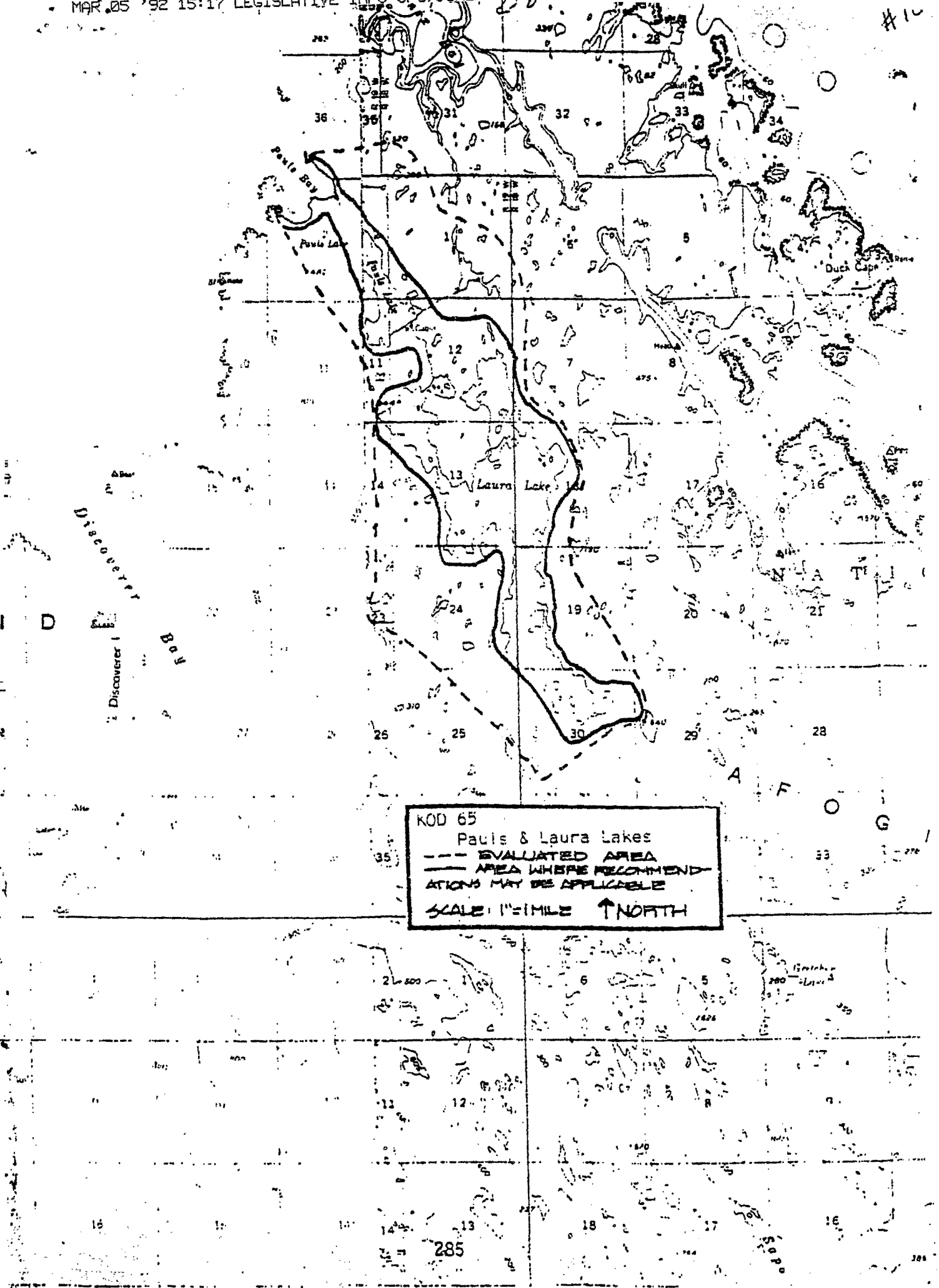
Literature:

U.S. Forest Service, 1974. Final Environmental Statement: Chugach National Forest Land Use Plan. Prepared by Chugach National Forest in accordance with federal statutes and regulations. Anchorage, Alaska.

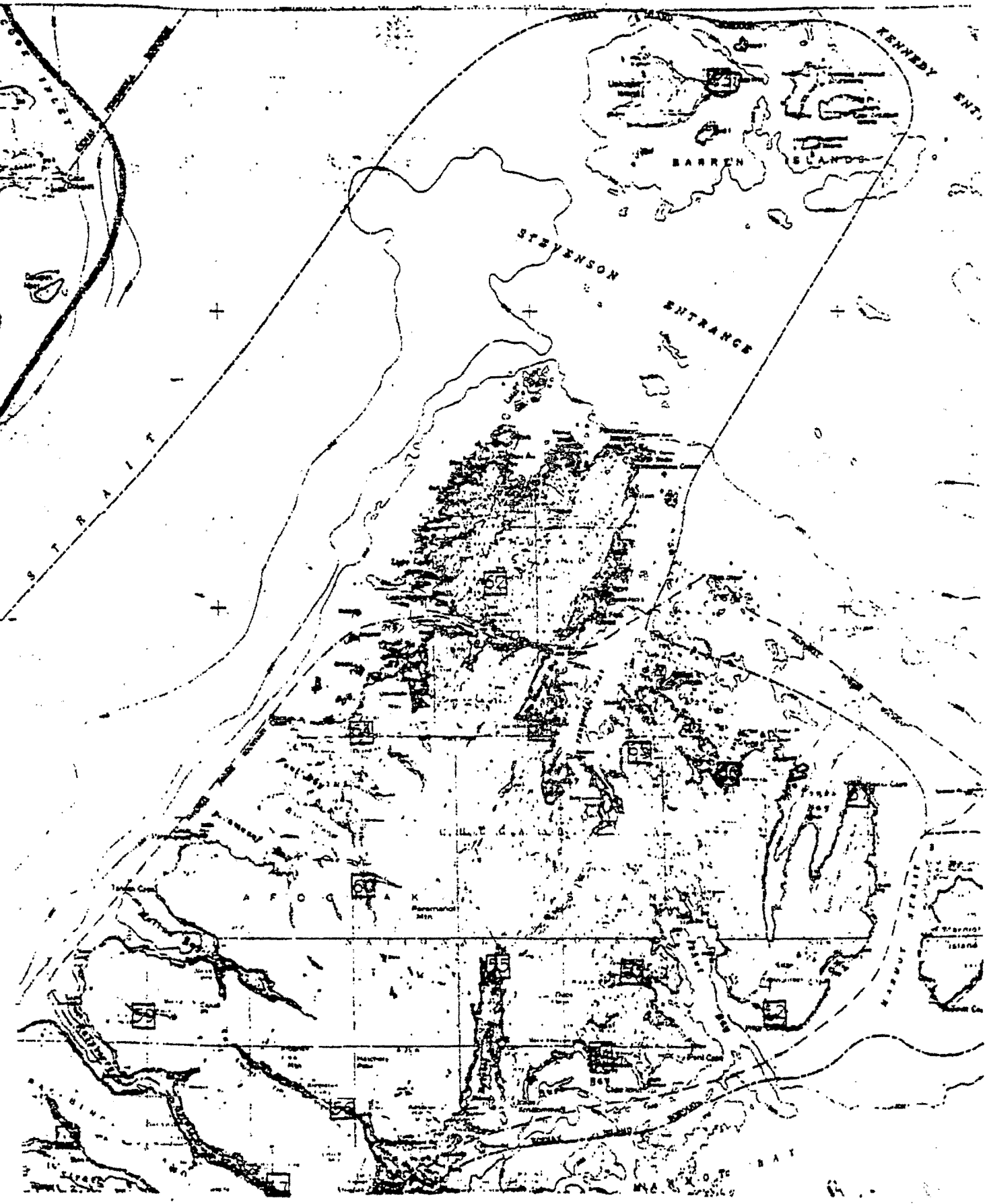
U.S. Forest Service, 1974. Final Environmental Statement: Perenosa Timber Sale. Prepared by Chugach National Forest in accordance with federal statutes and regulations. Anchorage, Alaska.

•Knowledgeable Contacts:

Roger Smith, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak.
Lee Culbertson, U.S. Forest Service, Anchorage.
Dave Wanderaas, U.S. Forest Service, Kodiak.
Kate Troll, Alaska Division of Parks, Anchorage.


Pauls Lake
Laura Lake
Duck Cape
Discoverer Bay
KOD 65
Pauls & Laura Lakes
EVALUATED AREA
AREA WHERE RECOMMENDATIONS MAY BE APPLICABLE
SCALE: 1"=1MILE
NORTH

#10



ers refer to induvidual APC's
eferenced on area maps.

National Parks
and Conservation Association

SEP 03 REC'D

PO Box 202045
Anchorage, AK 99520
August 31, 1992

Dave Gibbons, Acting Administrative Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Re: Restoration Framework Supplement
Habitat Protection and Acquisition Process

Dear Mr. Gibbons,

I am writing on behalf of the National Parks and Conservation Association (NPCA), the only national nonprofit citizens organization that focuses on park concerns. Our 300,000 members nationally, including over 2,300 Alaskans, promote the protection, preservation and public understanding of our nation's National Park System through diverse activities. We appreciate this opportunity to comment.

Planning for habitat protection and acquisition deserves our serious and professional attention. The Restoration Plan must work from the recognition that the reasonably intact ecosystems of Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska were damaged by the oil spill and that restoration efforts must work from the premise that ecosystems are to be restored. Ecosystems will have better opportunities for restoration using (1) concurrent analysis, (2) an imminent threat protection process and (3) threshold criteria set A.

The scientific information available about pre- and post-spill distribution and populations for many wildlife and fish and for archeological sites is inadequate to draw precise conclusions about the effectiveness of management strategies. Limitations in knowledge have led land managers to chose protection of habitat and sites as the best means of protecting natural and cultural resources. We again ask that all studies (the Contingent Valuation studies for example as listed on page 35) be made available to the public.

This document unfortunately is a gaggle of confusion. In reading and re-reading the diagrams, it is unclear which process applies to what strategy. Because decision making for habitat protection and

1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
Telephone (202) 223-NPCA(6722) • Fax (202) 659-0650

acquisition is complex, we expected to find a key chart or an overall document chart to guide us. The text offers little clarification. There is no table of contents. Terms are not defined. We wonder how the public is to comment if we cannot understand what is being proposed. It would be attractive and obvious for us to become suspicious about this document and what it may propose. We however understand that the Habitat Work Group wrote this document with little communication from the Restoration Planning Work Group and the Public Participation Work Group. We wonder why no one person or work group chair signed off on this document.

Specific concerns that illustrate the confusion include:

The chart on page 7 uses the terms "Hierarchical Options" and "Concurrent Options" when these are not options.

The chart on page 13 uses "Assess Rate and Degree of Recovery" as a criteria. It is just one of a series of criteria; yet this chart seems to indicate that this is the only criteria.

The last sentence on page 16 states "Each of these steps will be described in both the Draft Restoration Plan and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement." It is our understanding that an EIS assesses possible outcomes of possible actions; an EIS is neutral about a decision making process.

#20 on page 19 is listed as "Non-Acquisition Tools". What does this term mean? #21 is listed as "Acquisition Process"; yet what follows are tools, not a process. #20 and #21 are parallel; yet only #21 is then incorporated into public management (#17). What happens to #20? Who manages that?

#9 on page 26 implies that the Trustee Council has contractual authority. Is that true? What about agency participation and authority?

The charts on pages 41, 42 and 47, 48 are factual representations of what happens. Are we to comment on these procedures? It seems that this information is better suited for an appendix.

The Table 1: Comparison of Alternative Threshold Criteria Sets on pages 33 and 34 offers no explaination of what the "not applicable" means in several columns.

We wonder why we are being asked again to comment on concurrent and hierarchical consideration for habitat protection and acquisition? We responded to this question in our comments on Volume 1, Restoration Framework. Why were not the public comments already gathered incorporated here?

Cost effectiveness is an inappropriate criteria for assessing habitat and ecosystem values. This method considers limited factors and is better used when choosing among specific actions of limited scope. Cost benefit analysis may be a better choice for making decisions. In any case, costing out intrinsic values (such as wilderness or aesthetics) and non-consumptive uses of wildlife and fish requires additional resource economic expertise.

In conclusion, we ask that this document be re-written so that we can understand what is being proposed. We ask that all studies be released for public review. We ask that the same stringent process and criteria standards being set for habitat protection and acquisition also be used for management options and activities and for studies (evaluations, assessments and restoration).

Thank you for your consideration of our comments. If I can provide additional information, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Mary Grisco
Alaska Regional Director

8-28-92
James Diehl
Safety Officer
Knik Canoers and Kayakers
Box 868
Girdwood, Alaska 99587

Trustee Council
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

SEP 03 REC'D

Dear Sirs,

I have read the Restoration Framework Supplement. In regard to the alternative strategies to the threshold criteria, Set B, the middle criteria, neither too lax, nor too restrictive seems the best choice.

Set A criteria, the least restrictive, would open the process to habitat protection/acquisition actions too loosely associated with the the oil spill. The purpose of setting a criteria threshold is to somehow limit the number of actions that must be considered. Set A, which allows indirect linkage to the spill and does not set physical limits to the area of the spill, is too broad and would defeat the purpose of setting a threshold criteria.

Set C criteria, the most restrictive, would require almost an automatic selection of any habitat protection/acquisition actions meeting its threshold criteria, thus making the word "threshold" irrelevant. Set C would leave the Trustee Coucil no room for judging selections, especially in regard to long term benefits. This criteria is also the most time consuming criteria, leaving little room for immediate action, because alternative studies are required before any final aquisition is made.

Set B criteria, the middle choice between these too extremes, is the obvious choice. Set B defines a true "threshold criteria" that would make the number of proposed habitat protection/ acquisition actions manageable, but still leaves to the Trustee Council decisions that may have very tight time constraints. This criteria would also leave to the Trustee Council decisions where the long term benefits might outweigh short-term remedial effects. Set B threshold criteria limits the number of actions, yet leaves some flexability for decisions that require swiftness and/or longterm appropriateness.

Thankyou for the opportunity to review this material.

Sincerely Yours,

James Diehl

Alaska Forest Association, Inc.

111 STEDMAN SUITE 200
KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901-6599
Phone 907-225-6114
FAX 907-225-5920

August 14, 1992

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

Dear Sirs:

We have reviewed the Restoration Framework Supplement and have some concerns. The oil spill, tragic though it was, is a temporary phenomena. Most of the impacts are already beginning to mitigate themselves and in time no further action will be needed. Any actions needed to restore habitat only need to be short-term corrections. The options you are proposing such as purchasing property or easements are permanent actions that will adversely affect property values, land ownership patterns and the long-term ability of the area to develop and utilize its natural resources.

We have seen proposals to purchase or tie-up timber resources as a surrogate for fisheries or wildlife impacts. First, there is no need to restrict timber because timber harvest under best management practices as required by the Forest Practice Act will not harm fisheries or wildlife. Second, such proposals would have long-term impact on forest resources while the oil spill impacts are temporary.

The Restoration Framework should not be geared to address land purchase or permanent easements, unless done on a willing buyer/willing seller basis. We will oppose restricting commercial timber harvest on state or federal lands. The Framework should be focused on the temporary measures that are truly essential for mitigation purposes.

Sincerely,

Larry B. Blasing

Larry B. Blasing
Administrative Assistant

cc: Governor Hickel
Commissioner Rosier
Commissioner Sandor

Is there any requirement that the Trustee Council respond in writing to the Public Advisory Group if there is a strong consensus or disagreement? Nancy Bird

Are the comments available to the public? Rick Steiner

Can the public see the products the Trustee Council has declined? Dan Torgerson

Document ID N 920519176
A-92 WP
B-93 WI
C-RPWG
D-PAG
E-MISC.

Oral Statements Presented:

Com # 1 | Top/op 53 | Issue 1000

Mary McBurney - Cordova Fishermen United

- concerned about what was in the Work Plan for funding and that they are only getting a small snapshot of the total; seems they are rather arbitrarily sorted through; not sure there was any real peer review; there were a number of commercial fisheries projects which had merit; the public has not been presented with a full range of possibilities and has been given a distilled version; a small part of the resource injury has been addressed; there are a number of herring projects which she doesn't feel will be revisited
- concerned that the Attorney General will impose a certain amount of orthodoxy to the nomination process for the advisory group

Com # 2 | Top/op 87 | Issue 1000
Com # 4 | Top/op 51 | Issue ~~1000~~ 2100
Com # 3 | Top/op 30 | Issue 3700

Com # ~~5~~ | Top/op ~~50~~ | Issue ~~2100~~ 1000

Rick Steiner

comments

- seems like the 1993 work should be started on now; the 1992 Work Plan seems almost futile
- thinks there is a profound paradox in that the Trustees are slowing the process down; the public is pissed; something needs to be done; they have been told privately that the Trustee Council has no intention of following through on habitat protection
- contingent valuation was not mentioned in the habitat protection section; seems unnecessarily restrictive; surprised the Attorney General had to bring up the contingent valuation idea
- the single most important issue that the public was bringing up, habitat protection, was omitted from the framework
- suggested scheduling a meeting when the fisheries are closed; there is nothing really imminent four years after the fact
- doesn't see any projects having to do with identification or replacing injured services; nothing categorizes what resource services were injured and what the options are for replacing these services
- requested that contingent valuation of economic studies be released
- extended an invitation for the Trustee Council to visit this area

Com # 1 | Top/op 53 | Issue 1000
Com # 2 | Top/op 40 | Issue 1000
Com # 3 | Top/op 50 | Issue 1000
Com # 4 | Top/op 40 | Issue 3700

Document ID Nu 920519177
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B-93 WPI
C-RPWG
D-PAG
E-MISC.

Com # 6 | Top/op 62 | Issue 1000

25 ROSE BRADSN

Com # 5 | Top/op 83 | Issue 1000

Reg: Doub
MUTTER

-comments from API and Exxon regarding damages were similar and seem to attempt to dismiss financial liability of the spill; Trustees are opening themselves up to huge political liability by playing into Exxon's hands

Com #	Top/op	Issue
7	~~30~~	1000

Dan Torgerson

-has worked in the fishing industry a long time
-it was brought up in several meetings that the departments have to work together to get full use of the community
-it is ironic that there was a fishing opener and a public participation meeting scheduled on the same night; there should be more planning so that the majority of the public can come and give their comments; there should be some flexibility to change the meeting schedule
-Trustee Council needs to visit this area before they can make any real decisions
-senior high school classes should be encouraged to attend these meetings because they will be the ones dealing with these issues in the future; this is a good resource to tap into
-the public needs to see what the Trustee Council has rejected to make them accountable to the public

Com #	Top/op	Issue
3	82	1000

Nancy Bird

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	53	1000

-there is so ~~much paperwork~~ involved in this process and people are being overwhelmed with NEPA
-not opposed to planning but thinks we need to do something habitat acquisition is what the vast majority of the public wants; hasn't seen anything from the Trustee Council in this direction
-was very disappointed with paying back state and federal agencies; money should be used for more critical things, such as herring studies and habitat acquisition
-encouraged the public participation group to keep coming out to the communities to explain materials

Com #	Top/op	Issue
4	10	1000

Sam Sharr

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	61	1000

-asked for a framework document three weeks ago and still hasn't received one
-all proposals on lost resource services were rejected by the Trustees
-acquisition is not the only option; every public testimony meeting has had strong support for resource research

C.K. Weaverling - Mayor of Cordova

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	51	1000

-The only thing that has any hope for success will be the acquisition of equivalent resources; we cannot restore or replace the lost resources; money received as a result of

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	3600

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Document ID Number 920519179
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Document ID Number 920519180
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☐ E-MISC.

Coastal Resources Associates

2270 Camino Vida Roble, Suite L
Carlsbad, CA 92008
(619) 438-0588

FAX TRANSMITTAL COVER

Deliver To:	Dr. Dave Gibbons
Contact Name:	
Fax Number:	904-246-1178
Sender:	Tom Dean
Description:	[illegible]

Number of pages (not including cover): 3	
Date Sent: 6/10/92	Time Sent: 3:00 pm

If there are any problems with this transmission, please call (619)438-0588 immediately

Coastal Resources Associates
2270 Camino Vida Roble, Suite L
Carlsbad, CA 92009
(619) 438-0588

9 June 1992

Dr. Dave Gibbons
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Dr. Gibbons:

Enclosed are several ideas for restoration projects to be conducted in 1993. Thank you for the opportunity to present these.

Sincerely,

Thomas A. Dean, Ph.D.

cc: Mr. Mark Fraker
Dr. Art Weiner

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project: Experimental Evaluation of the Oiled/Control Paired Design Used in Assessing Damages and Recovery of Intertidal and Subtidal Communities.

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)
Damages to a variety of plants and animals in the intertidal and subtidal communities of Prince William Sound have been observed as the result of the EXXON VALDEZ oil spill. Some of the damaged populations are apparently recovering, while others are not.

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale technical approach)
Goals: Evaluate the paired oil/control sampling design used to assess damages and recovery from the EXXON VALDEZ oil spill. Also refine the criteria used for selection of an experimental design and sampling sites to be used in future spill monitoring.
Objective: Test the assumption that oiled and control sites selected for study in coastal habitat damage assessment and resource recovery studies were similar except with respect to oiling. Define criteria that may lead to selection of oiled and control sites in future monitoring.
Location: Studies will be conducted in areas of Prince William Sound not impacted by the EXXON VALDEZ oil spill.
Rationale: The quantitative assessment of impacts of damages to biological resources in coastal habitats, as well as recovery from these damages, relies on comparisons between selected oiled and control sites that were sampled after the EXXON VALDEZ oil spill. The assessment of impacts based on this design rests on the assumption that pairs of oiled and control sites were similar except for the presence of oil. Without independent evidence in support of this assumption, there will always be the suspicion that differences among oiled and control sites may have resulted from some inherent differences among sites rather than from oiling. A "slow recovery" could also be interpreted as a result of inherent differences unrelated to oiling.
Technical Approach: An oil spill simulation model will be used to identify set of hypothetically "oiled" sites within Prince William Sound. A subset of the "oiled" sites will be selected at random, and these sites will be visited. Paired "control" sites will be selected that match the "oiled" sites as closely as possible . The selection of the "control" sites will be based on criteria similar to those used in the selection of control sites in the Coastal Habitat Damage Assessment Studies. We will then sample and determine the population density of a variety of key indicator species at both "oiled" and "control" sites. These will include both intertidal and subtidal species that were assessed as being severely damaged by the EXXON VALDEZ oil spill. In addition, a number of other selected physical variables (eg. temperature, salinity, depth, slope, aspect) will be measured at each site. Possible differences between "oiled" and "control" sites will be determined using statistical methods comparable to those used by the Coastal Habitat damage assessment program. We will attempt to explain possible differences among sites based on physical differences among sites.

Estimated Duration of Project: One to three years

Estimated Cost per Year: $150,000

Other Comments: Logistical costs for this project could be reduced by combining efforts with other Coastal Habitat sampling programs.

Name, Address, Telephone:

Dr. Thomas A. Dean
Coastal Resources Associates
2270-L Camino Vida Roble
Carlsbad, CA 92009
619/438-0588

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

IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project: Experimental Studies of Interactions Between Subtidal Epifaunal Invertebrates.

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)
Changes in the population structure of subtidal epibenthic invertebrates occurred as a result of the EXXON VALDEZ oil spill. Many of these changes persist, and their impact on other trophic levels and potential for recovery are difficult to predict.

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale technical approach)
Goals: Determine ecological interactions among key species in the shallow subtidal community in order to assess direct and indirect impacts of the oil on these and associated species, and to predict the rate and course of recovery.
Objective: Conduct experiments to examine interactions among eelgrass, mussels (*Musculus*), helmet crabs, and starfish in the shallow subtidal community. Determine feeding relationships among species, determine the impact of decreased crab and leather star abundance on the population density of other species, and determine the importance of increased *Musculus* abundance on other species.
Location: Experiments will be carried out at one site (either Herring Bay or Sleepy Bay) within the eelgrass habitat in Prince William Sound.
Rationale: Population densities of several species (eg. eelgrass, helmet crabs, and leather stars) declined as the result of oiling, while others (juvenile Pacific cod, juvenile sunflower sea stars, and mussels (*Musculus*) increased. Many of these changes persist. We suspect that the changes observed are a result of direct effects of oil as well as indirect effects such as predator-prey interactions. However, the interactions among species and the effects of changes on higher trophic levels are poorly understood. As a result, interpretation of the overall ecological effect of the changes to subtidal populations, and assessment of recovery, are limited.
Technical Approach: Three or more experiments will be conducted to examine the interactions among epibenthic species in the shallow subtidal eelgrass community. These experiments will entail the removal of crabs, the removal of *Musculus*, and the removal of starfish from within experimental plots in the shallow subtidal, and the subsequent monitoring of the effects of removal on other species. In addition, we will make quantitative observations of feeding by fish and birds; larvae settlement by *Musculus*, juvenile cod, and juvenile starfish; and gut contents of fish, starfish, and crabs within the experimental plots and at the site in general.

Estimated Duration of Project: One year

Estimated Cost per Year: $90,000

Other Comments: This project will benefit from possible shared logistical costs with other restoration projects being carried out in Prince William Sound. This will be a cooperative effort with Mr. Stephen Jewett of the University of Alaska.

Name, Address, Telephone:

Dr. Thomas A. Dean
Coastal Resources Associates
2270-L Camino Vida Roble
Carlsbad, CA 92009
619/438-0588

JUN 12 REC'D

Coastal Resources Associates
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FAX TRANSMITTAL COVER

Deliver To: Dr. Dave Gibbens

Contact Name:

Fax Number: 907/276-7178

Sender: Larry Dreyer

Description/Note:

Dave, Here are two proposals I feel are important for the restoration process.

Larry

Number of Pages (not including cover): 2

Date Sent: 12 June 92 Time Sent: 1330

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project: Quantification of Intertidal Algal Recovery Using Multispectral Digital Remote Sensing.

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)
Intertidal algal populations were severely damaged by the oil spill and clean-up activities. *Fucus* populations [illegible] intertidal habitats have still not recovered in many regions and are showing slow recruitment rates in these areas.

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale technical approach)
Goals: Identify intertidal areas where algal populations have not recovered and the substrate remains as bare rock.
Objective: Utilize low cost airborne multispectral digital instrumentation to quantify the extent and location of intertidal habitat where algal populations have not repopulated following the damage caused by the oil spill and subsequent cleanup activity.
Location: Remote sensing will be carried out at protected rocky habitats throughout Prince William Sound. Experimental sites used for restoration studies in Herring Bay will be used for ground truthing these multispectral video images.
Rationale: Damage assessment and restoration studies in Herring Bay have shown that *Fucus* populations have suffered substantial loses from oiling and cleaning that produced large areas of barren substrate. *Fucus* populations are recovering in low and mid intertidal regions, but recovery has been slow in the upper intertidal. Recovery has been especially slow in south-facing protected rocky habitats. During the summer months these habitats are constantly exposed during daylight hours and suffer heating and desiccation effects on warm, sunny days. During winter the upper intertidal is exposed to freezing and icing conditions. One site we have been studying in Herring Bay has no *Fucus* plants in the upper 1 meter of the intertidal zone. We propose to investigate the extent of this type of damage at oiled sites throughout Prince William Sound. Studies with a CASI (Compact Airborne Spectrographic Imager) scanner conducted in Herring Bay in 1990 showed that the percentage of intertidal substrate covered with algae could be readily quantified using multispectral remote sensing techniques. New types of multispectral video imaging systems such as the ADAR System 5000 from Positive Systems offer a lower cost method for collecting these data.
Technical Approach: Multispectral video images will be collected from protected rocky habitats throughout Prince William Sound. The video instrument will have four spectral bands: near-infrared, red, green, and blue spectral bands; which have been shown to provide the best detection of *Fucus*. We will use the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR) ARC/INFO GIS database to identify oiled habitats and suitable control shorelines. Video imagery will be obtained from both oiled and unoiled shoreline types to assess relative cover of algal populations. We will also stratify these shorelines into aspect classes to see if south facing beaches throughout the Sound are experiencing the slow repopulation we have observed in Herring Bay. The experimental plots we have been following in Herring Bay for three years will be use as ground truth sites to verify the multispectral video data. The airborne video sensor will be linked with GPS navigation to identify the location of each image. During image acquisition, the GPS coordinates for each image will be recorded in a image header file. Data from this study will be available to integrate into the ARC/INFO database for use in monitoring restoration of injured resources.

Estimated Duration of Project: One year

Estimated Cost per Year: $195,000

Other Comments: This project will benefit from shared logistical costs with the Coastal Habitat restoration experiments being carried out in Herring Bay. This will be a cooperative effort with Michael Stekoll of the University of Alaska and Kimbal Sundberg of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

Name, Address, Telephone:

Dr. Larry Deysher
Coastal Resources Associates
2270-1 Camino Vida Roble
Carlsbad, CA 92009
619/438 0588

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: Providing Public Access to Oil Spill GIS Databases Using ArcView in a PC Windows environment.

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)
Data collected during the EXXON VALDEZ oil spill provide an important asset for future management of the natural resources in Prince William Sound. The key to the effective utilization of these data will be in making their existence and basic structure known to the widest possible audience.

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale technical approach)
Goals: Make GIS data generated during the EXXON VALDEZ oil spill available for public use in a low cost and easy to use personal computer environment.
Objective: Translate ARC/INFO GIS databases into a format that can be searched and manipulated with simple menus in ArcView running on standard DOS personal computers.
Location: Test sites will be established at the Oil Spill Public Information Office in Anchorage, the Prince William Sound Science Center in Cordova, and the Center for Fisheries and Ocean Studies in Juneau.
Rationale: The GIS databases generated for monitoring the cleanup and assessing the damages caused by the EXXON VALDEZ oilspill constitute one of the most complete natural resource databases developed for a marine habitat. Now that litigation concerns have diminished, the primary concern should be to make this database accesible to managers, scientists, and the public. The widespread knowledge of the availability of these data will ensure that what has been gathered will be utilized to the fullest and that the databases will be systematically updated to maintain their usefulness.
Technical Approach: The natural resource data generated by the State of Alaska during the EXXON VALDEZ oil spill are currently maintained as ARC/INFO databases. This GIS database system offer very powerful tools for storing, manipulating, and displaying these types of data. However, this database system requires a large investment of capital for both the software and the hardware on which it runs. In addition, efficient utilization of the software requires a significant investment in personnel training. ARC/INFO has recognized these limitations of its database system and has developed ArcView as a low cost tool for use in accessing and exploring ARC/INFO databases by people who aren't trained as GIS specialists. In this project we will develop a menu and icon driven interface that will provide for access to all the available databases generated

Estimated Duration of Project: One year

Estimated Cost per Year: $ 120,000

Other Comments: This project will be conducted in cooperation with Richard McMahon at the Department of Natural Resources. We will also work with Carrie Holba at the Oil Spill Public Information Center, Gary Thomas of the Prince William Sound Center, Michael Stekoll at the Juneau Center of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences.

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Carlsbad, CA 92009
619/438-0588

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Document ID Number
9206120236
- [ ] A-92 WPWG
- [x] B-93 WPWG
- [ ] C-RPWG
- [ ] D-PAG
- [ ] E-MISC.

Coastal Resources Associates
2270 Camino Vida Roble, Suite L
Carlsbad, CA 92009
(619) 438-0588

FAX TRANSMITTAL COVER

Deliver To:	Dr. Dave Gibbons
Contact Name:	
Fax Number:	907/276-7178
Sender:	Larry Dreyer
Description/Note:	
	Memo is a Revision of the
	ARC View Proposal to Supersede
	the previous copy.

Number of Pages (not including cover):	1
Date Sent: 12 June 92	Time Sent: 1400

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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Estimated Duration of Project: One year

Estimated Cost per Year: $ 110,000

Other Comments: This project will be conducted in cooperation with Richard McMahon at the Department of Natural Resources. We will also work with Carrie Holba at the Oil Spill Public Information Center and Michael Stekoll at the Juneau Center of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences.

Name, Address, Telephone:

Dr. Larry Deyshet
Coastal Resources Associates
2270-L Camino Vida Roble
Carlsbad, CA 92009
619/438-0588

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:
Maintenance of Existing Radio Communications System/Restoration Phase

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service) To provide funds to maintain existing radio communications system for Prince William Sound & South Kenai Peninsula during restoration phase.

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale, and technical approach)
There are nine existing VHF two way radio repeaters that were installed and maintained during the course of the Valdez Oil Spill cleanup effort.
Funding for maintenance of the radio sites and equipment was discontinued at the conclusion of the Oil Spill effort.
This is an existing two way radio system that is presently used for spill related communications throughout Prince William Sound and the South Kenai Peninsula. This system is also used as an emergency communications system for safety purposes when crews go out into these areas for surveys and studies.
These two way radio repeaters connect back to dispatch locations at DEC, DNR, the State Emergency Operations Center in Anchorage, and the Alaska State Troopers 24 hour Main Dispatch Center in Anchorage.

Request is for continued funding for maintenance of system during the restoration phase.

Estimated Duration of Project: Duration of Restoration Phase

Estimated Cost per Year: $40,000/year for maintenance of system.

Other Comments: See attached memo to DEC/Mike Conway.

Name, Address, Telephone:

State of Alaska
Dept. of Administration
Div. of Information Services
Telecommunications Section
5900 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, AK 99507

Attn: Larry Nakata Ph # 269-5744

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

July 21, 1992

Larry Nakata
State of Alaska Dept. of Administration
Information Services, Telecommunications Section
5900 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, AK 99507

Dear Mr. Nakata:

Thank you for submitting a proposal regarding maintenance of radio communications in Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula for consideration as part of the 1993 *Exxon Valdez* oil spill restoration work plan.

The closing date for consideration of 1993 project ideas was June 15. However, your idea was identified by the RestorationTeam as being needed in 1993 and a 3-page study plan will be developed for further consideration.

We very much appreciate your ideas and interest in the activities of the Trustee Council. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

COOK INLET
AQUACULTURE ASSOCIATION

RC 2, BOX 849
SOLDOTNA, AK 99669-9707
(907) 283-5761

FACSIMILE COVER PAGE

THIS TRANSMISSION CONSISTS OF 2 PAGES INCLUDING COVER PAGE.

FAX TO: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

FAX #: 276-7178 ATTN: Dave R. Gibbons

FROM: Gary Fandrei

SPECIAL REMARKS: Original mailed

Time: 11:45 a.m. Date: 7/10/92

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project: Restoration/Enhancement of Big Lake Aquatic Habitat - Refinement of Problem Identification and Assessment of Remedial Options

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service) Upper Cook Inlet was directly and indirectly affected by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Big Lake is an important resource in Upper Cook Inlet which likely has been affected by cultural eutrophication. Big Lake aquatic habitat values are in need of restoration.

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

A study is proposed for Big Lake and its watershed to more specifically identify the cause(s) of decline in aquatic habitat values and to examine the feasibility of remedial measures. The study will be done in a manner which would make subsequent remedial activities eligible for funding through a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Clean Lakes Program Phase I Grant.

Big Lake in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough consists of several basins (1,151 hectares). Meadow Creek, the principal tributary, drains a watershed of over thirty lakes/ponds north and east of the lake. Minor drainages enter from the west; and Fish Creek, the outlet of the lake, flows approximately 23 kilometers to northern Cook Inlet.

Many private residences, easy public access and the proximity to Anchorage have contributed to the recreational popularity of Big Lake. There are 934 lake-front lots, more than 500 cabins and residences, two State waysides, a private commercial campground, two marinas and at least seven lounge and restaurant establishments including three motels.

The lake is the site of an Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) hatchery. Sockeye salmon fry reared at Big Lake Hatchery have been released in Big Lake to supplement sockeye production since 1976. The lake is a major residential, commercial and recreational resource in the northern district of Upper Cook Inlet. In 1990 6,100 anglers spent nearly 12,000 days fishing for sockeye salmon, Dolly Varden/arctic char, rainbow trout and other species in Big Lake. The Big Lake sockeye salmon run supports commercial salmon fisheries in the Inlet and a personal use fishery in Fish Creek.

The quality of the aquatic habitat in Big Lake has declined perceptibly; and although there is no scientific documentation identifying the cause(s) of the decline, cultural eutrophication is believed to be a major factor.

The proposed study will review all existing data and develop a comprehensive evaluation plan for the lake/watershed. This will be followed by a physical data collection phase in the lake/watershed. A data review phase will seek to identify the cause(s) of the decline and develop a process to implement restorative measures.

The study will involve the Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association (CIAA), ADF&G, the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR), the Matanuska-Susitna Borough and several local communities.

Estimated Duration of Project: 2.5 years

Estimated Cost per Year: $75,000; $75,000; $25,000 (Total = $175,000)

Other Comments:

Name, Address, Telephone:

Gary Fandrei, Biologist
Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association
HC 2, Box 849
Soldotna, AK 99669
907-283-5761

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

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Fax# 283-9433

FACSIMILE COVER PAGE

THIS TRANSMISSION CONSISTS OF 7 PAGES INCLUDING COVER PAGE.

FAX TO: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

FAX #: 276-7178 ATTN: D. Gibbons

FROM: Thomas E. Mears

SPECIAL REMARKS: _____

Time: 2:10 p.m. Date: 6/29/92

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:

Paint River Fishery Development Project

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

Restoration through enhancement of Kamishak Bay salmon stocks

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

This project is intended to enhance salmon resources in Kamishak Bay by creating significant salmon runs which will be sustained through natural spawning. Introduction of salmon and construction of up to two fish ladders were initially required. Stocking of sockeye salmon has already begun, and the construction of the major mainstem fish ladder has been completed.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association (CIAA) demonstrated the feasibility and desirability of establishing Paint River salmon populations in the mid-1980's. Paint River is believed capable of producing annual returns of more than 1.7 million adult salmon. Annual ex-vessel harvest value will be at least $3,500,000. Value added by processing generates an additional $3,500,000.

Paint River runs into Kamishak Bay in Lower Cook Inlet. In 1989 oil from the Exxon Valdez spill fouled Kamishak Bay waters sufficiently to preclude customary commercial salmon fishing activities.

In addition to the initial stocking to establish the runs, mainstem ladder operation will require about 2.5 months each year. A CIAA crew will adjust water flow and count salmon escapement. Planned evaluation studies include estimates of sockeye smolt production, estimates of adult run strength and spawning fish distribution within the watershed.

(see attached material)

Estimated Duration of Project: 11 years

Estimated Cost per Year: low of $162,000/high of $488,000 Total $2,670,000

Other Comments:

We have been in contact with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation and the Department of Interior, National Park Service and believe you may receive companion proposals from them directed at assessment of coastal brown bear populations in the context of this restoration work.

Name, Address, Telephone:

Thomas E. Mears, Executive Director
Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association
HC 2, Box 849
Soldotna, Alaska 99669

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PAINT RIVER FISHERY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT- June 1992

Introduction

Paint River runs into the Kamishak Bay of Lower Cook Inlet about 100 miles WSW of Homer, Alaska (Fig 1). In 1989 oil from the Exxon Valdez spill fouled Kamishak Bay waters sufficiently to preclude customary commercial salmon fishing activities.

Paint River watershed is contained within the expanded McNeil River State Game Sanctuary and associated Refuge. Paint River did not previously produce salmon; a tidewater falls prevented access.

This project is intended to enhance salmon resources by creating significant salmon runs which will be sustained through natural spawning. Introduction of salmon and construction of up to two fish ladders are required.

Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association (CIAA) demonstrated feasibility and desirability of establishing Paint River salmon populations (Quimby and Dudiak, 1984, Summit Technology, 1986). Paint River is believed capable of producing annual returns of more than 1.7 million adult salmon (Table 1). Annual ex-vessel harvest value will be at least $3,500,000. Value added by processing generates an additional $3,500,000.

Table 1- Projected Ex-Vessel Value of Paint River Salmon Harvest (Summit Technology, 1986. Recalculated using 1990 prices)

Species	Run Size (1000's)	Harvest (1000's)	Avg. Wt. (lbs)	$/lb. (1990)	Value ($1000's)
Sockeye	225	150	5.0	1.80	1,351
Pink	900	600	3.5	.30	630
Chum	600	300	8.0	.55	1,320
Coho	7.5	5	8.0	.70	28
King	7.5	5	30.0	1.25	187
	1,740				$ 3,516

Establishing salmon in Paint River may allow development of new sport fisheries or additional bear viewing opportunities or both. ADF&G is creating new management plans are being created for the area; protection of bear, bear habitat and bear viewing are, by statute, of primary concern.

Progress to Date

The mainstem falls is located where Paint River enters tidewater (Fig 2). **Fish ladder construction** at this site was completed in 1991. Funding ($2,800,000) was provided by the State of Alaska, Economic Development Administration (U.S. Dept. of Commerce), Cook

Figure 1- Lower Cook Inlet

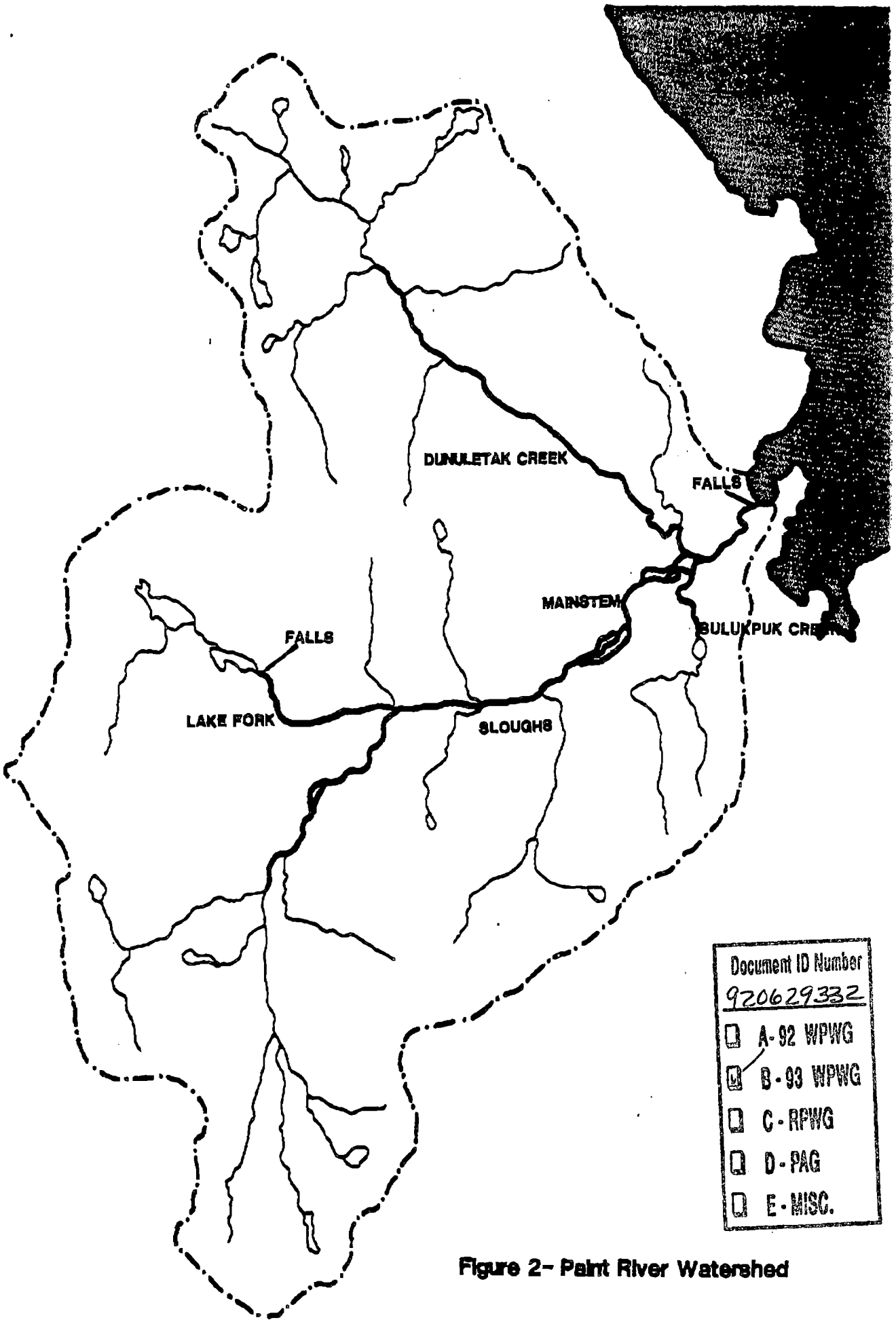

Figure 2- Paint River Watershed

Inlet Seiners Association and CIAA.

Some 1 to 2 million **sockeye** fry have been transported from Crooked Creek Hatchery to headwater lakes each spring since 1988. As a result, adult sockeye returned to the mouth of Paint River in 1991. Only 2 more stockings of sockeye fry may be required.

Tasks Yet to be Accomplished

Adult **sockeye** must also pass Lake Fork falls to enter spawning areas in headwater lakes (Fig 2). CIAA will allow up to 5,000 adult sockeye to ascend the mainstem falls fish ladder in 1992. If these fish cannot ascend the relatively low Lake Fork falls, CIAA plans to construct a small ladder during the spring of 1993.

Pink, chum, king and coho salmon will be stocked into Paint River. Each species will be stocked for a number of years equal to a typical life cycle; e.g. 2 years for pink, 6 years for king, etc.

Up to 8 million **pink** and 8 million **chum** eggs will be collected annually from Kamishak Bay stocks. Pink eggs will be incubated at Tutka Hatchery. In the spring fry will be transported to Paint River in an oxygenated tank slung below a helicopter.

Chum eggs will be transported to a groundwater fed slough adjacent to Paint River. Eggs will be buried in the gravel bottom of the slough. Fry will emerge and migrate to sea the following spring.

King and **coho** fry (up to 1 million each) will be obtained annually from Crooked Creek or Trail Lakes Hatchery. Because king and coho juveniles prey upon pink and chum fry, king and coho stocking will be delayed until pink and chum populations are established.

Mainstem ladder operation will require about 2.5 months each year. A CIAA crew will adjust water flow and count salmon escapement. Planned **evaluation studies** include estimates of sockeye smolt production, estimates of adult run strength and spawning fish distribution within the watershed.

Some $2,670,000 and 11 years (Table 2) will be required to complete all tasks necesary to fully develop Paint River salmon runs.

LITERATURE CITED

Quimby, Alan and Nick Dudiak. 1984. Paint River Fish Pass Feasibility Studies. ADF&G, F.R.E.D. Division, Homer. 117 pp.

Summit Technology, 1986. Paint River Fish Pass Feasibility Study. Summit Technology Consulting Engineers, 1075 Dexter Horton Bldg. Seattle, Washington. 18 p.

TABLE 2– PAINT RIVER PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Annual Expenses In Thousands of Dollars
Fiscal Year

ACTIVITY	1993	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	TOTAL
CONSTRUCTION												
Lake Fork Ladder	69											69
Lower Ladder Camp	93											93
Subtotal	162											162
INTRODUCTION												
Pink		216	204									420
Chum		130	115	119	122							487
Sockeye		15	15									30
Coho						37	37	38	39			151
King						37	37	38	39	39	40	230
Subtotal	0	361	334	119	122	74	75	76	77	39	40	1,317
OPERATION	0	41	38	39	40	41	43	44	45	47	48	426
EVALUATION	0	86	67	69	71	73	75	78	80	82	85	766
GRAND TOTAL	162	488	439	227	234	188	193	198	202	168	173	2,670

COOK INLET
AQUACULTURE ASSOCIATION

HC 2, BOX 849
SOLDOTNA, AK 99669-9707
(907) 283-5761

Fax # 283-9433

FACSIMILE COVER PAGE

THIS TRANSMISSION CONSISTS OF 7 PAGES INCLUDING COVER PAGE.

FAX TO: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

FAX #: 276-7178 ATTN: D. Gibbons

FROM: Thomas E. Mears

SPECIAL REMARKS:

Time: 2:10 p.m. Date: 6/29/92

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Document ID Number 920706339
- ☐ A-92 WPWG
- ☑ B-93 WPWG
- ☐ C-RPWG
- ☐ D-PAG
- ☐ E-MISC.

Title of Project:

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Name, Address, Telephone:

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Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association
HC 2, Box 849
Soldotna, Alaska 99669

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PAINT RIVER FISHERY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT- June 1992

Introduction

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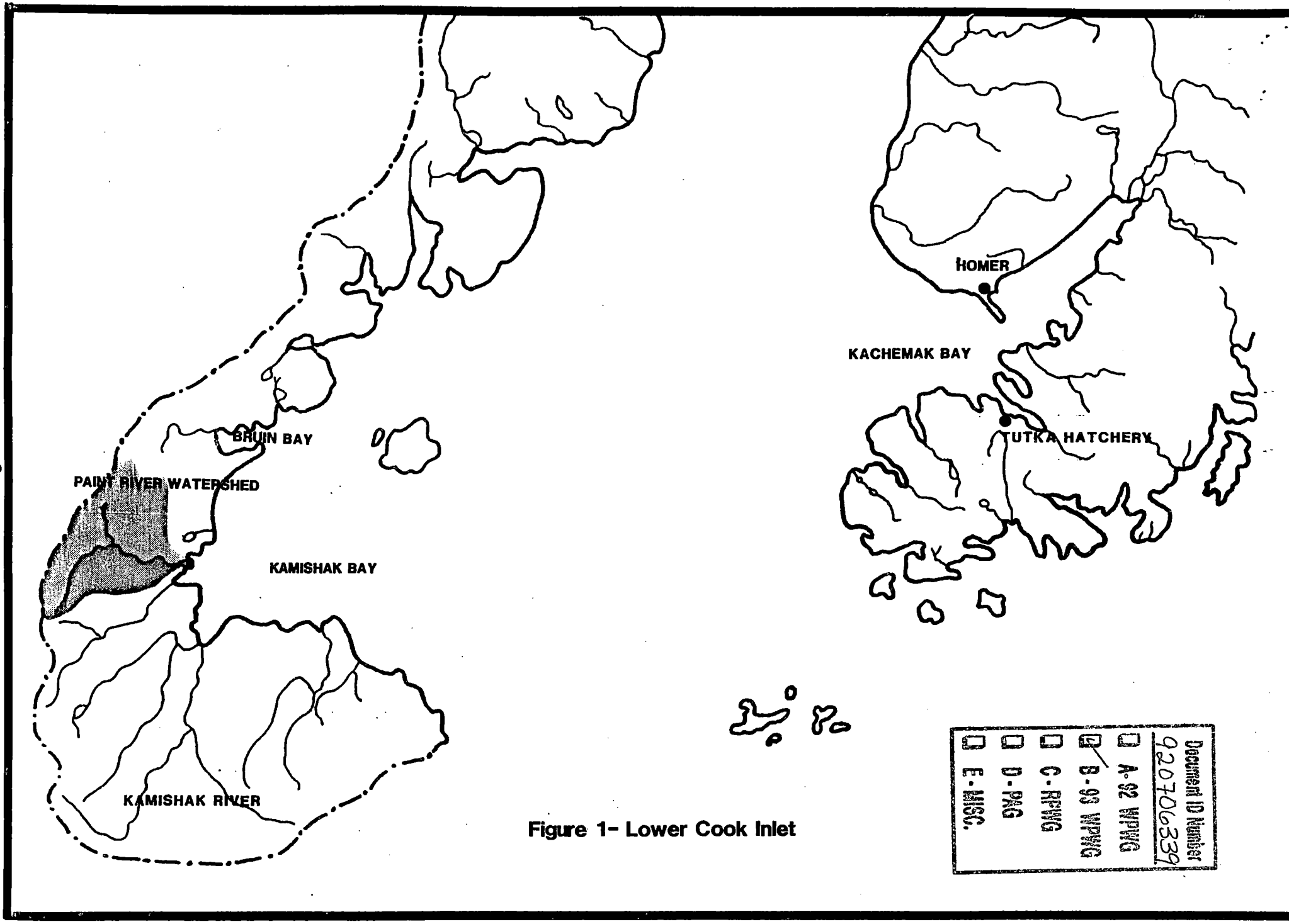
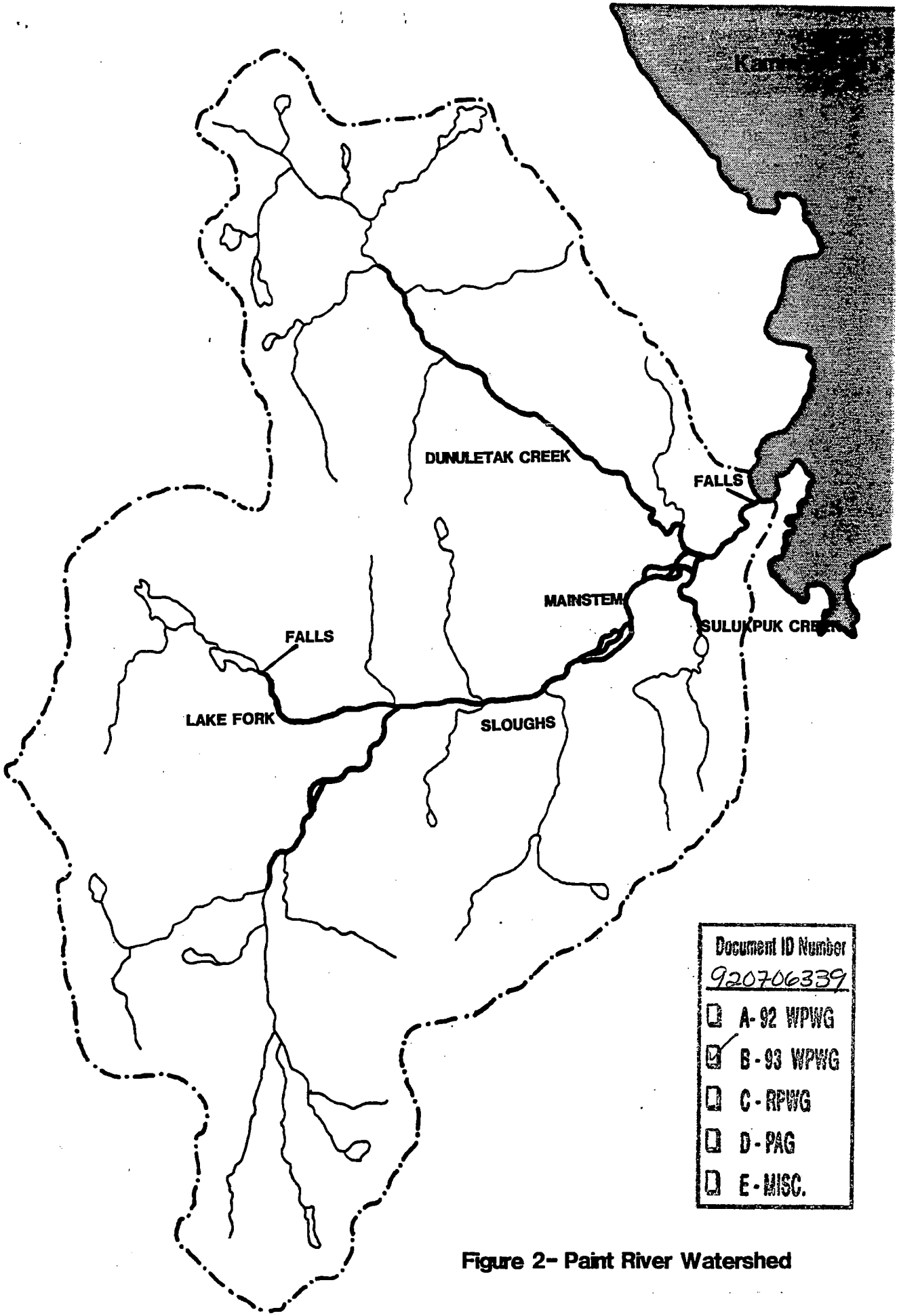


Figure 1- Lower Cook Inlet



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Lake Fork Ladder	69											69
Lower Ladder Camp	93											93
Subtotal	162											162
INTRODUCTION												
Pink		216	204									420
Chum		130	115	119	122							487
Sockeye		15	15									30
Coho						37	37	38	39			151
King						37	37	38	39	39	40	230
Subtotal	0	361	334	119	122	74	75	76	77	39	40	1,317
OPERATION	0	41	38	39	40	41	43	44	45	47	48	426
EVALUATION	0	86	67	69	71	73	75	78	80	82	85	766
GRAND TOTAL	162	488	439	227	234	188	193	198	202	168	173	2,670

COOK INLET
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Fax # 283-9433

FACSIMILE COVER PAGE

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FAX TO: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

FAX #: 276-7178 ATTN: D. Gibbons

FROM: Thomas E. Mears

SPECIAL REMARKS:

Time: 4:05 p.m. Date: 6/30/92

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:

Bear Creek Weir Project

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

To improve and maintain coho and sockeye salmon enhancement programs benefitting recreational and commercial fisheries in Resurrection Bay

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

This project is to improve and maintain coho and sockeye salmon enhancement programs originating in Bear Lake and benefitting Resurrection Bay by upgrading the infrastructure which is critical to program operation. The objective is to purchase land and erect improvements to the Bear Creek weir complex located between Bear Lake and Resurrection Bay.

Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association (CIAA) has an option to purchase the 33-acre parcel of land across from the weir site for $75,000. It uniquely suits the program's need for additional space close to the weir site for construction of crew housing, indoor shop/ storage and outdoor storage facilities.

Bear Lake is about 5 miles north of Seward, Alaska. Oil spilled by the Exxon Valdez damaged a variety of resources utilized by the resident and visitor populations of Seward.

The Bear Lake program is the centerpiece of the coho salmon enhancement program in Resurrection Bay, the second largest sport fishery for coho salmon in the State. Bear Lake is also the site for re-establishment of a commercially significant sockeye run. Bear Lake should produce annual returns of more than 6,000 adult coho and up to 90,000 adult sockeye.

The weir is essential for monitoring and evaluating smolt/adult production. All coho broodstock utilized for CIAA's fingerling stocking program and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's (ADF&G's) Resurrection Bay smolt stocking program are held for ripening in the weir-associated raceway.

The weir site is a 0.25 acre State-owned property, and the facilities on it were constructed by ADF&G at various time since 1962. Since 1990, CIAA has spent at least $20,000 remodelling the State-owned weir and raceway facilities, and additional major maintenance will be required. A badly worn house trailer is crew housing. Well water is not drinkable, and there is not disposal method for gray water. The outhouse is too near the Creek to be legal, and the property is too small and too near the Creek for construction of an approved septic tank and leech field.

The proposed project would allow removal of the house trailer, outhouse and outdoor storage areas from the current weir site and provide space for additional raceways, visitor parking, interpretive displays and use of fish handling equipment.

(see attached materials)

Estimated Duration of Project: 1 year (purchase and construction)

Estimated Cost per Year: $297,000 ($222,000*)

Other Comments: * The legislature appropriated the $75,000 for purchase of the property. It currently awaits the Governor's signature. If that grant is received, this project cost would drop from $297,000 to $222,000.

Name, Address, Telephone:

Thomas E. Mears, Executive Director
Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association
HC 2, Box 849
Soldotna, AK 99669
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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.

BEAR CREEK WEIR PROJECT

In the summer of 1989, oil spilled by the Exxon Valdez flowed out of Prince William Sound impacting the Kenai Peninsula coast all along the Gulf of Alaska. The spill damaged a variety of resources utilized by the resident and visitor populations of Seward.

Background

Bear Lake is located about 5 miles north of Seward, Alaska (Figure 1). The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) initiated a coho salmon enhancement program in Bear Lake in 1962. Since that time Bear Lake has been the centerpiece of the coho salmon enhancement program in Resurrection Bay. Annual releases of coho fingerling in Bear Lake and coho smolt in Seward Lagoon have made Resurrection Bay the second largest sport fishery for coho salmon in the State (Vincent-Lang et al. 1988).

Initially Bear Lake was treated with a fish poison in an effort to eliminate sockeye and stickleback populations which were thought, at that time, to compete for food with young coho salmon. A weir was constructed at the lake outlet to allow for enumeration of migrating salmon and to prevent recolonization of the lake by stickleback. Despite massive efforts, sockeye salmon were never eliminated from the system; eventually it became policy to each year allow a token number of adults to pass upstream into the lake's spawning grounds. ADF&G applied fertilizer to Bear Lake from 1981 through 1986 in order to increase its carrying capacity for young salmon.

In July of 1988 Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association (CIAA) took over operation of the State's Trail Lakes Hatchery. All coho fingerling stocked into Bear Lake are incubated and reared at Trail Lakes Hatchery.

In December 1988, the Alaska Board of Fisheries modified its Bear Lake Management Plan allowing for re-establishment of a commercially significant sockeye run. It is currently believed that both sockeye and coho smolts can be grown in the lake without effecting each other because they occupy separate rearing areas. Since spawning area in Bear Lake is extremely limited and cannot often furnish proper numbers of fry to maximize production, enhancement of sockeye and coho stocks is to proceed simultaneously. CIAA first collected sockeye salmon eggs for release into Bear Lake during the summer of 1989.

In 1990 CIAA took over responsibility for operating ADF&G's Bear Creek weir. Use of the weir is essential for monitoring and evaluating smolt production from, and adult return to the lake. All coho broodstock utilized for CIAA's fingerling stocking program and ADF&G's Resurrection Bay smolt stocking program are held for ripening in the associated raceway.

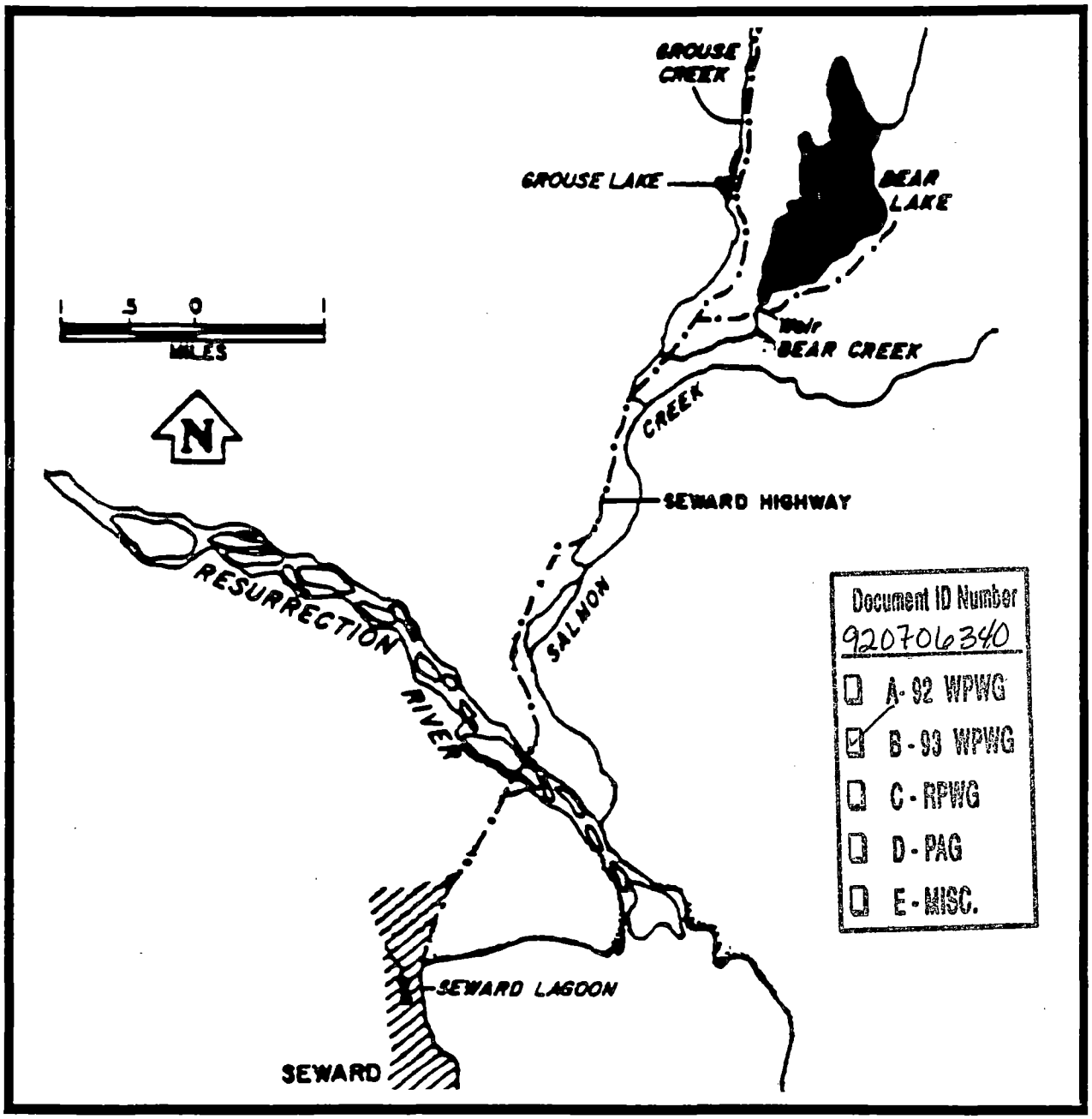

Figure 1. Location of Bear Creek Weir

With continued stocking of coho and sockeye fingerling and resumed fertilizer applications, Bear Lake can be expected to produce about 90,000 coho smolt (Koenings and Petanovitch 1986) and 440,000 sockeye smolt (Koenings and Burkett 1987) which will result in annual returns of more than 6,000 adult coho and, beginning in 1992, returns of up to 90,000 adult sockeye.

Coho are harvested exclusively in the Resurrection Bay sport fishery. Sockeye, worth about $750,000 annually, will be harvested in a springtime commercial purse seine fishery.

Existing Bear Creek Facilities

The Bear Creek weir site is a State owned, triangularly shaped property of about 0.25 acres. The two long legs of the triangle are comprised of Bear Creek and Bear Creek Road (Figure 2).

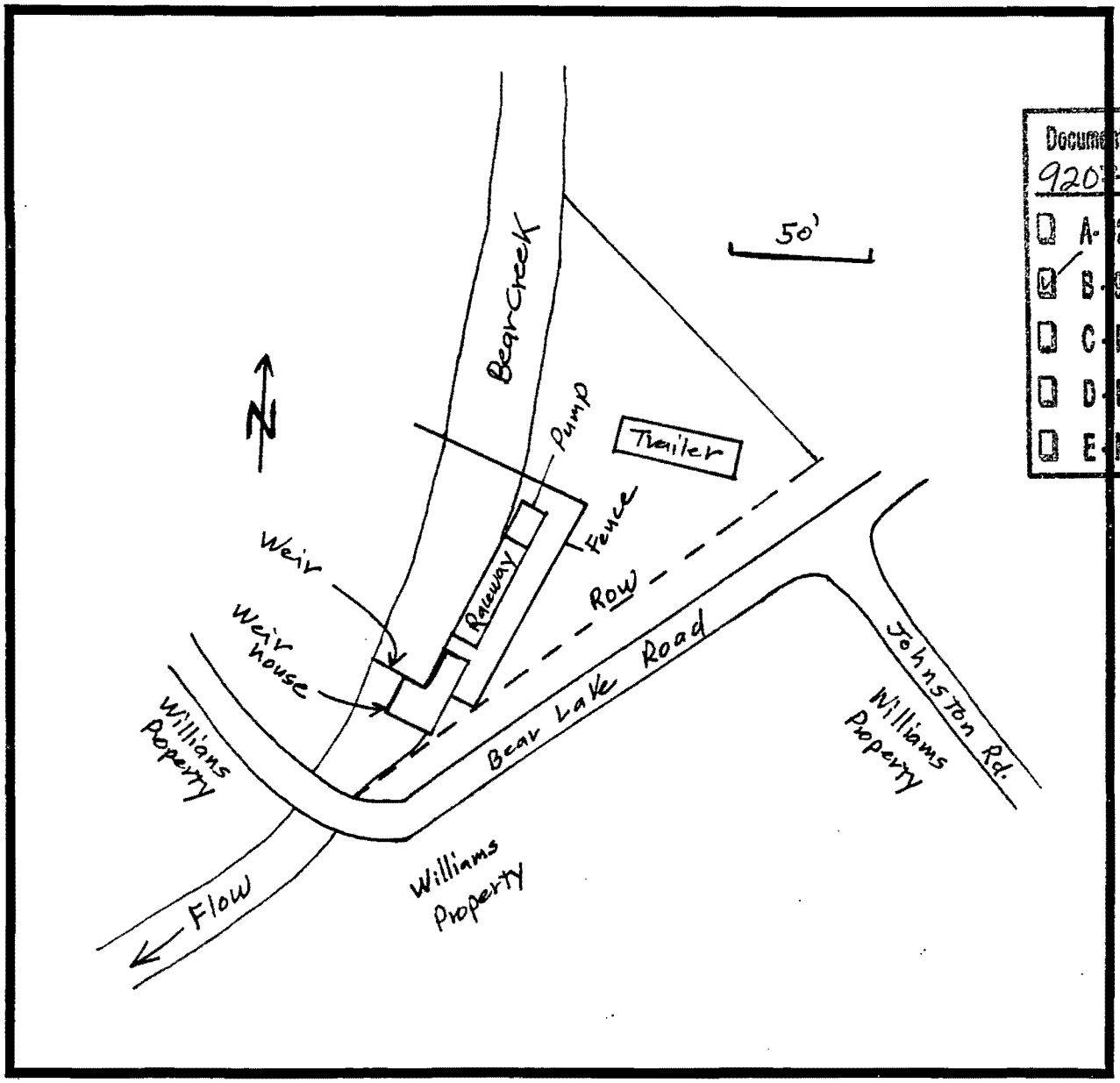

Figure 2. Bear Lake Weir Site.

Facilities were constructed by ADF&G at various times since 1962. The "fish-proof" weir is a low-head dam comprised of concrete piers and wooden gates (dam boards). Facilities for capture of adults and smolts are incorporated into the weir and are enclosed in a heated building.

An associated concrete raceway is used as a release site for hatchery-produced smolts and as a ripening area for coho broodstock. Creek water is pumped to the raceway.

Since commencing operation of the site CIAA has spent at least $20,000 remodelling the State-owned weir and raceway facilities in order to make them more functional, reliable and in conformance with State electrical and safety codes. Additional major maintenance will be required.

A State-owned 30 ft. house trailer (1971 model) is provided for crew housing. The floor coverings, walls, ceilings, appliances and furnishings are badly worn. A secondary roof was built over the trailer some years ago. Well water is not drinkable. There is no disposal method for gray water. The outhouse is located too close to Bear Creek to be legal. The property is too small and too near the Creek for construction of an approved septic tank and leech field.

Land and Facilities Acquisition

CIAA became aware the parcel of land (Kenai Peninsula Borough Tax Number 125-010-32, hereafter called the Williams property) across Bear Creek Road from the weir site is for sale. The unsurveyed parcel within the N 1/2 of the N.E. 1/4 of Section 13, T1N, R1W consists of 33 wooded acres more or less. A portion of Salmon Creek also crosses the property. The Borough assessment for this property is $87,400.

CIAA has an option to purchase the Williams property for $75,000 which expires June 30, 1992. The Williams property uniquely satisfies CIAA's need for additional space within close proximity to the Bear Creek weir site.

The Williams property offers an excellent location for construction of crew housing, indoor shop/storage and outdoor storage facilities. Housing CIAA crew members near the weir is essential any time fish are being held in the raceways and desirable during the remaining work periods. Presence of the crew members nearby insures prompt response in case of electrical or pump failures and minimizes loss of broodstock to poachers.

Construction of significant indoor and outdoor storage on the Williams property would allow CIAA to remove a small and unsightly fenced storage area from the weir site. All of the boats, fork lifts, trucks, pumps, fertilizer barrels, etc. associated with Bear Lake fertilization could be stored on the Williams property.

Removal of the existing house trailer, outhouse and outdoor storage areas from the weir site would allow that space to become available for an additional raceways, visitor parking and an interpretive display. As sockeye salmon returns build additional space near the weir will be necessary for fish handling equipment (totes, icing station, steam cleaning area).

Project Budget

Phase I- purchase the Williams property	$ 75,000
Phase II- construct facilities	
Crew housing	90,000
Indoor shop/storage (40'x60')	132,000
Total	$297,000

LITERATURE CITED

Koenings, J.P. and G. Petanovitch, 1986. Production of coho (O. kisutch) smolts from Alaskan Lakes: the importance of a littoral zone defined by light penetration. Ak. Dep. Fish and Game, F.R.E.D. Division, 27p.

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FAX #: 276-7178 ATTN: D. Gibbons

FROM: Thomas E. Mears

SPECIAL REMARKS:

Time: 4:05 p.m.. Date: 6/30/92

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:

Bear Creek Weir Project

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

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

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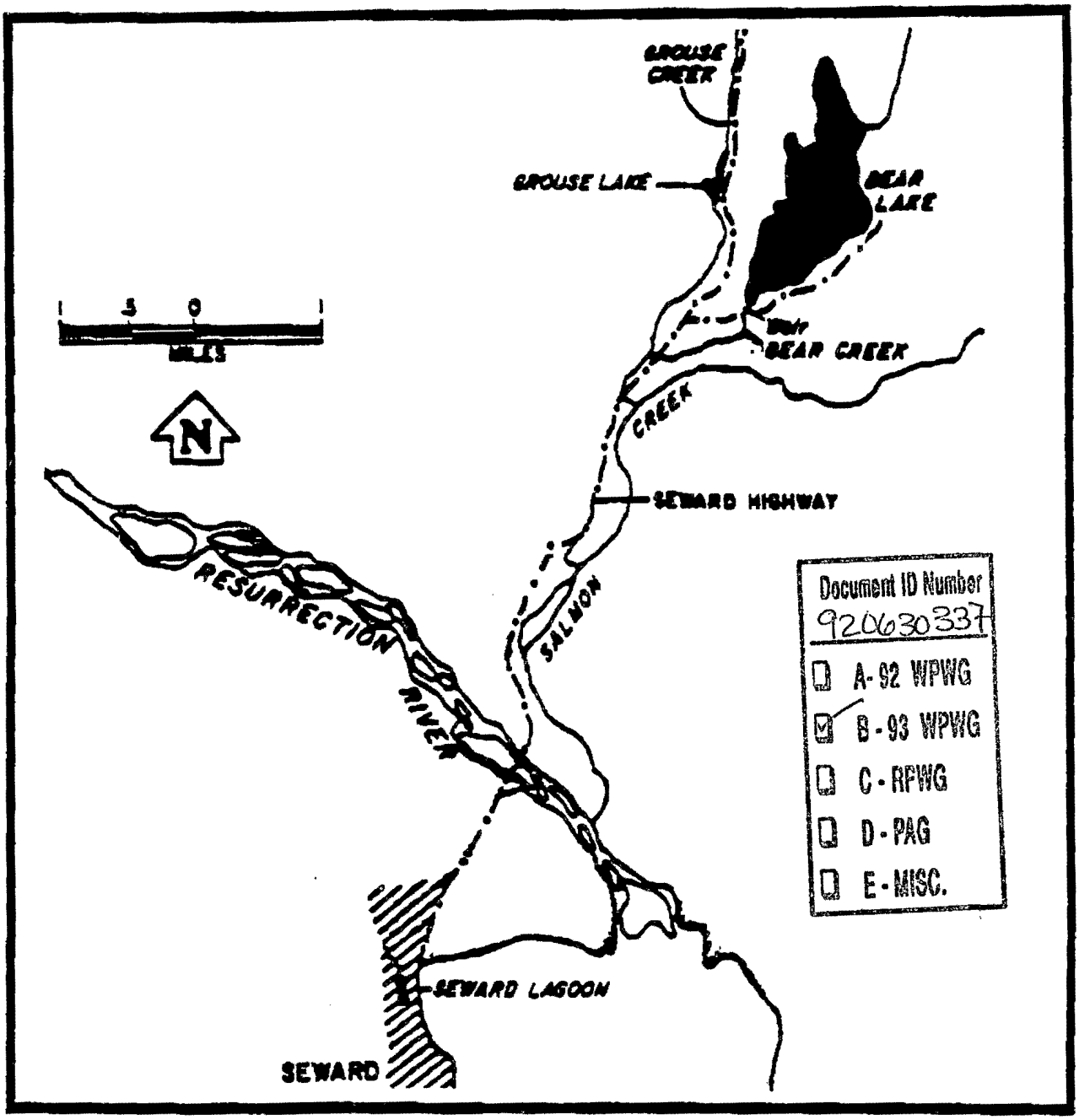

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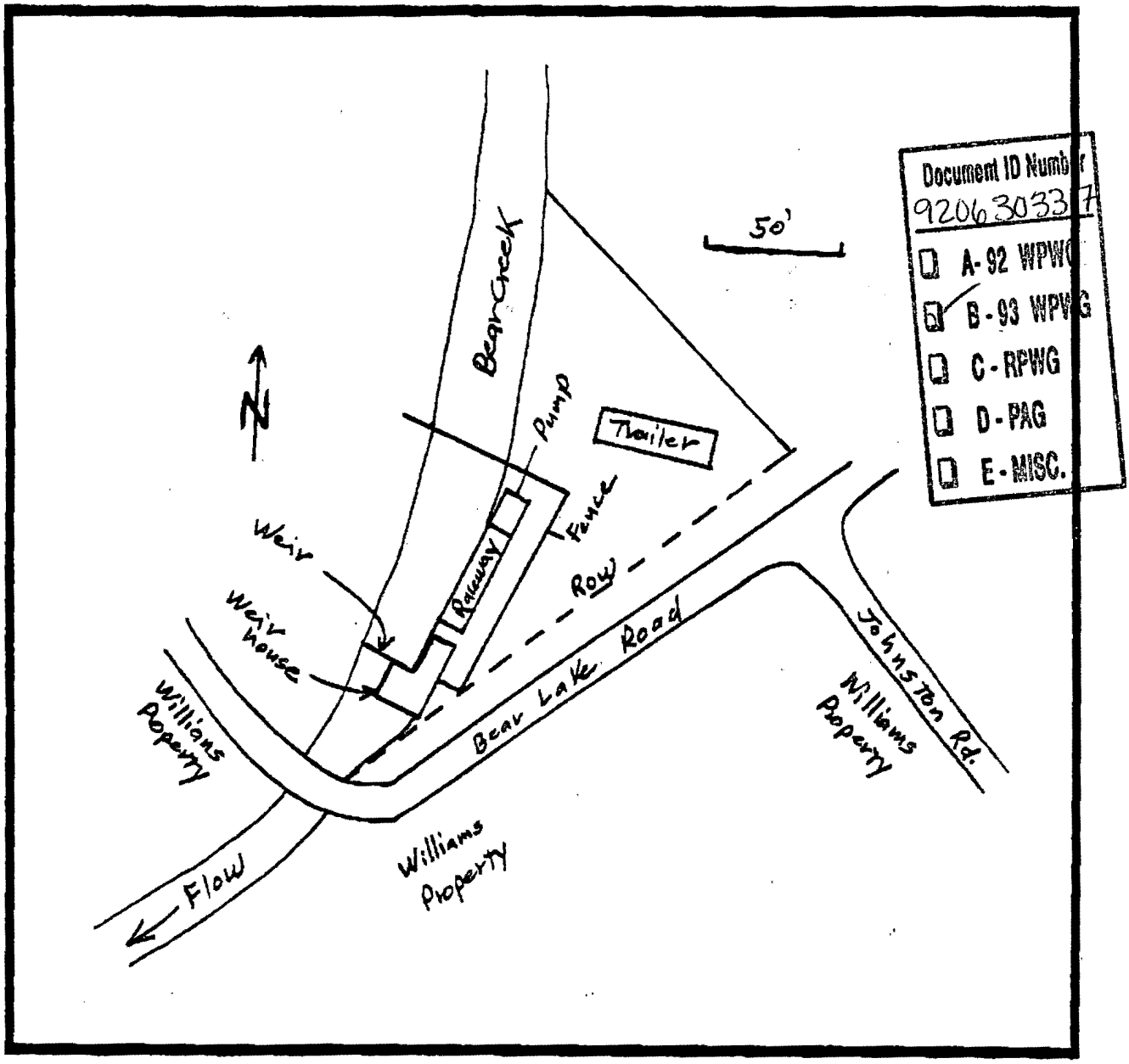

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FACSIMILE COVER PAGE

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FAX TO: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

FAX #: 276-7178 ATTN: Dave R. Gibbons

FROM: Thomas E. Mears

SPECIAL REMARKS: original mailed

Time: _____ Date: 7/17/92

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:

Kenai River Habitat Restoration and Protection Program

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service) The oil spill resulted in damage/further damage to Kenai River stream bank habitats. This project would restore and/or acquire development rights for stream bank/wetland habitats of equivalent value.

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

Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association (CIAA) proposes creation and endowment of a long-term program to restore and protect aquatic, wetland and riparian (near water) habitats throughout the Kenai River watershed. Restoration would focus on revegetation, rather than armoring, of river banks. Conservation easements would stipulate wetland or riparian habitats on particular pieces of property be maintained in their natural states.

The technical literature indicates, even prior to the oil spill, loss of riparian vegetation and wetlands and an increased potential for erosion and flood damage through development within the floodplain threatened the productivity of the Kenai River ecosystem. With its unusually abundant runs of early and late chinook, coho and sockeye salmon, the River is of primary importance to recreational fishing interests. It has the same status among commercial fishing interests because most of the ex-vessel value of the Upper Cook Inlet commercial salmon fishery is provided by harvest of its late-run sockeye salmon.

Oil spilled (Exxon Valdez) required fishery managers to close the drift gill net commercial fishery in the waters of Upper Cook Inlet. This closure resulted in substantial over-escapement of sockeye salmon in the Kenai River. Major adverse impacts associated with the over-escapement are devegetation of river banks due to trampling by recreational fishermen attracted to the massive numbers of sockeye passing upstream and long-term damage to the productivity of sockeye salmon nursery lakes due to over-population by emergent fry.

Restoration efforts would target primarily public lands. The City of Soldotna is seeking funding for a revegetation demonstration project at one of its parks on the River. There are multitudes of other sites along the length of the Kenai River which, if revegetated, would increase spawning and rearing habitat value for all species of salmon.

The primary habitat protection effort, designed to encourage participation of private landowners, would be modelled after The Nature Conservancy's highly successful "registry" and "conservation easement" program. The education of and personal contact with landowners leading to permanent and legally binding acquisition of development rights ("conservation easements") via donation would be emphasized. Conservation easements would be sought to protect habitats utilized by salmon throughout the watershed. Purchase of easements for especially sensitive habitats would be considered.

CIAA would maintain any funds received for the Kenai River Habitat Restoration and Protection Program in a dedicated and regularly audited account separate from it other accounts.

Estimated Duration of Project: Continuous from initiation

Estimated Cost per Year: A one-time endowment of $2,800,000

Other Comments: CIAA, a private nonprofit corporation, "... exists to: (1) PROTECT self-perpetuating SALMON stocks and the HABITATS upon which they depend; (2) rehabilitate self-perpetuating salmon stocks; (3) REHABILITATE SALMON HABITAT; (4) maximize the value of the Cook Inlet (Area H) common property resource by applying science and enhancement technology to supplement the value attained from protection and rehabilitation of self-perpetuating stocks." (CIAA Mission Statement - emphasis added)

Name, Address, Telephone:

Thomas E. Mears, Executive Director
Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association
HC 2, Box 849
Soldotna, AK 99669

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FROM: Thomas E. Mears

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Estimated Cost per Year: A one-time endowment of $2,800,000

Other Comments: CIAA, a private nonprofit corporation, "... exists to: (1) PROTECT self-perpetuating SALMON stocks and the HABITATS upon which they depend; (2) rehabilitate self-perpetuating salmon stocks; (3) REHABILITATE SALMON HABITAT; (4) maximize the value of the Cook Inlet (Area H) common property resource by applying science and enhancement technology to supplement the value attained from protection and rehabilitation of self-perpetuating stocks." (CIAA Mission Statement - emphasis added)

Name, Address, Telephone:

Thomas E. Mears, Executive Director
Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association
HC 2, Box 849
Soldotna, AK 99669
907-283-5761

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

645 G Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

July 21, 1992

Thomas E. Mears
Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association
HC 2, Box 849
Soldotna, AK 99669-9707

Dear Mr. Mears:

Thank you for submitting proposals regarding a Bear Creek weir, Paint River fishery development, Kenai River habitat restoration and protection, and restoration of Big Lake aquatic habitat for consideration as part of the 1993 *ExxonValdez* oil spill restoration work plan.

Unfortunately the closing date for consideration of 1993 project ideas was June 15. Please resubmit your ideas when the 1994 ideas/proposals are solicited. At that time your comments and suggestions, along with those received from other members of the public, will be carefully considered as the Trustee Council makes decisions regarding restoration projects.

We very much appreciate your ideas and interest in the activities of the Trustee Council. If you have additional comments or questions, please feel free to contact me in care of the address above.

Sincerely yours,

Dave Gibbons, PhD
Interim Administrative Director

cc: Trustee Council

CI

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NORTH GULF OCEANIC SOCIETY

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

Document ID Number 920514001

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

May 3, 1992

Dear Dr. Gibbons

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Craig O. Matkin

Craig O. Matkin, Director

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<originals for A.R>
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~~3.4.1~~
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NORTH GULF OCEANIC SOCIETY

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

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☐ C-RPWG
☐ D-PAG
☑ E-MISC.

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

May 3, 1992

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Sincerely,

Craig O. Matkin, Director

NORTH GULF OCEANIC SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 15244
HOMER, ALASKA 99603

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

A

FROM THE DESK OF RICHARD & NANCY DEBUSMAN
830 LANARK ST.
WASILLA, ALASKA 99654

5/12/92

Dave R. Gibbons, Ph. D.
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" St.
Anchorage, AK 99501
(907) 278-8012
Fax: (907) 276-7178

Dear Sir:

Our highest priority in regards to expenditure of the Exxon Civil settlement money is on LAND ACQUISTION. It is now time to purchase and set aside impacted and equivalent lands giving nature the time it needs to recover and bring the impacted area and adjacent areas back to healthy ecosystems.

We respectfully request that you impart our wishes to the Restoration Team and encourage them to make land acquisition one of their priorities.

Sincerely Yours,

Nancy DeBusman

Nancy DeBusman

Richard DeBusman

Richard DeBusman
830 Lanark St.
Wasilla, AK. 99687

ANCHORAGE, AK 995
PM
12 MAY
1992

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David R. Gibbons, Ph.D.
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Rest
645 "G" St.
Anchorage, Ak. 99501

KODIAK REGIONAL AQUACULTURE ASSOCIATION

BOX 3407 KODIAK, ALASKA 99615 (907) 486-6555

April 29, 1992

Mr. Dave Gibbons
Executive Director
Oil Spill Restoration Trustees Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

It is our understanding that Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation is seeking nomination as the aquaculture representative on the Public Advisory Committee dealing with the Oil Spill Trustees.

As an organization dealing with the rehabilitation and enhancement of salmon within Kodiak Management Area K, we feel strongly that an aquaculture representative should have a position on that Committee. The memberships of the aquaculture associations are made up of commercial, sports and subsistence fishermen and represent many people of the community affected by past and potential oil spills.

PWSAC has indicated they will work for the interests of all the associations and will advance proposals within the structure of the restoration process. Their involvement with the Exxon Oil Spill from the beginning gives them a an excellent background in determining the initial impact on the fisheries industry. Having conducted rehabilitation and enhancement projects over the last several years, provides additional background in establishing the impact on the future of the fishing industry and the restoration necessary to guarantee that there is a future for the fishing industry in Alaska.

Please accept this letter as nomination of Prince William Sound Aquaculture Association as a representative on the Public Advisory Committee.

Sincerely,

Lawrence M. Malloy

Lawrence M. Malloy,
Executive Director

KODIAK REGIONAL AQUACULTURE ASSOCIATION
Box 3407
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

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- ☐ E-MISC.

SALMON ENHANCEMENT
"Dedicated to Fisheries Development"
KODIAK REGIONAL AQUACULTURE ASSOCIATION

Mr. Dave Gibbons
Executive Director
Oil Spill Restoration Trustees
Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

INSTITUTE OF MARINE SCIENCE

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

8 May 1992

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

Dear Council members:

Please find attached a 1-page idea proposal for the use of restoration funds. I will be in the field (Prince William Sound) beginning next week and running through June 15 so have taken the opportunity to submit this idea now. Thank you.

Sincerely,

R. Ted Cooney

R. Ted Cooney
Institute of Marine Science
University of Alaska Fairbanks
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-1080
474-7407

Attachment

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project: Monitoring meteorological and oceanographic variables defining coastal transport mechanisms and upper-layer biology in the northern Gulf of Alaska

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Justification: The absence of real-time measurements of wind and density-driven ocean currents distributing oil from the *Exxon Valdez* limited the kinds of immediate damage assessment and critical mitigative efforts possible, particularly at downstream sites like lower Cook inlet, Kodiak and the Alaska Peninsula. Real-time monitoring is proposed as the means to acquire this information for this and other restoration related purposes.

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

Funding is requested to establish a network of 5 satellite-linked meteorological and oceanographic buoys in coastal flow fields between Port Valdez and the Alaska Peninsula west of Kodiak Island. The buoys will measure surface weather (wind speed and direction, barometric pressure, air temperature, incoming light), and upper-layer oceanography (currents, phytoplankton, temperatures from the surface to 100 m). Measurements will be up-linked hourly to polar orbiting NOAA satellites and distributed in near real-time to agencies representing the Trustee Council (NOAA, ADF&G, DNR, DEC, USFS, USFWS) and to the University of Alaska Fairbanks using Service ARGOS. This telemetry service provides a means to access, archive, display and analyze data from one or all of the buoys in an office or field setting served by telephone. This technology is presently operating in Prince William Sound and will be used in this project.

In the event of a spill, buoy data will be immediately available for response models predicting where the oil will go and when it will arrive. During the damage assessment and restoration phases of post-spill (now underway), marine environmental data will be accessible to all agencies and investigators needing such information in real time to evaluate damage and the results of their restorative and enhancement activities. A complete data base from all buoys will be maintained by the Institute of Marine Science. A summary of oceanographic trends will be submitted annually to representatives of the Trustee Council as a UAF deliverable.

Estimated Duration of Project: 5 years with option to extend

Estimated Cost per Year: $1,100,000 yr. 1 – $250,000 yrs. 2-5

Other Comments: This project draws on experience with C-LAB 1 presently operational in Prince William Sound. This satellite-linked buoy (funded by the Alaska Science and Technology Foundation) has been monitoring surface weather and upper-layer oceanography since December, 1991. Data are being received, archived and analyzed at the Institute of Marine Science in Fairbanks and at the Prince William Sound Science Center in Cordova. The information is assisting with the enhancement and management of salmon stocks in Prince William Sound. C-LAB 1 will be operated as part of the network.

Name, Address, Telephone:
Robert T. Cooney
Institute of Marine Science
University of Alaska Fairbanks
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-1080
Phone: 474-7407

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.

R. Ted Cooney

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA FAIRBANKS

Institute of Marine Science
School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-1080

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Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

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School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA FAIRBANKS
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-1080

FAX FORM

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

TO: Restoration Team FAX #: 907-276-7178

FROM: R.T. Cooney, Institute of Marine Science - 0

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER: 2

DATE: 6/11/92 TIME: 5:40 pm

IMS FAX # 907-474-7204

IMS VOICE # 907-474-7824

TELEX # 7402055 SFOS UC

COMMENTS: Revised suggestion for a restoration project follows, according to solicitation dated May 1992.

R. Ted Cooney / Genelle Tilton
IMS Publications

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project: C-LAB – A system for monitoring meteorological and oceanographic variables that affect growth conditions experienced by juvenile salmon in the northern Gulf of Alaska

---

Justification: Evidence indicates consequential damage to the Alaska salmon population resulting from the oil spill. Means to restore, replace and enhance the affected fishery include proven methods of monitoring environmental conditions that positively influence the annual migration of fry to the ocean and rates of fry growth and survival. Expenditures to emplace the system described below will aid in the management of wild salmon stocks and the release of hatchery fry during optimal growth conditions.

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

The goal is to improve the early survival of hatchery released fry and to increase the reproductive success of the injured wild salmon stocks.

The project will establish a network of five satellite-linked meteorological and oceanographic buoys in coastal-flow fields between Port Valdez and the Alaska Peninsula west of Kodiak Island. The buoys will measure surface weather (wind speed and direction, barometric pressure, air temperature, incoming light), and upper-layer oceanography (currents, phytoplankton, temperatures from the surface to 100 m).

Data gathered from the C-LAB system will help match hatchery releases with optimal growth conditions for salmon fry. Increased knowledge of the physical, chemical and biological factors of early ocean marine conditions will also improve management precision for preseason forecasting. Use of this information may protect and help restore the injured salmon resource through altering harvest levels. In addition to data useful to salmon management, the C-LAB system will create an environmental data base that will provide information relating physical conditions and phytoplankton production to a variety of species that were directly impacted by the oil spill.

A prototype buoy currently in Prince William Sound, designated C-LAB 1, transmits data hourly to members of a consortium – The Cooperative Fisheries and Oceanographic Studies (CFOS) program. A complete C-LAB system adds to efforts to predict and describe available food supply for juvenile salmon. Prediction of growth ecology and energy composition of fry food stocks will be determined using buoy generated oceanographic data. Available satellite-determined sea surface data will now become more usable by intercomparison with measured buoy data.

The five buoys telemeter their data to a polar-orbiting satellite. The data are routinely retrieved from the satellite using a telephone link and modems. The digital information is assembled, processed and archived in a PC type computer which in turn is directly accessible by all CFOS members for their use.

Estimated Duration of Project: 5 years with option to extend

Estimated Cost per Year: $1,100,000 for year 1 – $250,000 for years 2-5

Other Comments: Only proven technology is involved in the proposed C-LAB system. C-LAB 1, which will be operated as part of the network, has been successfully monitoring surface weather and upper-layer oceanography since December 1991. In addition, it is important to note that an established working group, the CFOS consortium, assures that the C-LAB data base will be used for priority fisheries research, undertaken by acknowledged experts.

Name, Address, Telephone:

Robert T. Cooney
Institute of Marine Science
University of Alaska Fairbanks
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-1080
Phone: 474-7407

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project: Restoration of Killer Whales in Prince William Sound

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)
Strong evidence of damage to AB pod & possible other pods in PWS

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

Goal: To monitor recovery or other changes that occur in PWS killer whale pods 1993-1998.

Rationale: The mortality rate for KW's in AB pod in 1989 and 1990 was approximately 10 times normal. The pod was viewed in oil sheens 6 days after the spill. It is strongly suspected that the unprecedented mortalities are related to the Exxon Valdez Oil spill.

Technical approach: Study is based on the photoidentification of each individual killer whale, a technique perfected in the past ten years of work in PWS.

* It is important that projects such as this be open to public competitive bid, rather than simply be doled out to [redacted] government agencies. All of the killer whale work in Prince William Sound (1989-1992) was accomplished by the North Gulf Oceanic Society under contract to NMFS/NMML. It would be much more cost effective to bid it directly.

Estimated Duration of Project: 5 yrs

Estimated Cost per Year: $90,000

Other Comments:

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Name, Address, Telephone:

CRAIG MATKIN/NGOS
P.O. BOX 15244
HOMER, AK 99603

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

June 22 - July 2

fold here

MATKIN
BOX 15244
HOMER, AK 99603

MAY 13 REC'D

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

Attn: 1993 Work Plan

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:
Clam Enhancement

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)
Local subsistance, development of mariculture technology

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

Goals: Enhance native littleneck and butter clam populations.
Objectives: Develop enhancement techniques for native clam populations including juvenile production and growout techniques

Location: Institute of Marine Science, Seward Alaska
Fairmont Island, Naked Island, Tatitlek, Cheaga Bay, La Touche

Rationale: Clam populations used for subsistance in Prince William Sound have been on the decline for many years. The Exxon Valdez spill decimated the remaining populations and local use is down dramatically. Enhancement techniques such as the seeding of beaches and predator control have proven successful in other regions. Techniques developed in this project could be applied to developing shellfish industry in Alaska.

Technical Approach: Native shellfish populations will be spawned and raised in a nursery prior to seeding beaches. Predator control will be exercised on enhanced populations and on beaches where natural production is significant. Local populations will be surveyed as a baseline to evaluate enhancement success.

Estimated Duration of Project: 5 years

Estimated Cost per Year: $120,000

Other Comments:

Name, Address, Telephone:

Jeff Hetrick
Alaska Aquafarms
P.O. Box 7
Moose Pass, Ak 99631

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

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PLACE
STAMP
HERE

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

Attn: 1993 Work Plan

Box 7
Moose Pass, Ak
99631

MAY 11 REC'D

Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 G street
Anchorage, Ak
99501

Attn: 1993 Work Plan

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

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

Transplant Blacktail deer and Roosevelt elk to Southern Kenai Peninsula and/or Alaska Peninsula. Transplant Goat (Rocky Mtn.) to Montague Island.

Estimated Duration of Project:

Estimated Cost per Year:

Other Comments:

Name, Address, Telephone:

DR. WM WEST
WEST CHIRO CLINIC
138 W. MARYDALE DR.
SOLDOTNA, AK 99669

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

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WILLIAM O WEST
138 W MARYDALE
SOLDOTNA, AK
99669

MAY 0 6 REC'D

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

Attn: 1993 Work Plan

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:
Clean up of remaining subsurface oil

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)
Contaminant needs to be removed prior to any other measures

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

EPA is currently testing 10 available bioremediation products through NETAC (Dr. Ed Berkey 412-826-5511) Bioremediation is the least damaging clean up measure and there are non toxic products available unlike the Inipol that was used by Exxon.

I suggest close contact with Division of Spill Prevention + Response (ADEC) Leslie Pearson 907-428-7085

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Estimated Duration of Project: Unknown

Estimated Cost per Year: Cheaper than mechanical clean ups

Other Comments:

Name, Address, Telephone:
Steve Karcz
OSEI
PO Box 190151
Anch AK
99519

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

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1992

ØSET
PO Box 140151
Anch AK 99514

MAY 06 REC'D

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

Attn: 1993 Work Plan

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project: SAAMS

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service) Rehab for injured mammals & Research to justify why sealions ect are going extinct.

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

Sealife Center for Research Education & Restoration of the water after a major oil spill like occurred in P.W.S.

Interested in [illegible] mammals, birds & sea life are extinct & more and more being added to the list

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Estimated Duration of Project: 5 years to build the center

Estimated Cost per Year:

Other Comments: Please Read the attached

Name, Address, Telephone:

Mike & Arlene Wiley

SEWARD WATERFRONT LODGING
550 Railway (On-The-Bay) P.O. Box 618
SEWARD, ALASKA 99664
(907) 224-5563

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Wiley
P.O.B. 618
Seward
AK 99664

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ANCHORAGE, AK
PM
5 MAY
1992

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

Attn: 1993 Work Plan

BIG PLANS FOR SEA LIFE CENTER

Seward's dream, not folly

SEWARD'S MOVERS and shakers have a dream — a dream that would make Southcentral Alaska an even more exciting tourist destination.

Tom Smith, executive director of the Institute of Marine Science, and Willard Dunham, chairman of the Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science, told the state chamber of commerce last week of plans for a $40-million Alaska SeaLife Center.

A small group of dedicated people have been working on this idea for several years — long before the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill cast an international spotlight on Alaska's marine life.

The year-round center — a collaboration of the University of Alaska's Institute of Marine Sciences and the city of Seward — would be self-supporting and non-profit. It would include marine research, rehabilitation of stranded marine animals, and educational exhibits of live marine animals.

PRELIMINARY plans call for aquariums, open-air rookeries, hotel, restaurant and gift shops in addition to the research facilities. They envision Steller sea lions, otters and birds in underwater and outdoor habitats.

It sounds grand.

So far, more than $100,000 has been raised by volunteers to do preliminary studies and publish an enticing brochure. The next step — find the big money.

The steering committee will be turning to major corporations and foundations looking for grants this year. If all goes as hoped, the doors will open by fall of 1996. Mr. Dunham said they "don't want state dollars" because they don't want to be subject to the vagaries of Legislative appropriations. That's smart.

However, he added that oil spill settlement money might be a good source of funds. We agree. What better way to spend some of the settlement money than to invest in a center that would attract scientists and tourists from around the world. And create jobs to boot.

Now that's an investment in the future.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:

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

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Estimated Duration of Project: _____

Estimated Cost per Year: _____

Other Comments:

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Name, Address, Telephone:

David van den Berg
2682 Gold Hill Road
Fairbanks, AK 99709

479-3796

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

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David van den Berg
2682 Gold Hill Road
Fairbanks, AK 99709

MAY 0 8 REC'D

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

Attn: 1993 Work Plan

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

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Title of Project:
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

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

DEAR SIRS -

I AM HAPPY TO REPORT THAT IN NINILCHIK - ANCHOR POINT AND CLAM GULCH, THERE WAS NO ENVIRONMENTAL, NATURAL, RESOURCES OR MARINE DAMAGE, ACCORDING TO MY DAILY SURVEYS - THESE SURVEYS WERE TAKEN DURING AND AFTER THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL -

Estimated Duration of Project: NONE -

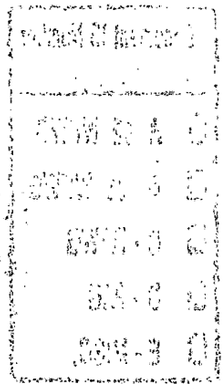
Estimated Cost per Year: NONE -

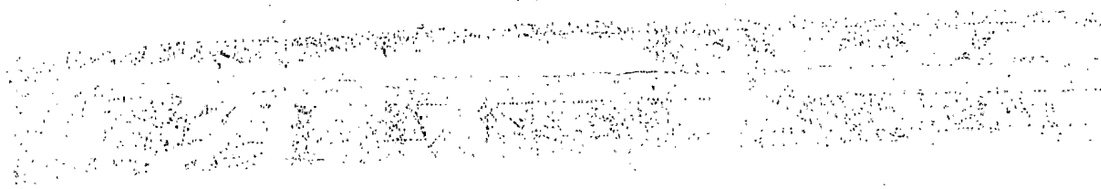
Other Comments: PLEASE USE THE MONEY TO BUY LAND FOR PUBLIC USE -

Name, Address, Telephone:

Robert Chenier
ROBERT CHENIER
Box 55
NINILCHIK AK
99639

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





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

Attn: 1993 Work Plan

Robert F. Chenier
P. O. Box 39055
Ninilchik, Alaska 99639

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
PUBLIC INF. CENTER
645 G ST.
ANCHORAGE AK-
99501

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Document ID Number 92051401Z

- ☐ A-92 WPWG
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Title of Project:

TRANS ALASKA PIPELINE REMOVAL PROJECT

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

Fundamental cause of injured resource

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

Objectives: Removal of trans Alaska pipeline

Location: Prudoe Bay to Valdez

Rationale: Eliminate oil spill hazards from shipment of Prudoe Bay oil.

Technical approach: Reverse engineering

Estimated Duration of Project: 2 years

Estimated Cost per Year: unknown

Other Comments:

Name, Address, Telephone:

NORTHWEST OFFICE
FRIENDS OF THE EARTH
4512 UNIVERSITY WAY N.E.
SEATTLE, WA 98105

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

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NORTHWEST OFFICE
FRIENDS OF THE EARTH
4512 UNIVERSITY WAY N.E.
SEATTLE, WA 98105

SEATTLE, WA
PM
MAY
1992

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

Attn: 1993 Work Plan

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR PUBLIC IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Document ID Number 92051403

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

Title of Project: SAMS

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)
Better understanding of impacts to marine

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

Seward Marine Center
Create a research + educational
facility in Seward. Related to marine
mammals + sea life.

Estimated Duration of Project: _____

Estimated Cost per Year: _____

Other Comments: _____

Name, Address, Telephone:

GORDON WICKSTROM
BOX 1795
SEWARD AK 99664
907-224-5276

Because 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.

Dear Concerned Citizen:

The Exxon Valdez Trustee Council is soliciting ideas from the public on restoration projects that may be undertaken in 1993 and beyond. If you have suggestions for work that you believe should be considered in designing next years' work plan, please provide them to us on the form provided or on a separate page according to the format indicated. Your ideas will be considered along with other ideas received. Submit as many suggestions as you like. The Trustee Council will consider these suggestions to assist in drafting the 1993 and future work plans. Suggestions must be received by **June 15, 1992.**

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 over them. Proprietary information should not be divulged unless you want it made public.

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Gordon Wickstrom
Box 1295
Seward AK 99664

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ANCHORAGE, AK
MAY 7
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1992
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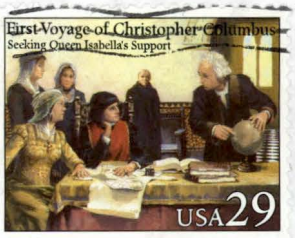


Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Attn: 1993 Work Plan

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

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

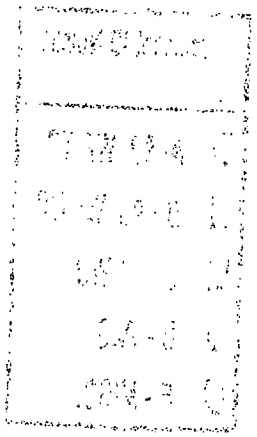
Estimated Duration of Project: _____

Estimated Cost per Year: _____

Other Comments: Don't pay any more lawyers,

Name, Address, Telephone:

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



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

Attn: 1993 Work Plan

MICHAEL BRONSON
P.O. BOX 2178
PALMER, ALASKA 99645

ANCHORAGE, AK
PM
4 MAY
1992

Oil Spill Restoration
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Document ID Number
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MARINE ADVISORY PROGRAM
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA

Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program

University of Alaska Fairbanks

School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences

Program Offices

Carlton Trust Building, #110
2221 E. Northern Lights Blvd.
Anchorage, Alaska 99508-4140
(907) 274-9691
FAX (907) 277-5242

P.O. Box 830
Cordova, Alaska 99574
(907) 424-3446
FAX (907) 424-5246

P.O. Box 1549
Dillingham, Alaska 99576
(907) 842-1265

4014 Lake Street
Suite #210 B
Homer, Alaska 99603
(907) 235-5643

900 Trident Way
Kodiak, Alaska 99615
(907) 486-1514
FAX (907) 486-1540

P.O. Box 297
Kotzebue, Alaska 99752
(907) 442-3063

P.O. Box 1329
Petersburg, Alaska 99833
(907) 772-3381
FAX (907) 772-4431

1297 Seward Avenue
Sitka, Alaska 99835
(907) 747-3988

May 12, 1992

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
Restoration Team
645 "G" Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Sir or Madam:

I would like to submit my name for nomination to the Trustee Council's Public Advisory Group. I have enclosed a copy of my personal vita.

I have lived in Alaska for the past ten years, seven of those years in Homer. My job as a marine extension agent with the University of Alaska Fairbanks Marine Advisory Program (MAP) gives me a unique perspective of the Cook Inlet and Kenai Peninsula regions. I am very familiar with the people and the economic and social activities of these regions especially those connected with the marine environment.

The nature of my job with MAP requires me to be very knowledgeable about a number of the "Principal Interests" identified as important to the advisory group. I am particularly acquainted with the concerns and issues related to: aquaculture, commercial fishing, commercial tourism, environment, recreation users, and the science/academic community. From my vita you can see that I have conducted programs, projects and written about most of these areas.

I increased my involvement in oil spill prevention and restoration about a year ago when I was selected to be a public member of the Cook Inlet Regional Citizens Advisory Council's Environmental Monitoring Committee (EMC). Having been with that committee since its inception I have been able to play a role in helping define the EMC's goals, objectives and its mission. For the past six months I have represented the City of Homer on the Council and was also elected chair of the EMC. Both of these roles have given me new insight into oil production and transportation in Alaska. Especially evident is the need to develop a problem solving, non-adversarial relationship between Alaskans and the oil industry.

In addition to my academic and professional background in marine science and marine issues I believe I could bring several other useful qualifications to the Public Advisory Group. In my eighteen years as a marine advisory agent I have learned how to work with people on both sides of controversial issues. My normal role is that of providing facts and information to others so they can make informed decisions. Having provided this service to others for so many years I believe I have also learned how to make fair and impartial decisions based on factual information.

My job puts me in contact with a number of groups and organizations around the Kenai Peninsula and the state. You may want to contact any of the following concerning my application. These organizations are not sponsoring my nomination but they can provide conformation of my involvement in marine issues.

1. Homer Charter Association: Jane Gorham, President (235-6082)
2. North Pacific Fisheries Association: Drew Scalzi, President (235-6359)
3. Cook Inlet Regional Citizen's Advisory Council: Lisa Parker, Executive Director (283-7222)
4. Valdez Charter Boat Association: Darrel Shreve, President (835-2234)

Sincerely,

Doug Coughenower

D. Douglas Coughenower
Associate Professor, Fisheries
Marine Advisory Program, Homer

te

Enclosure

VITA

D. DOUGLAS COUGHENOWER

POSITION TITLE: Marine Extension Agent

FACULTY RANK: Associate Professor, Fisheries

BORN: April 17, 1941

BUSINESS ADDRESS: Marine Advisory Program
University of Alaska Fairbanks
4014 Lake St. Suite 201B
Homer, AK 99603

(907) 235-5643

HOME ADDRESS: P.O. Box 619
Homer, AK 99603

(907) 235-5975

FAMILY: Linda - Spouse
Katy - Daughter

EDUCATION:

M.S., 1972. Biological Oceanography, Oregon State University. Thesis Title, "Early Spring Nutrient Conditions in Southeast Alaska's Inside Passage."

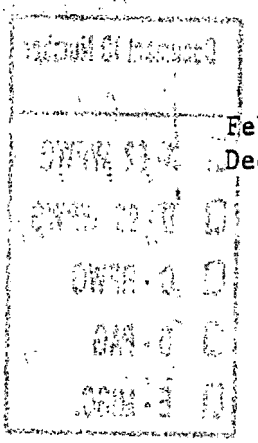
M.S., 1964. Science Education, Oregon State University. Major: Physical Sciences, Minor: Oceanography.

B.S., 1963. Physical Science Education, Oregon State University.

EXPERIENCE:

Jan 1985 - present: Marine Extension Agent
University of Alaska, Marine Advisory Program
Homer, Alaska

Responsibilities: Establish a Marine Advisory Program office in Homer to serve the Kenai Peninsula; become familiar with the area's commercial fishing industry; become familiar with the area's recreational fishing and tourism industry; provide technical and educational assistance to these industries and all segments of the marine community; conduct workshops, seminars and courses; be a source of marine information, publications, research results and data; transmit suggestions for researchable problems to the University's research



community; work closely with other state and federal agencies. Where feasible conduct demonstration projects which will benefit the marine community.

Feb 1982 - Dec 1984 — Marine Extension Agent
University of Alaska, Marine Advisory Program
Dillingham, Alaska

Responsibilities: Program and activities were similar to those described for my Homer MAP position. The major difference was that the recreational aspects of the marine community are less well developed in Bristol Bay than the Kenai Peninsula. By far, the majority of my time was spent working with the commercial fishing industry. There was also an important cross-cultural aspect to this position since most of the commercial fishermen in this area are Alaskan natives.

Jan 1981 - Jan 1982 — Sales Associate
Ted Morrison Realtors
Salem, Oregon

Responsibilities: Obtained my Oregon State realtors license and sold residential real estate for the Ted Morrison Company.

June 1979 - Sept 1980 — Assistant Director of Governmental Relations
(Marine and Natural Resources)
National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges
Washington, D.C.

Responsibilities: Liaison between the Sea Grant Association (SGA) and National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges. Helped coordinate and develop testimony before congressional committees. Arranged budget workshops for better understanding of the federal budget process for Sea Grant Directors and staff. Assisted in drafting documents explaining SGA's position on the Sea Grant budget and in transmitting these statements to appropriate congressional staff members.

Sept 1976 - May 1979 — Coordinator, Extension Sea Grant Advisory Program
Cooperative Extension Service
University of Massachusetts
East Warham, Massachusetts

Responsibilities: Helped establish and served as first coordinator of the Extension Sea Grant Advisory Program. This was a joint effort between the University of Massachusetts and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Sea Grant College for Massachusetts). Also served as an extension specialist in fisheries and coastal zone management.

Sept 1974 - Aug 1976
Marine Extension Agent
Cooperative Extension Service
University of Florida
Palmetto, Florida

Responsibilities: Was the first marine extension agent in Florida's Marine Advisory Service. Covered a five county area on Florida's south gulf coast providing educational and technical assistance to the marine community. Served a wide range of marine clientele from commercial fishermen to recreational fishermen and boaters to coastal zone managers to general marine users.

Sept 1969 - Aug 1974
Research Assistant
School of Oceanography
Oregon State University
Corvallis, Oregon

Responsibilities: Supported basic research efforts of the Biological Oceanography Department as an Auto Analyzer technician. Provided a variety of analytical techniques for nitrates, ammonia, phosphates, oxygen and other biologically important constituents of seawater. Also served as chief scientist on several research cruises.

Aug 1967 - Aug 1969
Chemical Technician
School of Oceanography
Oregon State University
Newport, Oregon

Responsibilities: Supported all at-sea research projects of the School of Oceanography which required salinity and oxygen analysis of seawater samples; maintained analytical equipment, seawater standards and required chemicals; participated in numerous cruises; operated shore-based lab.

Sept 1966 - June 1967
Science/Math Teacher
Rogue River High School
Rogue River, Oregon

Responsibilities: Taught five different subjects (chemistry, physics, algebra, general math and senior math) to high school sophomores, juniors and seniors.

June 1964 - June 1966
Science/Math Teacher
U.S. Peace Corps
Nigeria, West Africa

Responsibilities: Taught chemistry, biology and mathematics to secondary sudents in a bush community of the western region of Nigeria.

FORMAL EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES:

Fall 1983	BIOL	104	Natural History Of Alaska	3 credit hours
Fall 1984	GS	161	Earth, Sea and Sky	3 credit hours
Fall 1985	OCN	193	Introduction to Oceanography	3 credit hours
Summer 1985	ED	593	Environmental Ed of Kachemak Bay	Guest Lecturer
Fall 1986	Visitor Industry Training Program			Guest Lecturer
Fall 1989	OCN	101	Introduction to Oceanography	3 credit hours
Fall 1990	FT	194	Fisheries Oceanography	1 credit hour

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES:

1. Homer Charter Fishing Industry Study - 1985
2. Kachemak Bay Oceanographic Data - July 1985
3. Commercial Fishing Economic Impact Study - 1986-87
4. National Recreational Boating Facilities Inventory - 1986
5. Charter Boat Access for the Physically Impaired - 1987
6. Using Chemical Lightsticks for Halibut Fishing, a demonstration project - 1987
7. Seward Charter Industry Study - 1987
8. Central Kenai Commercial Fishing Study - 1988-89
9. Shellfish Hatchery Feasibility Study - 1989-90
10. Tourism Outreach using University Research and Service (TOURS) - 1989, ongoing

UNIVERSITY SERVICE:

1. Bristol Bay Rural Education Center, Policy Advisory Committee - 1982-84
2. Marine Advisory Program proposal preparation for Sea Grant - 1983, 1985, 1987
3. Fisheries Faculty Annual Report Committee, Chairman - 1984
4. CES Major Programs Task Force - 1984
5. Selection Committee for Rural Education Science and Math Coordinator - 1984
6. CES Change Management Committee, Member and Chairman - 1984-87
7. CES 4-H Natural Resource Task Force - 1985
8. Selection Committee for Dillingham MAP position - 1985
9. Selection Committee for Kotzebue MAP position - 1985
10. Assisting Chairman of Marine Advisory Program - 1985-present
11. Promotion Committee (Susan Halbert) - 1985
12. Promotion Committee (Dolly Garza) - 1985
13. Promotion Committee (Barbara Butcher) - 1986
14. Promotion Committee (Rick Steiner) - 1988
15. Promotion Committee (Paula Cullenberg) - 1988
16. Promotion Committee (Mark Willette) - 1988
17. Sea Grant Communicator Selection Committee - 1989
18. Sea Grant Program Site Review - 1989, 1991
19. School of Fisheries and Ocean Science Long Range Planning Committee - 1990-91
20. UAF Faculty Senate for School of Fisheries and Ocean Science, 1991 -
21. UAF Faculty Senate Service Committee

PUBLIC SERVICE:

1. Community Education Advisory Committee, Dillingham School District, Chairman - 1983-84
2. Bering Sea Fisherman's Association, past member
3. American Fisheries Society, member
4. Kenai Peninsula Rural Development Council, member and chairman - 1985-87
5. China Poot Bay Society, Board of Directors and member
6. Kachemak Bay Rotary Club, member (chairman of Park Development project) - 1986-91
7. International Game Fish Association, member
8. Economic Development Steering Committee (City of Homer), member
9. Homer Chamber of Commerce, member - 1986-91
10. Homer Chamber of Commerce Halibut Derby Committee, Chairman - 1986-91
11. Judge at Homer Junior High School Science Fair - 1986, 1988, 1990, 1991
12. Judge at Homer Intermediate School Science Fair - 1986
13. Rotary Club Scholarship Run Organizing Committee - 1986, 1987
14. Rotary Club Health Fair Organizing Committee - 1986
15. South Peninsula Sportsman's Association, member- 1988-91
16. Homer Charter Association, associate member - 1986-91
17. North Pacific Fisherman's Association, associate member - 1986-91
18. Kenai Borough Economic Development District, early estimates of oil spill impacts - April-May 1989
19. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Visitor Center Advisory Committee - 1989-90
20. Homer Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors - 1989-92
21. Alaska Visitor Association, Kenai Peninsula Chapter, Secretary - 1989; President - 1990
22. Kenai Borough Tourism Funding Task Force - 1989-90
23. North Pacific Fisheries Association, Seafarer's Memorial Committee - 1990-91
24. Cook Inlet Regional Citizen's Advisory Council (RCAC) Representing City of Homer
25. Cook Inlet RCAC Environmental Monitoring Committee, Chairman

PUBLICATIONS:

Coughenower, D. D. 1972. "Early Spring Nutrient Conditions in Southeastern Alaska's Inside Passage", M.S. Thesis, Oregon State University

Coughenower, D. D., Michael DeManehe and Herbert Curl, Jr. 1973. "An Automated Analysis for Urca in Seawater", Limnology and Oceanography, Vol. 18, No. 4, pp. 686-689

Coughenower, D. D. and Herbert C. Curl, Jr. 1975. "An Automated Technique for Total Dissolved Free Amino Acids in Seawater", Limnology and Oceanography, Vol. 20, No. 1, pp. 128-131

Coughenower, D. D. and T. Groover. 1975. "Sharks - Their Impact on Commercial Fishing", in "Proceedings: Sharks and Man, A Perspective", Florida Sea Grant Program, Report Number 10, p. 10

Coughenower, D. D. 1976. "This Flag is Important", Florida Sea Grant Publication

Coughenower, D. D. and Robert Bender. 1976. "Proceedings: Artificial Reef Workshop, Sarasota, Florida, June 16, 1976", Florida Sea Grant Technical Paper

Coughenower, D. D. 1978. "Theft-Proofing Boats", Marine and Coastal Facts Number 5, Extension Sea Grant Advisory Program, University of Massachusette, 4 p.

Coughenower, D. D. and D. Storey. 1979. "Proceedings of the National Clam Industries: Management for the Future", Sea Grant Advisory Program, University of Massachusetts and Massachusetts Institute of Technology Sea Grant Program, 157 p.

Coughenower, D. D. 1984. "Determining Sac Roe Percent for Herring", Alaska Sea Grant College Program, Sea Gram No. 8, 4 p.

Coughenower, D. D. 1986. "North to Alaska", Charter Industry Trade News, Vol. 2, No. 4, pp. 36-38

Coughenower, D. D. 1986. "Homer, Alaska Charter Fishing Industry Study", Alaska Sea Grant College Program, Marine Advisory Bulletin No. 22, 44 p.

Coughenower, D. D. 1987. "Computer Use in Alaska", Western Computer News, Information Series, No. 2, 3 p.

Coughenower, D. D. 1987. "Commercial Fishing Industry Study, Homer, Alaska", Alaska Sea Grant College Program, Marine Advisory Bulletin No. 33

Coughenower, D. D. 1988. "Charter Boat Services in Alaska for People with Physical Disabilities"

Coughenower, D. D. 1989. "Central Kenai Peninsula Commercial Fishing Study", Alaska Sea Grant College Program, Marine Advisory Bulletin No. 39

INNOVATIVE ACTIVITIES:

1. Computer Use Survey -Developed and conducted a survey of Cooperative Extension Service staff (85% return) on how they use computers. This information has helped guide computer use and development policy within CES.
2. Smooth Sheets for Fishermen - Most commercial and charter fishermen were not aware of the availability of "smooth" sheets or survey sheets. These provide a much more detailed bottom topography than the standard navigational chart. With the cooperation of the National Ocean Service (a department of NOAA) in Seattle these bottom charts are becoming widely used by commercial and charter fishermen throughout Alaska.
3. Loran-C, How and Why To Use It - Wrote and produced a 30 minute video tape on the Loran-C navigational system. This video was aimed at fishermen in western Alaska who were just becoming aware of this valuable aid to navigation.
4. General Oceanography course - Developed and taught a general oceanography course suitable for use in rural Alaska.
5. Computerized Filing System - Adapted "Bookends" software for use in keeping track of marine publications, articles, reports, etc.
6. HOMER (Summer Fun) HOTLINE - Maintained a message recording on an Anchorage phone line for visitor information about Homer

attractions and fishing. Twenty-two different 3-4 minute recordings between July 7 and September 15, 1986. This profect was strongly supported by the Homer Chamber of Commerce and Homer Charter Boat Association.

7. Survival Series video tapes - Provided VHS and BETA versions of the survival series to a local video rental store where they are loaned out free to anyone who requests them.
8. "The Charter Log, An Industry Newsletter" - This newsletter goes out to charter boat companies throughout the state. It provides a communication tool to link the diverse charter boat operations through common issues and concerns.
9. TOURS - Tourism Outreach (using) University Research and Service
10. Youth Fishing Fair - Provides an opportunity for youngsters to learn recreatinal fishing from local experts, 1990, 1991.

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

1. First National Conference on Seafood Packaging and Shipping, Seattle - December 1982
2. Fisheries Faculty Annual Meeting - 1983
3. American Fisheries Society, Alaska Chapter Annual Meeting - November 1983
4. Alaska CES Annual Conference - 1983, 1984, 1985
5. JPN 101C, Elementary Japanese, (3 credits, correspondence study) - 1984
6. Alaska MAP Staff Training Conference, (made a presentation on computer reference files) - October 1984
7. Fisheries Management: Issues and Options Conference, Anchorage - November 1984
8. PASGAP Marine Advisory Training Conference, (made a presentation on video tape project) - December 1984
9. Direct Marketing Seminar, Anchorage - February 1985
10. 10th Annual Recreational Fisheries Symposium, Seattle - April 1985
11. Alaska MAP Staff Meeting, Long Range Planning - September 1985
12. Shark Conference, Portland, Oregon - October 1985
13. Fish Expo Seminars - October 1985
14. Vessel Insurance Workshop, Anchorage - November 1985
15. CES Regional Staff Meeting - April 1986
16. Volunteer Management Workshop, Anchorage - September 1986
17. History of Alaska Fisheries Conference, Homer - October 1986
18. International Seafood Quality Symposium, Anchorage - November 1986
19. CPR Class - February 1987
20. Pacific Coast Congress of Port Mangers and Harbormasters, Annual Meeting, Juneau - March 1987
21. Alaska Marine Safety and Education Association Training - April 1987
22. PSGC Marine Advisory Service Training Workshop - May 1987
    Training topics included: Innovative MAP Programs, Writing for Clarity, Perils and Promise of Electronic Technology, Working with Volunteers, etc.
23. International Pacific Halibut Commission, annual meeting, Sitka - January 1988
24. 4-H Natural Resources Forum, Denver, CO - October 1988

25. American Fisheries Society, Alaska Chapter, annual meeting, presented two papers, Juneau - November 1988
26. Alaska Harbormasters and Port Directors annual meeting, Sitka - November 1988, 1991
27. National Extension Workshop, Using Tourism and Travel As A Community and Rural Revitalization Strategy, Minneapolis, MN - May 1989
28. Alaska Visitor Association annual meeting - September 1989
29. Fish Expo, Seattle, WA - October 1989
30. Congress on Marine Tourism, Honolulu, HI - May 1990
31. Alaska Visitor Association annual meeting, Juneau - October 1989
32. International Herring Symposium, Planning Committee and Session Chairman, Anchorage - October 1990
33. American Fisheries Society, Alaska Chapter, presented paper on Central Kenai Commercial Fishing Study, Homer - November 1990
34. Alaska Tourism Marketing Council, Fall-Winter-Spring Tourism Conference, Anchorage - November 1990
35. Elementary Japanese, 3 credits, Kenai Peninsula College - January-May 1990
36. Western Regional Tourism Steering Committee, July 1991
37. IMPLAN workshop, October 1991

HONORS AND RECOGNITIONS:

1983 CES Professional Improvement Award
Epsilon Sigma Phi - National Extension Honorary Fraternity
1988 Homer Chamber of Commerce "Citizen of the Year"
1988 Promotion to Associate Professor
1989 School of Fisheries & Ocean Sciences Meritorious Service Award

OTHER:

I consider the time spent with the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC) to have been a particularly unique and rewarding experience.

As the Assistant Director of Governmental Relations (1979-80) for NASULGC I helped pioneer a working relationship between NASULGC and the Sea Grant Association that is still in existence. I have been told by leaders in the Sea Grant Association that the existance of this relationship is a major reason why the Sea Grant College Program has withstood numerous attempts in the last seven years to drastically reduce its federal budget. I am proud to have had a hand in keeping the Sea Grant program alive and well. My time in Washington D.C. also provided me with a unique opportunity for personal development. The chance to work with the Sea Grant Program at the national level and the chance to gain a working knowledge of the federal budget and authorization process is something I will never forget.

Marine Advisory Program
University of Alaska Fairbanks
4014 Lake St.
Homer, AK 99603

HOMER
MAY 13 '92
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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL RESTORATION TEAM
645 "G" STREET
ANCHORAGE AK 99501

Document ID Number
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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

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

Title of Project: Toxicological Profile of Prince William Sound.

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

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

Injury assessment of Prince William Sound, specifically the long term effects on food chains needs to be addressed. Extensive research to look at the fate pathways and toxicological effects of crude oil metabolites should be done. The location for such studies should include primary spill zones to include representative benthic, pelagic and tidal zone species. The same species in an adjacent non-spill area should be used as a control. An injury assessment of Prince William Sound can not be considered complete without such data and analysis as the toxic effects of crude oil metabolites are much more insidious than early spill contaminants. Certain species identified as "indicators" and food chain data will give a more accurate and in depth assessment of injury to the PWS ecosystem.

A research team comprised of aquatic ecologists, environmental toxicologists, chemists and veterinary pathologists and other relevant disciplines should carry out the studies. It would be up to this interdisciplanary team to design the research methods and protocols. Such a team would provide an in depth, unbiased interpretation of the oil spills affect on this ecosystem.

Estimated Duration of Project: 3-5 years

Estimated Cost per Year: $150,000 minimum

Other Comments:

Name, Address, Telephone:

Paul Jackson
Environmental Specialist
The North Pacific Rim
3300 C Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
907- 562-4155

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.

THE NORTH PACIFIC RIM
3300 C STREET
ANCHORAGE, AK 99503

MAY 15 REC'D

ANCHORAGE ALASKA MAY 11 '92

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL RESTORATION TEAM
645 "G" STREET
ANCHORAGE ALASKA 99501

CNF-Ken Rice
5-7

Mike Barton,

P/S buy back timber rights in PWS as part of restoration. Most people in Cordova agree.

Thank you,

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

5/15/92

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

CORDOVA, AK 99574
MAY 9
6 AM

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USDA - Forest Service
Mike Barton
Box 21628
Juneau, Ak. 99802

John Grames 274-6348
P.O. Box 100827
Anchorage, AK 99510
May 18, 1992

Dear Trustee Counsil:

I am proud to nominate my friend, Michael O'Callahan to the Public Advisory Group. He ran for Governor as an independent in the last election with his wife Lydia as Lt. Gov. Principally a family man, Mr. O'Callahan is a hard working, good citizen. He does snow removal all winter, besides distributing food and salmon to poor people without strings attached or ~~bureaucracy~~ or fanfare. Additionally, he pays attention to issues so that he is greatly respected in the community because he is well-known for his open honesty combined with wide knowledge of Alaska. He is definately looked upon as a thoughtful political leader of the less fortunate & mourns, at least - for most people trust him.

Sincerely,

John Grames

The O'Callahans live at
1540 Medfra St.
Anc. AK. 99501
277-8889.
<He has consented to serve.>

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Therese Provenzo
5000 N Tonawanda Creek Rd
N Tonawanda NY 14120-9536

May 10'92.

Dear Sirs,

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

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

Thank you.

Therese N. Provenzo

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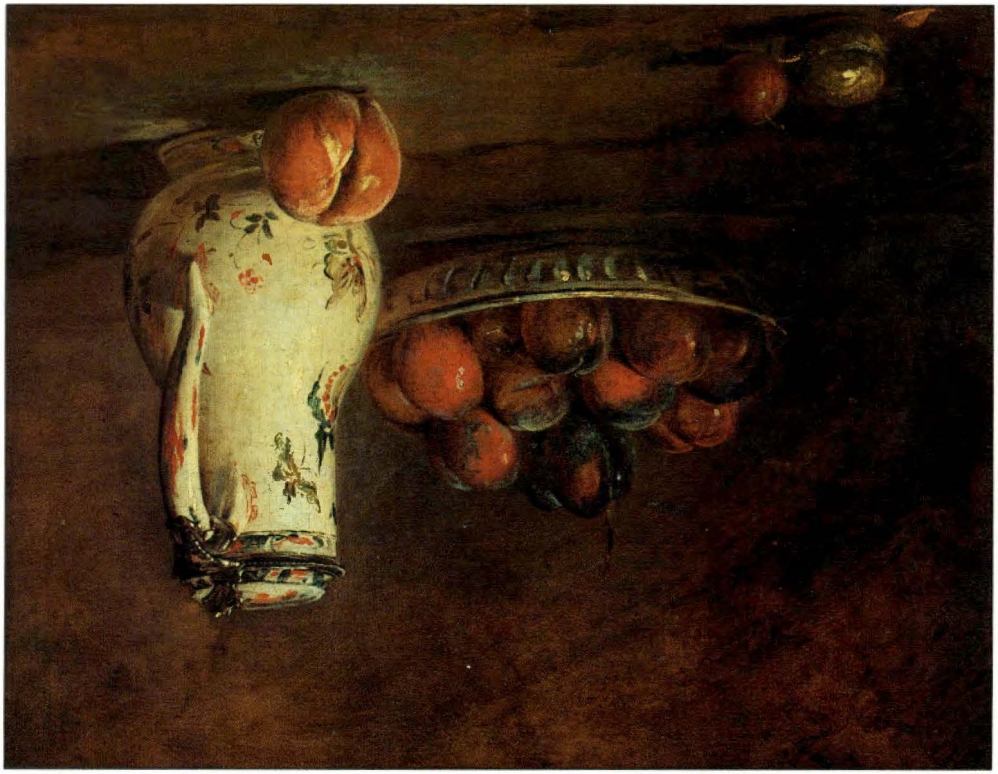

JEAN-BAPTISTE SIMEON CHARDIN (1699-1779)

A Bowl of Plums *c.1728*
Oil on canvas 17-3/4 x 22-5/8

The Phillips Collection, Washington, D.C.

Printed in U.S.A.

Therese Provenzo
5000 N Tonawanda Creek Rd
N Tonawanda NY 14120-9536

BUFFALO, NY 142
PM
12 MAY
1992

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ASAP
Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

645 G Street
Anchorage Ak 99501

KONIAG, INC.

• 4300 B Street, Suite 407, Anchorage, AK 99503 (907) 561-2668 • FAX (907) 562-5258 •

May 20, 1992
Second submission
Ref: May 6, 1992 Solicitation

March 4, 1992

Mr. Michael Barton, Chairman
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
Settlement Trust Council
Simpson Building
645 G St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Barton:

I would like to take this opportunity to recommend Mr. John W. Merrick for appointment to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Public Advisory Group.

Mr. Merrick is eminently qualified for such an appointment based on his 30 plus years of experience in the land management area, public and private. Mr. Merrick is thoroughly familiar with the geography of Alaska as well as past and current land ownership patterns. He participated extensively in the "beach survey" activity on Kodiak Island in the aftermath of the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Mr. Merrick is currently employed by Koniag, Inc. as Manager of Lands and Resources and has an excellent working relationship with Kodiak public officials, village leaders and village native corporation officials.

I would appreciate the support of the Trustee Council in considering Mr. Merrick's appointment. Attached for your information is a current resume of Mr. Merrick's many qualifications.

Sincerely,

KONIAG, INC.

Uwe L. Gross
Chief Executive Officer

ULG/dl

cc: Curtis McVee
Carl Rosier
Charles Cole
Steven Pennoyer
John Sandor

RESUME

John W. Merrick
2801 East 48th Ave.
Anchorage, Alaska 99507
Phone: (907)561-0468

Present Employer:	Koniag, Inc. 4300 B St., Suite 407 Anchorage, Alaska 99503 Phone: (907)561-2668
Birthdate:	August 14, 1928
Health:	Good
Marital Status:	Married, three grown children

Education:

BS Forestry 1952, State University of NY Syracuse

Graduate work - Forestry/Remote Sensing - Syracuse

Numerous Bureau of Land Management, Civil Service, and University sponsored short courses ranging from rural real estate appraisal and grazing management to electrical transmission systems, personnel management and supervision.

Skills:

Strong Technical Resource Management Background

Over thirty years experience in resource management in Alaska specializing in realty, appraisal, general public land administration and environmental impact analysis, including forestry, minerals, oil and gas, grazing, watershed, recreation and fire.

Graduate Forester with Oregon and Alaska experience in Forest Management, logging, inventory and protection.

Long familiarity with the Federal public land laws and implementing the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and ANILCA Native land settlement programs.

Managerial and Supervisory Abilities:

Fourteen years as Area Manager managing from two to fifteen people, and programs on as much as forty million acres of federal public land.

Public Contacts:

Dealing with and serving the public. Over twenty years experience in responding to the public and dealing with diverse publics, holding public meetings. In my work since leaving the federal service, I have dealt particularly with Native shareholders, other village and regional native corporations and the Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN).

Teamwork:

Ability to work and communicate with others.

Served on or directed numerous special project teams dealing with controversial public land issues.

Directed and coordinated the work of professionals from geologists to recreation specialists toward common goals.

Employment:

January 1985 to Present - Manager, Lands & Resources, Koniag, Inc.

In this position I am responsible for the day to day management of all the Corporation's land and resource interests which are located on Kodiak Island. I deal with a myriad of projects from commercial and recreational user permits on the Karluk River to the promulgation of land exchanges to improve the Corporation's financial position. I work closely, and stay on good terms with the U.S. Fish & Wildflife Service, Bureau of Land Management and other federal agencies, the State of Alaska DNR, DOT/PF, the Kodiak Island Borough, the Alaska Federation of Natives and other native corporations, to accomplish the Corporate goals. While forest management is not one of my primary duties, I monitor forestry activities of the Afognak Joint Venture on Afognak Island.

January 1984 to December 1984 - ANCSA Lands Specialist, Alaska Native Foundation.

For one year I worked as one of three individuals employed in traveling to remote Native villages giving lectures, seminars and technical advice on how to implement a 14(c) Program. 14(c) is a section of ANCSA that requires a Native Village Corporation to reconvey land back to qualified occupants, individuals, businesses or non-profits using or occupying the lands at the time the Act passed. 14(c), as passed, contained few guidelines and required each village to develop its own policy criteria on how to accomplish the task within the framework of legal precedent.

May 1983 to December 1983 - Lands Section, Bureau of Land Management (BIM) Alaska State Office.

Among other projects, I directed the processing of public land orders withdrawing, opening or restoring lands, patenting of settlement claims, and responses to general public and Congressional inquiries. In January of 1984 I retired from the Federal Civil Service.

1968 to May 1983 - Area Manager of Peninsula Resource Area for Anchorage District Office, Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

The areas included in the Peninsula Resource Area were Bristol Bay, Aleutian Islands, Cook Inlet, Kenai Peninsula, and Southeast Alaska. In this position I managed all public lands and resources and BLM programs for the area. I supervised as many as 15 professional personnel in highly varied programs which involved field investigations, public input, and written reports for Native Allotments, homesteads, homesites, headquarters sites, trade and manufacturing sites, townsites, color of title and mining claims among others. Additionally, I approved or denied permits, (based on staff input) and after issuance, monitored permits and leases for timber, grazing material sales oil and gas exploration, rights of ways, and the like. I worked extensively with other Federal and State agencies to facilitate land use planning and conveyances of land.

After 1971 one of my major responsibilities was to facilitate and coordinate the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) land transfers. This included, among others, the easement identification and navigability programs. I represented and coordinated BLM's part of the Chugach Regional Settlement mandated by Section 1430 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). For ten years I managed the Campbell Tract within the Municipality of Anchorage and was instrumental in preserving over 4000 acres for various recreational and open space uses. I served both as Campbell Tract and Goose Lake Plan advisor for the Municipality of Anchorage.

1962 to 1968 - Realty Specialist, BLM, Anchorage, Alaska.

Compliance, appraisal, land use planning and supervisor. Initially, I field examined and wrote compliance reports on homesteads, homesites, trade and manufacturing sites, native allotments and other settlement claims as well as right of ways, material sales and use permits. Later, I worked extensively on appraisals of land and properties. I successfully completed three formal AIREA and SREA appraisal courses plus several in-house appraisal courses. I was also heavily involved as a land planner with the Iliamna and Copper River Land Classifications involving over 30 million acres of land. Eventually, I became the Senior Land and Appraisal Specialist, technical advisor and supervisor managing these activities for the Anchorage District.

1957 to 1962 - Forester, Fire Control, Homer, Alaska.

1955 to 1957 - Forester - Timber, BLM, Medford and Eugene, Oregon.

1954 to 1955 - Geophysics Aid - U.S. Geological Survey, Barrow, Alaska.

Working from the Arctic Research Laboratory at Barrow, I was responsible for the field portion of a geophysics project - gathering data on the physical and geothermal properties of permafrost year round in various soils.

1953 to 1954 - Junior Scientist - Boston University Physical Research Laboratories.

A military sponsored research contract on Alaska's north slope to study Arctic tundra and develop an analogous aerial photo key for circumpolar application

1952 to 1953 - Teaching Fellow, State University of NY - Syracuse.

I taught the laboratory portion of a photgrammetry (remote sensing) course at Syracuse University.

1946 to 1952 - Summers. U.S. Forest Service Lookout, smokechaser, Science Aid, Aerial Observer.

In 1952 I was an aerial observer mapping timber blowdown and the resultant bark beetle infestations. in 1951 I was an entomology aide on a spruce bedworm project in Maine. In the summers of 1946 to 1949, I was a lookout smokechaser and worked on forest disease control in Idaho.

KONIAG, INC.

• 4300 B Street, Suite 407, Anchorage, AK 99503 •

ANCHORAGE AK MAY 21 '92 U.S. POSTAGE .29

Mr. Michael Barton, Chairman
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
Settlement Trust council
Simpson Building
645 G. St.
Anchorage, Ak. 99501

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ALASKA WILDLAND
ADVENTURES

May 21, 1992

EXXON VALDEZ Oil Spill Restoration Team
Attention: Dave Gibbons
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mr. Gibbons,

By way of introduction, Alaska Wildland Adventures is a Natural History tour company. Each year we take over 800 people on our natural history safaris from the Kenai Peninsula to Denali National Park. We work closely with many Prince William Sound operators to provide additional experiences for our guests. As a tour operator, we feel strongly that our interests should be adequately represented on the Public Advisory Group.

We believe the two candidates nominated by the Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association, of which we are a member, represent excellent choices. Both Jules Tileston and Dr. R. James Lethcoe have exceptional credentials and and a wealth of experience in the area. We would be honored to have them represent our interests.

If I can provide any more information, please call upon me.

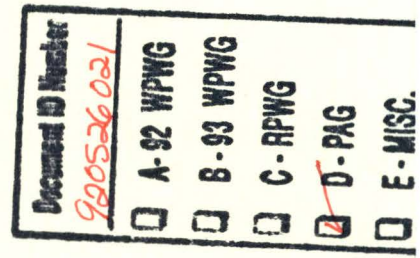
Respectfully,

Kirk Hoessle
President

HC 64 Box 26 Cooper Landing Ak 99572
907-595-1277 (Toll Free) 800-478-4100

ALASKA WILDLAND
ADVENTURES
HC 64 Box 26, Cooper Landing, AK 99572

EXXON VALDEZ Oil Spill Restoration Team
Attention: Dave Gibbons
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501



5/18/92

Dear Mr. Gibbons,

I am writing you a brief note this evening to urge you to support the nominations of two excellent individuals for positions of tourism & recreation on the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Oil Spill Trustee Public Advisory Group: Dr. James Ethree and Mr. Jules Tileston.

Both gentlemen are extremely well-educated, posess extensive knowledge in tourism & recreation issues and have a most impressive record of professional experience in these areas.

I feel that both men would be valuable additions to the group, and am asking you to strongly consider supporting their nomination.

Thanks for your time.

Sincerely,

John D. Lyle

John D. Lyle
Box 83715
Foks. AK. 99708

John D. Lyle
Box 83715
Fbks. AK. 99708

FAIRBANKS AK
FMI
19 MAY
1992

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
Attn: David Gibbons
645 G St.
Anch. AK. 99501

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May 15, 1992

Mr. Dave Gibbons,
Interim Administrative Director,
645 G Street,
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Gibbons:

You are in the process of having people submit nominations to you for appointment to the Public Advisory Group which will assist the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees during the Restoration efforts. This letter is a request that I be considered for appointment to the Group. I am doing this as an individual, no group is nominating me, nor has one been asked.

Other pages will provide information on education, experience, and biodata but here I would like to make a statement about why I believe my being on the Group would be of benefit to the process which it would develop and then go through. When you listed the principal interests I have had considerable experience in all but two and maybe three.

With my family we commercial fished Cook Inlet for 15 years, my four sons are still commercial fishermen, three were in the Sound in 1989. I was first Exec. Dir. of Cook Inlet Aquaculture and helped write the State laws and wrote the by-laws for the Association, resolved many conflicts among user groups in Cook Inlet, professionals in salmon management and some government bodies (councils and assemblies) when they were on salmon issues. It was an exciting four years as Exec. Dir.

We have homesteaded and still have our 160 acres on the Parks Hwy. near Willow. Have served on Soldotna City Council, am presently Chair. of OSPR Comm. for RCAC of the Sound, was Soldotna Chamber of Commerce Manager for six months(this was for $1 a year) longtime member of Kenai River Advisory Board Permits Comm. and President of the Board for 2 years. My wife and I first were in Unalakleet when we came to Alaska in 1951. In 1990 we were Peace Corp Volunteers in the Philippines when they were all evacuated because of the danger but I add this to help you understand my knowledge of culture is more than just Alaska and my own.

BIODATA
Floyd E. Heimbuch 1926 June 3 birth in S.Dak.
2yrs USNavy WWII 8mos in China
Married 43yrs wife Bonnie Lee (retired U of A Prof.Math)
Five children 4 boys Michael, Karl,Doug, and Paul Daughter Connie (deceased 1988) Health excellent.

Floyd E. Heimbuch WORK EXPERIENCE

1926-41 Grewup on the Standing Rock Indian Reservation SD
1941-43 Worked summers on wheat farms and senior year of HS was part time meat cutter for school credit.
1943-44 Milk Route delivery wholesale Hot Springs SD.
1944-46 US Navy Radioman 7th Fleet Flagship, China
1946-50 Attended college worked summers for a grocery chain as relief meat department manager Black Hills SD.
1950-53 Norther Commercial Co. Meat Dept Mgr. Anchorage

1953-1975 Anchorage School District Elem teacher 6yrs Principal 14 yrs.

1975-78 Wife attended Univ of Texas, I was retired but worked mostly as aircraft mechanic. Obtained license in 1974. Also read and abstracted 400 books and articles on personel manager, past, present and future--industry, government, and hospitals for a Texas project. I liked being mechanic better.

1978-82 Exec. Dir. Cook Inlet Aquaculture

1982-present Basically retired, built two houses, took care of ill daughter, sold a litte real estate, volunteered Chamber of Commerce and Peace Corp and OSPR Comm.

Have attended two oilspill schools of one week each. One in Anchorage and one in Galveston, some hands on activities. Also attended the course Arthur McKenzie instructs on Tankership in Long Beach. The Kenai P. Borough had an Economic Development Board and I served on that several years and attended numerous statewide conference on economic development and issues.

Education
Mobridge SD High School 1943 BA Chadron State Nebr. 1951 MS EDUC Chadron 1961. Ph. D. Administration Univ. of Texas, 1967. Dissertational work in leadership within groups and formal organizations.

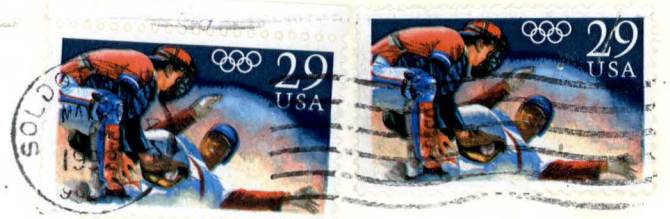
Thank you for considering me. Mr. Rosier and Pennoyer know me.

Sincerely,

Floyd E. Heimbuch

Floyd E. Heimbuch Box 3175 Soldotna, AK 99669 262 8563

HEIMBUCH ENTERPRISES
P.O. Box 3175
Soldotna AK 99669



Mr. Dave Gibbons
Admin. Director
645 S. Street
Anchorage AK
99501

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Mr Gibbons,

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

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

Cindy Fruck
12247 Crested Butte Dr. Eagle River 99567
696-5140)

C Fruck
12247 Crested Butte Dr
Eagle River, AK 99577

ANCHORAGE AK
PM
20 MAY
1992

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DAVE Gibbons
645 G st
anchorage, AK
99501

HOMER SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY
PRATT MUSEUM
3779 Bartlett Street
Homer, Alaska 99603
(907)235-8635

Accredited by the American Association of Museums

May 18, 1992

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

Dear Sirs:

I am writing to recommend Craig Matkin of Homer to be appointed a member of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Public Advisory Group. Craig is a Marine Mammals Biologist and commercial fisherman who lives in Homer but has conducted research on whales in Prince William Sound for a number of years prior to and since the 1989 Exxon Valdez spill. His commercial fishing career has been in Prince William Sound as well.

Craig is a private citizen with unique qualifications and special knowledge that would be of great benefit to the Public Advisory Group.

In the past, Craig has presented several public education programs on his marine mammals research in Prince William Sound at the Pratt Museum. Most recently, Craig assisted the museum as a member of our Advisory Committee for the "Darkened Waters: Profile of an Oil Spill" traveling exhibition currently touring the United States. In all of these dealings I found him to be an excellent communicator and dedicated to an outstanding final product. He worked well with our Advisory Committee in a group process while standing up for points he thought were important.

So I urge you to select Craig Matkin for the Public Advisory Group. He is well in touch with our community while having marine science expertise that will certainly prove valuable to the process.

Sincerely,

Betsy Pitzman

Betsy Pitzman

Museum Director

cc: Craig Matkin

HOMER SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY
PRATT MUSEUM
3779 Bartlett Street
Homer, Alaska 99603

ANCHORAGE, AK 995
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19 MAY
1992

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

Accredited by the American Association of Museums

11.3.5

ON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUST COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:

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:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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

fold here

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

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

Attn: 1993 Work Plan