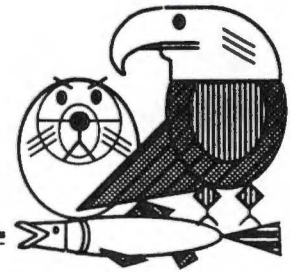


# **Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council**

## **Restoration Office**

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



## **MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** Trustee Council Members

**FROM:** Molly McCammon  
Executive Director

**DATE:** April 26, 1996

**RE:** Briefing materials for May 2, 1996 meeting

In preparation for the May 2 meeting, I have enclosed the agenda, briefing materials, and several other informational items. This memo and the enclosures constitute your briefing packet for the May 2 meeting. If you have any questions on these items, please don't hesitate to contact me.

1. Meeting Notes. The draft meeting notes for the December 11, 1995, January 12, February 23, February 28, and April 15, 1996 are enclosed.
2. Financial Report. Enclosed are the financial statements as of February 29 and March 31, 1996.
3. PAG Meeting Notes. The Public Advisory Group met on both December 6, 1995 and March 13, 1996. Meeting summaries are enclosed.
4. Dr. Spies' Visit to Wales. At the invitation of the British government and the recommendation of Governor Knowles, the Council's Chief Scientist Dr. Spies traveled to Wales in March to visit the site of the Sea Empress oil spill. His trip report is enclosed.
5. FY97 Work Plan. We have received approximately 130 proposals for funding in FY97, totaling nearly \$36 million in requests. Enclosed is a spreadsheet summarizing the proposals, as well as materials describing the review process that is now underway.

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Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

6. Habitat Protection: Large Parcel and Small Parcel Status Reports. Enclosed are two reports detailing the current status of habitat protection efforts. Following the Small Parcel Status Report are requests from ADNR and ADF&G to designate four recently nominated and evaluated parcels as Parcels Meriting Special Consideration. Also enclosed are copies of all recent correspondence regarding small parcels.

7. Residual Oiling Workshop Report. The Trustee Council sponsored a workshop on residual oil in November 1995. Enclosed is the report from that conference, as well as various action alternatives for your consideration. The workshop was held with the active participation of a large number of Chenega residents. A short presentation on this workshop will be given by Ernie Piper, ADEC.

8. Sound Waste Management Plan. The final report from the SWMP project, a two-year planning effort, is enclosed. A short presentation on that project will be given by several community representatives.

9. Technical Budget Amendments. Trustee Council action is needed to ratify agency activity that was identified in the recent financial audit and quarterly financial report. In addition, I am recommending Council approval of a request of \$15,200 for surveys for the Kodiak Island Borough tax parcels and a request of \$24,000 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to pay for storage fees for damage assessment samples and data used in Exxon Valdez oil spill litigation, and for record retrieval.

10. Chenega and Tatitlek Habitat Protection. Enclosed are copies of the 1994 resolutions regarding these acquisitions, as well as recent correspondence. Please be sure to bring your briefing books to the meeting on May 2, as these will be the subject of an executive session that day.

11. Recent Correspondence. Copies of letters recently received that may be of interest to you.

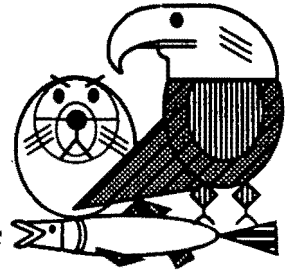
12. Recent news clips. Copies of recent newspaper articles of interest.

# **Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council**

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## **Habitat Protection Program: Large Parcels Status Report**

**April 26, 1996**

The *Exxon Valdez* Trustee Council funds the acquisition of land to protect the habitat of injured resources and services. The goals of habitat protection are to prevent additional injury to resources and services while recovery is taking place and to provide a long-term safety net for these resources.

In 1992, the Restoration Office evaluated 16 large parcels (over 1,000 acres) that were imminently threatened by development. In March 1993, the Restoration Office contacted 90 owners of large parcels in the spill area. Thirty-two landowners expressed interest in having their land considered and 850,000 acres of land were subsequently evaluated.

As of April 1996, the Council has committed \$161.5 million to protect 362,000 acres of land, with parcels ranging in size from 2,000 to 120,000 acres. Seven large parcels have been purchased, including inholdings in Kachemak Bay State Park, land adjacent to Seal Bay/Tonki Cape on Afognak Island, commercial timber rights on land along Orca Narrows, lands owned by the Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc., Old Harbor Native Corporation, and Koniag, Inc., and a 27,000-acre parcel on Shuyak Island.

In February 1996, the Council offered the Eyak Corporation \$7 million for 11,200 acres near Cordova. The Corporation rejected the offer and subsequently began logging operations. By logging these lands, the Corporation terminated the offer.

Negotiations continue with seven landowners to protect an additional 381,000 acres of land. The landowners are Chenega Corporation, Tatitlek Corporation, Eyak Corporation, Port Graham Corporation, English Bay Corporation, Afognak Joint Venture, and Koniag, Inc. Table 1 summarizes the status of land acquisitions as of April 1996 — whether acquisitions are complete, negotiations continue, or offers have been rejected. Table 1 also indicates the acreage of each parcel and, if known, its purchase price, contributions from the joint trust fund, and contributions from other sources. So far, \$35 million from other sources have been contributed to these acquisitions and an additional \$20 million have been offered for future acquisitions.

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### **Trustee Agencies**

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

Table 1. Status of Large Parcel Acquisitions

| Parcel Description                   | Acreage        | Purchase Price       | Trust Fund           | Other Sources       |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Acquisitions Complete</b>         |                |                      |                      |                     |
| <i>Imminently Threatened Parcels</i> |                |                      |                      |                     |
| Kachemak Bay State Park Inholdings   | 23,800         | \$22,000,000         | \$7,500,000          | \$14,500,000        |
| Seal Bay / Tonki Cape                | 41,549         | \$39,600,000         | \$39,600,000         | \$0                 |
| Orca Narrows (Timber Rights)         | 2,052          | \$3,650,000          | \$3,650,000          | \$0                 |
| <i>Other Large Parcels</i>           |                |                      |                      |                     |
| Akhiok - Kaguyak, Inc.               | 119,885        | \$46,000,000         | \$36,000,000         | \$10,000,000        |
| Old Harbor *                         | 32,100         | \$14,500,000         | \$11,250,000         | \$3,250,000         |
| Koniag (Fee Title)                   | 59,691         | \$26,500,000         | \$19,500,000         | \$7,000,000         |
| Koniag (Limited Term Easement)       | 56,048         | \$2,000,000          | \$2,000,000          | \$0                 |
| Shuyak Island                        | 26,665         | \$42,000,000         | \$42,000,000         | \$0                 |
| <b>Subtotal:</b>                     | <b>361,790</b> | <b>\$196,250,000</b> | <b>\$161,500,000</b> | <b>\$34,750,000</b> |
| <b>Negotiations Continuing</b>       |                |                      |                      |                     |
| Afognak Joint Venture                | 48,728         | ≤\$70,000,000        | ≤\$70,000,000        | \$0                 |
| Chenega                              | 74,554         | ≤\$48,000,000        | ≤\$38,000,000        | ≤\$10,000,000       |
| English Bay                          | 49,300         |                      |                      |                     |
| Eyak - Orca Revised and Other Lands  | 49,800         |                      |                      |                     |
| Koniag (Fee Title)                   | 56,048         |                      |                      |                     |
| Port Graham                          | 46,170         |                      |                      |                     |
| Tatitlek                             | 56,785         | ≤\$22,000,000        | ≤\$12,000,000        | ≤\$10,000,000       |
| <b>Subtotal:</b>                     | <b>381,385</b> |                      |                      |                     |
| <b>Offers Rejected</b>               |                |                      |                      |                     |
| Eyak - Core Parcels                  | 11,200         | \$7,000,000          | \$7,000,000          | \$0                 |
| <b>Subtotal:</b>                     | <b>11,200</b>  | <b>\$7,000,000</b>   | <b>\$7,000,000</b>   | <b>\$0</b>          |

\* As part of the protection package, the Old Harbor Native Corporation agreed to protect an additional 65,000 acres of land on Sitkalidak Island as a private wildlife refuge.

**Acquisitions Complete.** As of March 1996, the Council has committed \$161.5 million to protect 362,000 acres of land in the following areas:

*Kachemak Bay.* In August 1993, the state acquired surface title to 23,800 acres of private inholdings within Kachemak Bay State Park on the Kenai Peninsula. This acquisition protects a highly productive estuary, several miles of anadromous fish streams, and intertidal shoreline and upland habitat for bald eagles, marbled murrelets, river otters, and harlequin ducks. The Council contributed \$7.5 million to this purchase and \$14.5 million were contributed from other sources.

*Seal Bay and Tonki Cape (Afognak Island).* In November 1993, the state purchased surface title to 41,549 acres on northern Afognak Island. This mature spruce forest land is adjacent to highly productive marine waters, includes anadromous fish streams, and provides excellent habitat for bald eagles and marbled murrelet nesting. The Council authorized \$39.6 million for this purchase. In 1994, the Alaska State Legislature designated these lands as the Afognak Island State Park.

*Orca Narrows Subparcel.* In January 1995, the federal government purchased from the Eyak Corporation commercial timber rights on 2,052 acres of land in Orca Narrows. This parcel is near Cordova in Prince William Sound and contains anadromous fish streams, active bald eagle nests and favorable habitat for marbled murrelet nesting. The Council authorized \$3.65 million for this acquisition.

*Akhiok-Kaguyak.* In May 1995, the federal government purchased from Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc., surface title to 76,646 acres of land and conservation easements on 43,239 acres. These lands are within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. The Council contributed \$36 million toward this acquisition and the federal government contributed \$10 million from the federal restitution fund.

*Old Harbor.* Also in May 1995, the federal government purchased from the Old Harbor Native Corporation surface title to 29,100 acres and conservation easements on 3,000 acres. These lands are also within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. In addition, the Old Harbor Native Corporation agreed to preserve 65,000 acres of land on nearby Sitkalidak Island as a private wildlife refuge. The Council contributed \$11.25 million toward this acquisition and the federal government contributed \$3.25 million from the federal restitution fund.

*Koniag.* In November 1995, the federal government purchased from Koniag, Inc., surface title to 59,691 acres of prime habitat for bear, salmon, bald eagles, and other species in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. This agreement protected an

additional 56,048 acres under a nondevelopment easement through the year 2001. The nondevelopment easement includes land along the Karluk and Sturgeon Rivers. The Council contributed \$21.5 million toward this acquisition and the federal government contributed \$7 million from the federal restitution fund.

*Shuyak Island.* In December 1995, the Council approved \$42 million to purchase from the Kodiak Island Borough surface title to 26,665 acres of prime habitat on Shuyak Island, at the northern tip of the Kodiak archipelago. The Kodiak Island Borough agreed to commit \$6 million from the land sale to expansion of Kodiak's Fishery Industrial Technology Center.

*Borough Tax Parcels.* As part of the purchase agreement for lands on Shuyak Island, the Council authorized up to an additional \$1 million to purchase small parcels within the Kodiak Refuge that have been acquired by the Kodiak Island Borough as a result of the property owners' failure to pay borough taxes. These parcels are about 10-acres in size and occupy key waterfront locations along Uyak Bay on Kodiak Island. They are embedded in two high-ranked large parcels approved as part of the Koniag purchase agreement.

**Negotiations Continuing.** Negotiations continue on seven additional large parcels.

*Chenega.* In December 1994, the Council authorized up to \$38 million for an offer to purchase 74,554 acres from Chenega Corporation. An additional \$10 million would come from other sources. This offer is currently being reconfigured and a value is being determined.

*Tatitlek.* In December 1994, the Council authorized up to \$12 million for an offer to purchase 56,785 acres from Tatitlek Corporation. An additional \$10 million would come from other sources. Subsequently, at the request of the Tatitlek Village Council, the Trustee Council is also now negotiating to acquire timber interests from Citifor Corporation and land interests in 2,100 acres from Tatitlek Corporation at Bidarka Point and within Two Moon Bay.

*Afognak Joint Venture.* In December 1994, the Council authorized up to \$70 million for an offer to purchase from Afognak Joint Ventures surface title to 48,728 acres on northern Afognak Island. The property consists of four dispersed parcels, three of which are adjacent to the previously acquired Seal Bay parcel. The fourth parcel is adjacent to Shuyak Strait. A final appraisal is expected in late summer 1996.

*English Bay and Port Graham.* The U.S. Department of the Interior, on behalf of the Council, is holding discussions with English Bay Corporation and Port Graham Corporation about the purchase of 95,470 acres, much of which is within Kenai

Fjords National Park.

*Eyak - Orca Revised and Other Lands.* Parcels known as Orca Narrows, East Simpson, and Rude River, together called "Orca Revised," consist of approximately 14,800 acres. Parts of these lands have been logged since 1995. Negotiations continue with Eyak Corporation on how to protect habitat in Orca Revised that has not been logged and about 35,000 acres of other corporation lands, particularly Port Gravina, Sheep Bay, and Windy Bay.

*Koniag.* The Council is interested in acquiring fee interest in the 56,048 acres covered by the limited term nondevelopment easement acquired in November 1995, and has agreed to maintain unobligated funds totaling \$16,500,000 for this purpose. The nondevelopment easement includes land along the Karluk and Sturgeon Rivers and expires on December 2, 2001.

**Offers Rejected.** In February 1996, the Council authorized \$7 million for an offer to purchase from Eyak Corporation fee interest in 11,200 acres adjacent to Power Creek, Eyak River, and Eyak Lake. Acquisition of these "Core Parcels" would have protected a highly productive ecosystem east of Cordova. The Eyak Corporation rejected the offer and subsequently began logging operations. By logging these lands, the Corporation terminated the offer. In addition, negotiations to protect Orca Narrows fell through in June 1995 and logging operations have commenced there.

**Parcel ID: KEN 1039, 1040, 1041**  
**Oberts Parcels**

**Rank:** PMSC **Acreage:** 66 **Agency Sponsor:** ADF&G/ADNR

**Location:** Big Eddy, Honeymoon Cove, Eagle Rock, Kenai River.

**Landowner:** Leo Oberts

**Address:** 1440 Chinook Court  
Kenai, Alaska 99611

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KEN 1039, KEN-1040 and KEN-1041 are properties owned by Mr. Leo Oberts on the lower Kenai River at Big Eddy, Honeymoon Cove and near Eagle Rock. These parcels are adjacent to some of the most heavily fished sections of the river and contain key habitats for injured resources such as pink salmon and Dolly Varden, as well as other fish species such as chinook and coho salmon. The Big Eddy parcel, which scored an 18 in the Habitat Evaluation Process, has been the site of intense recreational use for many years. Trespass recreational use of the property is common, with access occurring by foot and by boat. This is one of the most popular fishing spots on the river and is adjacent to the Kobylarz property that the Trustee Council is negotiating to purchase.

Another popular fishing area, particularly for chinook salmon, is the drift from Honeymoon Cove to Beaver Creek, which includes Eagle Rock. Thousands of fishermen drift or back-troll through this area each summer and thousands of fish are caught here. Mr. Obert's properties at Honeymoon Cove and Eagle Rock are in pristine condition and provide key habitat for chinook and coho salmon, the focus of this recreational use. Existing recreational use on the properties is restricted; however, a high level of sportfishing activity occurs in adjacent waters. The overriding significance of these lands is that they provide essential fish habitat that contributes to the overall health of the area's sport, subsistence and commercial fisheries.

Acquisition of the three properties would secure over 2800 feet of streambank protection in an area of the river that is already highly developed and heavily fished. This general area (mile 10-21) is believed to be the most productive spawning area for late-run chinook salmon in the Kenai River (Burger, 1983).

# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

### OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

400 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1796  
PHONE: (907) 465-2400  
FAX: (907) 465-3886

3601 C STREET, SUITE 1210  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503-5921  
PHONE: (907) 269-8431  
FAX: (907) 269-8918

April 19, 1996

Molly McCammon  
Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Trustee Council  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Dear Ms. McCammon;

DNR is requesting that the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council consider the parcel KEN-1038, recently nominated for habitat protection by Mr. Louis B. Schilling as a parcel meriting special consideration. The Schilling parcel has approximately 644 feet of Kenai River frontage and provides important habitat for injured resources such as pink salmon and Dolly Varden as well as providing support for services such as recreation, tourism and sportfishing which were affected by the oil spill. The parcel is adjacent to the Kenai Peninsula Visitors Center and the river frontage is the site of a planned extension of the Fish Walk from the Visitor's Center.

Please consider this parcel as a Parcel Meriting Special Consideration for acquisition.

Sincerely,

  
Marty K. Rutherford  
Deputy Commissioner

# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

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Dear Ms McCammon;

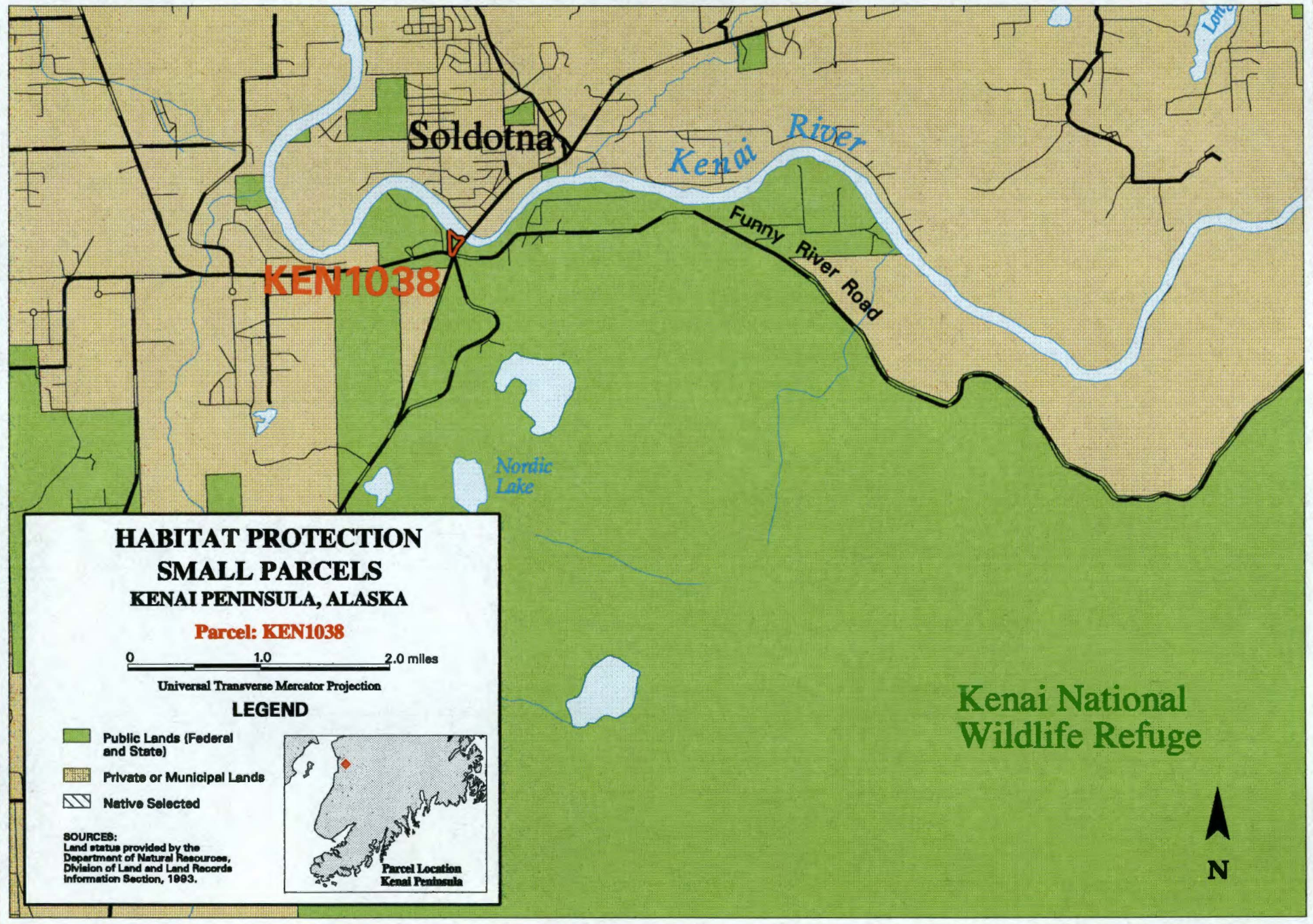
DNR is requesting that the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council consider the parcels KEN-1039, KEN-1040, and KEN-1041, recently nominated for habitat protection by Mr. Leo Oberts as parcels meriting special consideration. Mr. Oberts owns parcels located along the Kenai River at Big Eddy, Honeymoon Cove, and near Eagle Rock. These parcels are extremely important to the Department of Natural Resources as they are adjacent to some of the most heavily fished sections of the river and contain key habitats for injured resources such as pink salmon and Dolly Varden, as well as other fish species such as chinook and coho salmon. The Big Eddy parcel, which scored an 18 in the Habitat Evaluation Process, has been the site of intense recreational use for many years. Trespass recreational use of the property is common, with access occurring by foot and by boat. This is one of the most popular fishing spots on the river and is adjacent to the Kobylarz property that the Trustee Council is negotiating to purchase.

While Mr. Oberts' other parcels did not score as highly they are also significant to the entire Kenai River Ecosystem in that they provide essential fish habitat that contributes to the overall health of the area's sport, subsistence and commercial fisheries.

Please consider these parcels as Parcels Meriting Special Attention for acquisition.

Sincerely,

  
Marty K. Rutherford  
Deputy Commissioner



**Parcel ID: KEN 1038**  
**Schilling**

**Rank:** PMSC      **Acreage:** 5.9      **Agency Sponsor:** ADNR

**Location:** Portion of Section 31 & 32 of T5N, R10W, S.M.,  
Lots 1B & 3 Fisherman's Square

**Landowner:** Louis B. Schilling & Michael Schilling

**Address:** 47 Spur View Drive  
Kenai, Alaska 99611

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This parcel is located on the Kenai River, adjacent to the Kenai Peninsula Visitors Center. The parcel slopes gently to the Kenai River, is wooded with spruce and birch trees, and has approximately 644' of Kenai River frontage. This parcel provides habitat for pink salmon and Dolly Varden as well as providing support for services such as recreation and tourism that were affected by the oil spill.

The primary restoration benefit of acquisition of this parcel would be to protect habitat for pink salmon and enhance public recreation in the area. If acquired, ADNR, Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation would manage the parcel in a manner which would protect environmentally sensitive river frontage and provide recreational opportunities for the public on the remainder of the parcel.

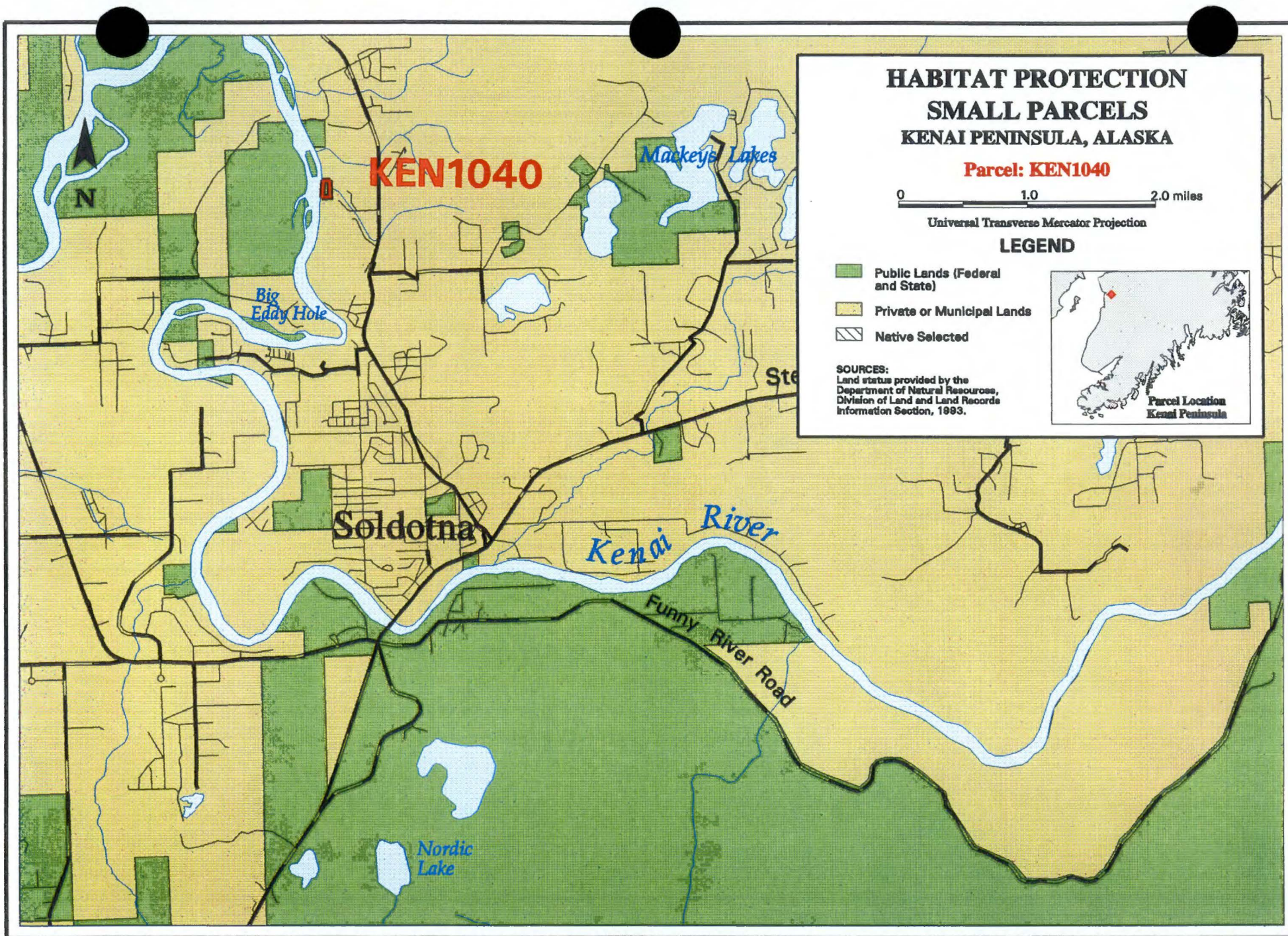
# SMALL PARCEL SCORING

|   |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
|---|--|--------------|----|----|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|------|
| PARCEL NUMBER                                 | KEN 1038   | done 3/29/96 |    |    |          |     |     |     | SCORE           | 18   |
| REGION  | Kenai  |              |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
| SPONSOR AGENCY                                | ADFG/ADNR  |              |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
| EXPERT CONTACT:                               |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
| EXPERT REVIEWER:                              |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
| LOCATION REF.                                 | Soldodna Visitor's Center, T5N, R10W, S 31&32, Lots 1B # Fishermans Square |              |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
| ACREAGE                                       | 5.9  |              |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
|   |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
|   |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
|   |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
|   |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
| THRESHOLD CRITERIA                            |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
| 1. The parcel is within the oil spill area.   |  | 1            |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
| 2. There is a willing seller of the property. |  | 1            |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
| 3. Sell at fair market value.                 |  | 1            |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
| 4. Incorporated into public land management.  |  | 1            |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
| 5. The parcel is linked to restoration.       |  | 1            |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
| Qualify Threshold                             |  | 1            |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
|   |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
|   |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
|   |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
| EVALUATION CRITERIA                           |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
|   | I. Linkage   |              |    |    | II. Risk |     |     |     | III. Management |      |
|   | IA   | IB           | IC | ID | IIA      | IIB | IIC | IID | IIIA            | IIIB |
| Pink Salmon                                   | 1  |              | 1  |    | 1        |     |     | 1   |                 |      |
| Sockeye Salmon                                |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
| Cutthroat Trout                               |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
| Dolly Varden                                  | 1  |              | 1  |    | 1        |     |     | 1   |                 |      |
| Pacific Herring                               |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
| Bald Eagle                                    |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
| Black Oystercatcher                           |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
| Common Murre                                  |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
| Harbor Seal                                   |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
| Harlequin Duck                                |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
| Intertidal/Subtidal                           |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
| Marbled Murrelet                              |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
| Pigeon Guillemot                              |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
| River Otter                                   |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
| Sea Otter                                     |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
| Recreation/Tourism                            | 1  |              | 1  |    | 1        |     |     | 1   | 1               |      |
| Wilderness                                    |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
| Cultural Resources                            |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
| Subsistence                                   |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |
| Total   | 3  | 0            | 3  | 0  | 3        | 0   | 0   | 3   | 1               | 0    |
| >=1, total                                    | 1  | 0            | 1  | 0  | 1        | 0   | 0   | 1   | 1               | 0    |
| Total   | 3  |              |    |    | 3        |     |     |     | 2               |      |
| TOTAL SCORE                                   | 18   |              |    |    |          |     |     |     |                 |      |

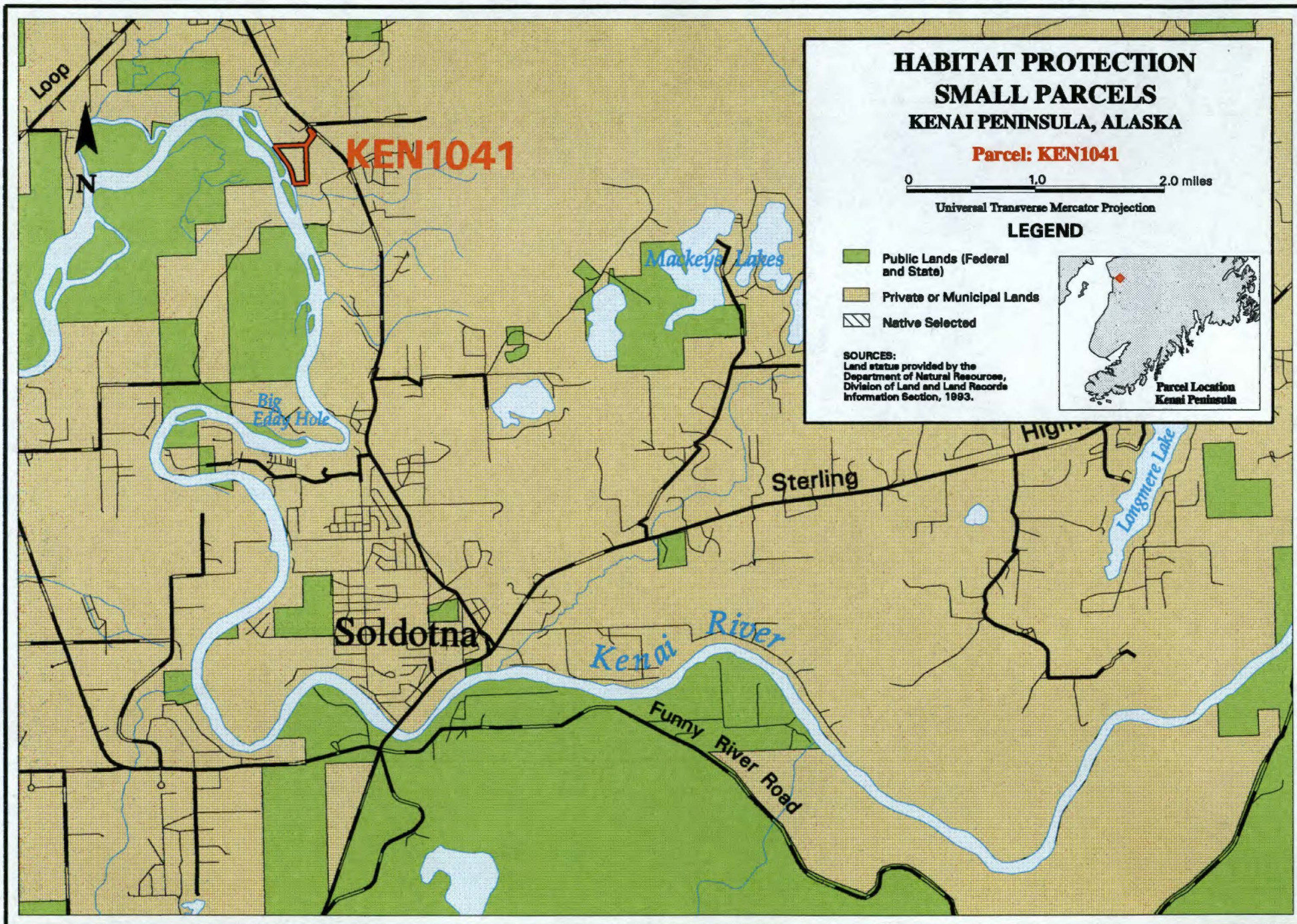


# SMALL PARCEL SCORING

|   |   |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
|---|---|--------------|----|----|----------|-----|-----|-----------------|-------|------|
| PARCEL NUMBER                                 | KEN 1039                                | done 3/29/96 |    |    |          |     |     |                 | SCORE | 18   |
| REGION  | Kenai                                   |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| SPONSOR AGENCY                                | ADF&G/ADNR                              |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| EXPERT CONTACT:                               |   |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| EXPERT REVIEWER:                              |   |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| LOCATION REF.                                 | Big Eddy, T5N, R10W, Section 19, 20, SM |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| ACREAGE                                       | 31.7                                    |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
|   |   | (Y=1, N=0)   |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| THRESHOLD CRITERIA                            |   |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| 1. The parcel is within the oil spill area.   |   | 1            |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| 2. There is a willing seller of the property. |   | 1            |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| 3. Sell at fair market value.                 |   | 1            |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| 4. Incorporated into public land management.  |   | 1            |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| 5. The parcel is linked to restoration.       |   | 1            |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
|   | Qualify Threshold                       | 1            |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
|   |   |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
|   |   |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| EVALUATION CRITERIA                           |   |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
|   | I. Linkage                              |              |    |    | II. Risk |     |     | III. Management |       |      |
|   | IA                                      | IB           | IC | ID | IIA      | IIB | IIC | IID             | IIIA  | IIIB |
| Pink Salmon                                   | 1                                       |              | 1  |    | 1        |     | 1   |                 |       |      |
| Sockeye Salmon                                |   |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| Cutthroat Trout                               |   |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| Dolly Varden                                  | 1                                       |              | 1  |    | 1        |     | 1   |                 |       |      |
| Pacific Herring                               |   |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| Bald Eagle                                    |   |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| Black Oystercatcher                           |   |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| Common Murre                                  |   |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| Harbor Seal                                   |   |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| Harlequin Duck                                |   |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| Intertidal/Subtidal                           |   |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| Marbled Murrelet                              |   |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| Pigeon Guillemot                              |   |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| River Otter                                   |   |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| Sea Otter                                     |   |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| Recreation/Tourism                            | 1                                       |              | 1  |    | 1        |     | 1   |                 | 1     |      |
| Wilderness                                    |   |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| Cultural Resources                            |   |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| Subsistence                                   |   |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| Total   | 3                                       | 0            | 3  | 0  | 3        | 0   | 3   | 0               | 1     | 0    |
| >=1, total                                    | 1                                       | 0            | 1  | 0  | 1        | 0   | 1   | 0               | 1     | 0    |
| Total   | 3                                       |              |    |    | 3        |     |     |                 | 2     |      |
| TOTAL SCORE                                   | 18                                      |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |







## SMALL PARCEL SCORING

|   |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
|---|--|--------------|----|----|----------|-----|-----|-----------------|-------|------|
| PARCEL NUMBER                                 | KEN 1041   | done 3/29/96 |    |    |          |     |     |                 | SCORE | 9    |
| REGION  | Kenai  |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| SPONSOR AGENCY                                | ADFG/ADNR  |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| EXPERT CONTACT:                               | C. Degernes  |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| EXPERT REVIEWER:                              |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| LOCATION REF.                                 | Peterkin Homestead, T5N, R10W, Section 7, SM, Survey will be needed. |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| ACREAGE                                       | 30-35  |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
|   |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
|   |  | (Y=1, N=0)   |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| THRESHOLD CRITERIA                            |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| 1. The parcel is within the oil spill area.   |  |              | 1  |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| 2. There is a willing seller of the property. |  |              | 1  |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| 3. Sell at fair market value.                 |  |              | 1  |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| 4. Incorporated into public land management.  |  |              | 1  |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| 5. The parcel is linked to restoration.       |  |              | 1  |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
|   | Qualify Threshold  |              | 1  |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
|   |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
|   |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| EVALUATION CRITERIA                           |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
|   | I. Linkage   |              |    |    | II. Risk |     |     | III. Management |       |      |
|   | IA   | IB           | IC | ID | IIA      | IIB | IIC | IID             | IIIA  | IIIB |
| Pink Salmon                                   | 1  |              | 1  |    | 1        |     |     | 1               |       |      |
| Sockeye Salmon                                |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| Cutthroat Trout                               |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| Dolly Varden                                  | 1  |              | 1  |    | 1        |     |     | 1               |       |      |
| Pacific Herring                               |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| Bald Eagle                                    |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| Black Oystercatcher                           |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| Common Murre                                  |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| Harbor Seal                                   |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| Harlequin Duck                                |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| Intertidal/Subtidal                           |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| Marbled Murrelet                              |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| Pigeon Guillemot                              |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| River Otter                                   |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| Sea Otter                                     |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| Recreation/Tourism                            |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| Wilderness                                    |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| Cultural Resources                            |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| Subsistence                                   |  |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |
| Total   | 2  | 0            | 2  | 0  | 2        | 0   | 0   | 2               | 0     | 0    |
| >=1, total                                    | 1  | 0            | 1  | 0  | 1        | 0   | 0   | 1               | 0     | 0    |
| Total   | 3  |              |    |    | 3        |     |     |                 | 1     |      |
| TOTAL SCORE                                   | 9  |              |    |    |          |     |     |                 |       |      |

# INDEX OF PROPOSALS BY RES RCH CLUSTER -- FY 97

**DF FT**

| Proj.No.  | ProjectTitle  | Proposer   | Lead Agency | New or Cont'd                      | FY97 Expected | FY97 Request | Total FY97-02 |
|---|---|--|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Pink Salmon   |   |  |             |                                    | \$1,887.5     | \$4,324.5    | \$9,850.6     |
| 97076   | Effects of Oiled Incubation Substrate on Straying and Survival of Wild Pink Salmon          | A. Wertheimer/NOAA                                     | NOAA        | Cont'd<br>3rd yr.<br>4 yr. project | \$619.0       | \$623.2      | \$857.8       |
| <p>This project examines the effects of oil exposure during embryonic development on the straying, marine survival, and gamete viability of pink salmon. The objectives are to conduct a related series of controlled experiments on straying of pink salmon to determine the role of oil and other factors so that field studies of straying in PWS after the spill can be interpreted; to determine if the return rate of pink salmon to adult is reduced when they have been exposed to oiled gravel during embryonic development; and to continue investigations into whether such exposure causes heritable damage to reproductive fitness of pink salmon.</p> |   |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97093   | Restoration of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon by Diversion of Harvest Effort              | T. Linley/Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>5 yr. project    |               | \$484.7      | \$1,189.7     |
| <p>Pink salmon egg mortality attributed to oiling of anadromous streams from the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill has contributed to a reduction in adult pink salmon returns. Natural populations of pink salmon are harvested with large numbers of hatchery pink salmon in mixed stock fisheries, which may limit escapement to damaged streams and thereby delay recovery. This project will be directed at changes in hatchery production to reduce exploitation of injured wild stocks. The project will focus on changing the location and timing of hatchery returns in western Prince William Sound.</p>  |   |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97139A1   | Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration - Little Waterfall Barrier Bypass Improvement | S. Honnold/ADFG  | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>3rd yr.<br>5 yr. project | \$35.0        | \$26.4       | \$58.4        |
| <p>This proposal will evaluate the barrier bypass improvement at Little Waterfall Creek, as indicated by pink and coho salmon use of the bypass. The renovation of the bypass (decreased grades and addition of resting pools) was completed in FY 96 and is expected to facilitate increased spawning habitat use by pink and coho salmon. Studies in FY 97 will include bypass inspections to document salmon passage, spawner enumeration, and juvenile salmon abundance monitoring.</p>   |   |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97139A2   | Port Dick Creek Tributary and Development Project   | N. Dudiak/ADFG   | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>5 yr. project | \$37.0        | \$82.7       | \$204.1       |
| <p>The goal of this project is the restoration of the native Port Dick Creek salmon stocks. Actual restoration of the spawning habitat will take place in June 1996. If natural colonization rates are not adequate to fully seed the restored habitat, on-site fish culture techniques will be incorporated using the native pink and chum salmon stocks to maintain genetic integrity. Water temperature, water level, salinity and stream velocity will be monitored. Additional post construction substrate monitoring is proposed.</p>   |   |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |

# INDEX OF PROPOSALS BY RESEARCH CLUSTER -- FY 97

**DRAFT**

| Proj.No.   | ProjectTitle  | Proposer                   | Lead Agency | New or Cont'd                       | FY97 Expected | FY97 Request | Total FY97-02 |
|--|---|----------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97139C1  | Montague Riparian Rehabilitation Monitoring   | D. Schmid/USFS             | USFS        | Cont'd<br>4th yr.<br>4 yr. project  | \$0.0         | \$9.3        | \$9.3         |
| <p>The proposal for 1997 is a close-out of project 96139C1. Originally, 1996 was to be the close-out year, but some instream structures failed. In 1996, the structures which failed will be repaired using better anchoring techniques. Crowded stands of Sitka spruce, which were thinned to accelerate growth, will also be monitored. In 1997 we propose to monitor the repaired structures to make sure they have withstood the high flows associated with the spring runoff, collect the final data on spruce growth, and write the final report.</p>  |   |                            |             |                                     |               |              |               |
| 97186  | Coded Wire Tag Recoveries From Pink Salmon in Prince William Sound                  | T. Joyce/ADFG              | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>9th yr.<br>11 yr. project | \$260.5       | \$275.1      | \$655.1       |
| <p>There is a growing body of evidence indicating that the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill has been at least partially responsible for weak pink salmon returns to the Sound. Pink salmon runs are dominated by hatchery populations, and efforts to restore injured wild populations through selective harvesting of hatchery fish depend upon the availability of data pertaining to the spatial and temporal abundance of wild fish in the different fishing areas of PWS. This project will provide accurate, real-time and post-season estimates of hatchery and wild contributions to commercial harvests by date and fishing district and also to hatchery cost-recovery harvests. This information is important for fisheries managers who must anticipate the effects of fishing strategies on injured populations.</p> |   |                            |             |                                     |               |              |               |
| 97188  | Otolith Thermal Mass Marking of Hatchery Reared Pink Salmon In Prince William Sound | T. Joyce/ADFG              | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>3rd yr.<br>5 yr. project  | \$100.5       | \$122.4      | \$290.4       |
| <p>This project will develop otolith marking as a stock separation tool. All hatchery-produced salmon will be marked using this technique. Recoveries of these marks from returning adults caught in mixed-stock fisheries in PWS will allow improved estimation of the hatchery-wild composition of the catch. Improved estimation will enhance the fishery manager's ability to protect damaged wild pink salmon stocks in mixed-stock fisheries. The project will be conducted over two pink salmon life cycles. Experience with two life cycles is needed to fully develop a program that integrates induced banding code quality, otolith processing rates and costs, and statistical designs for catch sampling.</p>   |   |                            |             |                                     |               |              |               |
| 97190  | Construction of a Linkage Map for the Pink Salmon Genome                            | F. Allendorf/Univ. Montana | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>5 yr. project  | \$250.0       | \$267.5      | \$1,070.0     |
| <p>This project will construct a detailed genetic linkage map for pink salmon by analyzing the genetic transmission of several hundred DNA polymorphisms. The ability to genetically map the location of oil-induced lesions will allow the thorough identification, description, and understanding of oil-induced genetic damage. This research will also aid other recovery efforts with pink salmon, including estimation of straying rates, description of stock structure, and testing whether marine survival has a genetic basis.</p>   |   |                            |             |                                     |               |              |               |

# INDEX OF PROPOSALS BY RESEARCH CLUSTER -- FY 97

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| Proj. No.  | Project Title  | Proposer                   | Lead Agency | New or Cont'd                       | FY97 Expected | FY97 Request | Total FY97-02 |
|--|--|----------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97191A   | Field Examination of Oil-Related Embryo Mortalities that Persist in Pink Salmon Populations in PWS | M. Willette/ADFG           | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>9th yr.<br>11 yr. project | \$407.0       | \$283.4      | \$506.3       |
| <p>Elevated embryo mortalities were detected in populations of pink salmon inhabiting oiled streams following the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. These increased rates of mortality persisted annually through the 1993 field season, suggesting that genetic damage may have occurred as a result of exposure to oil during early developmental life-stages. The consequences of this putative genetic damage include physiological dysfunction of individuals and reduced reproductive capacity of populations. The 1994 field results show no statistical difference in embryo mortality between oil-contaminated and reference streams. This project would continue to monitor the recovery of pink salmon embryos in the field and would verify and identify the occurrence of genetic damages.</p> |  |                            |             |                                     |               |              |               |
| 97194  | Pink Salmon Spawning Habitat Recovery  | M. Murphy and S. Rice/NOAA | NOAA        | New<br>1st yr.<br>2 yr. project     |               | \$138.3      | \$203.3       |
| <p>This project would examine the level of oil contamination in pink salmon streams in 1989-90 and 1995 by analyzing sediment samples collected in 1989-90 by ADFG and similar samples collected in 1995 by the Auke Bay Laboratory/NOAA. Analysis and comparison of the 1989-90 and 1995 data would complete the understanding of the injury to pink salmon by documenting the initial exposure level and subsequent habitat recovery.</p>  |  |                            |             |                                     |               |              |               |
| 97196  | Genetic Structure of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon  | J. Seeb/ADFG               | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>4th yr.<br>6 yr. project  | \$178.5       | \$236.0      | \$416.0       |
| <p>Wild-stock pink salmon suffered direct lethal and sublethal injuries as a result of the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. An understanding of the population structure of pink salmon in Prince William Sound is essential to assess the impact of these injuries on a population basis and to devise and implement management strategies for restoration. This project is designed to delineate the genetic structure of populations of wild pink salmon inhabiting the Sound.</p>  |  |                            |             |                                     |               |              |               |
| 97209  | Examination of Straying of Hatchery Pink Salmon into Wild Populations in Prince William Sound      | T. Joyce/ADFG              | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>2 yr. project     |               | \$123.9      | \$200.9       |
| <p>There is a growing body of evidence indicating that the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill has been at least partially responsible for weak wild pink salmon returns to Prince William Sound. The most direct way to restore the wild pink salmon population is through intense fisheries management targeting hatchery fish while restricting the harvest of wild salmon. An understanding of the straying rate of hatchery fish into wild salmon systems is important for the development of fishery management plans and the evaluation of remote release programs for hatchery fish.</p>   |  |                            |             |                                     |               |              |               |

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| Proj.No.   | ProjectTitle  | Proposer  | Lead Agency | New or Cont'd                   | FY97 Expected | FY97 Request | Total FY97-02 |
|--|---|---|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97228  | Quantitative Genetic Assessment of Embryo Mortality and Developmental Stability in Offspring of Oiled Pink Salmon | B. Smoker/UAF   | NOAA        | New<br>1st yr.<br>3 yr. project |               | \$96.3       | \$241.0       |
| A quantitative genetic analysis of embryonic mortality and other measures of developmental stability will be carried out. Estimates of genetic parameters for mortality (heritability, genetic correlation, non-additive and maternal sources of variation) will be important for management of pink salmon resources during restoration because they predict the rate at which genetic change can be expected to occur. This project is an augmentation of project /076 being carried out by NOAA.  |   |   |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97243  | Water Resources of Prince William Sound   | J. Dorava/USGS  | DOI         | New<br>1st yr.<br>4 yr. project |               | \$841.3      | \$2,021.3     |
| This project will provide a baseline of existing water resource conditions using an integrated hydrology, water chemistry and biological health indicators approach. This information will permit analysis of long-term trends of both water quantity and quality in order to monitor recovery of streams that may have been affected by the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. Along with assessing present conditions and establishing a baseline for monitoring trends, this study will provide information needed for damage assessment and restoration.   |   |   |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97284  | Restoration of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon through Test Fishery Project                                      | B. Henrichs/Native Village of Eyak                        | DOI         | New<br>1st yr.<br>3 yr. project |               | \$500.0      | \$1,500.0     |
| Pink salmon egg mortality attributed to oiling of anadromous streams from the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill has contributed to a reduction in adult pink salmon returns. Natural populations of pink salmon are harvested with large numbers of hatchery pink salmon in mixed stock fisheries, which may limit escapement to damaged streams and thereby delay recovery. This project will evaluate the feasibility of changes in hatchery production to reduce exploitation of injured wild stocks. Specific projects will focus on changing the location and timing of hatchery returns in western Prince William Sound. |   |   |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97321-BAA  | Model Integration of Pink Salmon Restoration  | C. Coutant and W. VanWinkle/Oak Ridge National Laboratory | NOAA        | New<br>1st yr.<br>2 yr. project |               | \$214.0      | \$427.0       |
| This project would develop a population model of pink salmon to integrate field-based knowledge of oil-spill effects. The first year would develop a model to predict the recovery rate of pink salmon populations in response to oil spills and similar disturbances by integrating impacts on incubation success, straying, adult mortality, and changes in food web dynamics. The second year would use the model to evaluate restoration and management strategies including variation in the size of hatchery smolt releases, supplementation of spawning habitat, and regulation of fishing.                         |   |   |             |                                 |               |              |               |

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| Proj.No.  | ProjectTitle  | Proposer  | Lead Agency | New or Cont'd                | FY97 Expected | FY97 Request | Total FY97-02 |
|---|---|---|-------------|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Pacific Herring   |   |   |             |                              | \$930.6       | \$1,218.8    | \$1,925.0     |
| 97162   | Investigations of Disease Factors Affecting Declines of Pacific Herring Populations In Prince William Sound | G. Marty/UC Davis; R. Kocan/UW, C. Kennedy & A. Farrell, Simon Fraser Univ. | ADFG        | Cont'd 3rd yr. 4 yr. project | \$510.6       | \$538.3      | \$975.9       |
| Field and controlled laboratory studies will focus on viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus and <i>Ichthyophonus hoferi</i> , a pathogenic fungus, to determine their role in the disease(s) and mortality observed in Prince William Sound herring since 1993. Herring will be monitored throughout the year for signs of disease and immune status, while specific pathogen-free herring will be used to determine the degree of mortality, blood chemical changes, and pathogenicity produced by these organisms alone and in combination with exposure to stressors such as petroleum hydrocarbons, temperature and crowding.  |   |   |             |                              |               |              |               |
| 97165   | Genetic Discrimination of Prince William Sound Herring Populations  | J. Seeb/ADFG  | ADFG        | Cont'd 3rd yr. 4 yr. project | \$120.0       | \$121.9      | \$177.9       |
| The Prince William Sound herring fishery has been in catastrophic decline since 1992. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game recovery effort includes incorporating a knowledge of genetically-derived population structure into harvest management. This continuing project is delineating the structure of Prince William Sound population(s) and related North Pacific populations using both nuclear and mitochondrial DNA analyses. Tests for temporal and spatial diversity within years and temporal stability across years will be conducted.   |   |   |             |                              |               |              |               |
| 97166   | Herring Natal Habits  | M. Willette/ADFG  | ADFG        | Cont'd 4th yr. 6 yr. project | \$300.0       | \$260.7      | \$473.3       |
| The Exxon Valdez oil spill coincided with the spring migration of Pacific herring to spawning grounds in Prince William Sound. Studies of oil spill injuries to herring documented damage from oil exposure in adult herring, reduced hatching success of embryos, and elevated levels of physical and genetic abnormalities in newly hatched larvae. The PWS herring spawning population has drastically declined since 1993, and pathology studies implicated viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS) and <i>ichthyophonus</i> as potential sources of mortality as well as indicators of stress. This project will monitor the abundance of the herring resource in PWS using SCUBA and hydroacoustic techniques. |   |   |             |                              |               |              |               |
| 97168-BAA   | Restoration of Commercial Fishing Services: Social Ecology of the Herring Fishery in Prince William Sound   | M. Downs/Impact Assessment, Inc.  | NOAA        | New 1st yr. 1 yr. project    |               | \$235.0      | \$235.0       |
| Commercial fishing was disrupted by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. This project addresses the restoration of that service by developing data about pre- and post-spill commercial fishing activity, focusing on the PWS herring fishery. The working hypothesis of this proposal is that restoration of commercial herring fishing services is based on socioeconomic as well as biological factors. Statistical data about the fishery will profile the pre- and post-spill patterns of fishing. Interview data with fisheries participants will describe the dynamics of the fishery and the social and economic factors that affect restoration of the herring fishery and commercial fishery services.         |   |   |             |                              |               |              |               |

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| Proj.No.   | ProjectTitle  | Proposer  | Lead Agency | New or Cont'd                      | FY97 Expected | FY97 Request | Total FY97-02 |
|--|---|---|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97248  | Collection of Historical Data and Local Environmental Knowledge of Forage Fish and Herring                                  | J. Seitz  | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>1 yr. project    |               | \$62.9       | \$62.9        |
| Using personal interviews, surveys, and mapping, this project would collect historical and contemporary knowledge about the ecology of herring and other forage fish and map information on their distribution; create an ascii file of mapped data; and create a subject index of textual information on the ecology and life cycle of the fish by species. Data and reports will be provided to participating projects -- SEA and APEX.  |   |   |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| SEA and Related Projects   |   |   |             |                                    | \$3,685.0     | \$4,174.9    | \$8,035.7     |
| 97195  | Pristane Monitoring in Mussels and Predators of Juvenile Pink Salmon and Herring  | J. Short/NOAA   | NOAA        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>5 yr. project | \$85.0        | \$115.3      | \$535.3       |
| This project will continue to monitor pristane in mussels as an indirect index of potential year-class strength for pink salmon and herring and to identify critical pink salmon and herring marine habitat in Prince William Sound.   |   |   |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97303-BAA  | Prince William Sound Fisheries Restoration: A Sentinel Program for Walleye Pollock in the Greater Prince William Sound Area | G. Thomas, T. Kline/Prince William Sound Science Center | NOAA        | New<br>1st yr.<br>5 yr. project    |               | \$120.2      | \$628.4       |
| This project will improve stock assessment information on walleye pollock in PWS. Improved stock information will reduce the risk of over-exploitation, promote sustainable harvests and examine the possibility of setting multiple species exploitation rates as a recovery tool for injured resources. A hydroacoustic-midwater trawl survey will be conducted in the late winter to estimate the pollock biomass in locations that have been previously recognized as spawning areas. By using commercial vessels as partners to assess the biomass of spawning concentrations of fish, the people fishing will be involved in the decision-making process. Local knowledge and scanning sonars will be used to locate and map the walleye pollock stocks. |   |   |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97320  | Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)  | T. Cooney, et al.                                       | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>4th yr.<br>6 yr. project | \$3,600.0     | \$3,768.1    | \$6,207.4     |
| This project is describing mechanisms of mortality for juvenile populations of pink salmon and Pacific herring in Prince William Sound. This information is being used to create a series of dynamical numerical models and an attendant nominal monitoring program to affect the restoration of these species through management options. The mechanisms influencing the distribution and growth rates of juveniles are being investigated by oceanographic studies. Mechanisms of predation and starvation are being studied by fisheries scientists and marine ecologists.  |   |   |             |                                    |               |              |               |

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| Proj.No.  | ProjectTitle  | Proposer   | Lead Agency | New or Cont'd                      | FY97 Expected | FY97 Request | Total FY97-02 |
|---|---|--|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97322-BAA   | Jellyfish as Predators and Competitors of Age-0 Fishes  | T. Kline/Prince William Sound Science Center, J. Purcell/U of Maryland | NOAA        | New<br>1st yr.<br>4 yr. project    |               | \$171.3      | \$664.6       |
| <p>At high densities, jellyfish can seriously affect populations of zooplankton and ichthyoplankton, and may be detrimental to fisheries through direct predation on the eggs and larvae of fish as well as by competition for food with fishes. This project would examine the roles of jellyfish as predators and competitors of fishes, especially Pacific herring and pink salmon, whose populations have not recovered from injury due to the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. This will be accomplished by participating in ongoing SEA research cruises in Prince William Sound, in which zooplankton, ichthyoplankton, and gelatinous zooplankton distributions and densities will be determined.</p> |   |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| Sockeye Salmon  |   |  |             |                                    | \$391.0       | \$1,390.1    | \$3,825.2     |
| 97048-BAA   | Analysis of Historical Sockeye Salmon Growth Among Populations Affected by Overescapement in 1989 | G. Ruggerone/Natural Resources Consultants, Inc.                       | NOAA        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>2 yr. project | \$0.0         | \$31.9       | \$31.9        |
| <p>Overescapement of sockeye salmon occurred in several areas of Alaska following the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. Overescapement appears to have reduced salmon growth, leading to reduced survival in freshwater. However, the lack of information on marine survival of salmon confounds the interpretation of oil spill effects on adult sockeye returns. Research has shown that scale growth of Chignik sockeye salmon during the first and second years at sea is correlated with adult returns. This project will analyze marine growth of nine populations, including five populations affected by the oil spill, in an effort to separate freshwater and marine effects on adult returns.</p>   |   |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97239   | Salmon Carcasses and Juvenile Chinook Salmon Production in the Kenai River Ecosystem              | D. Schmidt/ADFG  | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>2 yr. project    |               | \$136.8      | \$236.8       |
| <p>This project would investigate the role sockeye salmon carcasses play in primary and secondary production within the Kenai River and the potential symbiotic role sockeye salmon escapements have on nutrients and secondary productivity. An ecosystem approach to restoration of this system requires examination of the role salmon carcasses play in freshwater life history of other species. Chinook salmon production may be positively influenced by nutrient additions to the Kenai River. An important feature of the Kenai River studies is to ascertain if there are significant benefits to chinook salmon juveniles with increased escapements.</p>  |   |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97251   | Akalura Lake Sockeye Salmon Restoration   | S. Honnold/ADFG  | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>6 yr. project    |               | \$388.7      | \$1,957.7     |
| <p>This project would restore natural production of Akalura Lake sockeye salmon through: 1) further assessment of lake rearing environment and evaluation of juvenile and adult life history parameters limiting sockeye production ; and 2) through the use of established restoration techniques to increase juvenile abundance, survival and adult production.</p>   |   |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |

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| Proj.No.   | ProjectTitle                                 | Proposer                         | Lead Agency | New or Cont'd                       | FY97 Expected | FY97 Request | Total FY97-02 |
|--|--|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97254  | Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration Project | N. Dudiak/ADFG                   | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>6 yr. project     |               | \$129.3      | \$225.4       |
| The project would accelerate the recovery of the currently depressed wildstock sockeye salmon of Delight and Desire lakes through lake fertilization. Application of liquid fertilizer would increase the forage base for rearing sockeye salmon fry through nutrient enrichment. The expected result would be larger, more numerous sockeye smolt with a corresponding increase in marine survival rates.   |  |                                  |             |                                     |               |              |               |
| 97255  | Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration       | L. Seeb, J. Seeb, K. Tarbox/ADFG | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>6th yr.<br>6 yr. project  | \$100.0       | \$193.3      | \$193.3       |
| This is a close-out project. The goal of this 6-year project is restoration of Kenai River sockeye salmon through improved stock assessment capabilities and more accurate regulation of spawning levels. Results from this study are currently being used in the management and restoration of Kenai River sockeye salmon injured in the oil spill.   |  |                                  |             |                                     |               |              |               |
| 97258A   | Sockeye Salmon Overescapement Project        | D. Schmidt/ADFG                  | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>7th yr.<br>10 yr. project | \$150.0       | \$289.9      | \$809.9       |
| This proposal is a close-out budget for the Kodiak Island sockeye salmon studies and a monitoring program for Kenai River sockeye salmon. The Kenai studies will focus on evaluation of existing data and limited monitoring of the key variables affecting sockeye production. Most of the project's funding will be directed at completing the FY 96 Kodiak sample analysis and evaluation of the existing Kenai database. These studies are developing production models for restoration of the system. |  |                                  |             |                                     |               |              |               |
| 97259  | Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon   | G. Kyle/ADFG                     | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>5th yr.<br>7 yr. project  | \$141.0       | \$220.2      | \$370.2       |
| Returns of sockeye salmon to Coghill Lake have declined from a historical average of 250,000 to less than 10,000 in recent years. Beginning in 1993, the Trustee Council has funded a program to fertilize Coghill Lake to increase zooplankton levels, which in turn would benefit juvenile sockeye growth and survival. This proposal would continue the fertilization effort.   |  |                                  |             |                                     |               |              |               |

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|---|--|--|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden  |  |  |             |                                    | \$200.0       | \$1,113.1    | \$2,657.2     |
| 97043B  | Monitoring of Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden Habitat Improvement Structures                            | D. Gillikin/USFS                                   | USFS        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>5 yr. project |               | \$24.0       | \$74.4        |
| This project provides for monitoring of habitat improvement structures and their effects on cutthroat trout and dolly varden populations. These structures were installed in 1995 under Project 95043B. There has been concern raised that habitat structures may inadvertently increase coho salmon populations, and thereby increase competition stress on dolly varden and cutthroat trout populations. This monitoring will seek to address those questions and concerns.   |  |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97145   | Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden: Relation Among and Within Populations of Anadromous and Resident Forms | G. Reeves/USFS, Pacific Northwest Research Station | USFS        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>3 yr. project | \$200.0       | \$229.7      | \$329.7       |
| This project would determine the relation between resident and anadromous forms of dolly varden and cutthroat trout within the same watershed and between watersheds in Prince William Sound. It would examine genetic, meristic, and life-history features of each group in FY 96 and FY 97. Results from this study would allow development of a long term, comprehensive and ecologically sound restoration strategy for these fish.   |  |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97172   | Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden Recovery in Prince William Sound  | A. Hoffman/ADFG                                    | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>4 yr. project    |               | \$402.3      | \$1,137.3     |
| This project would evaluate recovery of stocks of cutthroat trout and Dolly varden exposed to petrogenic hydrocarbons through estimation of growth and survival at oiled and unoled sites in Prince William Sound. A study conducted by Hepler et al. showed statistically significant reductions in growth at oiled sites, but did not demonstrate statistically significant differences in survival. This study would examine fewer oiled sites than Hepler and would separately address both marine and fresh water components of annual growth and survival that were not addressed in earlier studies. |  |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97174   | Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden in PWS: Restoration Project Support and Coordination                    | A. Hoffman/ADFG                                    | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>4 yr. project    |               | \$157.5      | \$507.5       |
| This project will conduct field work to collect data required to support other Trustee Council projects and work to coordinate the development and implementation of cutthroat trout and Dolly varden restoration strategies. Involvement and information has been requested from ADFG on previous studies on cutthroat trout and Dolly varden funded by the Trustee Council. There is currently no mechanism for coordinating these projects or integrating the results into a management plan.  |  |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |

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|--|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97242  | Characteristics of the Cutthroat Trout Resources of Prince William Sound | J. Dorava & B. Black/USGS            | DOI         | New<br>1st yr.<br>3 yr. project    |               | \$265.4      | \$565.4       |
| The characteristics of the cutthroat trout population and the available habitat in Prince William Sound will be investigated following the protocols of the National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) program. Twenty sites around the Sound will be investigated during the first year of this project as a supplement to a water resources monitoring program proposed as part one of a two-part NAWQA-style study. Additional characterization of seasonal variations in cutthroat trout populations and habitat will be investigated at five index sites in the second and third years.  |  |                                      |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97302  | Prince William Sound Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden Char Inventory        | K. Hodges/USFS                       | USFS        | New<br>1st yr.<br>2 yr. project    |               | \$34.2       | \$42.9        |
| The status of anadromous Dolly Varden char and cutthroat trout populations in Prince William Sound is not known. Consultation with local residents revealed that these species are more widespread than previously believed. This project would investigate a number of remote stream and lake systems to determine whether these species are present and their relative abundance. If these species are more widespread or abundant than previously believed, additional enhancement efforts may not be necessary. This project will also provide information for ongoing genetics studies by determining how isolated the populations are from each other and whether interbreeding is likely.   |  |                                      |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| Marine Mammals   |  |                                      |             |                                    | \$687.3       | \$854.2      | \$1,212.3     |
| 97001  | Recovery of Harbor Seals From EVOS: Condition and Health Status          | M. Castellini/UAF                    | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>3rd yr.<br>4 yr. project | \$192.3       | \$201.8      | \$249.9       |
| This project focuses on the health of harbor seals, a marine mammal species that is not recovering in Prince William Sound. Personnel from the University of Alaska in cooperation with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game will continue and expand work with harbor seals to assess their health, blood metabolites, blubber chemistry and size in relation to their ecological and nutritional requirements. The project addresses potential health and nutritional problems that may be impeding harbor seal recovery. In FY 97, the project greatly expands collaborative work with Native hunters through the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission and will initiate work in FY 98 at the Alaska SeaLife Center.                      |  |                                      |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97012-BAA  | Comprehensive Killer Whale Investigation in Prince William Sound         | C. Matkin/North Gulf Oceanic Society | NOAA        | Cont'd<br>5th yr.<br>5 yr. project |               | \$157.5      | \$157.5       |
| This project continues the monitoring of the damaged AB pod and other Prince William Sound killer whales that has occurred on a yearly basis since 1984. It provides further analysis of a GIS database on killer whales. When coupled with genetic and acoustic data, the analysis will evaluate recovery of killer whales, recognize changes in behavioral ecology, estimate killer whale predation on harbor seals, and estimate impacts of the harbor seal decline on the potential recovery of killer whales. Year round residency of killer whales will be assessed using a remote hydrophone system. Environmental contaminant levels in the blubber of specific whales will be determined and potential effects on recovery evaluated. |  |                                      |             |                                    |               |              |               |

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| 97064  | Monitoring, Habitat Use, and Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals in PWS      | K. Frost/ADFG                     | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>3rd yr.<br>5 yr. project | \$347.0       | \$351.6      | \$551.6       |
| <p>This project will monitor the status of harbor seals in Prince William Sound and investigate the possible causes for the ongoing decline. Aerial surveys will be conducted to determine whether the population continues to decline, stabilizes, or increases. Seals will be satellite-tagged to describe their movements, use of haulouts, and hauling out and diving behavior. Samples of blood, blubber, whiskers, and skin will be collected to study diet, health and condition, and genetic relationships to other harbor seal populations.</p>   |   |                                   |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97170  | Isotope Ratio Studies of Marine Mammals in Prince William Sound               | D. Schell/UAF-IMS                 | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>3 yr. project | \$148.0       | \$143.3      | \$253.3       |
| <p>This project uses natural stable isotope ratios to assess trophic structure and food webs in Prince William Sound and contributes to the studies by ADFG personnel to determine the reasons for the decline of harbor seal populations. Through a mix of captive animal studies, comparison of isotope ratios in archived and current marine mammal tissues and their potential prey species in PWS, insight into environmental changes causing the decline may be possible. In addition, by providing analytical services for mass spectrometry it contributes to the SEA program's effort to describe the food chains supporting commercial fishes impacted by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.</p>      |   |                                   |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| Nearshore Ecosystem  |   |                                   |             |                                    | \$1,869.3     | \$3,568.1    | \$9,270.4     |
| 97025  | Mechanisms of Impact and Potential Recovery of Nearshore Vertebrate Predators | L. Holland-Bartels, et al/NBS-DOI | DOI         | Cont'd<br>3rd yr.<br>5 yr. project | \$1,669.4     | \$1,997.2    | \$4,444.4     |
| <p>The Nearshore Vertebrate Predator project (NVP) makes an integrated assessment of trophic, health, and demographic factors across a suite of APEX predators injured by the spill to determine mechanisms constraining recovery and to improve knowledge of the status of recovery. Primary hypotheses are: 1) Recovery of nearshore resources injured by EVOS is limited by recruitment processes; 2) Initial and/or residual oil in benthic habitats and in or on benthic prey organisms has had a limiting effect on the recovery of benthic foraging predators; and 3) EVOS-induced changes in populations of benthic prey species have influenced the recovery of benthic foraging predators.</p> |   |                                   |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97090  | Mussel Bed Restoration and Monitoring   | M. Babcock/NOAA                   | NOAA        | Cont'd<br>6th yr.<br>6 yr. project | \$0.0         | \$17.6       | \$17.6        |
| <p>This proposal is for finalizing three additional manuscripts from the four-year, comprehensive final report due September 30, 1996.</p>   |   |                                   |             |                                    |               |              |               |

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| 97157-BAA  | Intertidal Monitoring Using Carbon and Oxygen Isotope Indicators of Bivalve Impact and Recovery in Nearshore Ecosystem Habitats | M. Morgenstein and D. Shettel/Geosciences Mgt., Inc. | NOAA        | New<br>1st yr.<br>5 yr. project    |               | \$85.3       | \$491.3       |         |
| This project would develop the following method which will assess the AMS and standard 14, 13, 12C and 18, 16O isotope compositions of selected bivalve species from three different shoreline sensitivity-type environments within Prince William Sound to acquire a direct measure of the degree and duration of injury to mussels and clams. If the method developed in the first year is successful, the second to fifth years will acquire impact and recovery data on more species and in a wider area of nearshore environments including the Kenai Peninsula and Kodiak Archipelago.   |   |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |         |
| 97158  | Monitoring Nearshore Ecosystems in Katmai National Park, Alaska Peninsula   | B. Goatcher/Katmai National Park                     | DOI         | New<br>1st yr.<br>4 yr. project    |               | \$56.3       | \$150.6       |         |
| Nearshore ecosystems of the Alaska Peninsula have not recovered seven years after the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. Understanding basic aspects of key nearshore species' life histories is critical to interpreting ongoing studies, assessing recovery, and prescribing further restoration activities. This proposal focuses on development of integrated monitoring protocols for several nearshore species injured by the oil spill.   |   |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |         |
| 97161  | Differentiation and Interchange of Harlequin Duck Populations Within the North Pacific  | B. Goatcher/Katmai National Park                     | DOI         | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>3 yr. project |               | \$78.9       | \$103.8       | \$113.3 |
| Restoration efforts for harlequin ducks require an assessment of spatial population structuring and movements among geographic regions to understand the extent of past and ongoing injury, to interpret measures of recovery, and to determine limitations to recovery and restoration strategies. This project would use genetic analyses and color-marking to determine the degree of spatial population structuring among harlequin ducks from broad geographic regions throughout their North Pacific molting and wintering ranges, including areas directly affected by the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill.   |   |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |         |
| 97181-BAA  | Prince William Sound Intertidal Recovery Monitoring   | J. Houghton/Pentec Environmental, Inc.               | NOAA        | New<br>1st yr.<br>4 yr. project    |               | \$299.1      | \$1,209.4     |         |
| By the end of FY 96 eight years of data on the recovery of intertidal assemblages will have been gathered at various beaches in Prince William Sound under an ongoing NOAA program. This program provides significant insight into the bio-physical factors affecting recovery and has documented considerable instability in community structure on hot-water washed beaches. This project would extend the sampling protocol of the NOAA program to intertidal areas sampled under the 1990-1991 Coastal Habitat Restoration (R102) project. This approach will establish the state of recovery over a broader area of Prince William Sound and increase our ability to generalize about factors affecting recovery rates and processes. |   |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |         |

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| 97223-BAA  | Integration and Publication of Pre- and Post-Spill Data on Sea Otter Reproduction, Survival, Development, and Health | L. Rotterman and C. Monnett/Enhydra Research | NOAA        | New<br>1st yr.<br>1 yr. project |               | \$79.0       | \$79.0        |
| This project will result in publication of: a) new analyses, integration, and comparison of unpublished, directly comparable, pre- and post-spill data on the reproduction, development, survival, habitat use, and movements of sea otter females, pups, and weanlings; b) generation of benchmarks against which to gauge sea otter population status relative to recovery; c) new information on habitat acquisition benefits; and d) information key to evaluating response strategies.  |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97227  | Status and Recovery of Intertidal Communities  | M. Stekoll and R. Highsmith/UAF              | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>4 yr. project |               | \$276.0      | \$976.0       |
| Two major studies involving intertidal organisms impacted by the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill have been carried out by the University of Alaska (CHIA) and by NOAA. This proposed study will investigate the current recovery status of intertidal communities impacted by the oil spill through integration and comparison analyses of these existing databases for Prince William Sound and through supplemental monitoring of selected oiled habitats in Prince William Sound, Kenai-Cook Inlet, and Kodiak-Alaska Peninsula regions.                  |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97233  | Body Condition of Sea Otters in Prince William Sound   | L. Rotterman and C. Monnett/Enhydra Research | NOAA        | New<br>1st yr.<br>1 yr. project |               | \$11.7       | \$11.7        |
| This project would result in acquisition of data on the body condition of sea otters in Prince William Sound, in acquisition of samples to evaluate whether sea otters continue to be exposed to EVOS hydrocarbons, and in acquisition of samples to evaluate sea otters' overall health. Because of pre-spill baseline information on body condition from the proposer's previous studies, body condition information will be a useful index of whether sea otters in the spill-affected area are recovering.   |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97240  | Clam Recruitment: Investigation of Settlement Limitation and Mechanisms Related to Successful Recruitment            | G. Irvine/NBS-DOI                            | DOI         | New<br>1st yr.<br>5 yr. project |               | \$237.9      | \$987.9       |
| This project proposes, as a companion to the Nearshore Vertebrate Predator project, to examine whether clams are settlement and/or recruitment limited and to determine what environmental and ecological factors promote successful recruitment. Clams are very highly preferred prey of sea otters and some sea ducks, and their recovery from the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill is unknown. This project also has linkages to the SEA project and should support restoration activities aimed at increasing local populations of clams for subsistence. |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |

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| 97290   | Hydrocarbon Data Analysis, Interpretation, and Database Maintenance   | J. Short/NOAA     | NOAA        | Cont'd<br>6th yr.<br>11 yr. project | \$121.0       | \$77.3       | \$462.3       |
| This project is a continuation of the NRDA and restoration database management, hydrocarbon interpretation and sample storage service. Subsistence, response and restoration data will continue to be incorporated into the Trustee hydrocarbon database. A summary report for investigators and managers will be produced along with an electronic copy of the database that will allow easier access to this information.   |   |                   |             |                                     |               |              |               |
| 97427   | Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring  | D. Rosenberg/ADFG | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>4th yr.<br>4 yr. project  |               | \$254.6      | \$254.6       |
| Harlequin duck populations have not recovered from injuries sustained from the oil spill. Proposed surveys are designed to assess the extent of recovery of ducks inhabiting oiled areas and determine if low reproductive success has resulted in changes in population structure and productivity that may limit recovery. Shoreline boat surveys will be used to compare population age and sex structure, distribution, abundance, and productivity between oiled and unoiled areas in PWS in late-winter, spring, and late-summer. Changes in population size, structure, and production in oiled and unoiled areas within and between years will be compared. Continued population monitoring and brood surveys will allow us to assess trends and suggest factors limiting recovery. |   |                   |             |                                     |               |              |               |
| 97429   | Responses of River Otters to Oil Contamination: Controlled Study of Biological Stress Markers and Foraging Efficiency | T. Bowyer/UAF     | DOI         | New<br>1st yr.<br>2 yr. project     |               | \$72.3       | \$72.3        |
| This project is designed to experimentally explore the effects of oil contamination on physiological and behavioral responses of river otters. Fifteen captive otters will be exposed to three levels of oil contamination under controlled conditions. Samples of blood, tissues, and feces will be collected for analysis of biomarkers and immunological and pathological examination. In addition, behavioral observations on foraging efficiency will be conducted to explore the effects of oil contamination on foraging success.  |   |                   |             |                                     |               |              |               |
| Seabird/Forage Fish and Related Projects  |   |                   |             |                                     | \$1,846.2     | \$3,664.4    | \$10,501.1    |
| 97142   | Status and Ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelets in Prince William Sound  | R. Day/ABR, Inc.  | NOAA        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>3 yr. project  |               | \$188.5      | \$188.5       |
| This proposal would fund a second year of investigations on the status and ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelet, a rare seabird breeding in glaciated fjords of Prince William Sound (PWS). The study will continue to evaluate the abundance, distribution, habitat use, productivity, and trophic position of this little-known seabird in northwestern PWS. Given uncertainty about the effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill on this species, a better understanding of its status and ecology is required to ensure its long-term conservation.  |   |                   |             |                                     |               |              |               |

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| 97144  | Common Murre Population Monitoring  | D. Roseneau/DOI-FWS                             | DOI         | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>3 yr. project | \$70.5        | \$73.8       | \$95.3        |
| This project continues a population monitoring study that will be conducted in 1996. Murres will be counted at Barren Islands nesting colonies during FY 96 and FY 97. An optional 3rd year of census work at the Chiswell Islands murre colonies is also proposed to supply complementary data from another injured nesting location that will help evaluate the overall recovery status of common murres in the spill area.  |   |   |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97159  | Surveys to Monitor Marine Bird Abundance in Prince William Sound During Winter and Summer: Report and Publication Writing | B. Agler/DOI-FWS                                | DOI         | Cont'd<br>4th yr.<br>9 yr. project | \$25.0        | \$83.0       | \$1,023.0     |
| In FY 97, this project would fund report and publication writing. Data collected since 1989 will be used to examine trends by determining whether populations in the oiled zone changed at the same rate as those in the unoiled zone. Overall population trends for Prince William Sound from 1989-96 will also be examined.  |   |   |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97163A-P   | APEX: Alaska Predator Ecosystem Experiment in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska                                 | D. Duffy, et al/UAA                             | NOAA        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>6 yr. project | \$1,750.7     | \$2,289.6    | \$6,922.0     |
| This project will compare the reproductive and foraging biologies, including diet, of seabirds in Prince William Sound with similar measurements from Cook Inlet, an area with apparently a more suitable food environment. These measurements will be compared with hydroacoustic and net samples of fish to calibrate seabird performance with fish distribution and abundance, in an effort to determine the extent to which food limits the recovery of seabirds. Fish will be sampled to determine whether competitive and predatory interactions or different responses to the environment may be favoring the abundance of one fish species over another. |   |   |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97167-BAA  | Preparation and Curation of Seabirds Salvaged from the Exxon Valdez Spill   | S. Rohwer/University of Washington Burke Museum | DOI         | New<br>1st yr.<br>1 yr. project    |               | \$41.0       | \$41.0        |
| In 1992 the Burke Museum received emergency funds from NSF to salvage about 1,500 of the most valuable bird carcasses from the Exxon Valdez oil spill. A year later the museum received another NSF grant to support the preparation, curation and storage of these specimens; unfortunately, that funding was not adequate to complete these tasks. This proposal seeks funds to complete the preparation and curation of the remaining birds salvaged from the Exxon Valdez spill for the Burke Museum.  |   |   |             |                                    |               |              |               |

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| 97169-BAA   | A Genetic Study to Aid in Restoration of Murres, Guillemots, and Murrelets to the Gulf of Alaska                       | V. Friesen/Queen's University, J. Piatt/DOI-FWS         | DOI         | New<br>1st yr.<br>4 yr. project |               | \$151.6      | \$434.5       |
| Populations of common murres, pigeon guillemots, and marbled and Kittlitz's murrelets from the Gulf of Alaska are failing to recover from the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. This project would use state-of-the-art genetic techniques to aid in their restoration by 1) determining the geographic limits and structure of populations, i.e. the extent to which colonies are genetically isolated or comprise metapopulations, 2) detecting cryptic species and subspecies, 3) identifying sources and sinks, 4) providing genetic markers for the identification of breeding populations of birds killed by the spill, 5) identifying appropriate reference or control sites for monitoring or reintroductions, and 6) determining the role of inbreeding and small effective population sizes in restricting recovery. |  |   |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97182-BAA   | Phenology of Kittlitz's Murrelets in Prince William Sound  | R. Burns and L. Prestash/Pelagic Environmental Services | NOAA        | New<br>1st yr.<br>1 yr. project |               | \$247.0      | \$247.0       |
| Kittlitz's murrelets will be captured and radio tagged from June through August, 1997 in Prince William Sound. Radio tracking individual murrelets during the breeding season will identify the relationship between the murrelets' nesting and foraging habitats. Radio tracking after the breeding season will determine murrelet dispersal patterns out of Prince William Sound. Spatial data obtained through radio tracking will be analyzed using GIS.  |  |   |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97224   | Forage Fish Assessment of the Cook Inlet, Shelikof Strait, and Gulf of Alaska Oil and Gas Development Assessment Areas | V. Elliott/DOI-MMS, A. Bennett/DOI-NPS                  | DOI         | New<br>1st yr.<br>3 yr. project |               | \$118.8      | \$328.8       |
| This project would provide a means for collecting and collating information on the abundance, density, distribution and stock/population status of forage fishes in the nearshore areas of western Gulf of Alaska, Shelikof Strait and Cook Inlet adjacent to National Park Service areas. Additional inventory and monitoring of forage fish biomass and quality would be done to establish a trend index for ecological change and provide a baseline. Subsequent long-term monitoring could enable the differentiation between natural fluctuations of forage fish biomass and nutrient quality and large or abrupt changes that may occur from local human disturbances, such as oil spills.  |  |   |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97231   | Marbled Murrelet Productivity Relative to Forage Fish Availability and Environmental Parameters                        | K. Kuletz/FWS   | DOI         | New<br>1st yr.<br>4 yr. project |               | \$217.7      | \$712.7       |
| This project investigates the hypothesis that forage fish abundance is limiting marbled murrelet reproductive success and thus recovery. It compares forage fish abundance, as determined by APEX and SEA studies, to an index of murrelet productivity. Intra- and inter-annual comparisons will be made among six sites in Prince William Sound and between the Sound and Kachemak Bay. Data on terrestrial and marine habitat use will be integrated to make a descriptive model of adult and juvenile murrelet distribution. Historical data will be examined for changes in the present distribution of murrelets indicative of ecosystem-level changes.   |  |   |             |                                 |               |              |               |

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| Proj.No.  | ProjectTitle  | Proposer  | Lead Agency | New or Cont'd                   | FY97 Expected | FY97 Request | Total FY97-02 |
|---|---|---|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97235   | Sand Lance Literature Review and Synthesis  | B. Nelson and S. Rice/NOAA  | NOAA        | New<br>1st yr.<br>1 yr. project |               | \$42.3       | \$42.3        |
| <p>The SEA, APEX and NVP programs are predicated on understanding how the Prince William Sound ecosystem functions. Sand lance have been identified as an important prey item in the nearshore environment, but these programs have not focused on the abundance and distribution of this species. This proposal would summarize the existing literature on sand lance into a comprehensive review and identify datasets which may contain information on sand lance distribution and abundance in the spill area. An electronic annotated bibliography will be produced.</p>   |   |   |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97253-BAA   | Factors that Limit Seabird Recovery in the EVOS Study Area: A Modeling Approach             | D. Ainley/H.T. Harvey & Associates, R. Ford/Ecological Consulting, Inc. | DOI         | New<br>1st yr.<br>1 yr. project |               | \$93.8       | \$93.8        |
| <p>This project will use models to assess ways in which food supply could be affecting recovery of seabirds in the EVOS study area. Models of foraging effort and success as it relates to breeding productivity will be developed. Results will test the degree to which food limitation is affecting recovery, indicate the mechanisms by which this could come about, and identify the scale at which interactions are occurring between food availability and the colonies being studied by APEX. Moreover, results should help to "aim" the APEX research effort so that sufficient data are collected to fulfill the overriding APEX objective: to understand the ways in which food supply is limiting seabird recovery.</p> |   |   |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97305   | Monitoring Response of Seabirds to Changing Prey Availability Using Stable Isotope Analysis | J. Piatt/DOI-NBS  | DOI         | New<br>1st yr.<br>4 yr. project |               | \$89.5       | \$294.4       |
| <p>A key component of the ecosystem-level study (APEX) designed to evaluate the response of seabirds to fluctuations in forage fish density following the Exxon Valdez oil spill is the accurate evaluation of seabird diet through time. Recent advances in the use of naturally occurring stable isotopes of carbon and nitrogen to trace food webs can be applied to seabird communities and this technique will allow trophic dynamics and location of feeding to be traced in association with intra- and inter-seasonal changes in seabird prey. Moreover, the measurement of several tissues of seabirds, including those of their eggs, will be used to establish diet of birds integrated over various time periods.</p>   |   |   |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97306   | Ecology and Demographics of Pacific Sand Lance in Lower Cook Inlet                          | J. Piatt/DOI-NBS  | DOI         | New<br>1st yr.<br>3 yr. project |               | \$27.8       | \$77.8        |
| <p>The purpose of this project is to characterize the basic ecology, distribution and demographics of sand lance in lower Cook Inlet. Recent declines of upper trophic level species in the Gulf of Alaska have been linked to decreasing availability of forage fish. Sand lance is the most important forage fish in most nearshore areas of the northern Gulf. Despite its importance to fish, seabirds, and marine mammals, little is known or published on the basic biology of this key prey species.</p>   |   |   |             |                                 |               |              |               |

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|--|--|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Archaeological Resources   |  |                                 |             |                                     | \$195.0       | \$632.6      | \$2,977.6     |
| 97007A   | Archaeological Index Site Monitoring                           | D. Reger/ADNR                   | ADNR        | Cont'd<br>5th yr.<br>10 yr. project | \$135.0       | \$192.2      | \$877.2       |
| Monitoring of archaeological sites on public land injured by vandalism and oiling will concentrate on a sample of index sites in the three regions of the spill. Oiled sites will be tested for reintroduced oil. The project will end in FY 99 if monitoring shows no continued injury.   |  |                                 |             |                                     |               |              |               |
| 97007B   | Site Specific Archaeological Restoration                       | L. Yarborough/USFS              | USFS        | Cont'd<br>3rd yr.<br>3 yr. project  | \$0.0         | \$27.2       | \$27.2        |
| This project would provide funding for an additional phase of the Forest Service's archaeological restoration at sites SEW-440 and SEW-488. The final report on the restoration project having been completed in FY 96, this phase of the project will complete presentation of the results to the professional and general public. The Principal Investigator will prepare two professional papers for publication and one paper for presentation at a conference, and make trips to spill-area communities to present information about the project results.                                   |  |                                 |             |                                     |               |              |               |
| 97149  | Archaeological Site Stewardship                                | D. Reger/ADNR                   | ADNR        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>3 yr. project  | \$60.0        | \$95.3       | \$155.3       |
| The archaeological site stewardship program will provide training and coordination for a cadre of volunteers to monitor vandalized sites in the oil spill area beyond the ability of agency monitoring. Volunteer site stewards will protect damaged sites on the Kenai Peninsula, Kachemak Bay, Uganik Bay, Uyak Bay and the Chignik area of the Alaska Peninsula. Further protection will come from increased local awareness of harm from site vandalism.   |  |                                 |             |                                     |               |              |               |
| 97277  | Archaeological Repository and Cultural Facility in Chenega Bay | C. Totemoff/Chenega Corporation | USFS        | New<br>1st yr.<br>3 yr. project     |               | \$317.9      | \$1,917.9     |
| This project would fund an archaeological repository in Chenega Bay, Alaska. Additional programming under the project will include stewardship of the facility, preservation and curation of artifacts, and educational/cultural programs. During 1997, the work planned for the period includes site control, architectural and engineering final proposals, and program development (in league with Chugach Heritage Foundation), as well as artifact and site inventorying, cataloging, and collecting. Completion of the operations and maintenance plan is also expected during this phase. |  |                                 |             |                                     |               |              |               |

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| Proj.No.  | ProjectTitle   | Proposer                                       | Lead Agency | New or Cont'd                      | FY97 Expected | FY97 Request | Total FY97-02 |
|---|--|--|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Subsistence   |  |  |             |                                    | \$1,226.0     | \$6,342.0    | \$19,530.5    |
| 97009D  | Survey of Octopuses in Intertidal Habitats             | D. Scheel/Prince William Sound Science Center  | USFS        | Cont'd<br>3rd yr.<br>3 yr. project | \$40.9        | \$53.3       | \$53.3        |
| This project addresses concerns that octopus and chiton have been depleted by EVOS and that subsistence uses are impaired. In this proposal, close-out costs are requested for FY97, the third year of the project. The first year (FY95) was to establish the feasibility of working with octopus in the Sound, identify suitable study sites, and evaluate techniques. The second year (FY96) is focusing on the factors in nearshore habitats that are important to octopus, and on the turnover rates of octopus in those habitats.   |  |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97052   | Community Involvement/Traditional Ecological Knowledge | P. Brown/Chugach Regional Resources Commission | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>3rd yr.<br>8 yr. project | \$250.0       | \$378.8      | \$1,653.8     |
| This project would increase community involvement in the restoration process. Martha Vlasoff's subcontract as the Spill Area-Wide Coordinator would be renewed through a contract with the Chugach Regional Resources Commission (CRRC). Through direct communications with a network of local facilitators, the Spill Area-Wide Coordinator would continue to actively involve local residents in the restoration program, particularly ongoing scientific studies. ADFG would compile the TEK raw data they currently hold and put it into a database using the Whiskers database as a template.  |  |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97127   | Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release                           | G. Kompkoff/Tatitlek IRA Council               | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>3rd yr.<br>4 yr. project | \$15.9        | \$12.0       | \$27.9        |
| This project will create a coho salmon return to Boulder Bay near Tatitlek village. Enough coho eggs to produce 50,000 smolt will be collected from an ADFG approved stream, incubated and reared to smolt at the Solomon Gulch Hatchery, transported, and held for two weeks in net pens in Boulder Bay before release. Release will produce a 2,000 to 3,000 adult return to Boulder Bay for harvest in a subsistence fishery.  |  |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97131   | Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration                 | D. Daisy/Chugach Regional Resources Commission | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>3rd yr.<br>5 yr. project | \$413.6       | \$401.4      | \$1,236.2     |
| Project objective is to establish safe, easily accessible subsistence clam populations near Native villages in the oil spill region. The Qutekcak hatchery in Seward will annually provide about 800,000 juvenile littleneck clams and cockles. Historical information, local and agency expertise, and research will be used to identify areas to seed and what method to use. Total seeded area during project will not exceed 5 hectares. Development work will be confined to areas near the Native villages of Eyak, Tatitlek, Nanwalek, and Port Graham. Other Native villages in the oil spill region interested in becoming part of the project will have preliminary beach survey work done. |  |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |

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|---|--|------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97156   | EVOS Restoration Public Access & Education Program                     | H. Tomingas/Ocean Explorers        | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>6 yr. project    |               | \$250.0      | \$2,250.0     |
| Project will provide funds for traditional knowledge holders, educators, coastal community representatives, and the like to be aboard research vessels contracted for use on EVOS projects.   |  |                                    |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97210   | Youth Area Watch   | R. Sampson/Chugach School District | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>7 yr. project | \$100.0       | \$203.4      | \$1,078.4     |
| This project links students within the oil spill impacted area with research and monitoring projects funded through the Trustee Council. The goal is to involve students in the restoration process and give them the skills to participate in restoration activities now and in the years to come. Youth conduct activities identified by principal investigators who have indicated interest in working with students.  |  |                                    |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97214   | Documentary on Subsistence Harbor Seal Hunting in Prince William Sound | B. Simeone/ADFG                    | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>2 yr. project | \$0.0         | \$12.1       | \$12.1        |
| This is a close-out of a project begun in FY 96. The video will document all facets of harbor seal hunting, including the ecological and biological knowledge hunters use to hunt seals. In FY 96, Taylor Productions of Anchorage was awarded the contract to produce the documentary, which will be completed by February 1997. Funds requested for FY 97 will supplement a subcontract with Tatitlek to support village participation in the project and one month of ADFG staff time to assist with review of the project and final report completion. Funds will also support participation by Tatitlek residents in a public screening of the completed documentary in Anchorage. |  |                                    |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97220   | Eastern PWS Wildstock Salmon Habitat Restoration                       | D. Schmid/USFS                     | USFS        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>4 yr. project | \$115.0       | \$118.0      | \$253.0       |
| This project will replace lost subsistence services resulting from the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill by increasing wild salmon production in eastern Prince William Sound. Instream fisheries habitat improvement techniques, primarily the installation of log structures, will be employed by local subsistence users to increase the capability of selected streams to produce additional salmon. The project is being developed and implemented cooperatively by the Native Village of Eyak, the Native Village of Tatitlek, and the USFS.  |  |                                    |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97222   | Chenega Bay Salmon Habitat Enhancement (Stream 667 Fish Pass)          | USFS                               | USFS        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>3 yr. project | \$56.4        | \$78.8       | \$86.3        |
| This project seeks to help the recovery of subsistence in Chenega Bay by installing a fish pass in Stream 667 (known both as Anderson Creek and O'Brien Creek). This creek flows through the community of Chenega Bay but is inaccessible to salmon because of a waterfall just above the upper intertidal zone. Installation of a fish pass at the waterfall would allow chum and coho salmon access to spawning and rearing habitats in the creek and would increase the number of salmon available for subsistence use.  |  |                                    |             |                                    |               |              |               |

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| 97225  | Port Graham Pink Salmon Subsistence Project                    | E. Anahonak, Port Graham IRA Council                  | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>5 yr. project | \$83.1        | \$80.4       | \$319.1       |
| <p>This project will provide pink salmon for subsistence use in the Port Graham area while maintaining the Port Graham hatchery's broodstock development schedule. Because local runs of coho and sockeye salmon, the more traditional salmon subsistence resource, are at low levels, pink salmon are being heavily relied on for subsistence. The project will supplement ADFG monitoring of the Port Graham hatchery's pink salmon return, and will enhance the juvenile-to-adult survival of hatchery-produced pink salmon through an extended rearing program.</p>  |  |   |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97238  | Kachemak Bay Shellfish Nursery Culture Project                 | M. Bradley/Kachemak Shellfish Mariculture Association | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>2 year project   |               | \$82.1       | \$109.1       |
| <p>Through shellfish nursery research at aquatic farms and other facilities in Kachemak Bay, this project would aid in the restoration of subsistence resources or services lost or diminished by the oil spill. This project would complement the shellfish hatchery being constructed in Seward as a component of the Mariculture Technical Center. The project would construct an upwell nursery facility and develop techniques specific to Alaska to improve the survival and growth rates of hatchery produced bivalves.</p>   |  |   |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97244  | Community-based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling | M. Reidel/Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission        | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>3 yr. project | \$100.0       | \$155.7      | \$240.7       |
| <p>This project will expand the biological sample collection program funded by the Trustee Council in FY 96 in Prince William Sound and lower Cook Inlet to two Kodiak Island and two Alaska Peninsula communities. Village-based technicians will be selected by the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission (ANHSC) and trained to collect samples and transport the samples for analysis. The traditional knowledge database distributed in FY 96 will be updated and produced on CD-ROM. Maps depicting harbor seal subsistence harvest areas will be prepared. The ANHSC will organize a workshop and produce and distribute a newsletter.</p> |  |   |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97245-BAA  | Community-Based Harbor Seal Research                           | M. Reidel/Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission        | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>4 yr. project    |               | \$274.3      | \$882.7       |
| <p>This project aids restoration of harbor seals and subsistence by developing fundamental data sets needed to (1) evaluate factors affecting the harbor seal decline and (2) strengthen monitoring of subsistence takes. This project involves the knowledge and expertise of subsistence users and other community members to survey seasonal changes in harbor seal distribution during the fall-winter-spring, develop detailed annotated harbor seal distribution maps, and work with the Community Involvement project to record observations of local marine occurrences and summarize observations in regional newsletters.</p>          |  |   |             |                                    |               |              |               |

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| 97247  | Kametlook River Coho Salmon Subsistence Project                               | J. McCullough & L. Scarborough/ADFG          | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>7 yr. project    |               | \$46.2       | \$105.7       |
| This project is a continuation of a project funded in 1996 through the EVOS criminal settlement. The first year of the project is an assessment of what method would be best suited to restore the Kametlook River's coho runs to historic levels. This project would provide funding through FY 2002 for ADFG to try conservative and safe enhancement methods. Instream incubation boxes and habitat improvements for spawning and rearing habitat will be evaluated.  |   |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97256A   | Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Columbia Lake                                      | K. Murphy/USFS                               | USFS        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>7 yr. project |               | \$34.4       | \$34.4        |
| This project is designed to benefit subsistence users of northern PWS by stocking sockeye salmon in Columbia Lake. The lake is a predominantly clearwater lake that has recently become accessible to anadromous fish as Columbia Glacier has retreated. There are two phases to this project. The feasibility phase of the project (FY 96) and FY 97) will determine the ability of Columbia Lake to support a resident population of sockeye salmon. Phase 2 of the project would be to stock the lake with sockeye salmon. If the project is found to be feasible, stocking of the lake could begin in 1999. The stocking program would take five years to establish a self-sustaining run. |   |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97256B   | Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Solf Lake  | K. Murphy/USFS                               | USFS        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>7 yr. project |               | \$16.8       | \$16.8        |
| This project is designed to benefit subsistence users of PWS and especially residents of Chenega Bay. Habitat improvements were made in 1978, 1980 and 1981 to provide access to Solf Lake for anadromous fish. Investigations suggest that the lake is fishless and has adequate zooplankton biomass to support a salmon population. There are two phases to this project. The feasibility phase (FY 96) will verify the ability of Solf Lake to support a population of sockeye salmon. Phase 2 would stock the lake with sockeye salmon and ensure adequate anadromous access to the lake. If the project is found to be feasible, stocking of the lake could begin in 1998.                |   |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97261  | Port Graham Landowners Resource Ethic and Stewardship Subsistence Enhancement | W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Village Council | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>3 yr. project    |               | \$443.6      | \$1,243.6     |
| The Port Graham Village Council will serve as a leader to develop a cooperative land ethic and resource stewardship plan for the 36 parcels of private land (native allotments) and village council lands that total 5,300 acres Seldovia Native Association, State, and Port Graham Corporation lands and the land within the port Graham village itself. This plan will be designed to protect and enhance the subsistence resources that will substitute for the subsistence resources lost and damaged due t the Exxon Valdez oil spill.   |   |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |

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| 97262  | Shoreline Inventory, and Protection and Enhancement of Shorelines on PGC Lands                   | W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Corporation | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>3 yr. project |               | \$595.7      | \$1,875.7     |
| This project would inventory and assess all shorelines on Port Graham Corporation lands (210 miles) on the coastline from the Ailalik Peninsula to the Port Graham drainage in Kachemak Bay. The project would assess damaged shoreline habitat, study methods of enhancement and recovery of damaged populations, determine protection needs, determine productivity and value, and prepare special land use plans for protection and enhancement and increasing subsistence resources for Port Graham residents. The study area would be on Port Graham Corporation lands which total 112,000 acres, all of which have important shorelines. |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97263  | Assessment, Protection and Enhancement of Salmon Streams on Port Graham Corporation Lands        | W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Corporation | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>3 yr. project |               | \$1,404.6    | \$4,004.6     |
| Port Graham Corporation will conduct an inventory and assessment of the approximately 25-30 salmon streams on their 112,000 acres of land. Protection and enhancement projects will be proposed. Streams will be classified as Class I, II, and III and fish populations and potential populations will be inventoried. Port Graham residents and corporate shareholders will conduct the survey.  |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97264  | Inventory, Assessment, Protection & Enhancement of Wetlands & Riparian Areas on PGC Lands        | W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Corporation | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>3 yr. project |               | \$417.8      | \$1,197.8     |
| This project would inventory all wetlands on Port Graham Corporation lands on the Ailalik Peninsula to the Port Graham drainage in Kachemak Bay, assess wetland riparian habitat, and study methods of enhancement and recovery of wetland riparian areas. The study area will be on Port Graham Corporation lands which total 112,000 acres, all of which have important wetlands and lakes.  |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97265  | Subsistence Enhancement on Port Graham Corporation Uplands: Planting of Willows for Moose Browse | W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Corporation | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>3 yr. project |               | \$334.0      | \$1,034.0     |
| This project would inventory all moose habitat on Port Graham Corporation lands in the Rocky and Windy rivers to the Port Graham drainage in Kachemak Bay. The planting of specific willow species will increase the moose browse on the fall-winter and spring range of the moose. Plantings will be along the existing logging road system, which totals over 100 miles. The enhancement of moose habitat will increase the moose population for subsistence users, and will allow Port Graham residents to substitute this resource for the lost and damaged marine subsistence resources caused by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.             |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |

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| 97267  | Port Graham Floating Skiff Dock for Subsistence Harvesters                       | W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Village Council           | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>1 yr. project    |               | \$62.5       | \$62.5        |
| This project would provide funding for a floating skiff dock for use by the residents of Port Graham to store skiffs used for subsistence activities. At present, skiffs must be stored on land, often far from the water. This makes it difficult for residents to take advantage of good harvesting weather. This further limits subsistence use, which was injured by the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. Storing skiffs on the water, where they are ready for use, would allow subsistence users to make better use of harvesting opportunities. This would partially mitigate the local impacts of the spill on subsistence resources and uses. |  |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97268  | Funding for Educational Harvest Trips: Port Graham                               | W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Village Council           | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>3 yr. project    |               | \$22.0       | \$66.0        |
| Since the oil spill, there is a scarcity of some key resources close to Port Graham. Subsistence users have been forced to travel further to harvest sufficient resources. Because such trips are expensive, participation in these trips has been limited to the most experienced and productive harvesters. Youths have had less of a chance to participate and gain experience than was the case before the oil spill. This project would provide funding for additional trips, which would reduce the pressure to harvest as much as possible on each trip and provide for the inclusion of youths on harvesting trips.                          |  |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97271  | Status of Subsistence Marine Mammals in the Lower Cook Inlet/Kachemak Bay Region | F. Elvsas/Seldovia Village Tribe                       | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>3 yr. project    |               | \$108.4      | \$334.2       |
| This project is directed toward marine mammals in the Lower Cook Inlet/Kachemak Bay region of Alaska - specifically sea otter, Steller sea lions and harbor seals. While there have been several studies conducted since the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill attempting to document its environmental impact, there have been few reliable studies conducted in the Seldovia area. Under this proposal, Seldovia Village Tribe, in association with Nanwalek and Port Graham communities, will conduct a comprehensive population study of marine mammals in their region with the view to managing the resource on a sustainable basis.               |  |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97272  | Chenega Chinook Release Program  | J. Milton/Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>4th yr.<br>5 yr. project | \$51.1        | \$45.0       | \$93.5        |
| Chinook salmon incubated and reared at the Wally Noerenberg Hatchery will be released in Crab Bay, adjacent to the Native community of Chenega. Adult salmon returning to the site of release will provide replacement resources and associated services injured by the oil spill. Two releases have taken place (1994, 1995) as part of this multi-year project. Adult salmon will begin returning in 1996 and 1997, with larger numbers projected at nearly 1,000 adult fish returning in 1998 and thereafter.   |  |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |

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**DRAFT**

| Proj.No.  | ProjectTitle   | Proposer                                     | Lead Agency | New or Cont'd                   | FY97 Expected | FY97 Request | Total FY97-02 |
|---|--|--|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97276   | Access Road to Donor Bay as Replacement for Chignook Lagoon Subsistence Clam Harvest | J. Lind/Chignik Lake Village Council         | ADFG        | New                             |               |              |               |
| <p>This project would construct a road from the Chignik villages to Donor Bay for subsistence use. Subsistence clamming in the Chignik Lagoon area is no longer possible because of recent incidents of shellfish poisoning. This proposal came in the form of a resolution from the Chignik Lake Village Council. A cost estimate has not been provided.</p>   |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97281   | Habitat Improvement Through Redesigned Forest Workshops                              | R. Ott/Native Village of Eyak Tribal Council | USFS        | New<br>1st yr.<br>1 yr. project |               | \$119.0      | \$119.0       |
| <p>This project will promote habitat improvement by providing Alaska Natives and community leaders with tools for self determination of culturally appropriate economic development of forested lands. These tools will be provided through a series of facilitated workshops that will reexamine all possible land use options in light of the effects of logging on the ecosystem. Cultural needs of the traditional and customary users of the natural resources associated with those lands will be prioritized at the same time as recognizing the priority for maintaining a strong economic base for the land owners. These land use options will provide a much more cost effective way to provide habitat improvement than outright acquisition.</p> |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97282   | Sea Otter Population Monitoring  | Native Village of Eyak                       | DOI         | New<br>1st yr.<br>5 yr. project |               | \$287.5      | \$835.9       |
| <p>This project would involve Alaska Natives in monitoring the sea otter population in Prince William Sound. While sea otters appear to be recovering region-wide, during the past two years the sea otter population in the Cordova area has experienced reduced population viability. Native hunters believe the problem is due to reduced resource availability. Local monitoring of population distribution and abundance would be accomplished through boat surveys. In addition, hunters are organizing a local permitting system to monitor harvests.</p>  |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97286   | Elders/Youth Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill                             | B. Henrichs/Native Village of Eyak           | DOI         | New<br>1st yr.<br>1 yr. project |               | \$131.7      | \$131.7       |
| <p>Building on the recommendations from the Community Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill, this project proposes to bring together elders and youth from all of the oil spill-affected communities to focus on the positive outcomes of the first conference's action items. This conference will be held in Cordova and will be linked to a healing conference (Sobriety Day Celebration and Memorial Potlatch) sponsored by the Native Village of Eyak that will directly follow the Elder's Conference.</p>  |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |

# INDEX OF PROPOSALS BY RESEARCH CLUSTER -- FY 97

**DRAFT**

| Proj.No.  | ProjectTitle   | Proposer   | Lead Agency | New or Cont'd                   | FY97 Expected | FY97 Request | Total FY97-02 |
|---|--|--|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97295   | Dissemination of Traditional Knowledge   | D. Mortenson/ADNR  | ADNR        | New<br>1st yr.<br>1 yr. project |               | \$172.5      | \$172.5       |
| This project would work with the Community Involvement Project (/052) to provide technical training, software, and information to enable local communities to collect and present local and traditional ecological knowledge in a geographic information system. The project would provide tools useful for increased communication and exchange of information between local residents, the scientific community, and the Trustee Council.   |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| Reduction of Marine Pollution   |  |  |             |                                 |               | \$3,230.9    | \$5,095.3     |
| 97115   | Implementation of the Sound Waste Management Plan: Environmental Operations and Used Oil Management System | P. Roetman/Prince William Sound Economic Development Council | ADEC        | New<br>3rd yr.<br>4 yr. project |               | \$1,165.7    | \$1,240.7     |
| This project will help prevent marine pollution that is generated from land-based sources within the five Prince William Sound communities. The Sound Waste Management Plan was developed to address community-based sources of marine pollution. This project will provide a portion of the funding needed to implement two of the five recommendations contained in the plan: 1) construction of Environmental Operation Stations to improve the overall management of solid and oily wastes; and 2) creation of a comprehensive used oil management system in each community. The communities will provide substantial funding to help implement the recommendations.  |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97229   | City of Cordova - Solid Waste Disposal Site  | S. Janke/City of Cordova                                     | ADEC        | New<br>1st yr.<br>1 yr. project |               | \$918.3      | \$918.3       |
| This project will prevent wastes generated in the city of Cordova from entering Prince William Sound. This project will provide funding needed by Cordova to realize one of its primary waste management goals (as articulated in the recently completed Sound Waste Management Plan): determine how and where the community's municipal solid waste will be disposed of over the long term. Based on the Sound Waste Management Plan's findings, and in consultation with resident experts, Cordova leaders determined that the community's most cost-effective and responsible solid waste disposal option is to develop a new landfill site at 17 Mile of the Copper River Highway. The proposed project covers capital costs for the first year of that public works venture. |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97260   | Reduction and Cleanup of Marine Pollution in Port Graham   | W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Village Council                 | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>3 yr. project |               | \$616.5      | \$1,716.5     |
| Under this project, the Port Graham Village Council will supervise the complete cleanup of the existing and potential pollution of the marine ecosystem of Port Graham. This cleanup will include out-of-use boats and vessels, cars, trucks, construction equipment and the associated waste material. Port Graham Village residents will be the main work force. All of the material will be transported to Kenai Peninsula Borough Approved Sanitation Sites.  |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |

# INDEX OF PROPOSALS BY RESEARCH CLUSTER -- FY 97

**DRAFT**

| Proj.No.  | ProjectTitle  | Proposer                           | Lead Agency | New or Cont'd                      | FY97 Expected | FY97 Request | Total FY97-02 |
|---|---|------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97283   | Native Village of Eyak: Cordova Beach Cleanup and Restoration | B. Henrichs/Native Village of Eyak | ADEC        | New<br>1st yr.<br>6 yr. project    |               | \$193.7      | \$883.1       |
| This project has two parts. One part is the gathering of fishing nets through a beach cleanup. The beach cleanup will gather the debris during a one-month period. The second part is establishment of a year-round center so that nets and other recyclable items can be brought to the center to be sorted and prepared for transport to an urban recycling plant.  |   |                                    |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97304   | Kodiak Island Borough Master Waste Management Plan            | J. Selby/Kodiak Island Borough     | ADEC        | New<br>1st yr.<br>1 yr. project    |               | \$336.7      | \$336.7       |
| This project would develop an island-wide waste management plan for Kodiak Island in order to remove chronic sources of marine pollution and solid waste that may be affecting recovery of resources and services injured by the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. The plan would focus on the six remote coastal villages which currently do not have adequate waste management practices and facilities. The master plan would be oriented towards achieving practical, measurable results through a project approach that involves the villages working together with the Kodiak Area Native Association and the Kodiak Island Borough to identify and implement opportunities for cost-effectively reducing sources of marine pollution. |   |                                    |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| Habitat Improvement   |   |                                    |             |                                    | \$879.6       | \$892.5      | \$3,208.2     |
| 97126   | Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support                    | C. Fries/ADNR, D. Gibbons/USFS     | ADNR        | Cont'd<br>4th yr.                  |               |              |               |
| This project provides negotiation support to the Trustee Council in order to reach closure on habitat protection priorities. This support includes those services such as title reports, appraisals, on-site inspections, hazardous materials surveys, surveys, timber cruises and reviews, and other services necessary for the successful completion of habitat protection negotiations.  |   |                                    |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97180   | Kenai Habitat Restoration & Recreation Enhancement Project    | M. Rutherford/ADNR, M. Kuwada/ADFG | ADNR        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>3 yr. project | \$879.6       | \$621.8      | \$1,437.5     |
| Adverse impacts to the banks of the Kenai River total approximately 19 miles of the river's 166 mile shoreline. Included in this total are 5.4 river miles of degraded shoreline on public land. Riparian habitats have been impacted by trampling, vegetation loss and structural development. This riparian zone provides important habitat for pink salmon, sockeye salmon and dolly varden, species injured by the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. The project's objectives are to restore injured fish habitat, protect fish and wildlife habitat, enhance and direct recreation, and preserve the values and biophysical functions that the riparian habitat contributes to the watershed.   |   |                                    |             |                                    |               |              |               |

# INDEX OF PROPOSALS BY RESEARCH CLUSTER -- FY 97

**DRAFT**

| Proj.No.  | ProjectTitle   | Proposer   | Lead Agency | New or Cont'd                   | FY97 Expected | FY97 Request | Total FY97-02 |
|---|--|--|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97230   | Valdez Duck Flats Restoration Project  | J. Winchester/PWSEDC   | ADNR        | New<br>1st yr.<br>2 yr. project |               | \$270.7      | \$1,770.7     |
| <p>The Alaska Department of Natural Resources has identified the waters of Valdez Duck Flats and nearshore waters east to the mouth of the Lowe River as crucial estuarine habitat in the Prince William Sound Area Plan. Wildlife species injured by the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill are threatened by crowding, disturbance, plastics pollution, and active human disturbance. The area provides important habitat for water birds, anadromous fish, and other estuarine and intertidal species. This proposal would further identify injured resources, aid in the recovery of spill impacted populations, mitigate effects of visitor traffic, design a local volunteer monitoring program, and educate the public about the value of tidelands.</p>  |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| Ecosystem Synthesis   |  |  |             |                                 |               | \$673.1      | \$1,503.3     |
| 97054-BAA   | A Mass-balance Model of Trophic Fluxes in Prince William Sound                 | D. Pauly/University of British Columbia                      | NOAA        | New<br>1st yr.<br>2 yr. project |               | \$148.0      | \$222.1       |
| <p>This project would construct, validate, and disseminate a model of trophic interactions among the organisms of Prince William Sound, as required to synthesize the vast amount of information gathered before and after the 1989 <i>Exxon Valdez</i> spill, and to evaluate its impact at the ecosystem level. Project components are: 1) an initial workshop devoted to model specification by PWS researchers, 2) an extended study by project staff, and 3) a dissemination phase consisting of a training workshop for potential users of the software implementing the model, and the production of a CD-ROM for the public domain, incorporating an interactive graphic version of the software and an extensive database on the biology and local/traditional knowledge on the fishes of PWS.</p> |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97215-BAA   | Modeling Trophic Webs to Achieve Synthesis in SEA, NVP, and APEX Ecosystems    | S. Pimm/University of Tennessee                              | NOAA        | New<br>1st yr.<br>2 yr. project |               | \$75.6       | \$146.7       |
| <p>This project would formulate simple, large-scale trophic models of, and uniting, the communities of the APEX, SEA, and NVP projects. Using the data they gather and data from the literature, the project seeks a broad synthesis of the larger Prince William Sound and Gulf of Alaska ecosystems and the complex changes within them. It asks how do the changes in species' densities interact to produce the short- to long-term changes in species' densities that we observe? To what extent do different components resist changes elsewhere in the food web? How far and how quickly can we expect the effect of a change in one species' density to stretch through the food web?</p>   |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97234   | Ecosystem Synthesis Model of EVOS Restoration Findings for Resource Management | A. Hooten/Environmental Services Corporation of the Americas | NOAA        | New<br>1st yr.<br>1 yr. project |               | \$198.4      | \$198.4       |
| <p>Previous research has generated considerable data on the abundance and distribution of species and the productivity of ecological communities throughout the spill-affected area. This project would integrate study results into a model (SYNOPSYS) to provide an ecosystem-level assessment capability. The approach discussed here builds on previously supported work and synthesizes results from various damage assessment and restoration studies, combined with expert analysis and interpretation.</p>  |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |

# INDEX OF PROPOSALS BY RESEARCH CLUSTER -- FY 97

**DRAFT**

| Proj.No.  | ProjectTitle   | Proposer                               | Lead Agency | New or Cont'd                   | FY97 Expected | FY97 Request | Total FY97-02 |
|---|--|--|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97249   | Ecosystem Synthesis and Modeling   | I. Show/SRA, Inc.                      | NOAA        | New<br>1st yr.<br>6 yr. project |               | \$251.1      | \$936.1       |
| This project would bring field results and local, traditional knowledge together in a single model. The modeling effort would progress through a logical sequence of steps, including verbal conceptual modeling, static and dynamic numerical modeling, and stochastic modeling. The final model would be a coupled physical-chemical-biological model; it would be driven by the physical environment and have parallel chemical and biological sub-models addressing interactions between petroleum hydrocarbons and the biota. The model would be designed to serve as a platform for description, prediction, and hypothesis development and testing.  |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| Public Information and Education  |  |  |             |                                 |               | \$2,681.1    | \$3,418.7     |
| 97183   | Placement of "Darkened Waters: Profile of an Oil Spill" in a Permanent, Alaska Exhibition Site | M. O'Meara/Pratt Museum                | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>2 yr. project |               |              |               |
| This project would result in acquisition and placement of the traveling version of "Darkened Waters: Profile of an Oil Spill" in a permanent, Alaskan exhibition site.  |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97221-BAA   | Developing a Trustee Council Information Infrastructure  | L. Thomas/Mitretek Systems             | ADNR        | New<br>1st yr.<br>1 yr. project |               | \$214.0      | \$214.0       |
| Mitretek Systems proposes to assist the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to develop an information framework and infrastructure that will serve the needs of the community of researchers, resource managers, educators, and local citizens involved in and affected by the restoration effort resulting from the oil spill. The purpose of this information infrastructure is to help maximize the benefit from the Trustee Council's investment in research, monitoring, restoration, and public education directed at understanding and restoring the northern Gulf of Alaska and Prince William Sound region affected by the oil spill.   |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97232   | Endowment of an Engineering Research Center at the University of Alaska Anchorage              | G. Baker, H. Schroeder, C. Woodard/UAA | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>1 yr. project |               | \$2,200.0    | \$2,200.0     |
| Proposed is a plan for the establishment of an endowed engineering research and community education center at the University of Alaska Anchorage. The program will be created within the Environmental Quality Engineering program of the School of Engineering. Establishing the center will achieve two goals. First, it will provide a mechanism for funding continuing recovery work and community education long after 2002 when funds are no longer received by Alaska. Such activities will help Alaska develop local expertise and permanent solutions for the protection and restoration of areas affected by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Funding the center at UAA will also serve as a test program for endowed academic centers and chairs. |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |

# INDEX OF PROPOSALS BY RESEARCH CLUSTER -- FY 97

**DRAFT**

| Proj.No.   | ProjectTitle  | Proposer  | Lead Agency | New or Cont'd                   | FY97 Expected | FY97 Request | Total FY97-02 |
|--|---|---|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97275  | Rural Development Applied Field-Based Research Program in Oil Spill Affected Areas  | G. Pullar/UAF-College of Rural Alaska           | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>6 yr. project |               | \$161.4      | \$701.4       |
| Human resources will be strengthened through an interdisciplinary Bachelor's degree program in Rural Development and community restoration through applied research, distance education, and mentoring. Trustee Council priorities will be addressed integrating western science and indigenous knowledge. Students will be provided with a broad understanding of rural development in a global economy and a mastery of specific tools for effective community leadership. Specialization in one of five areas is linked to jobs in communities. Coursework will be delivered through interactive video and other distance delivery techniques and intensive rural development seminars. |   |   |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97301  | <u>The Alaska Laboratory Series Television Pilot</u>                                | G. Bolar/Alaska Public Telecommunications, Inc. | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>3 yr. project |               | \$105.7      | \$303.3       |
| Alaska Public Telecommunications, Inc. proposes to create a television program that will document ongoing restoration and rehabilitation efforts in Prince William Sound and other spill affected areas. This program will be a pilot to launch <u>The Alaska Laboratory</u> , a national science education series on science and research in Alaska. Many episodes, including the pilot, will center on marine research, rehabilitation, and restoration efforts in PWS, the Kenai Peninsula and the Gulf of Alaska. APTI, in cooperation with the Alaska SeaLife Center, will produce and distribute the series through national networks, cable, and on Alaska's PBS stations.          |   |   |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| Research Facilities  |   |   |             |                                 |               | \$1,581.5    | \$12,928.8    |
| 97151-BAA  | Facilities Improvement to the Prince William Sound Science Center                   | G. Thomas/Prince William Sound Science Center   | NOAA        | New<br>1st yr.<br>3 yr. project |               | \$514.8      | \$9,014.8     |
| This project would expand the Prince William Sound Science Center facility to include more office and laboratory space, and additional rooms for educational activities. Phase 1 of the expansion will result in consolidation of all current staff in one building and can be completed by the end of 1997. The Center has 27 people working at three different sites in Cordova; organizational efficiency and annual operating costs are impaired by this fragmentation. Phase 2 will enhance the facility to meet the needs of the Oil Spill Recovery Institute.   |   |   |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97171  | Alaska Department of Fish and Game Mariculture Technical Center Operational Funding | T. Rutz/ADFG, J.Cochran/ADFG                    | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>5 yr. project |               | \$271.8      | \$1,183.1     |
| This project would operate a facility where bivalve shellfish and aquatic plant research could take place. The ability of the Mariculture Technical Center to hold large culture phytoplankton and to rear large numbers of bivalve shellfish would be unique within the State of Alaska. This capability would open new avenues for research and research funding beneficial to the restoration of subsistence shellfish resources lost or diminished as a result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill.  |   |   |             |                                 |               |              |               |

# INDEX OF PROPOSALS BY RESEARCH CLUSTER -- FY 97

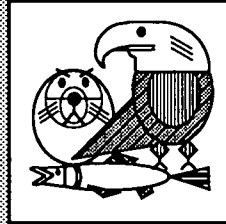
**DRAFT**

| Proj.No.  | ProjectTitle   | Proposer              | Lead Agency | New or Cont'd                   | FY97 Expected | FY97 Request | Total FY97-02 |
|---|--|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97197   | Alaska SeaLife Center Fish Pass  | J. Seeb/ADFG          | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>1 yr. project |               | \$745.1      | \$745.1       |
| <p>This project will design, construct, and install a fish pass at the Alaska SeaLife Center in Seward. The fish pass will be used to propagate experimental runs of Pacific salmon for new and ongoing genetic studies to be conducted at the Center. A cooperative agreement, similar to the agreement for the SeaLife Center, will be written by ADFG with the City of Seward to implement this project.</p> |  |                       |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97252   | Investigations of Genetically Important Conservation Units of Species Inhabiting the EVOS Area | J. Seeb, L. Seeb/ADFG | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>7 yr. project |               | \$49.8       | \$1,985.8     |

This project will plan the consolidation of all of the Trustee Council-funded projects of the ADFG Genetics Laboratory into the facilities at the Alaska SeaLife Center in Seward. This project will eventually become the principal project into which all other oil spill-related studies conducted by the ADFG Genetics Laboratory will be integrated. The Genetics Laboratory developed in the Alaska SeaLife Center through this project will also provide core facilities for the genetic analysis of populations of marine fish and non-fish vertebrates and invertebrates for principal investigators conducting research at the Seward facility.

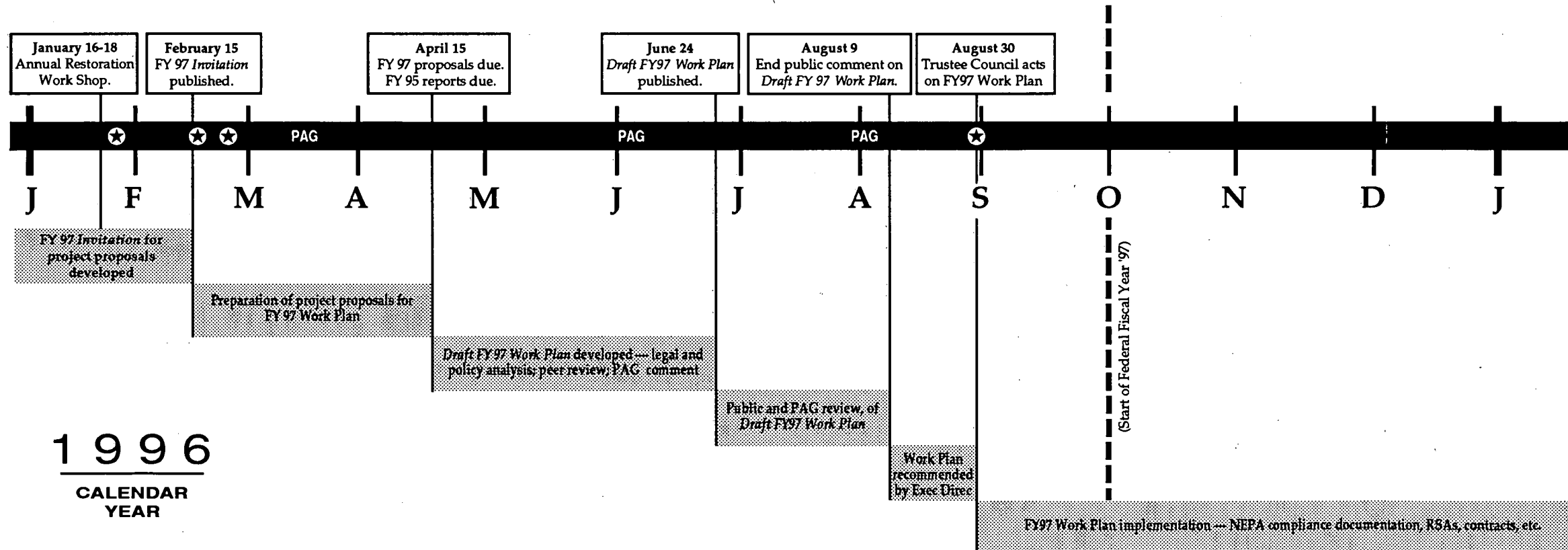
|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Total Continuing Projects FY97 Expected: | \$13,797.5 |
| Total Continuing Projects FY 97 Request: | \$16,185.5 |
| Total All Projects FY97 Request:         | \$36,341.8 |
| Total All Projects FY 97-02:             | \$95,939.9 |

# Fiscal Year 1997 Annual Work Plan



- January 16-18 Annual Restoration Workshop.
- February 15 FY 97 *Invitation* published.
- March 13 PAG meeting. **PAG**
- April 15 FY 97 project proposals due. FY 95 reports due.
- May 23 Exec Direc, RWF, and 2 PAG members meet to develop Draft Work Plan.
- June 5 PAG meeting to advise on priorities for Draft FY 97 Work Plan. **PAG**
- June 24 *Draft FY 97 Work Plan* published.
- Aug 7 \* PAG meeting to review *Draft FY 97 Work Plan*. **PAG**
- August 9 End of formal public comment period on *Draft FY 97 Work Plan*.
- August 30 \* Trustee Council meeting to take action on FY 97 Work Plan. **★**

\* tentative date.



1996  
CALENDAR  
YEAR

# **CALENDAR** **FY 97 WORK PLAN**

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Apr. 30 (Tues.)         | Project management and 97100 budgets due from agencies   |
| May 2 (Thurs.)          | Trustee Council meeting  |
| May 16-18 (Thurs.-Sat.) | Chief Scientist and core reviewers meet to evaluate FY 97 DPDs                                 |
| May 20-21 (Mon.-Tues.)  | Chief Scientist's recommendation to Executive Director developed on FY 97 DPDs                 |
| May 23 (Thurs.)         | Executive Director, RWF, Coordinating Committee, 2 PAG members meet to develop Draft Work Plan |
| May 27 (Mon.)           | Memorial Day   |
| * June 5 (Wed.)         | PAG meet to advise Executive Director on Draft Work Plan                                       |
| June 17 (Mon.)          | Draft FY 97 Work Plan to printer   |
| June 24 (Mon.)          | Draft FY 97 Work Plan mailed to public   |
| * August 7 (Wed.)       | PAG meet to review Draft Work Plan   |
| Aug. 9 (Fri.)           | Public comments due on Draft Work Plan   |
| * Aug. 15 (Thurs.)      | Executive Director, RWF, Chief Scientist meet to finalize recommendations on Draft Work Plan   |
| * Aug. 30 (Fri.)        | Trustee Council meet to approve FY 97 Work Plan  |
| Sept. 2 (Mon.)          | Labor Day  |
| * Sept. 18-19           | PAG field trip -- Lower Cook Inlet   |
|                         |  |
| * Date not yet final    |  |

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



## TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING ACTIONS

February 23, 1996 @ 1:30 p.m.

**DRAFT**

By Molly McCammon  
Executive Director

### Trustee Council Members Present:

Phil Janik, USFS  
\*•Deborah Williams, USDOl  
Steve Pennoyer, NMFS

Frank Rue, ADF&G  
Michele Brown, ADEC  
•Craig Tillery, ADOL

\* Chair

#### • Alternates:

Deborah Williams served as an alternate for George T. Frampton, Jr. for the entire meeting.

Craig Tillery served as an alternate for Bruce Botelho for the entire meeting.

### 1. Approval of the Agenda

**APPROVED MOTION:** Approved the Agenda. (Attachment A) Motion by Pennoyer, second by Rue.

### 2. Executive Session

**APPROVED MOTION:** Adjourn into Executive Session for the purpose of discussions on Habitat Protection Negotiations. Motion by Janik, second by Brown.

Off record at 1:35 p.m.

On record at 2:30 p.m.

### 3. Small Parcels

**APPROVED MOTION:** For the U.S. Department of the Interior to offer the appraised value of \$168,000 to purchase two allotments in Three Saints Bay, KAP 105 and 142. Motion by Rue, second by Tillery.

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#### Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

**APPROVED MOTION:** To offer the owners of the Salamatof parcel \$2.54 million (up \$220,000 from the original appraisal) due to a revised appraisal which was reviewed and accepted by Trustee Council staff. Motion by Pennoyer, second by Rue.

**APPROVED MOTION:** To designate the Patson Parcel, KEN 1034 a Parcel Meriting Special Consideration, and have it appraised. Motion by Brown, second by Rue.

4. Habitat Management

**DRAFT**

**APPROVED MOTION:** That a mechanism be in place for each small parcel acquired by the Trustee Council if possible, that will ensure the parcels are maintained for the purpose of restoration. Motion by Rue, second by Brown.

5. Amended Shuyak Resolution

**APPROVED MOTION:** To amend the December 11, 1995 Shuyak resolution to allow for funds to be requested from the Court and placed in the State of Alaska *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill fund to be readily accessible at closing. Motion by Tillery, second by Brown.

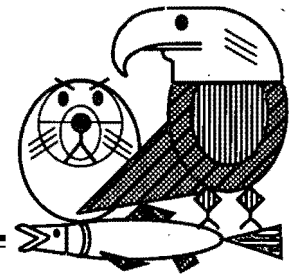
Meeting recessed.

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

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AGENDA  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL TELECONFERENCED MEETING  
**FEBRUARY 23, 1996 @ 1:30 P.M.**

4/24/96

9:59 am

U.S. Department of the Interior  
1689 C STREET, SUITE 220  
ANCHORAGE

**DRAFT**

Trustee Council Members:

BRUCE BOTELHO/CRAIG TILLERY  
Attorney General/Trustee  
State of Alaska/Representative

GENE BURDEN/MICHELE BROWN  
Commissioner/Trustee Representative  
Alaska Department of Environmental  
Conservation

GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR./DEBORAH WILLIAMS PHIL JANIK  
Assistant Secretary/Trustee Representative  
for Fish & Wildlife & Parks  
U.S. Department of the Interior

Regional Forester - Alaska Region  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Forest Service

STEVE PENNOYER  
Director, Alaska Region  
National Marine Fisheries Service

FRANK RUE  
Commissioner  
Alaska Department of Fish & Game

Deborah Williams, Chair  
Continuation Meeting

1. Call to Order 1:30 p.m.  
- Approval of Agenda
2. Executive Session to discuss Habitat Protection Negotiations
3. Small Parcels
4. Eyak Core Lands
5. Technical Amendment to Shuyak Resolution

Adjourn 3:00 p.m.

raw

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Trustee Agencies

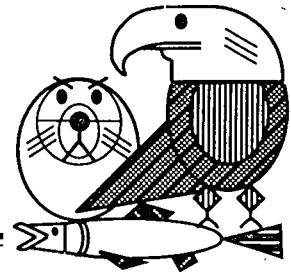
State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



## AGENDA

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT

TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING

DECEMBER 11, 1995 @ 9 A.M.

645 G STREET, ANCHORAGE

12/7/95

2:50 pm

**DRAFT**

**DRAFT**

Trustee Council Members:

BRUCE BOTELHO/CRAIG TILLERY

Attorney General/Trustee

State of Alaska/Representative

GENE BURDEN/MICHELE BROWN

Commissioner/Trustee Representative

Alaska Department of Environmental  
Conservation

GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR./DEBORAH WILLIAMS

Assistant Secretary/Trustee Representative  
for Fish & Wildlife & Parks

U.S. Department of the Interior

PHIL JANIK

Regional Forester - Alaska Region

U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Forest Service

STEVE PENNOYER

Director, Alaska Region

National Marine Fisheries Service

FRANK RUE

Commissioner

Alaska Department of Fish & Game

Teleconferenced in Juneau, Forest Service Conference Room 541A

Deborah Williams, Chair

Continuation Meeting

1. Call to Order 9 a.m.
  - Approval of Agenda
  - Approval of November 20, 1995 meeting notes
2. Public Advisory Group Report - Vern McCorkle, Chair
3. Report on OSPIC - Carrie Holba
4. Executive Director's Report - Molly McCammon
  - Administrative Issues
  - Financial Report
  - Past & Estimated Future Expenses
  - Status of Investments
  - Habitat Protection Status Report

## Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

- Research, Monitoring, & General Restoration
  - Revision of Injured Species List & Recovery Objectives
  - FY97 Invitation
  - 1996 Annual Workshop

**DRAFT**

5. Definition of "Normal Agency Management"\* - Stan Senner
6. Public Comment Period 11 a.m.
7. Lunch Provided During Executive Session -- Executive Director Evaluation & Habitat Protection
8. Policy on Habitat Acquisitions\* - Molly McCammon
9. Additional Small Parcel Recommendations\* (tentative) - Molly McCammon
10. Shuyak Resolution & Purchase Agreement\* - Craig Tillery
11. Chenega Acquisition\* (tentative) - Phil Janik
12. Deferred FY96 Work Plan Projects\* - Molly McCammon
  - Research, Monitoring, & General Restoration
  - Habitat Protection & Acquisition

\* indicates action item

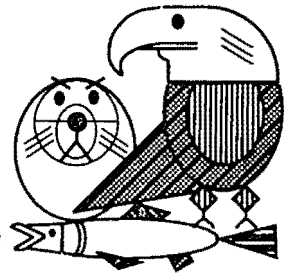
**Adjourn - 5 p.m.**

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



## TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING ACTIONS

November 20, 1995 @ 10 A.M.

**DRAFT**

By Molly McCammon  
Executive Director

### Trustee Council Members Present:

Phil Janik, USFS  
• Deborah Williams, USDOJ  
Steve Pennoyer, NMFS

Frank Rue, ADF&G  
\* Ernie Piper, ADEC  
• Craig Tillery, ADOL

\* Chair

• Alternates:

Deborah Williams served as an alternate for George T. Frampton, Jr. for the entire meeting.

Ernie Piper served as an alternate for Gene Burden for the entire meeting.

Craig Tillery served as an alternate for Bruce Botelho for the entire meeting.

### 1. Approval of the Agenda

**APPROVED MOTION:** Approved the Agenda. (Attachment A)

**APPROVED MOTION:** Approved August 25, 1995 Trustee Council meeting notes. (Attachment B)

### 2. Executive Session

**APPROVED MOTION:** Adjourn into Executive Session for the purpose of discussions on the small parcel habitat protection program and the Shuyak acquisition. Motion by Pennoyer, second by Tillery.

Off Record at 12:18 P.M.

On Record at 4:20 P.M.

### 3. Small Parcel Proposed Acquisition

**APPROVED MOTION:** Adopt revised resolution (Attachment C) for the Council to make offers of appraised value to the willing sellers listed. Motion by Rue, second by Piper.

Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation

United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

4. Kodiak Island Borough/Shuyak Island Proposed Acquisition

**APPROVED MOTION:** The Council authorizes the negotiators to offer the Kodiak Island Borough \$42 million for the purchase of fee simple title for the Kodiak Island Borough's interest in Shuyak Island (Attachment D). Motion by Tillery, second by Pennoyer.

Meeting recessed.

raw

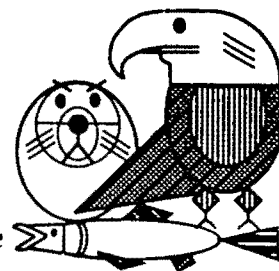
**DRAFT**

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**DRAFT**

## Policy on Habitat Acquisition Costs, Logistics, and Processes

December 7, 1995

**Use of fair market value appraisals.** Federal agencies are required to offer no less than fair market value for land being acquired by the United States. Fair market value appraisals are developed using government-approved (UASFLA) standards. The appraisal provides the basis for any offer the Trustee Council makes. Appraisals provide an opinion of economic value and do not consider restoration or biological value.

**Large parcel resolutions and offers.** The Trustee Council has authorized the Trustee agencies to make a number of offers to landowners for purchase of various interests in lands at fair market value to be determined by a government approved appraisal, not to exceed a certain funding level. The funding totals used in these resolutions are caps, not targets. They were provided as placeholders for planning purposes only, and do not reflect any entitlement on the part of the seller. This should be clearly reiterated in all negotiations.

**Title evidence.** When land or interests in land are acquired by the United States, title evidence must be obtained and examined by attorneys at the U.S. Department of Justice or at the acquiring agency (acting pursuant to a delegation of authority from the U.S. Attorney General), and the title must be approved, in compliance with provisions of 40 U.S.C. s 255. The title evidence to the land or interest in land must be in reasonable compliance with the "Standards for the Preparation of Title Evidence in Land Acquisitions by the United States" ("Standards"). The Standards provide that any one of the following types of evidence, prepared in accordance with the requirements in the Standards, may be obtained after considering local practice, reliability, security, economy, efficiency and speed:

- (a) Abstracts of title...
- (b) Certificate of title...
- (c) Owners' duplicate certificates of title...
- (d) Copies of public title records...
- (e) Title insurance policies...
- (f) Any other satisfactory evidence of title."

**DRAFT**

Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

The acquiring agency will justify any closing costs required for an acquisition either when it provides the acquisition to the Council for approval or for phased acquisitions, in the annual budget submission to the Executive Director.

**Hazardous materials surveys.** All acquisitions of real property require a pre-acquisition site assessment. Acquiring agencies shall minimize their potential liability by acquiring real property that is not contaminated.

**Surveys needed to accomplish acquisition.** In order to close an acquisition, acquiring agencies shall use the least-expensive, acceptable means available for describing a property. In most cases this will be the aliquot parts. If the seller has taken action to create an inholding that results in a need to survey, the seller has the responsibility to pay for the survey. Survey costs may be a negotiable item in land negotiations. However, requests for funding should be made at the time the acquisition receives final approval by the Trustee Council, to the extent costs are known.

**Post-acquisition surveys.** None should be required.

**Post-acquisition posting and marking.** If post-acquisition posting and marking is necessary to delineate for the public different uses within conservation easements, which represent rights retained by the landowner, any posting and marking should be at the landowner's discretion and expense. Any provision differing from this, and the associated costs, should be disclosed to the Trustee Council prior to their final approval of the acquisition.

**Restoration costs.** The seller is required to comply with all applicable federal and state laws and regulations prior to the sale of its land (i.e., Forest Practices Act). In some cases, this may require future monitoring and possible follow-up efforts on the part of the seller. Any additional restoration work above and beyond compliance with existing laws and regulations that is necessary for the land to achieve the restoration benefits identified in the habitat protection analysis should be addressed within the negotiation process if possible, and at the very least, should be identified at the time of closing if known. Normal agency management costs are not considered part of restoration.

DRAFT

**RESOLUTION OF THE  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL**

We, the undersigned, duly authorized members of the Exxon VALDEZ Oil Spill Trustee Council, after extensive review and after consideration of the views of the public, find as follows:

1. Under the Municipal Entitlement Act, the Kodiak Island Borough (hereinafter "KIB") has the right to receive title to the surface estate of certain land from the State of Alaska (hereinafter "State");
2. In 1980 and 1981 the KIB filed certain appeals with the Superior Court in Anchorage for the purpose of determining the KIB's rights under the Municipal Entitlement Act. The appeals were resolved and settled by the KIB and the State in the Agreement of Settlement and Consent Decree in case numbers 3AN-80-3070 Civ, 3AN-80-6710 Civ, and 3AN-81-1385 Civ, consolidated, approved by the court on August 12, 1981, which Agreement was subsequently amended by the Amendment to Settlement Agreement dated January 3, 1985 (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Settlement Agreement");
3. Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, the KIB has received title to the surface estate to certain land on Shuyak Island and has equitable title in and has an absolute right to receive patent from the State to the surface estate of other land on Shuyak Island, consisting in total of approximately 26,665.62 acres, more or less, (hereinafter all of the KIB's land and interest in land on Shuyak Island including adjacent rocks and islets are referred to as the "Land"). The KIB is

authorized by state law to sell and convey the land to which it has equitable title with the consent of the State;

4. The KIB wishes to sell the Land to the State;

5. The Land includes important habitat for several species of fish and wildlife for which significant injury resulting from the spill has been documented. A rocky shoreline heavy with kelp beds, pockets of eelgrass and rich communities of invertebrates supports feeding harlequin ducks, black oystercatchers, marbled murrelets, and pigeon guillemots. Black oystercatchers and pigeon guillemots nest and harlequin ducks molt along the shoreline. The mature spruce forests on the parcel provide probable nesting habitat for marbled murrelets. Restoration of these injured species will benefit from acquisition of this important habitat through protection from activities and disturbances which may adversely affect their recovery. There is also a high likelihood of restoration benefits for river otters and concentrations of sea otters which feed and breed along the shoreline. Harbor seals, an injured species with seriously reduced population levels, are likely to benefit from parcel acquisition through protection of haulout areas and control of potential disturbances. Pacific herring, an injured species documented to spawn along the coastline, will benefit as will pink salmon populations, documented in six streams, and Dolly Varden, documented in eight streams on the parcel, through protection from activity which may adversely affect water quality and habitat. The area has high scenic value and supports high value wilderness-based recreation including hunting, fishing, sea-kayaking and camping. The area also possesses high cultural resource values, with fifteen documented historical/archaeological sites;

6. The Land is adjacent to the Shuyak Island State Park to the west and State owned land to the east. Protection of the Land will ensure protection of the entire Shuyak Island ecosystem and

will promote the restoration of the natural resources injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill of March 24, 1989 ("EVOS");

7. Existing laws and regulations, including but not limited to the Alaska Forest Practices Act, the Anadromous Fish Protection Act, the Clean Water Act, the Alaska Coastal Management Act, the Bald Eagle Protection Act and the Marine Mammals Protection Act, are intended, under normal circumstances, to protect resources from serious adverse affects from logging and other developmental activities. However, restoration, replacement and enhancement of resources injured by EVOS present a unique situation. Without passing on the adequacy or inadequacy of existing law and regulation to protect natural resources and services, biologists, scientists and other resource specialists agree that, in their best professional judgment, protection of habitat in the spill affected area to levels above and beyond that provided by existing law and regulation will have a beneficial affect on recovery of injured resources and lost or diminished services provided by these resources;

8. There has been widespread public support for the acquisition of the Land; and

9. The purchase of the Land is an appropriate means to restore a portion of the injured natural resources and services in the oil spill area. Acquisition of the Land is consistent with the Final Restoration Plan.

10. An appraisal for the Trustee Council has concluded that the fair market value of the Land is within the range of \$27,000,000 to \$33,320,000. The lowest price at which the KIB will sell the Land is based on a value of \$33,320,000, which is within the foregoing range. The appraisal is based upon a single cash payment. Because the payments will be over a period of years it is necessary that the purchase price be adjusted for the deferred payments. As authorized by the Trustee Council the State has offered and the KIB has agreed in concept to a purchase price of

\$42,000,000 to be paid over seven years. The present value of the deferred payments is \$33,320,000.

11. The Kodiak Island Borough Assembly has enacted an ordinance to establish a Facilities Fund in which the proceeds from the sale of these Lands are to be deposited. Disbursements from the fund are limited to the construction, maintenance and debt service for public facilities. As part of this ordinance, funding of at least \$6,000,000 was authorized by the Assembly for the construction of the Near Island Research Facility adjacent to the University of Alaska, Fishery Industrial Technology Center. Although the Near Island Research Facility and Fishery Industrial Technology Center are not a part of the Trustee Council restoration program, the work of these facilities will have an undetermined but complementary effect on the work of the Trustee Council restoring natural resources and related services injured by EVOS. Consequently, the Shuyak acquisition provides additional public and restoration benefits.

THEREFORE, we resolve to provide the funds for the State of Alaska to offer to purchase and, if the offer is accepted, to purchase all of the Seller's rights and interests in the surface estate on Shuyak Island, consisting of approximately 26,665.62 acres, more or less, substantially in accordance with the draft AGREEMENT FOR SALE AND PURCHASE OF INTERESTS IN LANDS ON SHUYAK ISLAND (attached as Exhibit A and hereafter referred to as the "Purchase Agreement") and pursuant to the following conditions:

(a) receipt by the United States District Court for the District of Alaska ("District Court") of the annual settlement payments due from Exxon Corporation, et al;

(b) disbursement of these funds by the District Court to the State for the purpose of this acquisition;

(c) completion of a satisfactory title search assuring that the KIB is able to convey fee simple title by general warranty deed to the surface estate of that portion of the Land to which it has received title and by special warranty deed to surface estate of that portion of the Land to which it has equitable title;

(d) no timber harvesting or road development will be initiated on the Lands prior to closing.

Conveyance of the Land to the State shall be subject to to the following conditions:

(a) a restrictive covenant that there shall be no commercial timber harvest on the Land nor any other commercial use of the Land excepting such limited commercial use as may be consistent with State law and the goals of restoration to its prespill condition of any natural resource injured, lost, or destroyed as a result of the EVOS and the services provided by that resource or replacement or substitution for the injured, lost or destroyed resources and affected services as described in the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree between the United States and the State of Alaska entered August 28, 1991;

(b) a covenant that public use of the Land shall include sport and subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping, and recreational uses insofar as consistent with public safety and permitted under law or under a regulation of the Board of Fisheries, Board of Game or the Department of Natural Resources; and

(c) a conservation easement, satisfactory in form and substance to the Alaska Department of Law and the United States Department of Justice, granted by the KIB to the United States. This easement shall authorize the United States to enforce in a court of competent jurisdiction certain restrictive covenants necessary to ensure the protection of the natural resources and services injured by EVOS.

By unanimous consent and upon execution of the purchase agreements and written notice from the State of Alaska and Executive Director of the Trustee Council that the terms and conditions set forth herein and in the Purchase Agreement have been satisfied, we request the Alaska Department of Law and the Assistant Attorney General of the Environment and Natural Resources Division of the U.S. Department of Justice to petition the District Court for withdrawal of the sum of eight million dollars (\$8,000,000) from the District Court Registry account established as a result of the Governments' settlement to be paid at the time of closing, and following receipt of the settlement payments due from Exxon in September, 1996, and annually thereafter, to petition the District Court as follows:

- (1) for withdrawal of the sum of two million one hundred ninety four thousand two hundred sixty-six dollars (\$2,194,266) to be paid by October 1, 1996;
- (2) for withdrawal of the sum of four million dollars (\$4,000,000) to be paid by October 1, 1997;
- (3) for withdrawal of the sum of four million dollars (\$4,000,000) to be paid by October 1, 1998;

(4) for withdrawal of the sum of four million dollars (\$4,000,000) to be paid by October 1, 1999;

(5) for withdrawal of the sum of four million dollars (\$4,000,000) to be paid by October 1, 2000;

(6) for withdrawal of the sum of four million dollars (\$4,000,000) to be paid by October 1, 2001;


(7) for withdrawal of the sum of eleven million eight hundred five thousand seven hundred thirty-four dollars (\$11,805,734) to be paid by October 1, 2002.


These amounts represent the only amounts due under this resolution to the KIB from the State of Alaska from the joint funds in the District Court Registry and no additional amounts are herein authorized to be paid to the KIB from such joint funds.

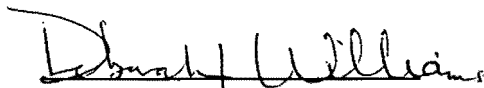
The KIB also owns lands at key waterfront locations along Uyak Bay within Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge as a result of forfeitures for tax delinquency. These lands are included within the large parcels which have been evaluated previously by the Trustee Council for the habitat acquisition program and determined to be of high value for EVOS restoration purposes. The Trustee Council hereby authorizes and will provide funding not to exceed one million dollars (\$1,000,000) for the United States to acquire such lands at their approved appraised value from the KIB plus such closing costs as may be recommended by the Executive Director of the Trustee Council ("Executive Director") and approved by the Trustee Council. The particular parcels to be acquired must be approved by the Trustee Council. Such acquisitions shall be made by separate purchase agreements executed by the KIB and the United States. In accordance with State law, after satisfaction of back

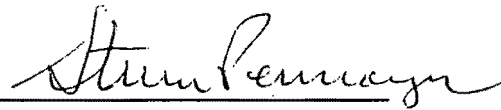
taxes and interest, any amounts remaining from the purchase price are to be paid to the persons who held such property prior to forfeiture.

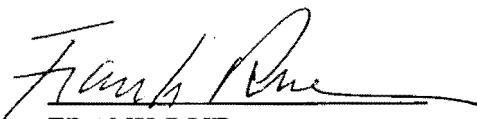
Dated this 11<sup>th</sup> day of December, 1995 at Anchorage, Alaska.

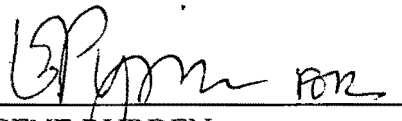
  
for PHIL JANIK  
Regional Forester  
Alaska Region  
USDA Forest Service

  
BRUCE M. BOTELHO/CRAIG TILLERY  
Attorney General/Trustee Representative  
State of Alaska

  
for GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for Fish,  
Wildlife and Parks  
U.S. Department of the Interior

  
STEVEN PENNOYER  
Director, Alaska Region  
National Marine Fisheries Service

  
FRANK RUE  
Commissioner  
Alaska Department of  
Fish and Game

  
GENE BURDEN  
Commissioner  
Alaska Department of  
Environmental Conservation

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council**

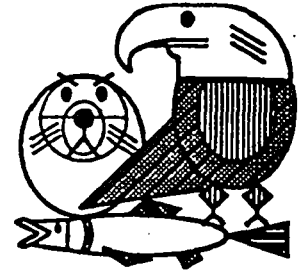
Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

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**RESOLUTION OF THE  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL**

We, the undersigned, duly authorized members of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council do hereby certify that, in accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree entered as settlement of United States of America v. State of Alaska, No. A91-081 Civil, U.S. District Court for the District of Alaska, and after public meetings, unanimous agreement has been reached to expend funds received in settlement of State of Alaska v. Exxon Corporation, et al., No. A91-083 CIV, and United States of America v. Exxon Corporation, et al., No. A91-082 CIV, U.S. District Court for the District of Alaska, for necessary natural resource damage assessment and restoration activities. The total approved budget for all the items, appended hereto, is \$5,502,000.

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**Trustee Agencies**

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

The monies are to be distributed according to the following schedule:

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Alaska Department of Fish & Game                   | 1,846,600     |
| Alaska Department of Natural Resources             | 334,300       |
| Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation    | 50,200        |
| <br>SUBTOTAL TO STATE OF ALASKA                    | <br>2,231,100 |
| <br>U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service | <br>1,097,800 |
| U.S. Department of the Interior                    | 1,011,400     |
| National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration      | 1,161,700     |
| <br>SUBTOTAL TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA           | <br>3,268,000 |
| TOTAL APPROVED BUDGET                              | \$5,502,000   |

In accordance with the Financial Operating Procedures adopted by the Trustee Council, the amount of funds requested from the Joint Trust Fund is to be reduced by the amount of interest previously earned from settlement funds held by the Federal and State governments and any unobligated fund balances from previously approved budgets. Since the last disbursement from the Joint Trust Fund, the amount of interest earned is \$48,676 for the United States and \$262,202 for the State of Alaska. Accordingly, the amount to be withdrawn from the fund for interest earned will be reduced by \$310,878.

By unanimous consent, we hereby request the Attorney General of the State of Alaska and the Assistant Attorney General of the Environmental and Natural Resources Division of the United States Department of Justice to petition the United States District Court for the District of Alaska for withdrawal of the sum of \$5,191,122 from the Court Registry account established as a result of the governments' settlement with the Exxon companies. Of this amount \$3,222,224 shall go to the United States of America and \$1,968,898 shall go to the State of Alaska.

James Aubrey Dated 12/11/95

for PHIL JANIK  
Regional Forester  
Alaska Region  
USDA Forest Service

Craig J. Tillery Dated 12/11/95

for BRUCE M. BOTELHO  
Attorney General  
State of Alaska

Donald Williams Dated 12/11/95

GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for Fish,  
Wildlife & Parks  
U.S. Department of the Interior

Steven Pennoyer Dated 12/11/95

STEVEN PENNOYER  
Director, Alaska Region  
National Marine Fisheries Service

Frank Rue Dated 12.11.95

FRANK RUE  
Commissioner  
Alaska Department of Fish & Game

Gene Burden Dated 11 DEC 95

GENE BURDEN  
Commissioner  
Alaska Department of Environmental  
Conservation

**To:** Molly McCammon  
**From:** Martha Vlasoff  
**Subject:** Kodiak Trip Report, March 27-30, 1996  
**Date:** April 25, 1996

## MEMORANDUM

Informational meetings were conducted in the Kodiak Island villages in March to find out about local concerns, possible project proposals, and to discuss the ongoing restoration programs. Although previous meetings have been held Kodiak, these were the first meetings in the villages since 1993. The group traveling included Molly McCammon, Executive Director, Martha Vlasoff, Community Involvement Project Coordinator, Hank Eaton, Community Involvement Facilitator for Kodiak Island, Brenda Schwantes, Public Advisory Group member from Kodiak, Dan Moore, ADF&G Fisheries Specialist, and Alex Swiderski, AK Dept. Of Law, who visited Akhiok and Karluk only.

I would like to identify the key points that were brought up at the meetings:

The number one concern was for the communities to be prepared for the next oil spill. In every village (except Akhiok which was in the process of celebrating their Alutiiq Week festivities ), the villagers wanted assistance in obtaining oil spill response equipment to protect local resources. They were especially concerned about the subsistence resources of importance to their way of life which, in their opinion, was not a high priority on the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill cleanup effort. They were aware that the lifting of the oil export ban would mean that the oil tankers would eventually be passing right by Kodiak on their way to the North Pacific Rim countries and they feel they are presently incapable of protecting themselves from another round of oiled beaches.

In four out of seven of the villages residents noted that the researchers conducting studies in their area had not sent any reports back in regards to the results of the studies. They also complained the study results that they had seen were not in laymen terms so they could not draw any useful information from them. "There were too many studies and not enough action that the studies may have warranted. We don't see the results from the money spent."

One of the major themes we heard was that the villages believe the EVOS Restoration fund is not helping the people that were the most impacted by the spill, especially given the decline in subsistence resources. "Laws are enacted to protect the animals without regard for the impact it may have on people." "We should pass an ordinance to list ourselves as animals so we could receive some assistance from the Settlement." "The people have been hurt emotionally but are not recognized as an injured resource." Treating the human loss as a separate issue from the overall ecosystem restoration has left local oil spill impacted communities feeling like the Trustee Council money isn't addressing their most important issues.

Molly McCammon

Clam enhancement was requested for three villages including Ouzinkie which will be a part of the Clam Restoration Project in 1996. Health concerns about the long range effect of eating clams and other subsistence resources from the intertidal zone was also mentioned in four communities. People wonder why there haven't been any studies of the people in regards to their consumption of subsistence foods (ie., increased strokes and other health problems ). They are wondering about the increased incidence of Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning and they want faster/better ways to detect the toxin.

Crab enhancement was an important topic in three villages. The villagers wanted to know if there could be aquaculture projects to bring the crab populations back to pre-spill levels. They commented that even though the crabs were on a decline before the spill the fishermen had voluntarily cut back on their catch before the spill. They said that after the spill the resource seemed to completely disappear. They wondered why crab and shrimp had not been put on the injured resource list.

Three communities were very interested in plans for waste oil disposal facilities. They said they are trying to deal locally with solid waste and waste oil problems, but they need assistance with the recovery and storage problems they face locally.

There was discussion in several communities on the possibility of linking the oil spill impacted communities by a computer network to increase communication and access to current information from the Trustee Council. This computer network would also benefit the Community Involvement Project. There was concern in most of the villages about the complexity of the Invitation to Bid process in that the communities had difficulty last year in submitting an electronic version of their proposals. They did not have the software to submit the budget pages correctly. There were two communities that were upset that the meetings were held just before the April 15, 1996 proposal submission deadline. They were assured that the EVOS Restoration Office would consider any proposal from the villages no matter what form it was in.

The north end of the island seemed to have a decline in Harbor Seal populations. There is a marked increase in sea otters which poses a threat to the declining subsistence resources. Local people were wondering if projects could be developed to make use of the overabundance of sea otter in an effort to create more local employment and to alleviate the damage to the ecosystem caused by sea otter overpopulation.

Two communities expressed need for land for their own use. One man from Karluk commented that the people of the village had not been notified prior to the sale of their land to the Trustee Council, and he was bitter about it.

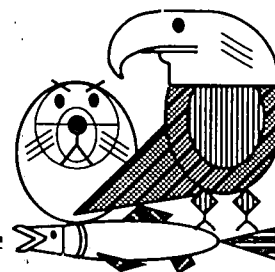
A desire to build cultural centers was an issue in several villages. Villagers also had concerns that the archeological resources should be actively protected from looters and not just monitored as is presently done.

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

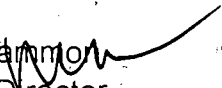
645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



## MEMORANDUM

To: Trustee Council Members

From: Molly McCann   
Executive Director

Date: February 28, 1996

Subj: Reallocation of Project Funds

The Prince William Sound Economic Development Council has requested an additional \$20,000 for Project 96115, the Sound Waste Management Plan. With the additional funds, the contractor, Ross and Associates, would do additional planning and project development based on earlier findings from this planning effort. The work would be invoiced according to actual work performed, and is consistent with the current contract.

To fund this increment, I recommend the Trustee Council adopt a motion to transfer \$20,000 from Project 96100 to Project 96115, plus \$1,400 for general administration. The funds in Project 96100 were originally allocated to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation for a staff member of the Anchorage Restoration Office who has recently resigned.

**RECOMMENDED MOTION:** Transfer \$21,400 from Project 96100 to 96115 within the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.

mm/raw

Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

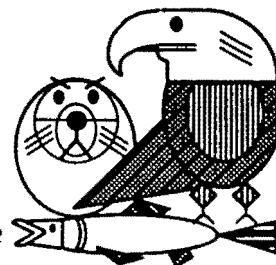
# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

## Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

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### MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Trustee Council Members

**FROM:** Molly McCammond  
Executive Director

**DATE:** January 30, 1996

**RE:** Update on various activities

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As you know, the January 30 meeting has been canceled, and it is still uncertain when the Chenega and Tatitlek acquisitions will be ready for Council action. The best estimate I have now is mid-March. In the meantime, I'd like to update you on a number of issues.

1. 1996 Annual Restoration Workshop. The 3-day annual meeting held in Anchorage January 16-18 was very successful, with more than 300 people attending. The conference's theme of Incorporating Traditional Ecological Knowledge into Western Science was well received. A number of people commented that it opened their eyes and made them look at their research in a new light. It was also obvious from the presentations from various principal investigators that the Council is funding some of the most exciting research going on in the country. We are now spending considerable time discussing how best to ensure that the information gets out to the general public and the greater scientific community. The presence of Trustees Deborah Williams, Craig Tillery and Frank Rue was greatly appreciated by participants.
2. Audit. Under our contract with Elgee, Rehfeld & Funk, a draft of the audit was to be presented to the Council by January 31. Because of the two federal furloughs, the draft will be delayed by two weeks. The new date for receiving the draft is February 9. We will have about two weeks to review and comment on the draft, prior to finalization and public release of the document. All of the agency staff should be commended for their assistance and cooperation with the audit team.

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#### Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

3. December financial report. Attached is the Trustee Council's financial report as of December 31, 1995. This report will not reflect Shuyak or any of the small parcels as obligations until we have signed purchase agreements in hand.

4. SeaLife Center event. Under separate cover you should have received an invitation to a February 8 event for the Alaska SeaLife Center at the Anchorage Museum. Please let me know if you have not yet received yours.

5. LB&A Committee. As you know, state agencies receiving Trustee Council funds must first obtain legislative authority to receive and expend those funds. In the past, this has occurred after Trustee Council action through the Legislative Budget & Audit Committee. The House and Senate Finance Committees are now asking that authorization for anticipated EVOS funds be included in the governor's annual operating budget. We are working with the administrative directors for each of the three state agencies, as well as the Governor's Office of Management and Budget, to develop a proposal for the legislature. A key goal of this proposal is to ensure that it will not affect the Council's proposal solicitation, review and decision-making cycle. Assuming we reach agreement, the projects approved by the Council on December 10 will be taken up by LB&A on February 7, and the new approach would be used for FY97 funding.

6. Restoration Reserve. I also wanted to inform you that the good news in December about the reserve investments was short-lived. The Texas Commerce Bank has completed its work to establish the long-term investment strategy for the reserve, but the CRIS has still failed to make the actual investments as allowed by Judge Holland's amended order for deposit and transfer of settlement proceeds, dated July 31, 1995. As of today, the CRIS is reporting that the securities have not been purchased because they are awaiting an amended order from the presiding judge in Houston relating to establishment of the reserve. This is the first time anyone has mentioned this as a step in the process. Unfortunately, the Clerk of the Court in Houston, Mr. Michael Milby, has been traveling and has not returned our phone calls.

7. Tatitlek appraisal. The timber contract appraiser, Ray Granval, is now estimating completion of his portion of the Tatitlek appraisal in mid-February. In addition, he says it will also cost more than the \$830,000 already authorized by the Council. I have requested through Dave Gibbons at USFS that Mr. Granval present to the Council in writing an explanation of this delay, a firm date for completion, and detailed documentation of all his costs. If Granval's portion of the appraisal is received in mid-February, we still need time to have the review appraisers review and approve it, to add the land portion of the appraisal to the complete product, to allow Tatitlek time to review and comment, and then to finalize negotiations. Realistically, I do not anticipate all of this reaching a final deal until mid to late March.

8. Chenega. Chenega has hired Walt Ebell as part of their legal and negotiating team. Negotiations are postponed for at least two weeks, until Walt can be brought up to speed on their status.

9. Eyak. A meeting with the Eyak Corporation board has been set up for February 10 in Cordova. Scheduled to attend thus far are myself, Phil Janik, Jim Wolfe, and Craig Tillery. If any others are interested in attending, please let me know.

10. FY97 Invitation. A draft of the FY97 Invitation for Restoration Projects is currently out for agency review. I have asked the agency liaisons to work with you to make sure you're comfortable with the content of this document. Our schedule calls for the invitation to go to the printer February 9, then released to the public February 15. The due date for proposals is April 15.

11. 1996 Annual Report. We are also in the process of putting together a new annual report. The agencies will have the draft copy for review next week. Our goal is to have final copies available by mid-March. Please let me know if you would like copies sent to anyone you think may not already be on our mailing list.

12. Update of Restoration Plan. We are also in the process of updating Chapter 5 of the *Restoration Plan: Goals, Objectives & Strategies*, based on a review held during the annual workshop. The draft chapter includes revised recovery objectives based on new data, the proposed transfer of several of the injured resources from the **Not Recovered** list to the **Recovering** list and from the **Recovering** to **Recovered** list, and a recommendation on the status of cormorants, kittiwakes and scoters. The Forest Service is overseeing NEPA compliance for this process. Following another round of agency review, this draft will be ready to go out for public review and comment in mid-February, and then to you for consideration sometime this summer. I have asked the agency liaisons to make sure that you are comfortable with the final draft going out for public review.

If you have questions about any of these items or anything else, please don't hesitate to call me at any time.

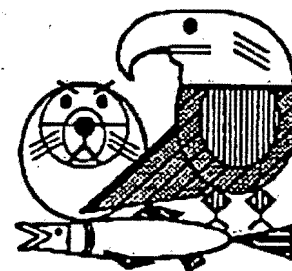
cc: Agency liaisons  
Legal counsel

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council**

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** Trustee Council

**THROUGH:** Molly McCammon  
Executive Director

**FROM:** *Traci Cramer*  
Traci Cramer  
Administrative Officer

**DATE:** January 25, 1996**RE:** Financial Report as of December 31, 1995

Attached is the Statement of Revenue, Disbursements and Fees, and accompanying notes for the *Exxon Valdez* Joint Trust Fund for the period ending December 31, 1995.

The following is a summary of the information incorporated in the notes and contained on the statement.

|  |                     |               |
|--|---------------------|---------------|
| Joint Trust Fund Account Balance           | \$107,073,875       |               |
| Less: Current Year Commitments (Note 5)    | \$29,647,122        |               |
| Less: Restoration Reserve Balance (Note 6) | \$36,000,000        |               |
| Plus: Adjustments (Note 7)                 | <u>\$608,914</u>    |               |
| Uncommitted Fund Balance                   |                     | \$42,035,667  |
| Plus: Future Exxon Payments (Note 1)       | \$420,000,000       |               |
| Less: Remaining Reimbursements (Note 3)    | 23,300,000          |               |
| Less: Remaining Commitments (Note 8)       | <u>\$36,091,667</u> |               |
| Total Estimated Funds Available            |                     | \$402,644,000 |

If you have any questions regarding the information provided please give me a call at 586-7238.

attachments

cc: Restoration Work Force  
Bob Baldauf

**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF REVENUE, DISBURSEMENTS AND FEES  
FOR THE EXXON VALDEZ JOINT TRUST FUND**

As of December 31, 1995

1. Contributions - Pursuant to the agreement Exxon is to pay a total of \$900,000,000.

|                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| Received to Date | \$480,000,000 |
| Future Payments  | \$420,000,000 |

2. Interest Income - In accordance with the MOA, the funds are deposited in the United States District Court, Court Registry Investment System (CRIS). All deposits with CRIS are maintained in United States government treasury securities with maturities of 100 days or less. Total earned since the last report is \$540,436.
3. Reimbursement of Past Costs - Under the terms of the agreement, the United States and the State are reimbursed for expenses associated with the spill. The remaining reimbursements represents that amount due the State of Alaska.
4. Fees - CRIS charges a fee of 10% for cash management services. Total paid since the last report is \$54,044.
5. Current Year Commitments - Includes \$5,191,122 for the 1996 Work Plan approved 12/11/95, \$12,456,000 for the Alaska SeaLife Center and the following land payments.

| <u>Seller</u>        | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Due</u>     |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Koniag, Incorporated | \$4,500,000   | September 1996 |
| Akhiok-Kaguyak       | \$7,500,000   | September 1996 |

6. Restoration Reserve - The total in the Restoration Reserve is \$36,000,000.
7. Adjustments - Under terms of the Agreement, both interest earned on previous disbursements and prior years unobligated funding or lapse are deducted from future court requests. Unreported interest and lapse is summarized below.

|                 | <u>Interest</u> | <u>Lapse</u> |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| United States   | \$48,676        |              |
| State of Alaska | \$560,238       |              |

8. Remaining Commitments - Includes the following land payments.

| <u>Seller</u>        | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Due</u>              |
|----------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Seal Bay             | \$3,091,667   | November 1996           |
| Akhiok-Kaguyak       | \$7,500,000   | September 1997          |
| Koniag, Incorporated | \$9,000,000   | September 1997 and 1998 |
| Koniag, Incorporated | \$16,500,000  | September 2002          |

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**Trustee Agencies**

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

**STATEMENT OF REVENUE, DISBURSEMENT, AND FEES**  
**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL JOINT TRUST FUND**  
 As of December 31, 1995

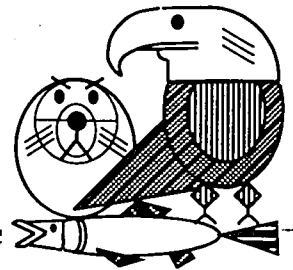
|  | 1993         | 1994        | 1995        | To Date<br>1995 | Cumulative<br>Total |
|--|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| <b>REVENUE:</b>  |              |             |             |                 |                     |
| Contributions: (Note 1)  |              |             |             |                 |                     |
| Contributions from Exxon Corporation                             | 250,000,000  | 70,000,000  | 70,000,000  | 0               | 480,000,000         |
| Less: Credit to Exxon Corporation for<br>clean-up costs incurred | (39,913,688) |             |             |                 | (39,913,688)        |
| Total Contributions  | 210,086,312  | 70,000,000  | 70,000,000  | 0               | 440,086,312         |
| Interest Income: (Note 2)  |              |             |             |                 |                     |
| Exxon Corporation escrow account                                 |              |             |             |                 | 831,233             |
| Joint Trust Fund Account   | 1,378,000    | 3,736,000   | 5,706,666   | 1,445,576       | 12,862,242          |
| Total Interest   | 1,378,000    | 3,736,000   | 5,706,666   | 1,445,576       | 13,693,475          |
| Total Revenue  | 211,464,312  | 73,736,000  | 75,706,666  | 1,445,576       | 453,779,787         |
| <b>DISBURSEMENTS:</b>  |              |             |             |                 |                     |
| Reimbursement of Past Costs: (Note 3)                            |              |             |             |                 |                     |
| State of Alaska  | 29,000,000   | 25,000,000  |             |                 | 83,267,842          |
| United States  | 36,117,165   | 6,271,600   | 2,697,000   | 0               | 69,812,045          |
| Total Reimbursements   | 65,117,165   | 31,271,600  | 2,697,000   | 0               | 153,079,887         |
| Disbursements from Joint Trust Account:                          |              |             |             |                 |                     |
| State of Alaska  | 18,529,113   | 44,546,266  | 29,469,669  | 15,794,667      | 114,898,915         |
| United States  | 9,105,881    | 6,008,387   | 48,019,928  | 8,000,000       | 77,454,696          |
| Total Disbursements  | 27,634,994   | 50,554,653  | 77,489,597  | 23,794,667      | 192,353,611         |
| <b>FEES:</b>   |              |             |             |                 |                     |
| U.S. Court Fees (Note 4)   | 154,000      | 364,000     | 586,857     | 144,558         | 1,272,414           |
| Total Disbursements and Fees                                     | 92,906,159   | 82,190,253  | 80,773,454  | 23,939,224      | 346,705,912         |
| Increase (decrease) in Joint Trust                               | 118,558,153  | (8,454,253) | (5,066,788) | (22,493,648)    | 107,073,875         |
| Joint Trust Account Balance,<br>beginning balance                | 24,530,411   | 143,088,564 | 134,634,311 | 129,567,523     |                     |
| Joint Trust Account Balance,<br>end of period                    | 143,088,564  | 134,634,311 | 129,567,523 | 107,073,875     |                     |
| Current Year Commitments: (Note 5)                               |              |             |             |                 | (29,647,122)        |
| Restoration Reserve: (Note 6)                                    |              |             |             |                 | (36,000,000)        |
| Adjustments: (Note 7)  |              |             |             |                 | 608,914             |
| Uncommitted Fund Balance   |              |             |             |                 | 42,035,667          |
| Remaining Reimbursements (Note 3)                                |              |             |             |                 | (23,300,000)        |
| Remaining Commitments: (Note 8)                                  |              |             |             |                 | (36,091,667)        |
| Total Estimated Funds Available                                  |              |             |             |                 | 402,644,000         |

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



## DRAFT

AGENDA  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING  
MAY 31, 1996 @ 1 P.M.  
645 G STREET, ANCHORAGE

5/31/96

8:16 am

DRAFT

Trustee Council Members:

BRUCE BOTELHO/CRAIG TILLERY  
Attorney General/Trustee  
State of Alaska/Representative

MICHELE BROWN  
Commissioner  
Alaska Department of Environmental  
Conservation

GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR./DEBORAH WILLIAMS  
Assistant Secretary/Trustee Representative  
for Fish & Wildlife & Parks  
U.S. Department of the Interior

PHIL JANIK  
Regional Forester - Alaska Region  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Forest Service

STEVE PENNOYER  
Director, Alaska Region  
National Marine Fisheries Service

FRANK RUE  
Commissioner  
Alaska Department of Fish & Game

Teleconferenced in Juneau, Forest Service Conference Room 541A

FRANK RUE, Chair  
Continuation Meeting

1. Call to Order 1 p.m.  
- Approval of Agenda
2. Report from Chenega Negotiators
3. Public Comment Period
4. Chenega Acquisition\*
5. Prince William Sound Beach Cleanup
6. Executive Session on Habitat Protection and Budget

\* indicates possible action item

Adjourn - 4 p.m.

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Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

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RESOLUTION OF THE  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

We, the undersigned, duly authorized members of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, after extensive review and after consideration of the views of the public, find as follows:

1. The Chenega Corporation ("Chenega"), an Alaska Native Village Corporation, either owns or is entitled to receive title to the surface estate of certain lands and has expressed a willingness to sell land or interests in lands located along the southwest side of Prince William Sound, consisting of approximately 60,536 acres. These lands were selected and conveyed, or are to be conveyed, pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act ("ANCSA"). The subsurface rights associated with these lands are held by Chugach Alaska Corporation.

2. Chenega desires to sell certain interests in these lands to the United States or the State of Alaska as part of the Trustee Council's program for restoration of the natural resources and services that were injured or reduced as a result of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill ("EVOS"). These land interests are specifically described in Exhibit A ("the Lands").

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3. The Lands are within the oil spill area as defined by the Trustee Council in the Final Restoration Plan. The Lands are located within the area of Prince William Sound that generally sustained the highest level of injury, with residual oil still persisting on beaches. The natural resources used by the residents of this area suffered significant injuries as a result of the EVOS and these resources have yet to recover.

4. The Lands include important habitat for various species of fish and wildlife for which significant injury resulting from the spill has been documented. Based on the comprehensive habitat review process utilized by the Trustee Council, two parcels included within the Lands, Eshamy Bay and Jackpot Bay parcels, are among the highest ranked parcels in the entire oil spill area for restoration of injured resources and reduced services. The Jackpot Bay parcel would be the highest ranked parcel acquired to date as part of the Trustee Council's habitat protection program. Eshamy and Jackpot Bays, located adjacent to the Port Nellie Juan Wilderness Study Area, have the largest populations of wild pink salmon in the Prince William Sound region and together contain twenty-two anadromous streams. Eshamy Bay is also the highest sockeye producing system in western Prince William Sound. Both Jackpot and Eshamy Bays represent the northwestern most range for cutthroat trout. The area has important wintering lakes for, and supports strong populations of, Dolly Varden. The area is an important wintering habitat for harlequin ducks and pigeon

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guillemots. Eshamy Bay has also been documented as having high concentrations of river otters. The remaining Chenega lands, although determined by the comprehensive habitat protection analysis to provide a moderate overall benefit for restoration, still provide high potential benefit for the following key individual injured species and reduced services: pink salmon, black oystercatchers, harbor seals, harlequin ducks, marbled murrelets, pigeon guillemots, sea otters, cultural resources, and subsistence uses. These resources and uses will benefit from acquisition of the Lands by preventing the loss of nesting habitat, maintaining water quality and riparian habitats, and by preventing disturbances to nearshore and intertidal habitat use. The Lands have high scenic value and also support high-value, wilderness-based recreation, including sport hunting and fishing, hiking, and camping. Overall, the Lands were rated by the comprehensive habitat protection as nearly the highest in the oil spill area to benefit the recovery of resources and associated services injured or reduced by the spill. The Lands provide some of the highest valued habitat for twelve injured resources and four associated services. Of the twelve injured resources found on the Lands, five are still not recovering including: (1) harbor seals; (2) harlequin ducks; (3) marbled murrelets; (4) pigeon guillemots; and (5) sea otters. Further discussion of the benefits from the acquisition of interests in the Lands is described in the attached Restoration Benefits Report.

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5. Existing laws and regulations, including but not limited to the Alaska Forest Practices Act, the Anadromous Fish Protection Act, the Clean Water Act, the Alaska Coastal Management Act, the Bald Eagle Protection Act, and the Marine Mammal Protection Act, are intended, under normal circumstances, to protect resources from serious adverse effects from logging and other developmental activities on private land. However, restoration, replacement, and enhancement of natural resources, and acquisition of equivalent resources and services injured, lost or reduced as a result of the EVOS present a unique situation. Without passing judgment on the adequacy or inadequacy of existing law and regulations to protect resources, biologists, other scientists, and other resource specialists agree that, in their best professional judgment, protection of habitat in the spill-affected area to levels above and beyond those provided by existing law and regulations will have a beneficial effect on recovery of injured resources and lost or diminished services provided by these resources.

6. There is widespread public support for the acquisition of the Lands.

7. The purchase of the interests in the Lands offered by Chenega is an appropriate means to restore a portion of the injured resources and reduced services in the oil spill area. Acquisition of the interests in the Lands is consistent with the Restoration Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement.

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8. A resolution was passed by the Trustee Council on December 2, 1994 authorizing funding for an offer to purchase a combination of fee simple and conservation easement interests in the Lands. The purchase price authorized for those interests was the final, approved appraised fair market value of the interests plus twenty percent (20%) of the final, approved appraised fair market value, so long as this price did not exceed \$48,000,000. The additional twenty percent was offered to provide Chenega a benefit for selling its interests in the Lands by means of a deferred payment schedule.

9. An approved appraisal completed for the Trustee Council determined that the fair market value of the fee and conservation easement interests in the Lands to be acquired is \$8,854,400. This value is based upon the highest and best use of the Lands as recreational use. Although the appraisal estimated a value for the timber inventory located on the Lands as \$56,000,000, the appraiser concluded the total production costs to remove the timber could amount to as much as \$53,000,000. Based on this analysis, it is unlikely that an independent party would currently bid on this timber. Accordingly, the appraisal did not consider the sale of commercial timber rights to be the highest and best use of the Lands and it does not reflect any commodity value for the timber located on the Lands.

10. Although not reflected in the appraisal, the timber located on the Lands represents a significant economic value to

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Chenega. As is appropriate, the appraisal was based on an analysis of a disinterested buyer and seller and did not consider or reflect economic values that Chenega as the owner might reasonably expect to receive from its timber assets. For instance, it was found by the Forest Service review appraiser from the timber data compiled for the appraisal that, as the landowner, Chenega could take advantage of peak market periods and harvest conditions, as well as selective cutting methods, to realize an economic value of up to \$6 million from the harvest and sale of its timber.

11. In addition, Chenega is a joint venture partner of Koncor Forest Products Company, a Native-owned timber company in Alaska. Chenega has generally pledged its timber assets located on the Lands to the partnership in return for a percentage ownership of Koncor. This ownership interest has, and continues to, generate substantial net income and cash flow to Chenega. In order to sell the Lands and the timber located on the Lands as part of the Trustee Council habitat protection program, the Koncor partnership agreement requires Chenega to withdraw from the partnership, thus requiring Chenega to forego this stream of income and the potential value increase in Koncor.

12. For the Trustee Council's restoration and recovery objectives to be met as expeditiously as possible in the most heavily impacted oil spill area it is necessary that even a selective harvest on the Lands be precluded. Chenega has indicated

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that it can only justify a sale to its shareholders if they are fully compensated for all the economic values associated with its timber assets that Chenega would forego as a result of the sale. Chenega has also asserted that the appraised fair market value does not fairly compensate it for the Lands, which represent the majority of the land selections it received pursuant to ANCSA. Because the purposes of ANCSA include providing local residents both the opportunity to maintain their traditional way of life and their economic viability and self-sufficiency from the lands conveyed, Chenega has indicated it will only sell the Lands if these objectives are maintained and achieved.

13. It is ordinarily the Federal and State Governments' practice to acquire land interests at appraised fair market value. However, Chenega has rejected the Trustee Council's offer to acquire the Lands at the appraised value. Lacking the means to otherwise acquire the Lands in the absence of a mutually agreed to price, the Trustee Council is faced with the choice of foregoing this acquisition or negotiating an acquisition price in excess of the appraised value. Recognizing the above discussed benefits for restoration as well as the substantial public support that has been expressed regarding this acquisition, we conclude that the latter option is preferable. Accordingly, the Trustee Council has negotiated with Chenega in an attempt to reach a mutually agreed upon purchase price in excess of the appraised value that is reasonable.

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14. Based on these negotiations, the Trustee Council hereby resolves to offer to purchase the Lands from Chenega, subject to the terms and conditions stated below, for a total sum of \$34 million in one lump sum payment or, alternatively, a total sum of \$36 million paid as follows: \$20 million at closing, \$3 million one year after closing, \$13 million two years after closing. The Trustee Council anticipates a response from Chenega within thirty days of the date of this resolution indicating which alternative method of payment is accepted. The Trustee Council finds that this offer represents a reasonable price given the substantial benefits for the restoration of the injured natural resources and related services to be achieved by this acquisition; the scope and pervasiveness of the EVOS; the need for protection and restoration of the Prince William Sound ecosystem in general, and this portion of the Sound, which was hardest hit by the oil spill; the inability of the Governments to acquire the Lands by condemnation; the relationship of the purchase price to the economic values Chenega receives from the Lands; previous decisions by the Trustee Council to acquire certain lands and interests at purchase prices in excess of the appraised value when acquisition at the market value was not possible; and the priority of this acquisition to other expenditures of the settlement funds for restoration activities.

THEREFORE, we resolve to provide the funds for the United States, acting through the Forest Service, or for the State of

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Alaska, to offer to purchase and, if the offer is accepted, to purchase the combination of fee simple and conservation easement interests in the Lands, as described in Exhibit A, pursuant to the following conditions:

(a) receipt by the United States District Court for the District of Alaska ("District Court") of the annual settlement payments due from Exxon Corporation, et al;

(b) disbursement of these funds by the District Court to the United States and/or to the State for the purpose of this acquisition;

(c) completion of a satisfactory title search ensuring that Chenega is able to convey fee simple title or other interests in a manner that complies with the United States Department of Justice title standards;

(d) the absence of timber harvesting or other development on the Lands prior to closing;

(e) the inholdings retained by Chenega within the lands acquired in fee simple shall not contain more than three development sites distributed equally within Jackpot Bay, Eshamy Bay, and Paddy Bay and that each development site shall not exceed ten acres;

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(f) completion of a purchase agreement(s) and all other documents necessary for conveyance of the interests in the Lands to the United States and/or the State in the form and substance satisfactory to the United States Department of Justice and the Alaska Department of Law;

By unanimous consent and upon execution of the purchase agreement(s) and written notice from the State of Alaska, the United States, and the Executive Director of the EVOS Restoration Program that the terms and conditions set forth herein and in the purchase agreement(s) have been satisfied, we request the Alaska Department of Law and the Assistant Attorney General of the Environment and Natural Resources Division of the U.S. Department of Justice to petition the District Court for withdrawal from the District Court Registry account the sum of \$34 million at the time of closing or, if the alternative payment schedule is accepted by Chenega, that the sum of \$20 million be paid at the time of closing, and thereafter, to petition the District Court as follows:

\$3 million one year after the date of closing;

\$13 million two years after the date of closing.

These amounts represent the only amounts due under this resolution to Chenega from the EVOS joint settlement funds in the District Court Registry and no additional amounts are herein authorized to be paid to Chenega from such joint funds.

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Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1996 at Juneau, Alaska.

\_\_\_\_\_  
PHIL JANIK  
Regional Forester  
Alaska Region  
USDA Forest Service

\_\_\_\_\_  
BRUCE M. BOTELHO  
Attorney General  
State of Alaska

\_\_\_\_\_  
GEORGE T. FRAMPTON Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for Fish,  
Wildlife and Parks

\_\_\_\_\_  
STEVEN PENNOYER  
Director, Alaska Region  
National Marine Fisheries Service

\_\_\_\_\_  
FRANK RUE  
Commissioner  
Alaska Department of Fish  
and Game

\_\_\_\_\_  
MICHELLE BROWN  
Commissioner  
Alaska Department of  
Environmental Conservation

# CHENEGA BAY IRA COUNCIL

P.O. Box 8079 Chenega Bay, Alaska 99574-8079 Phone (907) 573-5132 Fax (907) 573-5120

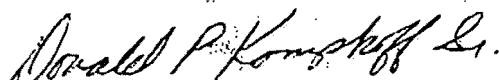
May 30, 1996

EVOS Trustee Council  
Attn: Molly McCammon  
Executive Director  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501

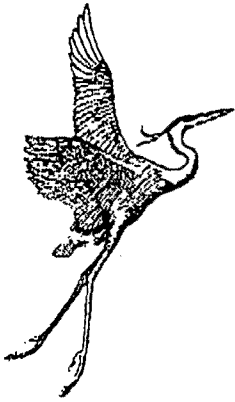
Dear Molly;

When I sent the resolution in regards to the sale of Chenega land I thought that would be enough to convince you that the people of this village who live here are not in favor of the land sale under negotiation between the Trustee Council and Chenega Corporation. Our views are ignored while the views of the environmental organizations are taken as what the people want. We don't think it's fair and we urge you to give us fair treatment.

Respectfully,



Don Kompkoff  
Native Village of Chenega  
P.O. Box 8079  
Chenega Bay, AK 99574-5132



## Nancy Bird

~~Unknown Photograph~~

P.O. Box 1185 Cordova, Alaska 99574 U.S.A.  
Telephone (907) 424-7466

May 31, 1996

To Eros Trustee Council

I will be unable to testify this afternoon but want to reiterate my strong support for conservation easements and fee simple purchase on lands in Prince William Sound.

Thank you for your efforts. I believe a deal can be reached that is good for all parties.

Nancy Bird

Prince William Sound Seiners' Association  
P.O. Box 1072  
Cordova, AK 99574

Molly McCammon  
Executive Director  
EVOS Trustee Council  
645 G St.  
Anchorage, AK 99501

RECEIVED  
APR 16 1996

RE: Chenega Acquisition

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Ms. McCammon:

Prince William Sound Seiners' Association is a group of commercial fishermen who make their livelihoods fishing in Prince William Sound, principally for salmon. The members of the association encourage the EVOS Trustee Council to take prompt action to acquire the Chenega Native Corporation parcels which have been under consideration. We offer the following reasons for doing so:

Most of the land acquired by the Council for habitat protection has been outside the Sound. The fishermen of the Prince William Sound have, over the last six years, suffered by the far the largest continuing harm from the EXXON Valdez spill. Herring fisheries have been shut down for going on four years. Salmon returns have been late and weak since 1989, causing economic disaster to fishing families and the communities in which they live and work. It is time for the EVOS Trustee Council to focus on habitat acquisition in the area where the greatest harm occurred and continues to occur: Prince William Sound.

The Council itself recognized both the imminent threat and the significant resource value of the Chenega parcels. In addition to having high value for pink and sockeye salmon, the land provides important habitat for a variety of species impacted by the spill. These resources are important to all Prince William Sound users, including fishermen, recreationists, tourism (a growing and badly needed economic boost to the depressed Cordova area), subsistence users, and hunters.

It is time to act. Already much has been lost by the delays in acquiring this (and other) land in Prince William Sound. We urge you to quickly finalize an agreement of sale for the Chenega parcels. The residents and users of Prince William Sound will all benefit.

Very truly yours,

  
Tom Copeland  
Chair, Habitat Committee

# Alaska State Legislature

716 W. 4TH AVE, SUITE 240-A  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-2133  
258-8190



WHILE IN SESSION:  
STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1182  
465-2435 FAX: 465-2864

Representative David Finkelstein

March 19, 1996

RECEIVED  
MAR 22 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

EVOS Trustee Council  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Trustee Council Members:

I urge the Trustee Council to move forward with the acquisition of the Chenega parcels. The Council developed a logical priority system for rankings for habitat acquisition, but critical areas within Price William Sound remain unprotected.

The Chenega parcels are among some of the highest ranked parcels overall, having received a "high" ranking for biological, socio-economic, and cultural resources. The coastline in this area includes key recreational sites, including Jackpot Bay. Jackpot has always been a top attraction for recreational boaters in the Sound.

Please consider the acquisition of these lands, as they are unique and priceless treasures which will be valued by future generations.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David Finkelstein".

David Finkelstein



Prince William Sound

# Economic Development Council

Regional Office:

P.O. Box 2353 • Valdez, Alaska 99686

Phone (907) 835-3775 • Fax (907) 835-5770

Satellite Office:

P.O. Box 1909 • Cordova, Alaska 99574

Phone (907) 424-7261 • Fax (907) 424-7266

April 5, 1996

Ms. Molly McCammon, Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

APR 11 1996  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

**Re: Letter urging the EVOS Trustee Council to work with Chenega and Tatitlek Corporations to reach mutually beneficial habitat protection agreements.**

Dear Ms. McCammon and Trustee Council Members:

The Prince William Sound Economic Development Council strongly urges the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to reach mutually agreeable habitat protection deals with Chenega Corporation and the Tatitlek Corporation.

The mission of the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council (PWSEDC) is to foster economic development and job creation throughout this region and to accomplish these goals in a grass roots, bottom-up approach, utilizing the skills and talents of local people and the resources of Prince William Sound.

We believe that the land packages designed by Chenega and Tatitlek corporations would accomplish the restoration objectives of the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council and allow both corporations to retain sufficient land holdings to foster economic development. The proposed land agreements would enable Chenega and Tatitlek corporations to monetize some of their land assets for job creating venture capital and to build on their village corporation permanent shareholder funds. Both these results dovetail with our mission and provide a meaningful legacy of achievement in a region that was hardest hit by the Exxon Valdez tragedy.

PWSEDC urges the continued actions by the EVOS Trustee Council to restore the oil spill injured fish and wildlife, and the impacted communities in Prince William Sound.

Sincerely,

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, INC.

Paul A. Roetman  
Executive Director

# Cordova District Fishermen United

Celebrating 61 Years of Service to Commercial Fishermen in Cordova, Alaska  
P.O. Box 939 Cordova, Alaska 99574 / Telephone (907) 424-3447 / Fax (907) 424-3430

April 9, 1996

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
Molly McCammon, Executive Director  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

REC  
APR 11 1996  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Reference: Sent Via Facsimile to 907-276-7178

Dear Ms. McCammon and Members of the Trustee Council:

Cordova District Fishermen United (CDFU) is the oldest association of commercial fishers in the State of Alaska. Our mission is to preserve, promote and perpetuate the fisheries in Prince William Sound and the Copper River. I am writing on behalf of the 300 commercial fishers who comprise CDFU to express our support for the ongoing negotiations to acquire sensitive fisheries habitat in Prince William Sound. Specifically, we wish to comment on the three principal habitat acquisition efforts in PWS.

The areas proposed for **Chenega** are important to the fisheries of western PWS and to the members of CDFU who fish in those waters. It is our understanding that a habitat package involving 64,000 acres of land has been recently revised and enhanced by Chenega and will be undergoing additional appraisal work and negotiations in the near future. We urge the Council to work together with Chenega to ensure that an agreement is reached soon.

We also support the package before the Trustee Council which encompasses 56,000 acres of **Tatitlek** land. It is our understanding that efforts are also underway to acquire timber harvest rights from Citifor at both Bidarka Point and Whalen Bay. Intertidal and marine areas off the Bidarka Point and Hells Hole areas are important to the herring fishery of eastern PWS.

With regard to **Eyak**, we realize that the Trustee Council recently made an offer for some core parcels which has been rejected by the Eyak Corporation. We encourage the Council and Eyak not to give up efforts to work out a restoration agreement involving their land.

We genuinely appreciate the Council's commitment to restoration of injuries sustained by the Sound. We strongly urge you to stay the course and to work through the issues that need to be addressed in order to achieve a legacy which will benefit fishermen and all Alaskans as well as the rest of the nation forever. Thank you for your efforts.

Sincerely,  
CORDOVA DISTRICT FISHERMEN UNITED



Dorne Hawxhurst, Executive Director

Alaskan Wilderness Sailing & Kayaking

# Alaskan Wilderness Sailing Safaris

P.O. Box 1313, Valdez,  
Alaska, 99686  
Phone: 907-835-5175  
Fax: 907-835-5679

*Celebrating 22nd Years of Offering Quality Wilderness Trips in Prince William Sound*

April 3, 1996

Exxon Valdez Trustee Committee  
645 G. St. #401  
Anchorage, ALASKA 99501-3451

RECEIVED  
APR 16 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

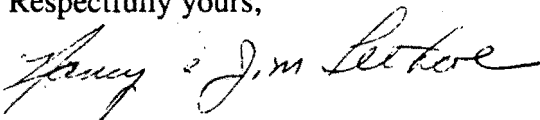
Dear Trustees:

We are writing in support of the purchase of conservation easements from the Chenega Corporation on their lands in Prince William Sound. The Chenega lands in the southwestern corner of the Sound represent some of the finest wilderness-quality recreational boating, wildlife viewing, and coastal hiking areas remaining in the United States. Here recreational boaters, whether in their own craft or on a commercial one, can find protected oceanic waters, negligible currents, safe anchorages, camping areas, salmon streams where black bears and people fish, whales and other marine mammals, birds, and magnificent hikes to the tops of peaks commanding outstanding vistas over the Sound. Purchase of conservation easements would help to restore recreational and commercial tourism losses incurred during the spill.

The ecosystem on which the wildlife and fisheries resources depend is part of the northern and westernmost extension of the Pacific Coast Rainforest which begins at Coos Bay, Oregon. Very few parts of this ecosystem remain intact today. By preserving the integrity of a significant portion of this ecosystem, conservation easements would help to restore wildlife resources damaged during the spill, thus again making wildlife watching opportunities available to the public. Since these lands were in part oiled and are the closest to the most significantly oiled areas, it is even more important that they receive some type of protection to preserve the habitats of injured species.

In supporting the purchase of these conservation easements, we hope that there will be restrictions on the types of development permitted so that recreation, tourism, commercial fisheries and other uses occur at a level that is compatible with and not injurious to the wildlife which depends on these habitats. We would also like to see restrictions that would protect archeological resources while still allowing limited public and commercial use.

Respectfully yours,



Jim and Nancy Lethcoe



26 February, 1996

RECEIVED  
FEB 28 1996

Ms. Molly McCammon, Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 "G" Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

**Subject: Chenega Habitat Protection and Acquisition**

Dear Ms. <sup>Molly</sup> McCammon:

On behalf of the 1.3 million members at World Wildlife Fund (WWF), I would like to comment on the Council's proposal to acquire 57,000 acres of prime fish and wildlife habitat owned by Chenega Corporation (parcels CHE01, CHE03, and CHE04) in the Prince William Sound oil spill region. As you know, WWF has been a strong supporter of the Council's outstanding land acquisitions within the spill region, particularly on Kodiak Island. We believe it is vital that the Council now acquire critically important rainforest habitat owned by Chenega Corporation to further facilitate recovery efforts begun by habitat acquisitions elsewhere in the spill region. This is important for the following reasons.

**First**, the Chenega parcels offer the best opportunities to achieve multiple benefits for the recovery of injured fish and wildlife species, natural resources, and human services of any competing land parcels; particularly since these parcels contain abundant populations of injured fish and wildlife species due to the relatively untouched nature of the rainforest/wilderness landscape. Injured species that would benefit directly by protection of nesting and or spawning habitat include: harlequin duck, bald eagle, harbor seal, marbled murrelet, sockeye salmon, and cutthroat trout. Habitat acquisition for these species would result in moderate to high benefits for recovery as determined by the EVOS land parcel rankings.

**Second**, the parcels ranked high for subsistence value and recreation potential. Thus, protecting these species over the long term will provide more stable natural resource amenities for subsistence dependent communities. However, while recreation can be a boom to local economies it also carries many ecological problems associated with land conversion and greater human access. Particularly in light of the potential for the area to receive greater human access if the Whittier Access project is approved and road construction into the heart of this wilderness country begins as planned. In the absence of a well planned and ecologically sustainable tourism component, recovery of injured resources would be significantly impaired and the Council will have made far less progress in protecting injured

**World Wildlife Fund**

1250 Twenty-Fourth St., NW Washington, DC 20037-1175 USA  
Tel: (202) 293-4800 Telex: 64505 PANDA FAX: (202) 293-9211  
*Incorporating The Conservation Foundation. Affiliated with World Wide Fund for Nature.*



Ms. Molly McCammon  
26 February, 1996  
Page 2

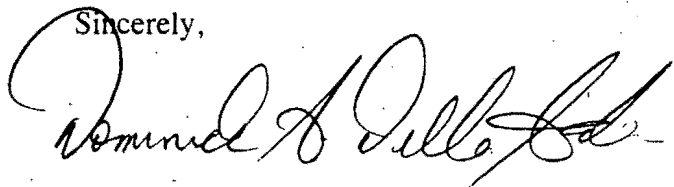
resources in the spill region. In contrast, by ensuring that the best quality wildlands are protected, ecotourism and increased access can proceed at levels that are both economically and ecologically more sustainable. Thus, we strongly recommend the following areas within the Chenega parcels be secured as core habitat reserves for recovering fish and wildlife species: Eshamy Bay, Jackpot Bay, the shores of Dangerous Passage, Knight Island Passage, and Montague Strait.

**Third**, while the Council has done an outstanding job protecting injured resources on Kodiak Island, it is absolutely vital to ensure greater representation of protected areas in the spill region in order to facilitate region-wide recovery goals. This is particularly important for coastal rainforest areas that have been poorly represented by the Council's land acquisitions. As is the case in many places within the spill region, rainforest is under threat from unsustainable logging, particularly coastal rainforest areas that are of greatest importance to injured fish and wildlife species. The Council can demonstrate a serious commitment to conservation of rainforest habitat for the many species that use the marine and coastal rainforest interface.

**Fourth**, we urge the Council to consider realistic appraisal estimates in order to avoid excessive delays and the potential for failure in land negotiations. The value of protecting these resources for subsistence users and future generations of Alaskans far outweighs land values that are often based on development potential alone.

In closing, if adequately protected the wilderness values offered by the Chenega parcels will create a legacy of world-class natural resources for Alaska boaters, hunters, anglers, kayakers, ecotourists, wildlife watchers, and subsistence users. Acquiring these lands would give the Council an opportunity to create a model for sustainable resource use in the spill region - one that combines ecologically sustainable natural resource use with low-impact recreation and significant protection of Chenega's wilderness values. I look forward to the Council's decision on Chenega and the continuation of its most noble land protection goals in the spill region.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Dominick A. DellaSala". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial 'D' and a long, sweeping underline.

Dominick A. DellaSala, Ph.D.  
Director Forest Conservation  
U.S. Program

LEIF SELKREGG ASSOCIATES

880 'H' STREET, SUITE 100 A  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501  
TEL: (907) 276-8095  
FAX: (907) 276-8609

M E M O R A N D U M

**To:** Riley Snell, Executive Director, AIDEA  
Molly McCammon, Executive Director, EVOS Trustee Council  
Kim Sundberg, Project Manager, ADF&G  
Ron Garzini, City Manager, City of Seward  
George King, Managing Director, Cambridge Partners  
**From:** Leif Selkregg, Project Executive, Alaska SeaLife Center  
**Date:** April 26, 1996  
**Subj:** Results of General Construction Bids and Strategy to Proceed

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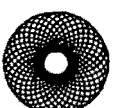
**BID ANALYSIS:** On April 25th, the project received 5 bids for the general construction of the Alaska SeaLife Center. The apparent low bid is in the amount of \$27,500,000 submitted by Strand Hunt Construction. This bid amount is within 4.25% of the engineers estimate for the work and 14.5% under the peer review estimate provided through AIDEA.

Consistent with the AIDEA recommendation, a bid contingency plan has been developed for the project. This contingency plan identifies several layers of bid contingency capacity to respond to the general construction bid results. The bid contingency plan includes:

1. \$1,000,000 of additional project funding from private financing.
2. \$1,432,000 of additional project funding for FF&E budget made available through our private fundraising campaign and the U of A Foundation agreement. (\$910,000) pledged to date.
3. \$2,370,000 of deductive alternates to the project program.
4. \$1,200,000 of potential interest earnings from EVOS TC (uncommitted).

Based on the priorities of the project and the importance of timely decision making, the project team is recommending that bid contingency #1 and #2 above be utilized. This approach will maintain the integrity of the project program and not require action from the EVOS TC at this time.

**CONSTRUCTION CONTINGENCY ANALYSIS:** The project team has developed a construction contingency which when fully funded will provide a 16.5% contingency capacity above the construction bid amount. The full construction contingency includes an assumption that the interest earnings on the EVOS TC funding will be made available to the project. This level of contingency is expected to be required to provide the necessary capacity to successfully completed the project.



PN: 401.11

## Bid Tabulation

**Livingston Slone, Inc.**

April 25, 1990

[illegible]

# ALASKA SEALIFE CENTER

## BID ANALYSIS

|                         |                   |                         |                   |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| AIDEA ESTIMATE          | \$31,490,262      | ENGINEERS ESTIMATE      | \$26,330,262      |
| STRAND HUNT BID.        | \$27,500,000      | STRAND HUNT BID.        | \$27,500,000      |
| <hr/> DELTA             | <hr/> \$3,990,262 | <hr/> DELTA             | <hr/> \$1,169,738 |
| STRAND HUNT BID.        | \$27,500,000      | STRAND HUNT BID.        | \$27,500,000      |
| <hr/> PERCENTAGE SPREAD | <hr/> 14.51%      | <hr/> PERCENTAGE SPREAD | <hr/> 4.25%       |

### Analysis of 4.25% Bid Increase Over Engineers Estimate

- The Engineers Estimate is based on a February 14, 1996 date with a mid April Notice to Proceed to the contractor.
- The Private Financing Schedule has moved the Notice to Proceed to mid May.
- The construction schedule's critical path is compressed to meet the early 1996 winter close-in requirements.
- The Contractor has to assume sixty (60) days for the Owner to make Bid Award and give Notice to Proceed.
- There are large liquidated damages for the contractor not meeting the contract completion dates.

4/26/96

**ALASKA SEALIFE CENTER****BID CONSTRUCTION CONTINGENCY ANALYSIS**

| <b>Alaska Sealife Center<br/>Construction Budget Analysis With Bid Contingency</b> |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| Original Construction Budget   | <b>\$31,490,423</b>   |
| Bid Contingency #1- Additional Funding From Bond Finance                           | <b>\$1,000,000</b>    |
| Bid Contingency #2- Additional Funding From U of A<br>Foundation & FF&E Program    | <b>\$1,432,000</b>    |
| <b>Total Construction Budget with Bid Contingency</b>                              | <b>\$33,922,423</b>   |
| Expended Construction Phase-1  | <b>(\$1,837,000)</b>  |
| Expended General Conditions Phase-1  | <b>(\$270,000)</b>    |
| General Conditions Phase-2   | <b>(\$375,000)</b>    |
| Project Specific E&O Insurance   | <b>(\$265,000)</b>    |
| Inspection and Testing   | <b>(\$200,000)</b>    |
| Archeology / Partnering / Other  | <b>(\$100,000)</b>    |
| Asbuilts   | <b>(\$100,000)</b>    |
| <b>Total Budget Available to Complete</b>  | <b>\$30,775,423</b>   |
| General Construction Phase-2 Bid (Strand Hunt)-Bid                                 | <b>(\$27,500,000)</b> |
| Dry Exhibit / Fish Tanks- Budget   | <b>(\$1,200,000)</b>  |
| Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment- Budget  | <b>(\$1,432,000)</b>  |
| <b>Uncommitted Funds Remaining in Construction Budget</b>                          | <b>\$643,423</b>      |

| <b>Alaska Sealife Center<br/>Construction Contingency Analysis</b>        |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| Original Contingency Budget   | <b>\$2,533,144</b> |
| Contingency Expended Phase-1  | <b>(\$150,121)</b> |
| <b>Remaining Construction Contingency</b>                                 | <b>\$2,383,023</b> |
| Uncommitted Fund Balance From Construction                                | <b>\$643,423</b>   |
| Unrestricted Fundraising (Cash as of 4/1/96)                              | <b>\$300,000</b>   |
| EVOS Interest Earnings (Uncommitted Estimate)                             | <b>\$1,200,000</b> |
| <b>Total Potential Construction Contingency<br/>per Strand Hunt's Bid</b> | <b>\$4,526,446</b> |
| <b>Represented Percentage of Strand Hunt's Bid</b>                        | <b>16.46%</b>      |

**ALASKA SEALIFE CENTER**

**DATE: APRIL 26, 1996**

**TO: LEIF SELKREGG**

**FROM: JUDI ANDRIJANOFF**

**SUBJ: U of A FOUNDATION FUND RAISING STATUS**

**PAGES: 1**

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*The following corporate contributors will be utilizing the Alaska Tax Credit Law for educational Contributions available for gifts made to the SeaLife Center through the University of Alaska Foundation.*

|   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| <i>Holland America</i>                  | <i>\$250,000</i>     |
| <i>SeaLand</i>                          | <i>250,000</i>       |
| <i>First National Bank Of Anchorage</i> | <i>175,000</i>       |
| <i>National Bank of Alaska</i>          | <i>100,000</i>       |
| <i>Acordia/Petit- Morry Co.</i>         | <i>50,000</i>        |
| <i>Alaska National Insurance</i>        | <i>35,000</i>        |
| <i>Northrim Bank</i>                    | <i>25,000</i>        |
| <i>Key Bank of Alaska</i>               | <i><u>25,000</u></i> |
|   | <i>910,000</i>       |

*The following is a list of corporate contributors considering gifts at this time that qualify to utilize the Education Tax Credit.*

|                                    |                      |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>AT&amp;T Alascom</i>            | <i>\$250,000</i>     |
| <i>Princess Cruise</i>             | <i>250,000</i>       |
| <i>Tyson Seafood Group</i>         | <i>200,000</i>       |
| <i>Lynden Transport</i>            | <i>50,000</i>        |
| <i>Totem Ocean Trailer Express</i> | <i>50,000</i>        |
| <i>Bank of America</i>             | <i><u>25,000</u></i> |
|                                    | <i>825,000</i>       |

# ALASKA SEALIFE CENTER CONTINGENCY ANALYSIS

| Alaska SeaLife Center<br>Bid Contingency Analysis                  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| A) Construction Budget   | \$31,490,423 ✓   |
| B) Expended Phase I  | (\$2,294,373)    |
| C) Remaining Const. Budget   | \$29,196,050     |
| D) Set Aside Exhibits Budget                                       | (\$1,243,320)    |
| E) Set Aside FF&E Budget   | (\$1,569,137)    |
| F) Budget Available at G.C. Bid                                    | \$26,383,593     |
| G) G.C. Bid Package II Estimate                                    | → (\$26,292,862) |
| H) Bid Contingency #1<br>(Remaining Balance on Budget)             | \$90,731         |
| I) Bid Contingency #2<br>(\$1 million Finance d)                   | \$1,000,000      |
| J) Bid Contingency #3<br>(Deductive Alternates Research & Visitor) | \$2,370,000      |
| K) Bid Contingency #4<br>(EVOS Interest Earnings)                  | \$1,200,000      |
| L) Sub-Total Bid Contingency                                       | \$4,660,731      |
| Contingency as % of General Construction                           | 18%              |
| M) Bid Contingency #5<br>(FF&E Budget Above)                       | \$1,569,137      |
| N) Total Bid Contingency   | \$6,229,868      |
| Contingency as % of General Construction                           | 24%              |

| Alaska SeaLife Center<br>Construction Contingency Analysis<br>Assumes Bid Results meet Estimates |                |
|--|----------------|
| A) Construction Budget   | \$31,490,423   |
| B) Expended Phase I  | (\$2,294,373)  |
| C) Remaining Const. Budget   | \$29,196,050   |
| D) Estimated Cost to Complete  | (\$29,105,319) |
| E) Constr. Contingency #1<br>(Budget Uncommitted)  | \$90,731       |
| F) Constr. Contingency #2<br>(Contingency Budget after BP #1)                                    | \$2,383,000    |
| G) Constr. Contingency #3<br>(\$1 million Financed)  | \$1,000,000    |
| H) Constr. Contingency #4<br>(EVOS Interest)   | \$1,200,000    |
| I) Sub-Total Constr. Contingency   | \$4,673,731    |
| Contingency as % of Construction   | 16%            |
| J) Constr. Contingency #5<br>(FF&E Budget from D above)  | \$1,569,137    |
| K) Total Constr. Contingency   | \$6,242,868    |
| Contingency as % of Construction   | 21%            |

**PROJECT BUDGET HISTORY**  
**TOTAL PROJECT**

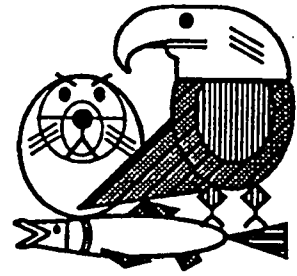
| <b>TOTAL PROJECT</b>                | <b>Original<br/>Budget<br/>Aug-95</b> | <b>Current<br/>Project Budget</b> | <b>Expended<br/>This Period<br/>Mar-96</b> | <b>Expended<br/>To Date</b> | <b>Percent of<br/>Budget<br/>Expended</b> | <b>Remaining<br/>Balance</b> | <b>Explanations</b>   |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| <b>Project Administration</b>       | \$ 3,852,000                          | \$ 3,852,000                      | \$ 19,485                                  | \$ 1,199,873                | 31%                                       | \$ 2,652,127                 |   |
| Project Admin. SAAMS                | \$ 3,368,000                          | \$ 3,368,000                      | \$ 17,538                                  | \$ 1,079,899                | 32%                                       | \$ 2,288,101                 |   |
| City of Seward Overhead             | \$ 374,000                            | \$ 374,000                        | \$ 1,947                                   | \$ 119,974                  | 32%                                       | \$ 254,026                   |   |
| ADF&G Fund Administration           | \$ 110,000                            | \$ 110,000                        | \$ -                                       | \$ -                        | 0%  | \$ 110,000                   |   |
| <b>Design</b>                       | \$ 5,161,000                          | \$ 5,161,000                      | \$ 12,551                                  | \$ 4,831,834                | 94%                                       | \$ 329,166                   |   |
| Schematic Dsgn and Dsgn Dvlpmnt.    | \$ 2,832,000                          | \$ 2,832,000                      | \$ -                                       | \$ 2,832,464                | 100%                                      | \$ (464)                     |   |
| Construction Docs/Bidding           | \$ 2,329,000                          | \$ 2,329,000                      | \$ 12,551                                  | \$ 1,999,370                | 86%                                       | \$ 329,630                   |   |
| <b>Construction</b>                 | \$ 31,490,423                         | \$ 31,490,423                     | \$ 61,070                                  | \$ 2,099,846                | 7%  | \$ 29,390,577                | Construction change orders are tracked under contingency. For detail on changes see contract section of report. |
| Phase 1-Marine/Site                 | \$ 1,837,000                          | \$ 1,837,000                      | \$ -                                       | \$ 1,837,000                | 100%                                      | \$ -                         |   |
| Phase 1 - General Conditions        | \$ 270,000                            | \$ 270,000                        | \$ -                                       | \$ 201,776                  | 75%                                       | \$ 68,224                    |   |
| Phase 2-Main Building               | \$ 25,376,328                         | \$ 25,376,328                     | \$ -                                       | \$ -                        | 0%  | \$ 25,376,328                |   |
| Phase 2 - General Condititons       | \$ 375,000                            | \$ 375,000                        | \$ 61,070                                  | \$ 61,070                   | 16%                                       | \$ 313,930                   |   |
| Furniture/Equipment                 | \$ 2,632,095                          | \$ 2,632,095                      | \$ -                                       | \$ -                        | 0%  | \$ 2,632,095                 |   |
| Bid Contingency                     | \$ 1,000,000                          | \$ 1,000,000                      | \$ -                                       | \$ -                        | 0%  | \$ 1,000,000                 |   |
| <b>Const. Phase Services</b>        | \$ 3,364,000                          | \$ 3,364,000                      | \$ 82,313                                  | \$ 792,176                  | 24%                                       | \$ 2,571,824                 |   |
| Phase 1- Construction Management    | \$ 590,000                            | \$ 590,000                        | \$ -                                       | \$ 590,000                  | 100%                                      | \$ -                         |   |
| Phase 1 -A/E Const. Admin Services  | \$ 66,713                             | \$ 66,713                         | \$ 175                                     | \$ 53,406                   | 80%                                       | \$ 13,307                    |   |
| Phase 2- Construction Management    | \$ 1,560,000                          | \$ 1,560,000                      | \$ 82,138                                  | \$ 148,770                  | 10%                                       | \$ 1,411,230                 |   |
| Phase 2 - A/E Const. Admin Services | \$ 1,147,287                          | \$ 1,147,287                      | \$ -                                       | \$ -                        | 0%  | \$ 1,147,287                 |   |
| <b>E.I.S./Planning/Fundraising</b>  | \$ 2,979,000                          | \$ 3,145,000                      | \$ 19,449                                  | \$ 3,021,868                | 96%                                       | \$ 123,132                   |   |
| <b>Contingency</b>                  | \$ 2,684,000                          | \$ 2,533,145                      | \$ -                                       | \$ 150,121                  | 6%  | \$ 2,383,024                 |   |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                        | \$ 49,530,423                         | \$ 49,545,568                     | \$ 194,868                                 | \$ 12,095,718               | 24%                                       | \$ 37,449,850                |   |

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



## MEMORANDUM

TO: Molly McCammon  
FROM: *Traci Cramer*  
Traci Cramer  
Administrative Officer

DATE: May 2, 1996

RE: Adjustment to the Prior Year Amendment

The attached motion relating to the proposed prior year amendments has been revised to incorporate two changes. These changes are based on information provided by the Department of the Interior and affect the Habitat Protection Acquisition Support (95126) and the APEX: Seabird/Forage Fish Interactions (95163B) projects as outlined below.

| <u>Project No.</u> | <u>Title</u>                           | <u>Previous Motion</u> | <u>Revised Motion</u> |
|--------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 95126              | Habitat Protection Acquisition Support | -26,232                | -26,816               |
| 95163B             | APEX: Seabird/Forage Fish Interactions | 8,812                  | 8,904                 |

If you have any questions give me a call.

cc: Bob Baldauf

attachment

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### Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

## Revised Motion

Carry-forward the \$1,500,000 authorized to the United States Forest Service for project 94126 "Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support" from Fiscal Year 1994 into Fiscal Year 1995.

Recognize the 1995 payment of prior year obligations incurred by the Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service in the amount of \$102,000 and the subsequent transfer of \$105,000.

Ratify the following transfers that exceed the \$25,000 or 10% agency transfer limitation as provided in the Financial Operating Procedures.

| <u>Project No.</u> | <u>Title</u>                                    | <u>Approved</u> | <u>Transfer</u> |
|--------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| 95110CLO           | Habitat Protection - Data Acquisition Support   | \$18,600        | 3,683           |
| 95126              | Habitat Protection Acquisition Support          | \$352,900       | -26,816         |
| 95163B             | APEX: Seabird/Forage Fish Interactions          | \$83,300        | 8,904           |
| 95163E             | APEX: Black-legged Kittiwakes                   | \$105,700       | 19,709          |
| 95163F             | APEX: Monitoring of Pigeon Guillemots           | \$127,200       | 13,795          |
| 95422CLO           | Restoration Plan Environmental Impact Statement | \$20,000        | 3,403           |

Authorize the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to transfer authority in excess of the \$25,000 or 10% limitation between the following projects.

| <u>Project No.</u> | <u>Title</u>                          | <u>Approved</u> | <u>Transfer</u> |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 95163              | Abundance Distribution of Forage Fish | 62,700          | -43,080         |
| 95163A             | APEX: Forage Fish Assessment          | 482,500         | 40,191          |
| 95163L             | APEX: Historic Review                 | 7,100           | 2,889           |

Approve \$277 to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation to pay an expenditure relating to Fiscal Year 1992.

Approve an increase of \$21,897 to the United States Forest Service for project 95259 "Restoration of Coghill Lake Salmon Stocks".

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Division of Realty  
1011 East Tudor Road  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503  
Facsimile: 907-786-3901  
Voice: 907-786-3388

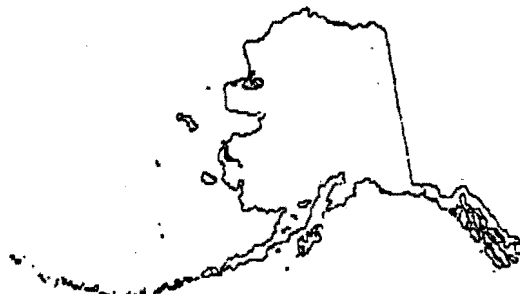
TO: Eric Meyers

DATE: June 4, 1996

FROM: Gary Muehlenhardt

SUBJECT: Kodiak PMSC

PAGES (including cover): 7



Eric,

Attached are parcel descriptions and a transmittal letter I prepared several weeks ago. The four maps will be ready tomorrow or Thursday. I can hand-carry them with clean original write-ups at that time. We are preparing 8 color sets of maps for the T.C. packages and you can photocopy them for the public handouts.

Gary M.



## United States Department of the Interior

## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

1011 E. Tudor Rd.

Anchorage, Alaska 99503-6199

IN REPLY REFER TO:

RE/1210.GM

MAY 30 1996

Ms. Molly McCammon  
Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Dear Ms. McCammon:

On May 2nd, the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council agreed to proceed with pre-acquisition work on 11 small parcels on Kodiak Island. The Department of Interior presented these properties for consideration as "Parcels Meriting Special Consideration." Maps and written resource descriptions were not available at the time of the action. However, I would like to offer the enclosed descriptions and maps to more fully exhibit the special qualities of these parcels.

All of the nominated small parcels are inholdings within the large tracts recently purchased from Kodiak Native corporations. Their value to the EVOS restoration effort is magnified by their strategic locations on salmon streams and marine access points. Each parcel is within an area used heavily by Kodiak Island residents for subsistence activities. These parcels are important to the protection of the surrounding ecosystem.

During the last 2 years, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has engaged in a limited effort to buy critical small parcels from willing sellers. The acquisitions made with these primarily non-EVOS funds have been very complementary to the EVOS restoration effort. However, we have expended the last of the funds available for this special endeavor. Very significant progress has been made but the job is not complete. Some remaining small parcels, including these 11 nominations, continue to compromise the benefits of the large parcel acquisitions.

The Service feels strongly that a continued effort to protect the rich, natural areas of Kodiak Island would enhance the lasting legacy to the fish and wildlife resources injured by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill.

Sincerely,

Acting Regional Director

Enclosures

**Parcel ID #: KAP 91, 98, 101, 103 & 137****Rank: PMSC****Acreage: 497 acres****Agency Sponsor: USFWS**

**Location:** Sitkalidak Strait (Kilinda Peninsula), Kodiak Island  
T34S R24W Sec 17-20, Seward Meridian  
T34S R25W Sec 13,14,23,24, Seward Meridian

**Landowner/Agent:** KAP 98 Heirs of E. Pestrikoff  
KAP 132 Victor Peterson  
KAP 101 Mary Haakanson  
KAP 91 Heirs of Andrew Adonga  
KAP 103 Paul Kahutak

**Address:** c/o Bureau of Indian Affairs  
1675 C Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501-5198

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These five Native allotment parcels are located along the south shore of Kilinda Peninsula, about five miles east of the village of Old Harbor. The parcels are encompassed by former Old Harbor Native Corporation lands recently purchased by the Trustee Council. Four of the parcels provide key marine access to the surrounding lands now managed as part of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

The area has significant wilderness qualities and the parcels are in their natural condition without permanent improvements or human habitation. All accessible shorelines and the nearshore waters in this area are used for subsistence purposes primarily by residents of Old Harbor. Residents harvest salmon, shellfish, Sitka black-tailed deer and pick berries on or adjacent to the parcels. Cultural resource sites most likely exist on all the properties, particularly near access beaches. However, the area has not been intensively explored for cultural sites. Two documented bald eagle nests are located on the parcels and harlequin ducks are believed to nest along the streams. In addition, harbor seals haulout on Three Sisters Rocks immediately offshore of KAP 91 and KAP 132.

Each parcel is located within the drainage of streams used by spawning pink salmon. Access to monitor salmon runs on these streams is not guaranteed under current ownership. Also, developments that occur in and adjacent to these streams could be detrimental to water quality and impact the spawning habitat. The entire watershed of the salmon stream identified as ADF&G 258-305 is within these small parcels and the former OHNC lands.

These five parcels, if purchased for inclusion in the Kodiak Refuge, will greatly enhance the restoration benefit of the completed large parcel acquisitions.

**Parcel ID #: KAP 118****Rank: PMSC****Acreage: 160 acres****Agency Sponsor: USFWS****Location:** Sturgeon Lagoon, Kodiak Island  
T31S R33W Sec 12 Seward Meridian**Landowner/Agent: Michael Cusack****Address:** Cusack Development, Inc.  
598 W. Northern Lights Blvd.  
Anchorage, AK 99501

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Sturgeon Lagoon is located on the west side of Kodiak Island about three miles southwest of the village of Karluk. The Cusack property is situated at the head of the lagoon and the outlet of Sturgeon River. KAP 118 was originally a Native allotment that was purchased by Mr. Cusack in 1992. The parcel is encompassed by the Sturgeon River large parcel still owned by Koniag, Inc. A seven year non-development easement was purchased in 1995 on the Koniag parcel and negotiations continue for fee acquisition.

The property stretches along 3000 feet of river and saltwater shoreline. Although several Native allotments are located within Sturgeon Lagoon the Cusack parcel is the only small parcel with river frontage. Sturgeon Lagoon is used extensively for subsistence purposes primarily by residents of Karluk. Residents harvest salmon, waterfowl, shellfish, Sitka black-tailed deer and pick berries throughout the area. Archaeological evidence probably exists on the parcel. However, the area has not been intensively explored for cultural sites.

Sturgeon Lagoon has outstanding wilderness qualities with minimal evidence of human use. The small cabin built by Mr. Cusack is the only structure in the upper lagoon. The Sturgeon River supports large runs of pink, coho and chum salmon as well as steelhead. Dolly Varden are resident throughout the drainage. The population of river otters is high in this region. In addition, the entire Sturgeon River is an important feeding area for non-breeding bald eagles. Two to three hundred eagles concentrate along the river to feed during the summer.

The Cusack parcel, if acquired, would be managed like the surrounding lands as part of the Kodiak Refuge. The purchase would contribute to the full realization of the restoration value of the Sturgeon River large parcel acquisition.

**Parcel ID #: KAP 99, 131 & 135****Rank:** PMSC      **Acreage:** 270 acres      **Agency Sponsor:** USFWS**Location:** Kiliuda Bay, Kodiak Island  
T33S R24W Sec 19, 25, 26, 28 Seward Meridian**Landowner/Agent:** KAP 99 Lucy Shugak  
KAP 131 Arthur Matfay  
KAP 135 Heirs of Irene Capjohn**Address:** c/o Bureau of Indian Affairs  
1675 C Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501-5198

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These three Native allotment parcels are located along the north shore of Kiliuda Peninsula on the east side of Kodiak Island. The parcels are embedded within former Old Harbor Native Corporation lands recently purchased by the Trustee Council. Each parcel provides key marine access to the surrounding lands now managed as part of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

All accessible shorelines and the nearshore waters in this area are used for subsistence purposes primarily by residents of Old Harbor. Residents harvest salmon, waterfowl, shellfish, Sitka black-tailed deer and pick berries on or adjacent to the parcels. Cultural resource sites probably exist on all the properties, especially near access beaches. However, the area has not been intensively explored for cultural sites.

Kiliuda bay has notable wilderness qualities and the parcels are in their natural condition without permanent buildings or continuous human habitation. Two bald eagle nests are located on KAP 99 and harlequin ducks are known to molt along the shoreline. The intertidal shoreline of each parcel supports extensive, consistent Pacific herring spawning. Each parcel is located within the drainage of a stream used by spawning pink salmon. Access to monitor salmon runs on these streams is not guaranteed under current ownership. Also, future developments that may occur in and adjacent to these streams could be detrimental to water quality and impact the spawning habitat.

These three parcels, if purchased for inclusion in the Kodiak Refuge, will greatly enhance the restoration benefit of the completed large parcel acquisitions.

**Parcel ID #: KAP 115****Rank: PMSC****Acreage: 65 acres****Agency Sponsor: USFWS****Location:** Salmon Lake near Uyak Bay, Kodiak Island  
T30S R29W Sec 7 Seward Meridian**Landowner/Agent:** James Johnson**Address:** c/o Bureau of Indian Affairs  
1675 C Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501-5198

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Salmon Lake is the local name for this 120 acre waterbody located about four miles north of the village of Larsen Bay. The Johnson property is the only small parcel on the lake and it is surrounded by former Koniag, Inc. lands recently purchased by the Trustee Council. An unnamed creek flows from the lake to Uyak Bay, a distance of about one-half mile.

The Salmon Lake area has outstanding wilderness qualities without permanent buildings or continuous human habitation. The property has been used for recreational and subsistence purposes, primarily by the landowner and other residents of Larsen Bay. A bald eagle nest is located immediately downstream from the property boundary. River otters are abundant in the area and probably den within the parcel. Dolly Varden are resident within the lake. The Johnson property is the only small parcel within the drainage of a stream used by spawning pink salmon, ADF&G 254-105. Spawning has not been documented on the stretch of stream bisecting the parcel. However, future developments occurring upstream may be detrimental to water quality and impact the spawning habitat.

The Johnson parcel, if purchased for inclusion in the Kodiak Refuge, will greatly enhance the restoration benefit of the completed Koniag large parcel acquisition.

**Parcel ID #: KAP 263****Rank: PMSC****Acreage: 60 acres****Agency Sponsor: USFWS****Location:** Kiavak Bay, Kodiak Island  
T36S R27W Sec 32,33 Seward Meridian**Landowner/Agent: Polly Inga****Address:** c/o Bureau of Indian Affairs  
1675 C Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501-5198

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Kiavak Bay is a small, narrow waterbody located on the south end of Kodiak Island at the base of the Aliulik Peninsula. The Inga property is embedded within former Akhiok-Kaguyak lands recently purchased by the Trustee Council. The parcel is on the south side of the narrow entrance to the bay.

The accessible shoreline and interior marine waters of Kiavak Bay are used for subsistence purposes primarily by residents of Old Harbor. Residents harvest salmon, waterfowl, shellfish, Sitka black-tailed deer and pick berries on or adjacent to the parcel. Five documented cultural resource sites are located within the bay. The parcel itself has not been intensively explored for cultural sites.

Kiavak Bay has outstanding wilderness qualities without permanent buildings or continuous human habitation. A bald eagle nest is located on the Inga parcel and another is adjacent to the property boundary. The intertidal shoreline of the bay supports consistent Pacific herring spawning. The spit area immediately adjacent to the parcel contains extensive mussel and eelgrass beds. The Inga parcel is the only small parcel within the drainage of a stream used by spawning pink salmon, ADF&G 258-555. Access to monitor salmon runs on this stream is not guaranteed under current ownership. Also, future developments that could occur in and adjacent to this stream may be detrimental to water quality and impact the spawning habitat.

The Inga parcel, if purchased for inclusion in the Kodiak Refuge, will greatly enhance the restoration benefit of the completed AKI large parcel acquisition.



9309 Glacier Highway, Suite B-200 · Juneau, Alaska 99801  
Phone: 907-789-3178 · FAX: 907-789-7128

**Audit Team for the Fiscal Year 1995 Audit of the  
*Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council**

**George W. Elgee, CPA, Engagement Partner**

**Max E. Mertz, CPA, Engagement Manager**

**Timothy A. O'Keeffe, CPA, Audit Senior**

**Julie M. Pierce, Audit Staff**

**Judy A. Lungren, CPA, Audit Staff**

**Kristen J. Zarlengo, CPA, Audit Staff**



**ELGEE, REHFELD & FUNK**  
Certified Public Accountants

9309 Glacier Highway, Suite B-200 · Juneau, Alaska 99801  
Phone: 907-789-3178 · FAX: 907-789-7128

January 26, 1996

Members, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council,  
Anchorage, Alaska:

Dear Members:

We have audited the financial statements of the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, (Council) Trust Funds as of and for the year ended September 30, 1995, and have issued our report thereon dated January 26, 1996. As required by generally accepted auditing standards, we are providing you with the following information relating to the conduct and completion of our audit.

#### OUR RESPONSIBILITY UNDER GENERALLY ACCEPTED AUDITING STANDARDS

Our responsibility under generally accepted auditing standards is to express an opinion on the financial statements of the Council based on our audit. The financial statements are the responsibility of the Council's management. In carrying out this responsibility, we assessed the risk that the financial statements may contain a material misstatement and designed and conducted our audit to provide reasonable, though not absolute, assurance of detecting misstatements that are material to the financial statements. In addition, we considered the internal control structure of the Council to gain a basic understanding of the accounting system in order to design an effective and efficient audit approach, not for the purpose of providing assurance on the internal control structure.

#### SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies used by the Council are described in the notes to the financial statements. No new accounting policies were adopted. There were no transactions entered into by the Council during the year that were both significant and unusual, and of which, under professional standards, we are required to inform you. We noted no significant transactions for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus.

#### MANAGEMENT JUDGMENTS AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the financial statements prepared by management and are based upon management's current judgments. Those judgments are normally based on knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ markedly from management's current judgments. We noted no accounting estimates that were both sensitive and significant.

#### SIGNIFICANT AUDIT ADJUSTMENTS

We proposed no corrections to the financial statements that could, in our judgment, either individually or in the aggregate, have a significant effect on the Council's financial reporting process.

#### DISAGREEMENTS WITH MANAGEMENT

There were no disagreements with management on financial accounting and reporting matters that, if not satisfactorily resolved, would have caused a modification of our report on the Council's 1995 financial statements.

#### CONSULTATION WITH OTHER ACCOUNTANTS

To the best of our knowledge, management has not consulted with or obtained opinions, written or oral, from other independent accountants during the past year that were subject to the requirements of Statement on Auditing Standards No. 50, "Reports on the Application of Accounting Principles".

#### MAJOR ISSUES DISCUSSED WITH MANAGEMENT PRIOR TO RETENTION

We generally discuss a variety of matters with management prior to retention as the Council's auditors. However, these discussions occurred in the normal course of our professional relationship and our responses were not a condition to our retention.

#### DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN PERFORMING THE AUDIT

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with management in performing our audit. This information is intended solely for the use of the Council and should not be used for any other purpose.

Sincerely,

*Elgee, Rehtfeld & Funk*

**ONE HUNDRED FOURTH CONGRESS**

DON YOUNG, ALASKA, CHAIRMAN  
 W.J. (BILLY) TALTON, LOUISIANA  
 JAMES V. HANSEN, UTAH  
 JIM SAXTON, NEW JERSEY  
 ELTON GALLEGLY, CALIFORNIA  
 JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR., TENNESSEE  
 JOEL HEFLEY, COLORADO  
 JOHN T. DOOLITTLE, CALIFORNIA  
 WAYNE ALLARD, COLORADO  
 WAYNE T. GILCHREST, MARYLAND  
 KEN CALVERT, CALIFORNIA  
 RICHARD W. POMBO, CALIFORNIA  
 PETER G. TORKILDSEN, MASSACHUSETTS  
 J.D. HAYWORTH, ARIZONA  
 FRANK A. CREMEANS, OHIO  
 BARBARA CUBIN, WYOMING  
 WES COOLEY, OREGON  
 HELEN CHENOWETH, IDAHO  
 LINDA SMITH, WASHINGTON  
 GEORGE P. RADANOVICH, CALIFORNIA  
 WALTER B. JONES, JR., NORTH CAROLINA  
 WILLIAM M. IMACS THORNBERRY, TEXAS  
 RICHARD (DOC) HASTINGS, WASHINGTON  
 JACK METCALF, WASHINGTON  
 JAMES B. LONGLEY, JR., MAINE  
 JOHN B. SHADDO, ARIZONA  
 JOHN E. ENSIGN, NEVADA

**U.S. House of Representatives**  
**Committee on Resources**  
**Washington, DC 20515**

May 2, 1996

GEORGE MILLER, CALIFORNIA  
 RANKING DEMOCRATIC MEMBER  
 EDWARD J. MARKEY, MASSACHUSETTS  
 NICK J. RAHALL II, WEST VIRGINIA  
 BRUCE F. VENTO, MINNESOTA  
 DALE E. KILDEE, MICHIGAN  
 PAT WILLIAMS, MONTANA  
 SAM GEJDENSON, CONNECTICUT  
 BILL RICHARDSON, NEW MEXICO  
 PETER A. DEFAZIO, OREGON  
 ENI F.H. FALCOMA, AMERICAN SAMOA  
 TIM JOHNSON, SOUTH DAKOTA  
 NEIL ABERCROMBIE, HAWAII  
 GERRY E. STUDDS, MASSACHUSETTS  
 SOLOMON P. ORTIZ, TEXAS  
 OWEN B. PICKETT, VIRGINIA  
 FRANK PALLONE, JR., NEW JERSEY  
 CALVIN M. DOOLEY, CALIFORNIA  
 CARLOS A. ROMERO-BARCELO, PUERTO RICO  
 MAURICE D. HINCHEY, NEW YORK  
 ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD, GUAM  
 SAM FARR, CALIFORNIA  
 PATRICK J. KENNEDY, RHODE ISLAND

DANIEL VAL KISH  
 CHIEF OF STAFF

DAVID G. OYE  
 CHIEF COUNSEL

JOHN LAWRENCE  
 DEMOCRATIC STAFF DIRECTOR

Ms. Molly McCammon  
 Executive Director  
 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
 645 G Street, Suite 401  
 Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

Dear Ms. McCammon:

I have received a letter from Beverly Bartenetti, Phil Totemoff, Carol Ann Wilson, Paul Kompkoff, Jr., and Chuck Totemoff, members of the Board of Directors of The Chenega Corporation, who are most concerned about what appears to be a rerun of the problems the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) Trustee Council faced last year in valuing lands on Kodiak for oil spill restoration purposes. I request that my letter to you responding to Chenega's concerns be conveyed to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Members.

As I understand it, even after the problems experienced by Alaska Native Corporations last year on Kodiak as a result of the Trustee Council appraisal process, Chenega is being put through a similarly frustrating process.

Considering the Council's previous experience, I was surprised it chose to use the same appraisers, whose appraisal language was denounced at the time agreements on Kodiak were being negotiated, to value Chenega lands.

Last November, the Trustee Council's decisions on values negotiated for Kodiak lands being conserved and opened to sport hunting, sport fishing, and other outdoor recreation uses were questioned in the Anchorage Daily News. As you know, as a supporter of the conservation and opening to public access most of the lands in that proposal, I sent a letter to the Editor expressing my views on the lack of credibility of the government's appraisal of the lands. You would never get any sensible seller to consummate a sale at such low values.

I urge you and the Council to treat Chenega fairly. The people of this village and the Shareholders of this Alaska Native Corporation have had a very difficult history. They suffered the loss of almost one quarter of all the lives lost in the 1964 Good Friday earthquake in Alaska and the total destruction of their village. As a result they were displaced for 17 years until a new village could be built. Then on Good Friday, in 1989, they were faced with yet another unfortunate occurrence in the form of the Exxon Valdez Oil spill.

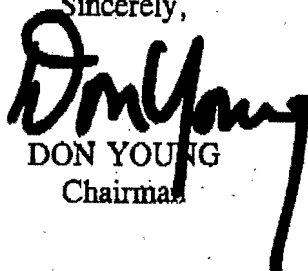
-2-

The effort to conserve Chenega lands and open a large amount of acreage to public use and enjoyment is important to all of us. Success would be very beneficial for the commercial fishing industry, sport fishermen and sport hunters, and the growing tourism industry in Prince William Sound. All Alaskans -- both Native and non-Native -- would gain in the long-term.

I hope that the Council does not miss this unique opportunity to do something of lasting economic and conservation benefit for Chenega, Alaskans and the rest of the general public.

With warm personal regards, I remain

Sincerely,

  
DON YOUNG  
Chairman

OPTIONAL FORM 98 (7-90)

## FAX TRANSMITTAL

# of pages 2

|              |            |         |                |
|--------------|------------|---------|----------------|
| To           | Eric Myers | From    | Catherine Berg |
| Dept./Agency | EVRO       | Phone # | 786-3598       |
| Fax #        | 276-7178   | Fax #   |                |

NSN 7540-01-317-7368

5099-101

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

EC

Memorandum

February 7, 1996

To: Executive Director, Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

From: Chief Division of Environmental Contaminants Region 7

Subject: T/V EXXON VALDEZ Damage Assessment Samples and Data

Texas A&M University, Geological and Environmental Research Group (GERG) analyzed a majority of the samples, from all of the Trustee Agencies, for the EVOS Damage Assessment. The samples were sent to GERG under chain of custody and after analysis the samples were held at GERG rather than disposed of, pursuant to a device from the Department of Justice. We expected that the court order requiring retention of the samples would be lifted fairly quickly after the settlement, but due to other litigation EXXON USA Inc. requested that the samples be held.

The Division of Environmental Contaminants paid the storage fee (\$800/month), for two years after the settlement, from base funds. In December of 1992, DOJ and DOL began the process of seeking release of the samples, however DOJ and DOL were not able to secure EXXON USA Inc.'s agreement to release the samples. Therefore GERG has stored the samples since that time and has not been paid for the storage since September 1994.

In 1995 DOJ renewed efforts to gain EXXON USA Inc.'s release of the samples, DOJ was not successful. Therefore DOJ is making application to the Court for release of the samples and we hope that the samples will be released within the next two months. When the samples are released, GERG will destroy them or ship them back to the respective Project Investigators, whichever the PI's wish. The samples have no value for hydrocarbon analysis, due to the length of storage, treatment during analysis, and amount of sample remaining. Therefore we expect that the majority of the samples will be destroyed.

In addition, GERG currently has approximately 70 file storage boxes, which contain the original chromatograms, notes, and data from the analyses. These records are of great value, historically and in regard to any questions that may arise in the future about interpretation of the data. I believe that these records should be available at OSPIC or in the Federal Records Center here in Anchorage.

Record retrieval will require a trip to College Station Texas, to inventory the data, repack it, prepare chain of custody records and seal it for shipment and the cost of shipping the boxes to Anchorage. If we do not retrieve the records, GERG will be forced to destroy them since they need the space the records are currently occupying and have no reason to store them any longer.


I have attached a budget for your consideration. If you have additional questions please contact Everett Robinson-Wilson at 786-3493.

CC: Gina Belt, DOJ  
Dr. Jim Brooks, GERG



# THE TATITLEK CORPORATION

P.O. Box 650, Cordova, Alaska 99574 • Phone (907) 424-3777 • Fax (907) 424-3773



May 2, 1996

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
Attention: Molly McCammon  
Executive Director  
645 G Street  
Suite 401  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Dear Members of the Trustee Council:

The purpose of this letter is to offer to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, subject to approval by the Board of Directors and Shareholders of The Tatitlek Corporation, to sell certain lands and interests in lands owned by The Corporation as part of the EVOS restoration efforts of the Council. This offer is made in further response to the initial inquiry from the Trustee Council to the Corporation about the potential conservation of its lands and the discussions which have occurred to date.

Enclosed are outlines of three distinct fish and wildlife habitat restoration land packages. The first package would conserve, through the sale of fee interests and conservation easements, most of the lands included in the land package originally developed in consultation with Trustee Council representatives almost two years ago, with several key modifications.

A second pared down version of the package deletes the Two Moon Bay Parcels and Goose Island. A third and even smaller land package excludes both the Two Moon Bay Parcels and Bligh Island parcel.

We believe that the three packages are as responsive as we can make them to the interests and concerns which have been expressed to us by your representatives, and at the same time, responsive to the needs and concerns of our Native Corporation's shareholders and the village residents of Tatitlek.

Members of the Trustee Council  
May 2, 1996  
Page 2

We are offering these packages at purchase prices that are below what we and our team of seven experienced appraisers and forestry consultants believe to be fair market value. We do so in recognition of a number of factors including that this effort will be of substantial mutual benefit to both Tatitlek and to the public.


Because the offers you have before you are indeed below a reasonable rendering of fair market value, it is uncertain whether our complete Board and our shareholders will approve the transaction even if the Trustee Council does. However, if you accept one of the offers, we are prepared to recommend that package to the full Board and our shareholders, who will have to make their own decision as to the reasonableness of the package.

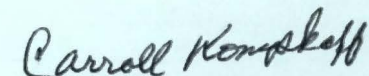
We have approached this effort with you in a straight forward way. If none of these offers is accepted, it will be a disappointment to us, especially after our investment of time, effort and money into this project. We are prepared, however, to accept that result if the Council declines to accept one of our offers.

As the Native Village Corporation whose lands are adjacent to the site of the grounding of Exxon Valdez, we know first-hand the injury that the spill brought to the resources of our area. We agree with the public that there are substantial long-term benefits to be achieved through fish and wildlife restoration and conservation and have entered into this joint effort with the Trustee Council with attaining these benefits as a primary goal.

We appreciate the Trustee Council's consideration of these offers and look forward to concluding our negotiations in a way that is fair to our shareholders, to the Trustee Council and to the public it represents.

Sincerely,

  
Calvin Totemoff  
Chairman  
Board of Directors

  
Carroll Kompkoff  
President

*Molly - I will provide  
exp to the Trustees  
Rene  
3/19/96*

The Tatitlek Corporation

| HABITAT RESTORATION CONSERVATION |                                      |               | TOTALS              |                     |                |                | Tatitlek Corp.      | EVOS Trustee        |                |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| BASIC PACKAGE                    |                                      |               | Total Value (\$)    |                     | \$/Acre        | \$/Acre        | Offer               | Negotiators Est.    |                |
|                                  |                                      |               | LOW                 | HIGH                | LOW            | HIGH           | Value               | Values              | \$/Acre        |
| SURFACE:                         |                                      |               | ACRES               |                     |                |                |                     |                     |                |
| TAT 02                           | SAWMILL BAY                          | 1,521         | \$1,202,000         | \$1,869,000         | \$790          | \$1,229        | \$1,869,000         | \$1,326,855         | \$872          |
| TAT 03                           | HEATHER BAY/Revised Fee              | 196           | \$196,000           | \$235,200           | \$1,000        | \$1,200        | \$235,000           | \$142,000           | \$724          |
| TAT 04                           | GALENA BAY / South Shore             | 1,685         | \$969,000           | \$1,179,000         | \$575          | \$700          | \$969,000           | \$313,000           | \$186          |
| TAT 07                           | HELLS HOLE (c/o @ \$0)               | 5,690         | \$4,906,000         | \$6,240,000         | \$862          | \$1,097        | \$5,990,000         | \$5,193,506         | \$913          |
| TAT 07                           | PORT FIDALGO                         | 724           | \$362,000           | \$507,000           | \$500          | \$700          | \$364,400           | \$364,400           | \$503          |
| TAT 06                           | WHALEN BAY                           | 1,981         | \$1,035,000         | \$1,206,000         | \$522          | \$609          | \$1,100,000         | \$693,541           | \$350          |
| TAT 07                           | SNUG CORNER COVE                     | 3             | \$25,000            | \$45,000            | \$8,333        | \$15,000       | \$30,000            | \$30,000            | \$10,000       |
|                                  | <b>SUBTOTAL</b>                      | <b>11,800</b> | <b>\$8,695,000</b>  | <b>\$11,281,200</b> | <b>\$737</b>   | <b>\$956</b>   | <b>\$10,557,400</b> | <b>\$8,063,302</b>  | <b>\$683</b>   |
| CONSERVATION EASEMENT:           |                                      |               |                     |                     |                |                |                     |                     |                |
| PERMITTED PUBLIC ACCESS:         |                                      |               |                     |                     |                |                |                     |                     |                |
| TAT 03                           | HEATHER BAY / Columbia Bay           | 1,524         | \$747,000           | \$1,036,000         | \$490          | \$680          | \$797,000           | \$894,720           | \$587          |
| TAT 04                           | GALENA BAY                           | 7,780         | \$2,042,000         | \$4,629,000         | \$262          | \$595          | \$3,734,400         | \$610,000           | \$78           |
| TAT 01                           | BUSBY ISLAND                         | 443           | \$600,000           | \$699,000           | \$1,354        | \$1,578        | \$699,000           | \$474,068           | \$1,070        |
| TAT 07                           | SNUG CORNER COVE / TWO               |               |                     |                     |                |                |                     |                     |                |
|                                  | MOON BAY (c/o @ \$0)                 | 22,932        | \$4,867,000         | \$5,814,000         | \$212          | \$254          | \$4,864,000         | \$1,867,000         | \$81           |
| TAT 06                           | SUNNY BAY                            | 2,445         | \$2,297,000         | \$3,233,000         | \$939          | \$1,322        | \$3,233,000         | \$2,029,475         | \$830          |
|                                  | <b>SUBTOTAL</b>                      | <b>35,124</b> | <b>\$10,553,000</b> | <b>\$15,411,000</b> | <b>\$300</b>   | <b>\$439</b>   | <b>\$13,327,400</b> | <b>\$5,875,263</b>  | <b>\$167</b>   |
| W/O PUBLIC ACCESS                |                                      |               |                     |                     |                |                |                     |                     |                |
| TAT 01                           | BLIGH ISLAND                         | 8,267         | \$12,413,000        | \$18,352,000        | \$1,502        | \$2,220        | \$10,996,600        | \$11,470,870        | \$1,388        |
| TAT 01                           | REEF ISLAND                          | 147           | \$110,000           | \$191,000           | \$748          | \$1,299        | \$191,000           |                     |                |
|                                  | <b>SUBTOTAL</b>                      | <b>8,414</b>  | <b>\$12,523,000</b> | <b>\$18,543,000</b> | <b>\$1,488</b> | <b>\$2,204</b> | <b>\$11,187,600</b> | <b>\$11,470,870</b> | <b>\$1,363</b> |
|                                  | <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>                   | <b>55,338</b> | <b>\$31,771,000</b> | <b>\$45,235,200</b> | <b>\$574</b>   | <b>\$817</b>   | <b>\$35,072,400</b> | <b>\$25,409,435</b> | <b>\$459</b>   |
| TAT 05                           | BIDARKA POINT                        | 2,125         |                     |                     |                |                |                     |                     |                |
|                                  | <b>GRAND TOTAL &amp; BIDARKA PT.</b> | <b>57,463</b> | <b>\$31,771,000</b> | <b>\$45,235,200</b> | <b>\$553</b>   | <b>\$787</b>   | <b>\$35,072,400</b> | <b>\$25,409,435</b> | <b>\$442</b>   |
|                                  |                                      |               |                     |                     | OFFER PRICE:   |                | <b>\$29,850,000</b> |                     |                |

The Tatitlek Corporation

| HABITAT RESTORATION CONSERVATION |                                      |               | TOTALS              |                     |                     |                | Tatitlek Corp.      |  |  |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|--|--|
| ALTERNATIVE #1                   |                                      |               | Total Value (\$)    |                     | \$/Acre             | \$/Acre        | Offer               |  |  |
|                                  |                                      |               | LOW                 | HIGH                | LOW                 | HIGH           | Value               |  |  |
| SURFACE:                         |                                      | ACRES         |                     |                     |                     |                |                     |  |  |
| TAT 02                           | SAWMILL BAY                          | 1,521         | \$1,202,000         | \$1,869,000         | \$790               | \$1,229        | \$1,869,000         |  |  |
| TAT 03                           | HEATHER BAY/Revised Fee              | 196           | \$196,000           | \$235,200           | \$1,000             | \$1,200        | \$235,000           |  |  |
| TAT 04                           | GALENA BAY / South Shore             | 1,685         | \$969,000           | \$1,179,000         | \$575               | \$700          | \$969,000           |  |  |
| TAT 07                           | HELLS HOLE                           | 3,770         | \$4,268,000         | \$5,346,000         | \$1,132             | \$1,418        | \$5,346,000         |  |  |
| TAT 07                           |                                      |               |                     |                     |                     |                |                     |  |  |
| TAT 06                           | WHALEN BAY                           | 1,981         | \$1,035,000         | \$1,206,000         | \$522               | \$609          | \$1,100,000         |  |  |
| TAT 07                           | SNUG CORNER COVE                     | 3             | \$25,000            | \$45,000            | \$8,333             | \$15,000       | \$30,000            |  |  |
|                                  | <b>SUBTOTAL</b>                      | <b>9,156</b>  | <b>\$7,695,000</b>  | <b>\$9,880,200</b>  | <b>\$840</b>        | <b>\$1,079</b> | <b>\$9,549,000</b>  |  |  |
|                                  | <b>CONSERVATION EASEMENT:</b>        |               |                     |                     |                     |                |                     |  |  |
|                                  | <b>PERMITTED PUBLIC ACCESS:</b>      |               |                     |                     |                     |                |                     |  |  |
| TAT 03                           | HEATHER BAY / Columbia Bay           | 1,524         | \$747,000           | \$1,036,000         | \$490               | \$680          | \$797,000           |  |  |
| TAT 04                           | GALENA BAY                           | 7,780         | \$2,042,000         | \$4,629,000         | \$262               | \$595          | \$3,734,400         |  |  |
| TAT 01                           | BUSBY ISLAND                         | 443           | \$600,000           | \$699,000           | \$1,354             | \$1,578        | \$699,000           |  |  |
| TAT 07                           |                                      |               |                     |                     |                     |                |                     |  |  |
| TAT 06                           | SUNNY BAY                            | 2,445         | \$2,297,000         | \$3,233,000         | \$939               | \$1,322        | \$3,233,000         |  |  |
|                                  | <b>SUBTOTAL</b>                      | <b>12,192</b> | <b>\$5,686,000</b>  | <b>\$9,597,000</b>  | <b>\$466</b>        | <b>\$787</b>   | <b>\$8,463,400</b>  |  |  |
|                                  | <b>W/O PUBLIC ACCESS</b>             |               |                     |                     |                     |                |                     |  |  |
| TAT 01                           | BLIGH ISLAND                         | 8,267         | \$12,413,000        | \$18,352,000        | \$1,502             | \$2,220        | \$10,996,600        |  |  |
| TAT 01                           | REEF ISLAND                          | 147           | \$110,000           | \$191,000           | \$748               | \$1,299        | \$191,000           |  |  |
|                                  | <b>SUBTOTAL</b>                      | <b>8,414</b>  | <b>\$12,523,000</b> | <b>\$18,543,000</b> | <b>\$1,488</b>      | <b>\$2,204</b> | <b>\$11,187,600</b> |  |  |
|                                  | <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>                   | <b>29,762</b> | <b>\$25,904,000</b> | <b>\$38,020,200</b> | <b>\$870</b>        | <b>\$1,277</b> | <b>\$29,200,000</b> |  |  |
| TAT 05                           | BIDARKA POINT                        | 2,125         |                     |                     |                     |                |                     |  |  |
|                                  | <b>GRAND TOTAL &amp; BIDARKA PT.</b> | <b>31,887</b> | <b>\$25,904,000</b> | <b>\$38,020,200</b> | <b>\$812</b>        | <b>\$1,192</b> | <b>\$29,200,000</b> |  |  |
|                                  |                                      |               |                     |                     | <b>OFFER PRICE:</b> |                | <b>\$25,400,000</b> |  |  |

The Tatitlek Corporation

| HABITAT RESTORATION CONSERVATION |                                      |               | TOTALS              |                     |                     |                | Tatitlek Corp.      |  |  |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|--|--|
|                                  | ALTERNATIVE #2                       |               | Total Value (\$)    |                     | \$/Acre             | \$/Acre        | Offer               |  |  |
|                                  |                                      |               | LOW                 | HIGH                | LOW                 | HIGH           | Value               |  |  |
|                                  | SURFACE:                             | ACRES         |                     |                     |                     |                |                     |  |  |
| TAT 03                           | HEATHER BAY/Revised Fee              | 196           | \$196,000           | \$235,200           | \$1,000             | \$1,200        | \$235,000           |  |  |
| TAT 04                           | GALENA BAY / South Shore             | 1,685         | \$969,000           | \$1,179,000         | \$575               | \$700          | \$969,000           |  |  |
| TAT 07                           | HELLS HOLE                           | 3,770         | \$4,268,000         | \$5,346,000         | \$1,132             | \$1,418        | \$5,346,000         |  |  |
| TAT 07                           |                                      |               |                     |                     |                     |                |                     |  |  |
| TAT 06                           | WHALEN BAY                           | 1,981         | \$1,035,000         | \$1,206,000         | \$522               | \$609          | \$1,100,000         |  |  |
| TAT 07                           | SNUG CORNER COVE                     | 3             | \$25,000            | \$45,000            | \$8,333             | \$15,000       | \$30,000            |  |  |
|                                  | <b>SUBTOTAL</b>                      | <b>7,635</b>  | <b>\$6,493,000</b>  | <b>\$8,011,200</b>  | <b>\$850</b>        | <b>\$1,049</b> | <b>\$7,680,000</b>  |  |  |
|                                  | <b>CONSERVATION EASEMENT:</b>        |               |                     |                     |                     |                |                     |  |  |
|                                  | <b>PERMITTED PUBLIC ACCESS:</b>      |               |                     |                     |                     |                |                     |  |  |
| TAT 03                           | HEATHER BAY / Columbia Bay           | 1,524         | \$747,000           | \$1,036,000         | \$490               | \$680          | \$894,720           |  |  |
| TAT 04                           | GALENA BAY                           | 7,780         | \$2,042,000         | \$4,629,000         | \$262               | \$595          | \$3,734,400         |  |  |
|                                  |                                      |               |                     |                     |                     |                |                     |  |  |
|                                  |                                      |               |                     |                     |                     |                |                     |  |  |
| TAT 06                           | SUNNY BAY                            | 2,445         | \$2,297,000         | \$3,233,000         | \$939               | \$1,322        | \$3,233,000         |  |  |
|                                  | <b>SUBTOTAL</b>                      | <b>11,749</b> | <b>\$5,086,000</b>  | <b>\$8,898,000</b>  | <b>\$433</b>        | <b>\$757</b>   | <b>\$7,862,120</b>  |  |  |
|                                  |                                      |               |                     |                     |                     |                |                     |  |  |
|                                  |                                      |               |                     |                     |                     |                |                     |  |  |
|                                  | <b>SUBTOTAL</b>                      | <b>0</b>      | <b>\$0</b>          | <b>\$0</b>          |                     |                | <b>\$0</b>          |  |  |
|                                  | <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>                   | <b>19,384</b> | <b>\$11,579,000</b> | <b>\$16,909,200</b> | <b>\$597</b>        | <b>\$872</b>   | <b>\$15,542,120</b> |  |  |
| TAT 05                           | BIDARKA POINT                        | 2,125         |                     |                     |                     |                |                     |  |  |
|                                  | <b>GRAND TOTAL &amp; BIDARKA PT.</b> | <b>21,509</b> | <b>\$11,579,000</b> | <b>\$16,909,200</b> | <b>\$538</b>        | <b>\$786</b>   | <b>\$15,542,120</b> |  |  |
|                                  |                                      |               |                     |                     |                     |                |                     |  |  |
|                                  |                                      |               |                     |                     | <b>OFFER PRICE:</b> |                | <b>\$15,542,120</b> |  |  |

# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

### DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX 25526  
JUNEAU, AK 99802-5526  
PHONE: (907) 465-6085  
FAX: (907) 465-6078

May 2, 1996

Mr. Thomas F. Klinkner  
Wohlforth, Argetsinger, Johnson & Brecht  
900 West 5th Avenue, Suite 600  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Klinkner:

This is in response to your letter dated April 30, 1996, to Kimbal Sundberg, our department's project manager for the Alaska Sealife Center project, and recent discussions between Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) staff and representatives of Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science (SAAMS).

This letter is being prepared for the purpose of documenting the process for the release of Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) Trustee Council funds from the ADF&G to the City of Seward (City) for the benefit of the Alaska Sealife Center project as provided in the EVOS Resolution of November 2, 1994 which is incorporated into the Cooperative Agreement between the ADF&G and the City.

On a monthly basis, pursuant to requisitions received from the City and subject to approval by the department's project manager, ADF&G shall disperse funds to First Trust Washington, the bond trustee, pursuant to an agreement to be executed between the City and ADF&G.

The monthly requisitions from the City shall be the total amount necessary to reimburse project costs for that month. Subject to the approval described above, ADF&G will pay 70% of the monthly requisition to the bond trustee. The bond trustee shall pay 70% of each monthly requisition from the ADF&G disbursements and 30% from the bond proceeds construction fund.

May 2, 1996

I hope this information is sufficient for you to proceed with the issuance of the revenue bonds. We remain ready and willing to work with the City to implement this process.

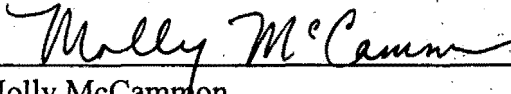
Sincerely,



Kevin Brooks  
Director

cc: Alex Swiderski  
Kim Sundberg  
Earnest Greek  
Leif Selkregg  
Darryl Schaefermeyer

I have reviewed and approved this process.



Molly McCammon  
Executive Director, EVOS Trustee Council

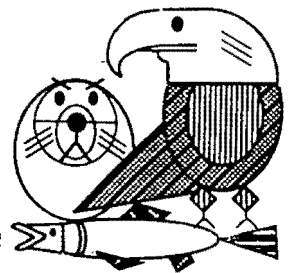
5/2/96  
Date

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



**DRAFT**

AGENDA  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING  
MAY 2, 1996 @ 10 A.M.  
Federal Building, Room 541A, JUNEAU  
RECEIVED  
4/25/96  
11:07 am  
MAY 03 1996

**DRAFT**

Trustee Council Members:

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

BRUCE BOTELHO/CRAIG TILLERY

Attorney General/Trustee

State of Alaska/Representative

MICHELE BROWN

Commissioner

Alaska Department of Environmental  
Conservation

GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR./DEBORAH WILLIAMS PHIL JANIK

Assistant Secretary/Trustee Representative  
for Fish & Wildlife & Parks

U.S. Department of the Interior

Regional Forester - Alaska Region  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Forest Service

STEVE PENNOYER

Director, Alaska Region

National Marine Fisheries Service

FRANK RUE

Commissioner

Alaska Department of Fish & Game

Continuation Meeting

Frank Rue, Chair

1. Call to Order 10 a.m.
  - Approval of Agenda
  - Approval of December 11, 1995, January 12, February 23, and February 28, and April 15, 1996 meeting notes.
2. Public Advisory Group Report - Vern McCorkle, Chair
3. Executive Director's Report - Molly McCammon
  - Administrative Issues
    - Financial Report
    - Communication/Outreach
      - Radio Program
      - Kodiak Trip
      - Dr. Spies' Wales Trip
  - 1997 Work Plan
  - Habitat Protection Status Report

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#### Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

**DRAFT**

4. Presentation on Audit by Elgee, Rehfeld and Funk
5. Report on Residual Oiling Conference
6. Presentation on Sound Waste Management Plan - George Keeney, Cordova
  - Bill Wilcox, Valdez
  - Chris Overbeck, Whittier
  - Chuck Totemoff, Chenega
7. Public Comment Period 11:30 a.m.
8. Miscellaneous Technical Budget Amendments
9. Executive Session to Discuss Habitat Protection
10. Tatitlek Acquisition\*
11. Chenega Acquisition\*

\* indicates tentative action item

**Adjourn - 5 p.m.**

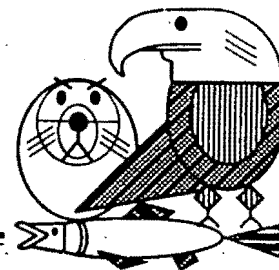
raw

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



## TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING ACTIONS

April 15, 1996 @ 2:00 p.m.

By Molly McCammon  
Executive Director

RECEIVED  
DRAFT 1996  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

### Trustee Council Members Present:

- Jim Wolfe, USFS
- Deborah Williams, USDO
- Steve Pennoyer, NMFS

- \* Frank Rue, ADF&G
- Michele Brown, ADEC
- Craig Tillery, ADOL

\* Chair

#### • Alternates:

Deborah Williams served as an alternate for George T. Frampton, Jr., for the entire meeting.

Jim Wolfe served as an alternate for Phil Janik for the entire meeting.

Craig Tillery served as an alternate for Bruce Botelho for the entire meeting.

### 1. Approval of the Agenda

**APPROVED MOTION:** Approved the Agenda. (Attachment A)

### 2. Additional Authorization for Appraisals

**APPROVED MOTION:** Authorized additional \$478,000 to the U.S. Forest Service to cover additional appraisal costs for habitat protection activities for the remainder of Fiscal Year 1996. Motion by Pennoyer, second by Brown. (Attachment B)

**APPROVED MOTION:** Authorized additional \$500,000 for Project 96126 if complete appraisal for Afognak Joint Venture acquisition is required. Motion by Williams, second by Wolfe.

### 3. Small Parcel Conservation Easements

**APPROVED MOTION:** The Executive Director will certify that small parcels will be subject to a conservation easement adequate to protect the conservation values of each parcel including injured natural resources and services, to be held by the nonacquiring

Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation

United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

government, except that the following parcels may be acquired without being subject to a conservation easement if the lead negotiator certifies that such an easement would jeopardize the acquisition: Three Saints Bay, Grouse Lake, Coal Creek, Tulin, Ellamar, and Horseshoe parcels. Motion by Wolfe, second by Pennoyer.

Meeting recessed at 2:15 p.m.

**DRAFT**

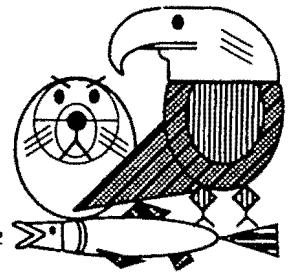
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**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council**

Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



## AGENDA

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING  
APRIL 15, 1996 @ 2 P.M.  
645 G STREET, ANCHORAGE

4/24/96

10:11 am

DRAFT

## Trustee Council Members:

BRUCE BOTELHO/CRAIG TILLERY  
Attorney General/Trustee  
State of Alaska/Representative

MICHELE BROWN  
Commissioner  
Alaska Department of Environmental  
Conservation

GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR./DEBORAH WILLIAMS  
Assistant Secretary/Trustee Representative  
for Fish & Wildlife & Parks  
U.S. Department of the Interior

PHIL JANIK  
Regional Forester - Alaska Region  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Forest Service

STEVE PENNOYER  
Director, Alaska Region  
National Marine Fisheries Service

FRANK RUE  
Commissioner  
Alaska Department of Fish & Game

Teleconferenced in Juneau, Fish and Game Conference Room

1. Call to Order 2 p.m.  
- Approval of Agenda
2. Additional Authorization for Appraisals\*  
(See attached memos from Phil Janik and Molly McCammon)
3. Small Parcel Conservation Easements\*  
(See attached draft motion)

\* indicates action item

Adjourn - 2:30 p.m.

raw

## Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Forest  
Service

Alaska Region

P.O. Box 21628  
Juneau, AK 99802-1628

File Code: 1590

Date: APR 11 1996

Molly McCammon, Executive Director  
EVOS Restoration Program  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

Dear Ms. McCammon:

Enclosed is an updated estimate of appraisal costs for the Exxon Valdez habitat protection activities for the remainder of Fiscal Year 1996. We are requesting authorization from the Trustee Council to proceed with these activities. If you have any questions, please call Jim Wolfe at (907) 586-7957 or Dave Gibbons at (907) 586-8784.

Sincerely,

for PHIL JANIK  
Regional Forester

Enclosures 2



April 9, 1996

ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL APPRAISAL FUNDING NEEDS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996

**TIMBER VALUATIONS**

1. **Tatitlek:** Timber valuation costs by Cascade Appraisal Services, Inc., (CASI) were estimated by CASI to be \$830,000 on December 12, 1995 and authorized by the Trustee Council on January 12, 1996. Additional charges above this authorized amount have been billed by CASI for \$243,672. A meeting was held with representatives from CASI, the Forest Service, and the Executive Director on April 1, and documentation and justification for the additional charges was presented. A letter from CASI was received on April 7, 1996, detailing the final billing statement. The total requested to complete this contract is \$260,252 and is detailed below:

1. \$243,672 to complete timber valuation;
2. \$11,500 to cover remaining negotiations, meetings and discussions with private and government timber reviewers; and
3. \$5,080 general administration.

2. **Shuyak:** Final timber valuation billing from CASI totalling \$30,600 (covering charges billed in October and November 1995, for which the documentation was requested in November 1995, and January and March 1996, and just received).

3. **Eyak:** Funding estimated at \$40,000 to complete opinion of timber value for Sheep Bay and Port Gravina using past timber cruise data and transaction evidence with limited field check cruise.

**APPRAISALS**

1. **Chenega:** Additional appraisal costs by Black-Smith & Richards (BSR) to revised interim approved appraisal to reflect new Chenega Corporation proposal of February 29, 1996. Estimated cost \$9,500 (\$9,300 + \$200 GA).

2. **Tatitlek:** Draft interim appraisal preparation cost of \$56,100 (\$55,000 + \$1,100 GA) by BSR.

3. **Eyak:** Draft interim appraisal preparation cost of \$15,300 (\$15,000 + \$300 GA) by BSR.

4. **Eyak Core Parcel:** Draft interim appraisal preparation cost of \$7,200 (\$7,060 + \$140 GA).

5. **Horseshoe and Jack Bays:** Estimated costs to complete two small parcel appraisals for \$15,360 (\$15,060 + \$300). The previous two appraisals have both been rejected by State and Federal review appraisers.

TOTAL ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL COST FOR APPRAISALS IN FY96.....\$434,312  
TOTAL WITH 10% CONTINGENCY.....\$478,000

April 9, 1996

APPRAISAL PROGRESS/COST SUMMARYCOMPLETED APPRAISALS

AKHIOK KAGUYAK (AKI): An appraisal completed by the landowner was reviewed and rejected as not meeting UASFLA by Alaska and Washington D.C. reviewer appraisers. An approved appraisal was completed by the Trustee Council contract appraiser and forwarded to the landowner on October 21, 1994. This offer of fair market value was subsequently rejected by the landowner.

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| TRUSTEE COUNCIL AUTHORIZED FUNDING..... | \$63,401        |
| FINAL PAYMENT MADE AS OF 1/27/95.....   | <u>\$58,901</u> |
| TOTAL COST.....                         | \$58,901        |
| FINAL BALANCE.....                      | \$4,500         |

OLD HARBOR (OLD): An appraisal completed by the landowner was reviewed and rejected as not meeting UASFLA by Alaska and Washington D.C. reviewer appraisers. An approved appraisal was completed by the Trustee Council contract appraiser and forwarded to the landowner on October 21, 1994. This offer of fair market value was subsequently rejected by the landowner.

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| TRUSTEE COUNCIL AUTHORIZED FUNDING..... | \$27,291        |
| FINAL PAYMENT MADE AS OF 1/27/95.....   | <u>\$24,541</u> |
| TOTAL COST.....                         | \$24,541        |
| FINAL BALANCE.....                      | \$2,750         |

KONIAG (KON): An approved appraisal was completed by the Trustee Council contract appraiser and forwarded to the landowner on October 21, 1994. An offer was made at the approved fair market value on a portion of the Koniag holdings and was rejected. Negotiations are continuing.

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| TRUSTEE COUNCIL AUTHORIZED FUNDING..... | \$35,000        |
| FINAL PAYMENT MADE AS OF 1/27/95.....   | <u>\$60,789</u> |
| TOTAL COST.....                         | \$60,789        |
| FINAL BALANCE.....                      | -\$25,789       |

EYAK ORCA NARROWS SUB-PARCEL (BOMB POINT): A final approved appraisal was accepted by Eyak and Sherstone Corporations on December 31, 1994. Final closing was completed on January 13, 1995 for a cost of \$3.450 million.

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| TRUSTEE COUNCIL AUTHORIZED FUNDING.....                               | \$60,320       |
| CONTRACT PAYMENTS MADE AS OF 2/15/95.....                             | \$75,105       |
| TIMBER REVIEW BY CASCADE APPRAISAL (purchase order).....              | \$30,760       |
| TIMBER EXCHANGE TIMBER DATA PURCHASED FROM KONCOR (purchase order)... | \$22,000       |
| TIMBER EXCHANGE REVIEW BY CASCADE APPRAISAL (purchase order).....     | \$22,739       |
| MEDIATION COSTS.....  | <u>\$1,920</u> |
| TOTAL COST.....   | \$152,524      |
| FINAL BALANCE.....  | \$-92,204      |

SHUYAK ISLAND (KIB): Approved appraisal report sent to landowner on November 29, 1994. Landowner submitted final comments to appraiser on January 11, 1995 and a response to these comments was completed on January 26, 1995 and forwarded back to the landowner. An independent timber review was completed by Cascade Appraisal Inc. on June 9. An independent field check cruise by CASI was be completed during July, 1995. Required appraisal update completed by Blacksmith & Richards October, 1995. Offer accepted by landowner on November 20, 1995 for \$42 million.

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| TRUSTEE COUNCIL AUTHORIZED FUNDING..... | \$391,603  |
| PAYMENTS MADE AS OF 5/96 .....          | \$553,249  |
| ESTIMATED BALANCE.....                  | \$-161,646 |

AFOGNAK JOINT VENTURE (AJV): A legal description of the land considered for possible acquisition was completed in March, 1995. A task order for the appraisal was initially authorized to Pacific Forest Consultants whom collected most of the timber data from AJV which is now transferred to Cascade Appraisal Services, Inc., for completion of the timber appraisal proposal. The appraisal methodology report from CASI was received on March 7, 1996. Future appraisal costs will be handled by the State of Alaska.

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| TRUSTEE COUNCIL AUTHORIZED FUNDING..... | \$200,000      |
| PAYMENTS MADE AS OF 1/27/95.....        | \$7,070        |
| PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT COST (4/5/96)..... | <u>\$1,497</u> |
| REMAINING BALANCE.....                  | \$191,433      |

APPRAISALS TO BE COMPLETED

CHENEGA (CHZ): An approved interim appraisal was completed on February 2, 1995 and forwarded to the landowner. Landowner comments received March 21, 1995 and response to landowner comments completed by contract appraisers on April 17, 1995 and additional responses completed June 19. Field review by State and Federal timber reviewers completed during late July and early August, 1995. An independent timber review was completed by Cascade Appraisal Inc., in October, 1995. An appraisal update was completed by Blacksmith & Richards in December, 1995. An interim approved appraisal was completed on February 8, 1996 and given to landowner.

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| TRUSTEE COUNCIL AUTHORIZED FUNDING..... | \$450,000        |
| FEDERAL CRIMINAL FUNDS AUTHORIZED.....  | <u>\$53,043</u>  |
| TOTAL FUNDING AUTHORIZED.....           | \$503,043        |
| PAYMENTS MADE AS OF (1/22/96).....      | \$775,987        |
| ESTIMATED TOTAL COST.....               | <u>\$785,487</u> |
| ESTIMATED BALANCE.....                  | \$-282,444       |

TATITLEK (TAT): Authorization to conduct an appraisal received on August 16, 1994. Office planning and mapping for field timber survey was initiated by Pacific Forest Consultants and will be forward to Cascade Appraisal Service, Inc., for completion. The field timber survey was initiated during the summer of 1995. The original timber valuation cost estimate on June 23, 1995 by CASI was \$570,000, a revised estimate of \$680,000 received in November, 1995 and additional estimate in December, 1995 for \$230,000, this amount was authorized by the Trustee Council on January 12, 1996. A final not to exceed estimate by CASI was received on April 7, 1996 for \$1,085,172.

|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| TRUSTEE COUNCIL AUTHORIZED FUNDING (7/18/94).....            | \$200,000          |
| TIMBER COST BY CASCADE APPRAISAL SERVICES, INC (4/7/96)..... | \$1,085,172        |
| NON-TIMBER APPRAISAL COST ESTIMATE.....                      | \$75,000           |
| PAYMENTS MADE AS OF (5/96).....                              | <u>\$1,117,710</u> |
| ESTIMATED TOTAL COST.....                                    | \$1,172,710        |
| ESTIMATED BALANCE.....                                       | \$-972,710         |

EYAK LARGE PARCEL (EYA): Negotiations are continuing. An appraisal was initially authorized on June 17, 1994 but withdrawn by landowner on August 31, 1994 on all but field timber inventory portion of the appraisal work. Field timber inventory work was completed on October 5, 1994. Appraisal was reauthorized on November 26, 1994 by the landowner. Interim draft appraisal for the Core Parcel was completed March 13, 1996 and is undergoing State and Federal review.

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| TRUSTEE COUNCIL AUTHORIZED FUNDING.....      | \$600,000        |
| PAYMENTS FOR CORE PARCEL APPRAISAL 3/96..... | \$7,060          |
| PAYMENTS MADE AS OF 3/96.....                | <u>\$538,854</u> |
| REMAINING BALANCE.....                       | \$54,086         |

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURESAUTHORIZED FUNDING

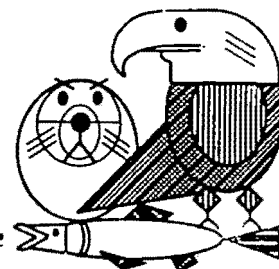
|  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| TRUSTEE COUNCIL AUTHORIZED FUNDS 1/31/94.....  | \$515,000          |
| TRUSTEE COUNCIL AUTHORIZED FUNDS 7/18/94.....  | \$1,500,000        |
| TRUSTEE COUNCIL AUTHORIZED FUNDS 10/1/94.....  | \$200,000          |
| TRUSTEE COUNCIL AUTHORIZED FUNDS 12/11/95..... | \$643,000          |
| TRUSTEE COUNCIL AUTHORIZED FUNDS 1/12/96.....  | \$150,000          |
| FEDERAL RESTITUTION FUNDS AUTHORIZED.....      | \$53,043           |
| -----  |                    |
| TOTAL FUNDS AUTHORIZED.....                    | \$3,061,043        |
| PAYMENTS AS OF 4/8/96 .....                    | \$3,061,043        |
| EXPECTED TOTAL COST AS OF 4/9/96 .....         | <u>\$3,539,211</u> |

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



## TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING ACTIONS

February 28, 1996 @ 3:30 p.m.

MAY 05 1996

By Molly McCammon

Executive Director

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Trustee Council Members Present:

Phil Janik, USFS

• Deborah Williams, USDO

Steve Pennoyer, NMFS

• Janet Kowalski, ADF&G

Michele Brown, ADEC

• Craig Tillery, ADOL

\* Chair

• Alternates:

Deborah Williams served as an alternate for George T. Frampton, Jr., for the entire meeting.

Janet Kowalski served as an alternate for Frank Rue for the entire meeting.

Craig Tillery served as an alternate for Bruce Botelho for the entire meeting.

### 1. Approval of the Agenda

**APPROVED MOTION:** Approved the Agenda. (Attachment A) Motion by Pennoyer, second by Janik.

### 2. Executive Session

**APPROVED MOTION:** Adjourn into Executive Session for the purposes of discussions on Habitat Protection negotiations and Eyak Core Lands. Motion by Janik, second by Pennoyer.

Off record at 3:40 p.m.

On record at 4:45 p.m.

### 3. Eyak Core Lands

**APPROVED MOTION:** Authorized the U.S. Forest Service to offer \$7 million for the purchase of 11,200 acres, in fee simple, known as Eyak Core Lands. This offer does not include the areas of exemption as detailed on map, see attached. Motion by Janik, second by Tillery.

Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation

United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

4. Technical Amendment to Project 96115

**APPROVED MOTION:** Transfer \$21,400 from Project 96100 to Project 96115 within the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation for the Sound Waste Management Plan to be invoiced according to the actual work performed. (Attachment B)  
Motion by Pennoyer, second by Brown.

Meeting adjourned.

raw

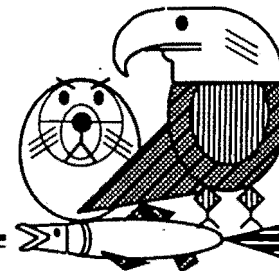
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# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



## AGENDA

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT

TRUSTEE COUNCIL TELECONFERENCED MEETING

FEBRUARY 28, 1996 @ 3:30 P.M.

ANCHORAGE

2/28/96

8:50 am

DRAFT

### Trustee Council Members:

BRUCE BOTELHO/CRAIG TILLERY

Attorney General/Trustee

State of Alaska/Representative

MICHELE BROWN

Commissioner

Alaska Department of Environmental  
Conservation

GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR./DEBORAH WILLIAMS

Assistant Secretary/Trustee Representative

for Fish & Wildlife & Parks

U.S. Department of the Interior

PHIL JANIK

Regional Forester - Alaska Region

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Forest Service

STEVE PENNOYER

Director, Alaska Region

National Marine Fisheries Service

FRANK RUE

Commissioner

Alaska Department of Fish & Game

Deborah Williams, Chair

Continuation Meeting

1. Call to Order 3:30 p.m.  
- Approval of Agenda
2. Quarterly Project Status Summary (no action)  
Monthly Financial Statement
3. Executive Session to discuss Habitat Protection Negotiations including Eyak Core Lands
4. Eyak Core Lands\*
5. Technical Amendment to Project 96115\*

Adjourn 4:30 p.m.

\* Action Items

raw

### Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation

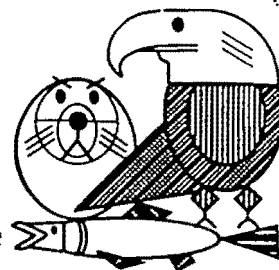
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



## MEMORANDUM

**To:** Trustee Council Members

**From:** Molly McCammon  
Executive Director

**Date:** February 28, 1996

**Subj:** Reallocation of Project Funds

The Prince William Sound Economic Development Council has requested an additional \$20,000 for Project 96115, the Sound Waste Management Plan. With the additional funds, the contractor, Ross and Associates, would do additional planning and project development based on earlier findings from this planning effort. The work would be invoiced according to actual work performed, and is consistent with the current contract.

To fund this increment, I recommend the Trustee Council adopt a motion to transfer \$20,000 from Project 96100 to Project 96115, plus \$1,400 for general administration. The funds in Project 96100 were originally allocated to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation for a staff member of the Anchorage Restoration Office who has recently resigned.

**RECOMMENDED MOTION:** Transfer \$21,400 from Project 96100 to 96115 within the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.

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Trustee Agencies

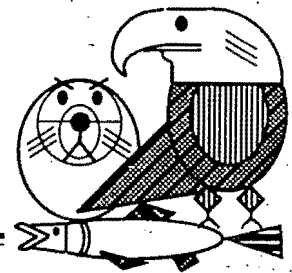
State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



## TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING ACTIONS

February 23, 1996 @ 1:30 p.m.

By Molly McCammon  
Executive Director

**RECORDED**  
**MAY 05 1996**

Trustee Council Members Present: EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Phil Janik, USFS  
\*•Deborah Williams, USDO  
Steve Pennoyer, NMFS

Frank Rue, ADF&G  
Michele Brown, ADEC  
•Craig Tillery, ADOL

\* Chair

• Alternates:

Deborah Williams served as an alternate for George T. Frampton, Jr. for the entire meeting.

Craig Tillery served as an alternate for Bruce Botelho for the entire meeting.

### 1. Approval of the Agenda

**APPROVED MOTION:** Approved the Agenda. (Attachment A) Motion by Pennoyer, second by Rue.

### 2. Executive Session

**APPROVED MOTION:** Adjourn into Executive Session for the purpose of discussions on Habitat Protection Negotiations. Motion by Janik, second by Brown.

Off record at 1:35 p.m.

On record at 2:30 p.m.

### 3. Small Parcels

**APPROVED MOTION:** For the U.S. Department of the Interior to offer the appraised value of \$168,000 to purchase two allotments in Three Saints Bay, KAP 105 and 142. Motion by Rue, second by Tillery.

Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation

United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

**APPROVED MOTION:** To offer the owners of the Salamatof parcel \$2.54 million (up \$220,000 from the original appraisal) due to a revised appraisal which was reviewed and accepted by Trustee Council staff. Motion by Pennoyer, second by Rue.

**APPROVED MOTION:** To designate the Patson Parcel, KEN 1034 a Parcel Meriting Special Consideration, and have it appraised. Motion by Brown, second by Rue.

4. Habitat Management

**DRAFT**

**APPROVED MOTION:** That a mechanism be in place for each small parcel acquired by the Trustee Council if possible, that will ensure the parcels are maintained for the purpose of restoration. Motion by Rue, second by Brown.

5. Amended Shuyak Resolution

**APPROVED MOTION:** To amend the December 11, 1995 Shuyak resolution to allow for funds to be requested from the Court and placed in the State of Alaska *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill fund to be readily accessible at closing. Motion by Tillery, second by Brown.

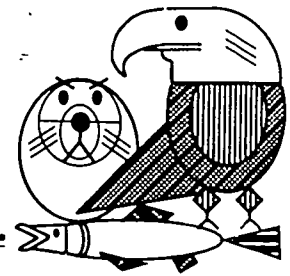
Meeting recessed.

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



AGENDA  
 EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT  
 TRUSTEE COUNCIL TELECONFERENCED MEETING  
**FEBRUARY 23, 1996 @ 1:30 P.M.**  
 U.S. Department of the Interior  
 1689 C STREET, SUITE 220  
 ANCHORAGE

4/24/96

9:59 am

**DRAFT**

Trustee Council Members:

BRUCE BOTELHO/CRAIG TILLERY  
 Attorney General/Trustee  
 State of Alaska/Representative

GENE BURDEN/MICHELE BROWN  
 Commissioner/Trustee Representative  
 Alaska Department of Environmental  
 Conservation

GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR./DEBORAH WILLIAMS  
 Assistant Secretary/Trustee Representative  
 for Fish & Wildlife & Parks  
 U.S. Department of the Interior

PHIL JANIK  
 Regional Forester - Alaska Region  
 U.S. Department of Agriculture  
 Forest Service

STEVE PENNOYER  
 Director, Alaska Region  
 National Marine Fisheries Service

FRANK RUE  
 Commissioner  
 Alaska Department of Fish & Game

Deborah Williams, Chair  
 Continuation Meeting

1. Call to Order 1:30 p.m.  
 - Approval of Agenda
2. Executive Session to discuss Habitat Protection Negotiations
3. Small Parcels
4. Eyak Core Lands
5. Technical Amendment to Shuyak Resolution

Adjourn 3:00 p.m.

raw

## Trustee Agencies

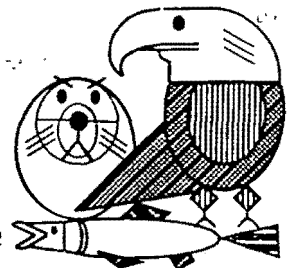
State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
 United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



## TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING ACTIONS

January 12, 1996 @ 2:00 p.m.  
Continuation Meeting from December 11, 1995

RECEIVED  
MAY 03 1996

By Molly McCammon  
Executive Director

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

### Trustee Council Members Present:

Phil Janik, USFS  
\*•Deborah Williams, USDO  
•Bill Hines, NMFS

Frank Rue, ADF&G  
•Ernie Piper, ADEC  
•Craig Tillery, ADOL

#### \* Chair

#### • Alternates:

Deborah Williams served as an alternate for George T. Frampton, Jr. for the entire meeting.

Bill Hines served as an alternate for Steve Pennoyer for the entire meeting.

Ernie Piper served as an alternate for Gene Burden for the entire meeting.

Craig Tillery served as an alternate for Bruce Botelho for the entire meeting.

### 1. Approval of the Agenda

**APPROVED MOTION:** Approved the Agenda. (Attachment A) Motion by Janik, second by Tillery.

### 2. Executive Session

**APPROVED MOTION:** Adjourn into Executive Session for the purpose of discussing Chenega habitat negotiation, other habitat negotiations, and appointments to the Public Advisory Group. Motion by Piper, second by Janik.

Off Record at 2:22 p.m.

On Record at 3:40 p.m.

### 3. Public Advisory Group Nominations

**APPROVED MOTION:** Nominate Mary McBurney to Aquaculture seat and Sheri Buretta to Public at Large seat on Public Advisory Group. Motion by Janik, second by Hines.

Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

**APPROVED MOTION:** Nominate Elanore Huffines as alternate for Commercial Tourism seat and Nicole Evans as alternate to Environmental seat. Motion by Piper, second by Rue.

4. Habitat Protection

**APPROVED MOTION:** Approve \$150,000 in additional funds for the Tatitlek appraisal. Motion by Hines, second by Janik.

Meeting recessed.

raw

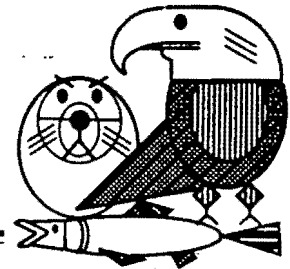
**DRAFT**

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

## Restoration Office

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Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



### AGENDA

#### EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL SETTLEMENT

#### TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING

January 12, 1996 @ 2 P.M.

645 G STREET, ANCHORAGE

1/12/96

9:20 am

**DRAFT**

#### Trustee Council Members:

BRUCE BOTELHO/CRAIG TILLERY

Attorney General/Trustee

State of Alaska/Representative

GENE BURDEN/MICHELE BROWN

Commissioner/Trustee Representative

Alaska Department of Environmental  
Conservation

GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR./

DEBORAH WILLIAMS

Assistant Secretary/Trustee Representative

for Fish & Wildlife & Parks

U.S. Department of the Interior

PHIL JANIK

Regional Forester - Alaska Region

U.S. Department of Agriculture

Forest Service

STEVE PENNOYER

Director, Alaska Region

National Marine Fisheries Service

FRANK RUE

Commissioner

Alaska Department of Fish & Game

#### Teleconference

Deborah Williams, Chair

Continuation Meeting

1. Executive Session on Chenega habitat acquisition, other habitat negotiations, Public Advisory Group appointments
2. Replacement of two Public Advisory Group members\*
3. Additional \$150,000 for Tatitlek appraisal\*

**\*Indicates Action Items**

MM/ty

#### Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation

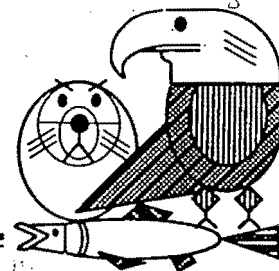
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



## TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEETING ACTIONS

December 11, 1995 @ 9:00 a.m.  
Continuation Meeting From November 20, 1995

RECEIVED  
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MAY 0 3 1996

By Molly McCammon

Executive Director

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Trustee Council Members Present:

Jim Wolfe, USFS

\*•Deborah Williams, USDOJ

Steve Pennoyer, NMFS

Frank Rue, ADF&G

•Ernie Piper, ADEC

•Craig Tillery, ADOL

### \* Chair

### • Alternates:

Deborah Williams served as an alternate for George T. Frampton, Jr. for the entire meeting.

Ernie Piper served as an alternate for Gene Burden for the entire meeting.

Jim Wolfe served as an alternate for Phil Janik for the entire meeting.

Craig Tillery served as an alternate for Bruce Botelho for the entire meeting.

## 1. Approval of the Agenda

**APPROVED MOTION:** Approved the Agenda. (Attachment A)

**APPROVED MOTION:** Approved November 20, 1995 Trustee Council meeting notes. (Attachment B)

## 2. Executive Session

**APPROVED MOTION:** Adjourn into Executive Session for the purpose of discussions on the small parcel habitat protection program, the Shuyak acquisition, other habitat negotiations, and the Executive Director's Evaluation.

## 4. Small Parcel Habitat Protection

**APPROVED MOTION:** Approved the recommendation to offer to purchase, at appraised value, KAP 220, KAP 226, PWS 17A, PWS 17B, PWS 17C, and PWS 17D, totaling 88.9 acres, at a total

### Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

appraised value of \$704,500. Motion by Rue, second by Pennoyer.

3. Policy on Habitat Acquisition

**APPROVED MOTION:** Approved Executive Director's recommendations on Habitat Acquisition Costs, Logistics, and Processes (Attachment C).

4. Shuyak Resolution & Purchase Agreement

**APPROVED MOTION:** Approved resolution to offer \$42 million, payable over seven years, to purchase approximately 26,665.62 acres on Shuyak Island from the Kodiak Island Borough (Attachment D).

5. Deferred FY96 Work Plan Projects

**APPROVED MOTION:** Approved Executive Director's Recommendations on funding Deferred FY96 Work Plan Projects (Attachment E) for a total of \$5,502,000 with \$3,222,224 to the United States of America and \$1,968,898 to the State of Alaska.

Meeting recessed.

raw

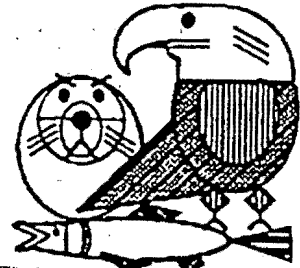
**DRAFT**

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council**

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** Trustee Council

**THROUGH:** Molly McCammon  
Executive Director

**FROM:** *Traci Cramer*  
Traci Cramer  
Administrative Officer

**RECEIVED**  
MAY 03 1996EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD**DATE:** April 19, 1996**RE:** Financial Report as of March 31, 1996

Attached is the Statement of Revenue, Disbursements and Fees, and accompanying notes for the *Exxon Valdez* Joint Trust Fund for the period ending March 31, 1996.

The following is a summary of the information incorporated in the notes and contained on the statement.

|   |                     |               |
|---|---------------------|---------------|
| Joint Trust Fund Account Balance        | \$58,816,915        |               |
| Less: Current Year Commitments (Note 5) | \$32,798,500        |               |
| Plus: Adjustments (Note 6)              | <u>\$1,226,524</u>  |               |
| Uncommitted Fund Balance                |                     | \$27,244,939  |
| Plus: Future Exxon Payments (Note 1)    | \$420,000,000       |               |
| Less: Remaining Reimbursements (Note 3) | 23,300,000          |               |
| Less: Remaining Commitments (Note 7)    | <u>\$70,091,667</u> |               |
| Total Estimated Funds Available         |                     | \$353,853,272 |
| Restoration Reserve                     |                     | \$35,996,170  |

If you have any questions regarding the information provided please give me a call at 586-7238.

attachments

cc: Restoration Work Force  
Bob Baldauf

**Trustee Agencies**

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

**NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF REVENUE, DISBURSEMENTS AND FEES  
FOR THE EXXON VALDEZ JOINT TRUST FUND  
As of March 31, 1996**

1. Contributions - Pursuant to the agreement Exxon is to pay a total of \$900,000,000.

|                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| Received to Date | \$480,000,000 |
| Future Payments  | \$420,000,000 |

2. Interest Income - In accordance with the MOA, the funds are deposited in the United States District Court, Court Registry Investment System (CRIS). All deposits with CRIS are maintained in United States government treasury securities with maturities of 100 days or less. Total earned since the last report is \$260,863.
3. Reimbursement of Past Costs - Under the terms of the agreement, the United States and the State are reimbursed for expenses associated with the spill. The remaining reimbursements represents that amount due the State of Alaska.
4. Fees - CRIS charges a fee of 10% for cash management services. Total paid since the last report is \$28,985.
5. Current Year Commitments - Includes \$12,456,000 for the Alaska SeaLife Center, \$150,000 approved by the Council 1/96, \$1,143,000 approved by the Council 4/96, \$7,049,500 for Small Parcel Acquisitions, and the following land payments.

| <u>Seller</u>        | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Due</u>     |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Koniag, Incorporated | \$4,500,000   | September 1996 |
| Akhiok-Kaguyak       | \$7,500,000   | September 1996 |

6. Adjustments - Under terms of the Agreement, both interest earned on previous disbursements and prior years unobligated funding or lapse are deducted from future court requests. Unreported interest and lapse is summarized below.

|                 | <u>Interest</u> | <u>Lapse</u> |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| United States   | \$100,099       | \$399,350    |
| State of Alaska | \$687,154       | \$39,921     |

7. Remaining Commitments - Includes the following land payments.

| <u>Seller</u>        | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Due</u>                |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Shuyak               | \$2,194,266   | October 1996              |
| Shuyak               | \$20,000,000  | October 1997 through 2001 |
| Shuyak               | \$11,805,734  | October 2002              |
| Seal Bay             | \$3,091,667   | November 1996             |
| Akhiok-Kaguyak       | \$7,500,000   | September 1997            |
| Koniag, Incorporated | \$9,000,000   | September 1997 and 1998   |
| Koniag, Incorporated | \$16,500,000  | September 2002            |

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**Trustee Agencies**

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

**STATEMENT OF REVENUE, DISBURSEMENT, AND FEES**  
**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL JOINT TRUST FUND**  
 As of March 31, 1996

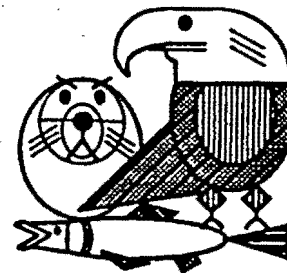
|  | 1993               | 1994               | 1995                | To Date<br>1996     | Cumulative<br>Total |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <b>REVENUE:</b>  |                    |                    |                     |                     |                     |
| Contributions: (Note 1)  |                    |                    |                     |                     |                     |
| Contributions from Exxon Corporation                             | 250,000,000        | 70,000,000         | 70,000,000          | 0                   | 480,000,000         |
| Less: Credit to Exxon Corporation for<br>clean-up costs incurred | (39,913,688)       |                    |                     |                     | (39,913,688)        |
| <b>Total Contributions</b>                                       | <b>210,086,312</b> | <b>70,000,000</b>  | <b>70,000,000</b>   | <b>0</b>            | <b>440,086,312</b>  |
| Interest Income: (Note 2)  |                    |                    |                     |                     |                     |
| Exxon Corporation escrow account                                 |                    |                    |                     |                     | 831,233             |
| Joint Trust Fund Account   | 1,378,000          | 3,736,000          | 5,706,666           | 2,479,346           | 13,896,012          |
| <b>Total Interest</b>  | <b>1,378,000</b>   | <b>3,736,000</b>   | <b>5,706,666</b>    | <b>2,479,346</b>    | <b>14,727,245</b>   |
| <b>Total Revenue</b>   | <b>211,464,312</b> | <b>73,736,000</b>  | <b>75,706,666</b>   | <b>2,479,346</b>    | <b>454,813,557</b>  |
| <b>DISBURSEMENTS:</b>  |                    |                    |                     |                     |                     |
| Reimbursement of Past Costs: (Note 3)                            |                    |                    |                     |                     |                     |
| State of Alaska  | 29,000,000         | 25,000,000         |                     |                     | 83,267,842          |
| United States  | 36,117,165         | 6,271,600          | 2,697,000           | 0                   | 69,812,045          |
| <b>Total Reimbursements</b>                                      | <b>65,117,165</b>  | <b>31,271,600</b>  | <b>2,697,000</b>    | <b>0</b>            | <b>153,079,887</b>  |
| Disbursements from Joint Trust Account:                          |                    |                    |                     |                     |                     |
| State of Alaska  | 18,529,113         | 44,546,266         | 41,969,669          | 13,263,565          | 124,867,813         |
| United States  | 9,105,881          | 6,008,387          | 48,019,928          | 11,222,224          | 80,676,920          |
| Transfer to the Restoration Reserve                              |                    |                    |                     | 35,996,231          | 35,996,231          |
| <b>Total Disbursements</b>                                       | <b>27,634,994</b>  | <b>50,554,653</b>  | <b>89,989,597</b>   | <b>60,482,019</b>   | <b>241,540,963</b>  |
| <b>FEES:</b>   |                    |                    |                     |                     |                     |
| U.S. Court Fees (Note 4)   | 154,000            | 364,000            | 586,857             | 247,935             | 1,375,791           |
| <b>Total Disbursements and Fees</b>                              | <b>92,906,159</b>  | <b>82,190,253</b>  | <b>93,273,454</b>   | <b>60,729,954</b>   | <b>395,996,642</b>  |
| <b>Increase (decrease) in Joint Trust</b>                        | <b>118,558,153</b> | <b>(8,454,253)</b> | <b>(17,566,788)</b> | <b>(58,250,608)</b> | <b>58,816,915</b>   |
| Joint Trust Account Balance,<br>beginning balance                | 24,530,411         | 143,088,564        | 134,634,311         | 117,067,523         |                     |
| Joint Trust Account Balance,<br>end of period                    | 143,088,564        | 134,634,311        | 117,067,523         | 58,816,915          |                     |
| Current Year Commitments: (Note 5)                               |                    |                    |                     |                     | (32,798,500)        |
| Adjustments: (Note 6)  |                    |                    |                     |                     | 1,226,525           |
| Uncommitted Fund Balance   |                    |                    |                     |                     | 27,244,935          |
| Remaining Reimbursements (Note 3)                                |                    |                    |                     |                     | (23,300,000)        |
| Remaining Commitments: (Note 7)                                  |                    |                    |                     |                     | (70,091,666)        |
| <b>Total Estimated Funds Available</b>                           |                    |                    |                     |                     | <b>353,853,275</b>  |
| Restoration Reserve  |                    |                    |                     |                     | 35,996,170          |

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



## MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council

THROUGH: *Molly McCann*  
Executive Director

FROM: *Traci Cramer*  
Traci Cramer  
Administrative Officer

RECEIVED  
MAY 03 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD  
DATE: March 29, 1996

RE: Financial Report as of February 29, 1996

Attached is the Statement of Revenue, Disbursements and Fees, and accompanying notes for the *Exxon Valdez* Joint Trust Fund for the period ending February 29, 1996.

The following is a summary of the information incorporated in the notes and contained on the statement.

|   |                     |               |
|---|---------------------|---------------|
| Joint Trust Fund Account Balance        | \$66,556,052        |               |
| Less: Current Year Commitments (Note 5) | \$39,655,500        |               |
| Plus: Adjustments (Note 6)              | <u>\$594,252</u>    |               |
| Uncommitted Fund Balance                |                     | \$27,494,804  |
| Plus: Future Exxon Payments (Note 1)    | \$420,000,000       |               |
| Less: Remaining Reimbursements (Note 3) | 23,300,000          |               |
| Less: Remaining Commitments (Note 7)    | <u>\$70,091,667</u> |               |
| Total Estimated Funds Available         |                     | \$354,103,137 |
| Restoration Reserve                     |                     | \$35,996,170  |

If you have any questions regarding the information provided please give me a call at 586-7238.

attachments

cc: Restoration Work Force  
Bob Baldauf

### Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF REVENUE, DISBURSEMENTS AND FEES  
FOR THE *EXXON VALDEZ* JOINT TRUST FUND  
As of February 29, 1996

1. Contributions - Pursuant to the agreement Exxon is to pay a total of \$900,000,000.

|                  |               |
|------------------|---------------|
| Received to Date | \$480,000,000 |
| Future Payments  | \$420,000,000 |

2. Interest Income - In accordance with the MOA, the funds are deposited in the United States District Court, Court Registry Investment System (CRIS). All deposits with CRIS are maintained in United States government treasury securities with maturities of 100 days or less. Total earned since the last report is \$285,559.
3. Reimbursement of Past Costs - Under the terms of the agreement, the United States and the State are reimbursed for expenses associated with the spill. The remaining reimbursements represents that amount due the State of Alaska.
4. Fees - CRIS charges a fee of 10% for cash management services. Total paid since the last report is \$31,729.
5. Current Year Commitments - Includes \$12,456,000 for the Alaska SeaLife Center, \$150,000 approved by the Council 1/96, \$7,049,500 for Small Parcel Acquisitions, and the following land payments.

| <u>Seller</u>        | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Due</u>     |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Shuyak               | \$8,000,000   | March 1996     |
| Koniag, Incorporated | \$4,500,000   | September 1996 |
| Akhiok-Kaguyak       | \$7,500,000   | September 1996 |

6. Adjustments - Under terms of the Agreement, both interest earned on previous disbursements and prior years unobligated funding or lapse are deducted from future court requests. Unreported interest and lapse is summarized below.

|                 | Interest  | Lapse |
|-----------------|-----------|-------|
| United States   | \$39,566  |       |
| State of Alaska | \$594,252 |       |

7. Remaining Commitments - Includes the following land payments.

| <u>Seller</u>        | <u>Amount</u> | <u>Due</u>                |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Shuyak               | \$2,194,266   | October 1996              |
| Shuyak               | \$20,000,000  | October 1997 through 2001 |
| Shuyak               | \$11,805,734  | October 2002              |
| Seal Bay             | \$3,091,667   | November 1996             |
| Akhiok-Kaguyak       | \$7,500,000   | September 1997            |
| Koniag, Incorporated | \$9,000,000   | September 1997 and 1998   |
| Koniag, Incorporated | \$16,500,000  | September 2002            |

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**Trustee Agencies**

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

**STATEMENT OF REVENUE, DISBURSEMENT, AND FEES**  
**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL JOINT TRUST FUND**  
As of February 29, 1996

|  | 1993         | 1994        | 1995         | To Date<br>1996 | Cumulative<br>Total |
|--|--------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| <b>REVENUE:</b>  |              |             |              |                 |                     |
| Contributions: (Note 1)  |              |             |              |                 |                     |
| Contributions from Exxon Corporation                             | 250,000,000  | 70,000,000  | 70,000,000   | 0               | 480,000,000         |
| Less: Credit to Exxon Corporation for<br>clean-up costs incurred | (39,913,688) |             |              |                 | (39,913,688)        |
| Total Contributions  | 210,086,312  | 70,000,000  | 70,000,000   | 0               | 440,086,312         |
| Interest Income: (Note 2)  |              |             |              |                 |                     |
| Exxon Corporation escrow account                                 |              |             |              |                 | 831,233             |
| Joint Trust Fund Account   | 1,378,000    | 3,736,000   | 5,706,666    | 2,189,498       | 13,606,164          |
| Total Interest   | 1,378,000    | 3,736,000   | 5,706,666    | 2,189,498       | 14,437,397          |
| Total Revenue  | 211,464,312  | 73,736,000  | 75,706,666   | 2,189,498       | 454,523,709         |
| <b>DISBURSEMENTS:</b>  |              |             |              |                 |                     |
| Reimbursement of Past Costs: (Note 3)                            |              |             |              |                 |                     |
| State of Alaska  | 29,000,000   | 25,000,000  |              |                 | 83,267,842          |
| United States  | 36,117,165   | 6,271,600   | 2,697,000    | 0               | 69,812,045          |
| Total Reimbursements   | 65,117,165   | 31,271,600  | 2,697,000    | 0               | 153,079,887         |
| Disbursements from Joint Trust Account:                          |              |             |              |                 |                     |
| State of Alaska  | 18,529,113   | 44,546,266  | 41,969,669   | 5,263,565       | 116,867,813         |
| United States  | 9,105,881    | 6,008,387   | 48,019,928   | 11,222,224      | 80,676,920          |
| Transfer to the Restoration Reserve                              |              |             |              | 35,996,231      | 35,996,231          |
| Total Disbursements  | 27,634,994   | 50,554,653  | 89,989,597   | 52,482,019      | 233,540,963         |
| <b>FEES:</b>   |              |             |              |                 |                     |
| U.S. Court Fees (Note 4)   | 154,000      | 364,000     | 586,857      | 218,950         | 1,346,807           |
| Total Disbursements and Fees                                     | 92,906,159   | 82,190,253  | 93,273,454   | 52,700,969      | 387,967,657         |
| Increase (decrease) in Joint Trust                               | 118,558,153  | (8,454,253) | (17,566,788) | (50,511,471)    | 66,556,052          |
| Joint Trust Account Balance,<br>beginning balance                | 24,530,411   | 143,088,564 | 134,634,311  | 117,067,523     |                     |
| Joint Trust Account Balance,<br>end of period                    | 143,088,564  | 134,634,311 | 117,067,523  | 66,556,052      |                     |
| Current Year Commitments: (Note 5)                               |              |             |              |                 | (39,655,500)        |
| Adjustments: (Note 6)  |              |             |              |                 | 594,252             |
| Uncommitted Fund Balance   |              |             |              |                 | 27,494,804          |
| Remaining Reimbursements (Note 3)                                |              |             |              |                 | (23,300,000)        |
| Remaining Commitments: (Note 7)                                  |              |             |              |                 | (70,091,667)        |
| Total Estimated Funds Available                                  |              |             |              |                 | 354,103,137         |
| Restoration Reserve  |              |             |              |                 | 35,996,170          |

## Meeting Summary

A. GROUP: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Public Advisory Group (PAG)

B. DATE/TIME: March 13, 1996

C. LOCATION: Anchorage, Alaska

### D. MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE:

| <u>Name</u>                 | <u>Principal Interest</u> |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Rupert Andrews              | Sport Hunting and Fishing |
| Kim Benton                  | Forest Products           |
| Chris Beck                  | Public-at-Large           |
| Pam Brodie                  | Environmental             |
| Sheri Buretta               | Public-at-Large           |
| Jim Diehl                   | Recreation Users          |
| Dave Dengel (for Dave Cobb) | Local Government          |
| John French                 | Science/Academic          |
| James King                  | Public-at-Large           |
| Nancy Lethcoe               | Commercial Tourism        |
| Vern McCorkle               | Public-at-Large           |
| Brenda Schwantes            | Subsistence               |
| Thea Thomas                 | Commercial Fishing        |
| Chuck Totemoff              | Native Landowners         |
| Gordon Zerbetz              | Public-at-Large           |

RECEIVED  
MAY 05 1996  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

### E. NOT REPRESENTED:

| <u>Name</u>                              | <u>Principal Interest</u> |
|--|---------------------------|
| Mary McBurney                            | Aquaculture               |
| Chip Dennerlein                          | Conservation              |
| Georgianna Lincoln ( <i>ex officio</i> ) | Alaska State Senate       |
| Alan Austerman ( <i>ex officio</i> )     | Alaska State House        |

### F. OTHER PARTICIPANTS:

| <u>Name</u>        | <u>Organization</u>           |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Veronica Christman | Trustee Council Staff         |
| L.J. Evans         | Trustee Council Staff         |
| Carol Fries        | AK Dept. Natural Resources    |
| Sharon Gagnon      | Jim King Alternate            |
| Dave Gibbons       | U.S. Forest Service           |
| Carrie Holba       | Oil Spill Public Info. Center |
| Eleanor Huffines   | Nancy Lethcoe Alternate       |
| George Keeney      | Cordova                       |

Molly McCammon  
Charles McKee  
Dorothy Mortenson  
Doug Mutter  
Eric Myers  
Chris Overbeck  
Ernie Piper  
Sandra Schubert  
Stan Senner  
Joe Sullivan  
Martha Vlasoff  
Dave Wigglesworth  
Bill Wilcox  
Cherri Womac

Trustee Council Executive Director  
Public  
AK Dept. Natural Resources  
Designated Federal Officer, Dept. of Interior  
Trustee Council Staff  
Whittier  
AK Dept. of Envir. Conservation  
Trustee Council Staff  
Trustee Council Staff  
AK Dept. Fish and Game  
EVOS Community Coordinator  
AK Dept. of Envir. Conservation  
Valdez  
Trustee Council Staff

#### G. SUMMARY:

The meeting was opened March 13 at 9:05 a.m. by Vern McCorkle, Chair. Roll call was taken, a quorum was present. No modifications were identified for the summary of the December 6, 1995 PAG meeting.

Molly McCammon provided the Executive Director's report. She reviewed the status of habitat protection negotiations, including land acquisitions at Eyak, Tatitlek, Chenega, English Bay, Konig, Afognak Joint Venture, and Shuyak. She also covered the small parcel program (attachment #3), noting that the State Legislature had to accept EVOS funds in order to acquire the parcels for the State (attachment #4).

The EVOS audit report is complete, and once it is delivered to the Trustee Council members, it will be mailed to the PAG. Some highlights: finances/trust fund accounts were determined to be in good shape; a revision of the Financial Operating Procedures is recommended, the auditors believe the fees paid to the Court system in Texas for handling trust fund investments appear too high; and use of wire transfers of funds is suggested.

McCammon summarized recent public outreach efforts (attachment #5). Kodiak Island public meetings will be held in Kodiak villages March 27-29; the Trustee Council plans a meeting in Kodiak this spring; a PAG field trip will be scheduled for lower Cook Inlet this spring or fall; and a community workshop will be held in Anchorage April 9-10 to discuss protocols for collections and use of traditional ecological knowledge protocols. Press contacts increased after the oil spill on the coast of Wales. John Bauer (ADEC) and Bob Spies (Chief Scientist) went to Wales to advise on cleanup and restoration planning (at the expense of the British and on behalf of Alaska Governor Tony Knowles).

The EVOS Annual Report will be available the week of March 23, and will be mailed to PAG members. Additional copies are available upon request.

The Alaska SeaLife Center has achieved full financing for the project, and thus met the contingency placed on approval by the State Legislature of the Council's \$25 million

contribution. The bid for construction was announced Monday and bids will be opened April 23. The Center is scheduled for operation in 1998.

A project status report was mailed to PAG members. The FY 1997 Invitation to Submit Restorations Proposals has gone public. The request for proposals is more targeted this year. Funds available for projects total approximately \$16 million (about \$14 million is earmarked for continuing projects, so about \$2 million will be competitive). Veronica Christman reviewed the project proposal/work plan schedule (attachment #6).

A report on the progress and future of the Sound Waste Management Plan, an EVOS funded project, was given by Dave Dengel, Bill Wilcox, George Keeney, Chris Overbeck, Chuck Totemoff, and Dave Wigglesworth (attachment #7). Opportunities to clean up and prevent further contamination from oil and other wastes were examined. This has been a joint effort of the communities in Prince William Sound. The project received an award from the Alaska Municipal League.

Stan Senner reported on the 1996 EVOS Annual Workshop (attachment #8). Some 250-300 people participated. Several important findings and projects were highlighted, including presentations on traditional ecological knowledge, salmon escapement studies on the Kenai, harbor seals' food sources, and a database of trawl surveys of marine species (attachment #9). Updated recovery objectives for each injured resource and service will be going out for public review in the near future.

The meeting was opened at 1:00 for public comment. Charles McKee offered comments.

McCammon discussed the status of the Trustee Council communication plan (attachment #5). One focal point is providing information to the general public. Martha Vlasoff is helping with the community involvement project. Jodi Seitz has developed for the Trustee Council 13 short radio spots called "Alaska Coastal Currents," which provide information about restoration and recovery of the EVOS area. The Oil Spill Public Information Center (OSPIC) has logged over 9,000 "hits" on the EVOS Home Page on Internet. Carol Fries and Dorothy Mortenson reported on the project to synthesize scientific information and create an automated bibliography and geographic information system (GIS) database. Chris Beck outlined thoughts (attachment #10) on priorities for public information efforts—PAG members were asked to comment on the draft priorities. Pam Brodie noted that the Pratt Museum's traveling exhibit about EVOS was a useful public information tool. McCammon asked if the newsletter was worthwhile—PAG response was yes.

Ernie Piper reported on the residual oiling workshop, held in November 1995. Checking shorelines for oil is expensive. Oil is now stable and will not change much, so future monitoring may not be cost-effective. Residual oil appears not to be harmful to harbor seals. At issue is the perception of cleanliness—would you buy food from a dirty supermarket? The cleanup of residual oil in a high-use subsistence area, e.g., around Chenega, would cost \$2-3 million. Key questions are: Can we technically remove the oil? Would the cleanup hurt the environment more than leaving the oil? Is it cost-effective? What regulatory authority do we have to do this? Is there precedent to do a cleanup this far beyond the end of response?

Options for cleanup around Chenega will be presented to the Trustee Council for a decision in the near future.

Jim King reviewed his proposal (attachment #1) to create a University of Alaska endowed chairs program with restoration reserve funds. McCammon stated that the Trustee Council believes it would be premature to begin a full-scale public discussion of uses for the reserve fund for at least another 1-2 years

Options for the next PAG field trip were discussed. A May or September trip to Homer, Seldovia, and Port Graham was outlined (attachment #11). No decision was made.

PAG members offered comments:

- Nancy Lethcoe is interested in small parcel acquisitions.
- Kim King encourages consideration of University endowed chairs.
- John French supports the endowed chairs concept.
- Jim Diehl supports the endowed chairs and is concerned about logging impacts on the Kenai Peninsula.
- Sheri Buretta encourages including Natives in reserve fund discussions.
- Pam Brodie suggests looking at how public lands in the EVOS area are managed.
- Kim Benton stated the public information/GIS program looked good.
- Rupert Andrews thought that our knowledge had advanced substantially since the spill.
- Vern McCorkle asked that PAG members get extra copies of the Annual Report and pass them along, and that PAG members read the recovery update information mailed to them.

McCammon identified several items for consideration over the long-term: a synthesis of scientific reports; the 10th anniversary of the spill in March 1999 (a book describing 10 years of restoration efforts and a 10-year spill symposium are planned), the last Exxon payment is scheduled for 2001, and formal long-term planning for the restoration reserve will begin in the next 1-3 years.

The meeting adjourned at 4:00 p.m.

#### H. FOLLOW-UP:

1. McCammon will mail the EVOS Audit Report to PAG members.
2. McCammon will arrange to have the EVOS Audit Team give a presentation at the June PAG meeting.
3. McCammon will arrange for a presentation by Bob Spies on the Wales spill at a future PAG meeting.
4. Vern McCorkle and John French volunteered to participate in the development of the FY 1997 Work Plan on May 23.

5. McCammon will follow-up on timing for the PAG field trip.
6. PAG members are to send updates of addresses and phone numbers (attachment #12) to Cherri Womac—this information is available to the public.

**I. NEXT MEETINGS:**

- PAG field trip: either mid-May or mid-September (to be determined)
- PAG meeting: June 5, 1996
- PAG meeting: August 7, 1996
- Trustee Council meeting in Juneau: May 2, 1996

**J. ATTACHMENTS:**

1. Letter from PAG Member James King: A University of Alaska Endowment Plan

(for those not present):

2. Letter from Marilyn Talmage: Valdez Duck Flats Parcel
3. Memorandum from Molly McCammon: Small Parcel Habitat Protection Program
4. Memorandum from Molly McCammon: EVOS Amendment to CSHB 468 (FIN)
5. Memorandum from Molly McCammon: Update on EVOS Information/Communication
6. Calendar: FY 1997 Work Plan
7. Sound Waste Management Plan
8. 1996 Restoration Workshop Agenda
9. Graph of Marine Species Abundance
10. Memorandum from Chris Beck: Setting Priorities for Public Information
11. Scenarios for PAG Field Trip
12. EVOS PAG Member Names/Addresses/Telephones

**K. CERTIFICATION:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
PAG Chairperson

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

# Public Advisory Group Session Summary

**A. GROUP:** Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Public Advisory Group (PAG)

**B. DATE/TIME:** December 6, 1995

**C. LOCATION:** Anchorage, Alaska

**D. MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE:**

RECEIVED  
MAY 03 1996

Name

Rupert Andrews  
Kim Benton  
Nicole Evans for Pam Brodie  
Chris Beck  
Jim Diehl  
John French  
Brenda Schwantes  
Thea Thomas  
Chuck Totemoff  
Martha Vlasoff  
Gordon Zerbetz

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
Principal Interest TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Sport Hunting and Fishing  
Forest Products  
Environmental  
Public-at-Large  
Recreation Users  
Science/Academic  
Subsistence  
Commercial Fishing  
Native Landowners  
Public-at-Large  
Public-at-Large

**E. NOT REPRESENTED:**

Name

Karl Becker  
Dave Cobb  
Chip Dennerlein  
James King  
Nancy Lethcoe  
Vern McCorkle  
Georgianna Lincoln (*ex officio*)  
Alan Austerman (*ex officio*)

Principal Interest

Aquaculture  
Local Government  
Conservation  
Public-at-Large  
Commercial Tourism  
Public-at-Large  
Alaska State Senate  
Alaska State House

**F. OTHER PARTICIPANTS:**

Name

Catherine Berg  
L.J. Evans  
Dave Gibbons  
Carrie Holba  
Bob Loeffler  
Molly McCammon  
  
Doug Mutter

Organization

Fish and Wildlife Service  
Trustee Council Staff  
U.S. Forest Service  
Oil Spill Pub. Info. Cen.  
AK Dept. Envir. Cons.  
Trustee Council Executive  
Director  
Designated Fed. Officer

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| Eric Myers      | Dept. of Interior                                  |
| Bud Rice        | Trustee Council Staff                              |
| Sandra Schubert | National Park service                              |
| Stan Senner     | Trustee Council Staff                              |
| Joe Sullivan    | AK Dept. Fish and Game                             |
| Craig Tillery   | AK Dept. of Law, Trustee<br>Council Representative |
| Ray Thompson    | U.S. Forest Service                                |
| Cherri Womac    | Trustee Council Staff                              |

## G. SUMMARY:

The meeting was opened December 6 at 8:30 a.m. by John French, Vice Chairperson. Roll call was taken, a quorum was not present. No modifications were identified for the summary of the July 27, 1995 PAG meeting.

Martha Vlasoff resigned from the PAG due to a conflict of interest. She is now employed on a Trustee Council funded project as the Community Coordinator, working with communities in the spill area.

Molly McCammon provided the Executive Director's report. The Valdez to Chenega PAG field trip was a success, especially because an extra day was spent at Chenega thanks to Typhoon Oscar. Appreciation was extended to Chuck Totemoff and the residents of Chenega for their hospitality. The next field trip will probably be in May 1996 to the Kodiak or lower Kenai Peninsula Region.

The audit of Trustee Council and project expenditures is underway--a draft report is expected February 1, 1996, and a final is due March 1, 1996. Molly will meet shortly with the Court Registry Investment System (CRIS) and banking staff in Houston Texas, to discuss long-range investing for the reserve account. A Trustee Council financial report was mailed to PAG members.

In September a subsistence conference was held (see attachments #1 and 2). A residual oiling workshop was held in November, the report is under preparation. A seabird conference was held this fall in Girdwood, a report will be produced later. Technical sessions were held this fall on: clams, octopus, harlequin ducks, pink salmon, sockeye salmon, Apex predators, and herring. These sessions examined the state of knowledge and recovery, and what restoration activities should be pursued in the future. The annual restoration workshop is scheduled for January 16-18, 1996 at the Captain Cook Hotel. A January 19-20 review of the Prince William Sound SEA program will take place following the annual workshop. The results of these sessions will be used to help develop the FY 1997 Work Plan.

The Alaska Municipal League gave an award to the Sound Waste Management Project. The SeaLife Center project has met Trustee Council criteria for release of the previously approved funds. The Alaska Legislative Budget and Audit Committee has added a condition that all

financing be secured for both the research and visitation components before Trustee funds can be expended--this should be done this spring. Further archaeological surveys will be conducted this winter.

McCammon outlined the status of habitat protection efforts with Koniag, Kodiak Island Borough, Chenega, Tatitlek, Afognak Joint Venture, Koniag Phase II, Kenai Fjords, and small parcels. The group discussed valuation of parcels for restoration purposes when land purchases/easements are made.

Chris Beck reported on the Ad Hoc Information Subgroup (see attachment #3). The focus of the subgroup is to improve communications with the general public. Chris asked if this was the direction the PAG thought it should go. The ensuing discussion brought up several ideas for consideration in increasing public knowledge of restoration results. A subgroup meeting is scheduled for January 10, 1996. (This meeting had to be rescheduled to this date because of a scheduling conflict.)

Craig Tillery discussed the last Trustee Council meeting and the actions taken. He noted that he was not receiving much feedback on issues, and encouraged the public to offer their comments and concerns. Some land appraisals have required additional work, he noted, slowing the habitat acquisition process. Chuck Totemoff voiced frustration with the slowness of the process relative to Chenega--Tillery agreed the process was too slow. Kim Benton asked if there was a way to recoup funds spent on flawed appraisals--Dave Gibbons stated that they were pursuing this. Tillery stated that the role of the PAG was on-going review of restoration work (e.g., suggesting budget priorities), reaction to policy questions (e.g., conservation easements policy), and being proactive with suggested policies (e.g., the creation of the reserve fund). The Trustee Council wants to hear minority views, not just consensus items. He asked the PAG to consider: advising where the shrinking dollars for science projects should go, passing information and feedback along to the Trustee Council as it comes to PAG members' attention, and being assertive and proactive on issues and ideas.

Stan Senner and Bob Loeffler discussed criteria for determining normal agency management (see attachment #5). They reported that it does not appear possible to develop hard and fast criteria, since much of the restoration work fits into agency authorities, by definition. Continued vigilance on the part of the PAG and Trustee Council is required to ensure that the Council is not funding work that should be funded by the Trustee agencies. McCammon noted that this question would be addressed in detailed project descriptions in the future.

A public comment period was opened at 11:00 a.m.; no comments were offered.

McCammon opened review of the FY 1996 Work Plan deferred projects (see attachments #6 and 7) discussion, noting that the Trustee Council would take action at their December 11, 1995 meeting. Loeffler and Senner summarized and answered questions about deferred projects in the following clusters: pink salmon cluster (Thea Thomas raised questions about the utility of some of the genetics projects versus the non-approved 96093C, an active restoration project--she will put her comments in writing for the December 11 Trustee Council meeting); Herring cluster (questions about diseases related to pound fisheries and the overall population health were discussed); Sound Ecosystem Assessment and related cluster; Sockeye Salmon

cluster (Coghill Lake fertilization seems to be working, peer reviewers thought highly of the Kenai River work of Dana Schmidt); Cutthroat and Dolly Varden Trout cluster; Marine Mammal cluster; Nearshore Ecosystem cluster (almost no oil was found in the Kodiak Island survey); Seabird/Forage Fish cluster (Thomas raised a question about how many non-target species were killed when netting fish for studies); Subsistence cluster (Brenda Schwantes asked why there weren't more Kodiak projects funded); Archaeological cluster; Reducing Marine Pollution cluster; Habitat Improvements cluster (Benton said the largest timber operator in the spill area was interested in sharing restoration information for protection of habitat); and Information Support cluster. McCammon noted at the PAG's urging, a policy was developed to not recommend projects if late reports were not submitted. This policy helped to get late reports completed.

McCammon discussed a long-term planning session with core peer reviewers. The core reviewers believe it is important to begin the integration and synthesis of the three major ecosystem studies. The hope is to identify key habitats and species for measuring long-term ecosystem health. She also mentioned that public meetings would be held in the Kodiak Island communities this spring, as well as in other spill area communities.

PAG members each voiced views and comments. After adjournment, PAG members were invited to the Oil Spill Public Information Center to view the EVOS and SEA Program Internet Home Pages.

The meeting adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

#### H. FOLLOW-UP:

1. McCammon and Mutter will pursue a replacement PAG member to fill Vlasoff's seat.
2. Chris Beck and the Ad Hoc Information Subgroup will meet at 10:00, January 10, 1996 at the Trustee Council offices.
3. L.J. Evans will put PAG member names and phone numbers in the next issue of the restoration newsletter.
4. The PAG should continue to monitor projects for normal agency management issues.
5. French will present PAG recommendations at the December 11 Trustee Council meeting.
6. PAG members are invited to participate in the annual Restoration Workshop in January.

#### I. NEXT MEETINGS:

- Ad Hoc Information Subgroup meeting: January 10, 1996
- Annual Restoration Workshop: January 16-18, 1996
- PAG meeting: March 13-14, 1996
- PAG field trip: (in May, to be determined)

--PAG meeting: June 5-6, 1996  
--PAG meeting: July 31-August 1, 1996

**J. ATTACHMENTS: (for those not present)**

1. Summary Report: Community conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill
2. Memorandum from the Executive Director regarding follow-up actions pursuant to the subsistence conference.
3. Memorandum from Chris Beck on the Ad Hoc Information Subgroup
4. Community Involvement Report from Martha Vlasoff
5. Memorandum from Bob Loeffler and Stan Senner regarding normal agency management criteria
6. Draft Summary of Executive Director's Recommendation, FY 1996 Work Plan
7. Draft Executive Director's Recommendation: Deferred Project/FY 96 Work Plan (summary and detailed tables)

**K. CERTIFICATION:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**PAG Chairperson**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**

11.7.62

To: Molly McCammon  
From: Martha Vlasoff  
Subject: Kodiak Trip Report, March 27-30, 1996  
Date: April 25, 1996

RECEIVED  
MEMORANDUM  
MAY 05 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Informational meetings were conducted in the Kodiak Island villages in March to find out about local concerns, possible project proposals, and to discuss the ongoing restoration programs. Although previous meetings have been held Kodiak, these were the first meetings in the villages since 1993. The group traveling included Molly McCammon, Executive Director, Martha Vlasoff, Community Involvement Project Coordinator, Hank Eaton, Community Involvement Facilitator for Kodiak Island, Brenda Schwantes, Public Advisory Group member from Kodiak, Dan Moore, ADF&G Fisheries Specialist, and Alex Swiderski, AK Dept. Of Law, who visited Akhiok and Karluk only.

I would like to identify the key points that were brought up at the meetings:

The number one concern was for the communities to be prepared for the next oil spill. In every village (except Akhiok which was in the process of celebrating their Alutiq Week festivities), the villagers wanted assistance in obtaining oil spill response equipment to protect local resources. They were especially concerned about the subsistence resources of importance to their way of life which, in their opinion, was not a high priority on the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill cleanup effort. They were aware that the lifting of the oil export ban would mean that the oil tankers would eventually be passing right by Kodiak on their way to the North Pacific Rim countries and they feel they are presently incapable of protecting themselves from another round of oiled beaches.

In four out of seven of the villages residents noted that the researchers conducting studies in their area had not sent any reports back in regards to the results of the studies. They also complained the study results that they had seen were not in laymen terms so they could not draw any useful information from them. "There were too many studies and not enough action that the studies may have warranted. We don't see the results from the money spent."

One of the major themes we heard was that the villages believe the EVOS Restoration fund is not helping the people that were the most impacted by the spill, especially given the decline in subsistence resources. "Laws are enacted to protect the animals without regard for the impact it may have on people." "We should pass an ordinance to list ourselves as animals so we could receive some assistance from the Settlement." "The people have been hurt emotionally but are not recognized as an injured resource." Treating the human loss as a separate issue from the overall ecosystem restoration has left local oil spill impacted communities feeling like the Trustee Council money isn't addressing their most important issues.

Molly McCammon

Clam enhancement was requested for three villages including Ouzinkie which will be a part of the Clam Restoration Project in 1996. Health concerns about the long range effect of eating clams and other subsistence resources from the intertidal zone was also mentioned in four communities. People wonder why there haven't been any studies of the people in regards to their consumption of subsistence foods (ie., increased strokes and other health problems ). They are wondering about the increased incidence of Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning and they want faster/better ways to detect the toxin.

Crab enhancement was an important topic in three villages. The villagers wanted to know if there could be aquaculture projects to bring the crab populations back to pre-spill levels. They commented that even though the crabs were on a decline before the spill the fishermen had voluntarily cut back on their catch before the spill. They said that after the spill the resource seemed to completely disappear. They wondered why crab and shrimp had not been put on the injured resource list.

Three communities were very interested in plans for waste oil disposal facilities. They said they are trying to deal locally with solid waste and waste oil problems, but they need assistance with the recovery and storage problems they face locally.

There was discussion in several communities on the possibility of linking the oil spill impacted communities by a computer network to increase communication and access to current information from the Trustee Council. This computer network would also benefit the Community Involvement Project. There was concern in most of the villages about the complexity of the Invitation to Bid process in that the communities had difficulty last year in submitting an electronic version of their proposals. They did not have the software to submit the budget pages correctly. There were two communities that were upset that the meetings were held just before the April 15, 1996 proposal submission deadline. They were assured that the EVOS Restoration Office would consider any proposal from the villages no matter what form it was in.

The north end of the island seemed to have a decline in Harbor Seal populations. There is a marked increase in sea otters which poses a threat to the declining subsistence resources. Local people were wondering if projects could be developed to make use of the overabundance of sea otter in an effort to create more local employment and to alleviate the damage to the ecosystem caused by sea otter overpopulation.

Two communities expressed need for land for their own use. One man from Karluk commented that the people of the village had not been notified prior to the sale of their land to the Trustee Council, and he was bitter about it.

A desire to build cultural centers was an issue in several villages. Villagers also had concerns that the archeological resources should be actively protected from looters and not just monitored as is presently done.

RECEIVED

March 29, 1996

RECEIVED

To: Molly McCammon, Executive Director

From: Robert B. Spies, Chief Scientist  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

APR 22 1996

Re: Visit to Wales to evaluate the Sea Empress Oil Spill  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL**Introduction**

The spill occurred on February 15, 1996 at about 8:00 P.M. in the mouth of Milford Haven in southwest Wales. The *Sea Empress*, a 1042-foot Liberian-registered, single-hulled tanker built in 1993, was on her way to unload at the Texaco Refinery, one of several refineries in Milford Haven. Due to pilot error the ship was off course and in the attempt to bring the ship to port under an eastward-flowing tide, the ship ran aground on a mid-channel rock. The ship was refloated and reground several times in the course of the next week before coming under control, and oil was spilled periodically during this time. Cleanup began within a day of the grounding and continued up through at least March 15, 1996.

Governor Tony Knowles offered Alaska's assistance to Viscount Goshen, the British Minister for Transportation. The British Coast Guard, which is under the Ministry, is in charge of marine oil spill clean up. It was agreed that a mutual collaboration on a technical level would be appropriate and two individuals familiar with the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill were selected: John Bauer, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Manager, Oil Spill Response for the Anchorage-Kenai Peninsula; and Dr. Robert B. Spies, Chief Scientist, Exxon *Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council.

The Alaska representatives spent 3.5 days visiting beaches, conferring with officials and gathering other information related to the accident, clean up, damages and future plans of the British for this spill. This memo was written from information gathered by Robert Spies and John Bauer. A similar memo has been submitted by John Bauer to the Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.

**The Accident**

The entrance channel to the Milford Haven estuary is narrow and elongated. Once the pilot discovered that the ship was to the southeast of the correct approach, he ordered several successive turns to the port. Due to the strong flood-tide currents the ship was carried up-channel towards a mid-channel rock, which she did not clear. The rocks ripped the ship below water line on the starboard side and she came aground. Over the next week the ship was refloated several times on high tides with the help of tugs, but was



badly listing and difficult to control. Finally enough of the oil had leaked to allow the vessel to ride high enough in the water to control the vessel and pull it into the main harbor. The *Sea Empress* was still tied to a local refinery dock as of March 15, 1996.

Oil leaked from the ship in four major incidences associated with low tides. It was estimated that 12 of 15 holds were ruptured. A total of 19 million gallons (70 thousand tonnes) of North Sea crude oil and 80,000 gallons (300 tonnes) of fuel oil were reported spilled.

The harbormaster indicated that Milford Haven does not use escort vessels to assist tankers. He said there has been resistance to require escort vessels due to the narrow opening to Milford Haven, frequent severe southwest winds, large tidal changes (7-8 meter range) and confused seas. During the spill, the port used two 45-ton bollard pull tugs and two 50-ton bollard pull tugs to stabilize the vessel after grounding. The port has ordered two new 55-ton bollard pull tugs, and they are scheduled for delivery in February 1997. The port is also undertaking a study to improve the navigation into the Haven.

### **The Response Structure**

The response involves all levels of government and is integrated with the private sector. On the federal level the Marine Pollution Control Unit (MPCU) of the British Coast Guard within the Ministry of Transportation is responsible for oil spill response and coordination of clean-up for spills at sea. This is an 11-person unit of mariners, scientists and administrators. In the case of a spill, there are private sector firms that are on call and that can be enlisted to help in response. Since some of the spilled oil entered inland waters, the National Rivers Authority also had a mandated role. The spill also occurred within the Pembrokeshire National Park and the National Park Service was also being consulted. Also on the federal level is the Department of Fisheries, which through the Ministry for Agriculture and Fisheries, plays a role similar to that of NOAA in the US. In addition to its own scientists the MPCU has standing contracts for support of natural resource evaluation, such as with the AEA (a government-owned corporation), through its Environmental Technology Center, and with the Oil Pollution Research Unit, a private scientific laboratory with a long history of oil pollution research.

Local consulting on the natural resources is mandated by law. In this area of Britain, the Countryside Counsel for Wales provides local government input to the spill. The cleanup crews and beach masters were supplied through the local county and the petroleum industry. Many of the clean-up workers were Texaco and Dyfed County employees.

## **Fate of spilled oil**

The oil was spilled in four major episodes over a week's period, roughly February 15 through 22. One hundred and seventy kilometers (105 miles) of shoreline were oiled. The oil contaminated both Milford Haven and the outer coastline. Most of the oil stayed outside Milford Haven. Within the Haven the spilled oil went 10-15 kilometers into the estuary. On the outer coastline, the oil spread from 12 kilometers north of the grounding site to 60-70 kilometers south and east of the grounding.

Some of the offshore oil went to the north, as far as Skokholm and Skomar Islands, but most of it went to the south and then to the east, or out to sea westward. Winds and currents carried a large amount of the oil along the south coast of Wales where it contaminated shorelines as far east as the Pendine Sands. Oil did not cross the Bristol Channel and there was no contamination of shorelines further to the south. The major shoreline habitat types contaminated were: protected rocky shoreline, exposed rocky shoreline, sandy beach, shingle (pebble) beach, and muddy shorelines.

Most of the oil was stranded on the upper tide line. By the time oil got to most beaches it was emulsified with water. A large amount of the oil (reportedly as high as 40%) evaporated in the first few days of the spill due to the prevailing weather conditions. Floating oil that was more than a mile from shore was subject to heavy amounts of dispersants.

## **Resources at Risk**

The primary resources at risk were intertidal communities, subtidal communities (due to dispersed oil), marine mammals (grey seals, dolphins), sea and shore birds. Small local fisheries for mussels, cockles, sea weed, oysters, ground fish and some lobster were closed due to the spill. A large power plant within Milford Haven was boomed off to prevent oil from entering its intakes. Shoreline around the monastery at Caldy Island was oiled. There is extensive use of beaches in southwest Wales for walking, bird watching, fishing, surfing and sunbathing. The Tenby area and the south Wales Coast is a major tourist destination.

## **On Water Response**

The Coast Guard's strategy during the initial spill-response operations was to use dispersants on the spilled oil in approved areas whenever the sea and oil conditions were appropriate. The Coast Guard used dispersants on the spilled oil in areas outside Milford Haven, at least one mile offshore, and at water depths greater than 20 meters. MAFF does not allow dispersant spraying within one mile of the shoreline.

The Coast Guard used a fleet of seven DC-3s and one C-130 to apply dispersants via ADDS packs. Dispersants were applied in a 1:10 to 1:20 ratio on oil about 3-4 cm thick and in a moderate sea state to ensure mixing. No dispersants were applied in calm sea conditions. Spotter planes flew about 700 feet above and to the side of the spray planes to direct the applications. Spray planes were generally 5 - 300 feet above the slicks. A total of 120,000 gallons (445 tonnes) of dispersants was used. The dispersants included Slickone LTS-W, Finisol LSR-51, Evensperse, and Corexit 9500, and two other products (names unknown).

The initial dispersant application was unsuccessful. The first spray occurred on the morning of February 16, about 12 hours after the grounding. The oil spilled after the grounding emulsified during the night and the spray was ineffective. After the failed initial spray, the Coast Guard applied a Shell emulsion breaker on the slick. The emulsion breaker was also ineffective.

Subsequent releases after the grounding produced fresh oil on a daily basis. Dispersants were effective on this fresher oil. Typically, the dispersants changed the oil from black to brown to a milky white color within 30 minutes. The oil would then fade into the background color of the sea.

AEA consultants stationed a team in the spray zone to measure the effectiveness of the applications. AEA conducted fluoroscopy measurements of oil in the water column. Preliminary results indicate oil was detected at 1 meter and 5 meter depths after application. We were unable to directly discuss the monitoring results with the AEA consultant.

The Coast Guard used skimmers and locals used buckets to recover the oil not sprayed by dispersants. Workers in nearshore shallow waters used boom to remove oil and deliver it to belt and weir skimmers located offshore.

The Coast Guard used exclusion booming to prevent contamination of priority resource areas. Directional booming was used to direct oil onto the hard sandy beaches for rapid clean up.

### **Clean up Techniques**

The Coast Guard's objective was to clean the tourist beaches by the Easter holiday. On the shoreline a variety of techniques was used. On sandy beaches workers dug trenches, and personnel and equipment scraped the stranded surface oil into the trenches where it could be recovered with pumps and tanker trucks. Oil contaminated sand was either removed, relocated to the surf zone, or harrowed in place to hasten natural breakdown and biodegradation. On rocky beaches workers used cold-water washing, mechanical tilling, and vacuum pumping to remove oil. On one pebble-cobble beach a concrete mixer was used as a rock washer in both water only

and water and diesel washing mixtures. The Coast Guard reported similar results with each of the rock washing modes. Recovered oil was taken to the local Texaco refinery for oil recovery. About 4000 tonnes (1.1 million gallons) of oil and emulsion were recovered in this way.

We inspected clean up operations at ten locations including sandy beaches, cobble-pebble beaches, and rocky headlands. On the sandy beach shorelines, the remaining visible oil was confined to the high tide line limits. Oil coated sand was located in the mid to upper intertidal zone and frequently produced sheens on standing water in the excavation pits. Oil penetration on the hard sandy beaches was typically less than 10 cm.

On the cobble-pebble beaches, the remaining visible oil was generally an oil emulsion (mousse), and it mixed with the pebbles to form a soft aggregate in 1-3 meter band at the upper intertidal zone. These shorelines were underlain with dense sand that stopped further oil penetration into the sediments.

On the rocky headlands, oil penetrated the porous pebble-cobble-boulder sediments and produced offshore sheens with the tidal changes. These areas appear to contain the largest amount of oil remaining on the shoreline. Some areas have limited access, and these sites may not be cleaned.

## **Impacts of the spill**

### **Baseline data**

There is a good environmental monitoring program within Milford Haven to measure the impacts of oil shipping and processing. Currently three oil refineries operate in the Haven and two refineries are closed.

During the last three years over 100 intertidal stations have produced an extensive faunal and hydrocarbon data base for soft sediments within Milford Haven. Outside of the Haven the data are much more sparse. Baseline data do exist at sites of special scientific interest, such as around Skomar and Skolkholm Islands, where there are bird and seal colonies.

There is a fairly extensive subtidal monitoring program within the Haven, but scarce data exists outside the Haven.

The National Park Service conducted a major survey of the grey seals about three years ago.

Because of the great interest in birds in Britain there is extensive information on numbers of birds present in the area of the spill. Generally the south Pembrokeshire Coast and Milford Haven are considered to be good

habitat for sea and shore birds. Winter bird counts have been taken monthly from October through March by volunteers.

There are minor shellfish fisheries, but no major fisheries located along this portion of the coast. Information on the fisheries resources is uncertain.

### Damage

It is still too early to know the full impact of the spill. Studies over the next 5 - 10 years should identify impacts from the spill and treatment methods (dispersants, surf-zone washing).

The carcasses of about 3000 birds have been recovered; another 3500 have been treated. Short-term survival following treatment is reported to be 60 to 70 percent. There are a total of 19 species with mortalities. The four most common species killed are: black scoters (a sea duck), murres (called guillemots in Britain), razor bills, and cormorants (shags).

There have been impacts to intertidal and subtidal areas. On rocky shores we saw abundant oil directly on limpets, periwinkles and *Fucus*. Clean up in some areas appears to have directly affected *Fucus* (Tenby Harbor). Results of studies on subtidal damage are not available. Some studies are not yet underway.

Fisheries are closed over a large part of southwestern Wales and have not reopened. The exact economic impact of this has not been assessed.

Tourism in 1996 has probably been reduced. Hotel owners complained of canceled bookings. Pub and restaurant and other business owners were worried about loss of tourist income.

### **Future study**

Planning the assessment of long-term effects is just getting underway, but many scientists fully expected 5 to 10 years of study. The first planning meeting for long-term studies was held on March 12, 1996.

Water sampling within and outside the Haven is now underway and will be continued at 11 sites. Sediments on beaches will also continued to be monitored for hydrocarbons. Environmental toxicity tests will be done at 25 sites.

A major comparative study of conditions at some or many of the 100 baseline intertidal and subtidal stations within Milford Haven is planned.

It is expected that the winter counts of birds now underway since the spill on a weekly basis will provide a good estimate of the current population of birds and may provide insight into the effects of the spill. There are also studies planned for examining the contamination of the diet of sea and shore birds. We did observe many birds on contaminated beaches, including gulls and oystercatchers.

A major resurvey of the grey seal pupping areas will be made later this spring or summer.

The MAFF had cruises underway at the time of our visit to examine potential effects of the dispersed oil on the ground fish offshore. Both contamination measurements of fish and measures of potential impact are being made. MAFF will also be putting together a budget of the fate of the oil. Mussels, cockles and sea weed will be monitored at several onshore sites by MAFF.

### **Public Information**

One public information officer with the Coast Guard served as the point of contact for the press at Milford Haven during the initial spill response actions. The media interest centered on the grounding and regrounding of the vessel and the bird casualties. The press stayed on scene at Milford Haven for about 14 days and reduced their coverage after the *Sea Empress* was removed from the wreck site and taken to the refinery's dock. The public information officer returned to Southampton after the press reduced their coverage.

### **Preliminary comparison of the *Exxon Valdez* and *Sea Empress* Oil Spills**

In Table 1 comparative statistics on spills are provided. In addition, my general impressions of differences between the spills are as follows:

1. The Irish Sea to the west of the spill and the Bristol Channel to the south, as well as aggressive use of dispersants, resulted in less shoreline impact than in the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.
2. The spill occurred in late winter, about a month earlier than the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill. This also helped to minimize the impact, especially on seabirds which congregate later in the year at breeding colonies along the south Pembrokeshire Coast.
3. The public and media reaction seemed to be less intense to this spill than occurred in Alaska. Perhaps the lack of a shoreline impact from the recent *Braer* Oil Spill alleviated public concerns about oil spills. Petroleum refining is one of the few obvious industries besides farming in this portion of Wales,

so perhaps people felt less critical because of a perceived economic dependence on oil transportation and refining.

Table 1. A statistical comparison of the *Exxon Valdez* and *Sea Empress* Oil Spills

|                             | <i>Exxon Valdez</i>                   | <i>Sea Empress</i>                  |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Volume                      | 10.8 million gallons<br>40,000 tonnes | 19 million gallons<br>70,000 tonnes |
| Oil Type                    | North Slope Crude<br>API 26-28        | North Sea Crude<br>API 40-41        |
| Shoreline Oiled             | 1500 miles<br>2400 kilometers         | 105 miles<br>170 kilometers         |
| Bird Carcasses<br>Recovered | 30,000<br>90 species                  | 3,000<br>19 species                 |

CC: S. Senner  
L.J. Evans

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| Proj.No.  | ProjectTitle  | Proposer   | Lead Agency | New or Cont'd                      | FY97 Expected | FY97 Request | Total FY97-02 |
|---|---|--|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Pink Salmon   |   |  |             |                                    | \$1,887.5     | \$4,324.5    | \$9,850.6     |
| 97076   | Effects of Oiled Incubation Substrate on Straying and Survival of Wild Pink Salmon          | A. Wertheimer/NOAA                                     | NOAA        | Cont'd<br>3rd yr.<br>4 yr. project | \$619.0       | \$623.2      | \$857.8       |
| <p>This project examines the effects of oil exposure during embryonic development on the straying, marine survival, and gamete viability of pink salmon. The objectives are to conduct a related series of controlled experiments on straying of pink salmon to determine the role of oil and other factors so that field studies of straying in PWS after the spill can be interpreted; to determine if the return rate of pink salmon to adult is reduced when they have been exposed to oiled gravel during embryonic development; and to continue investigations into whether such exposure causes heritable damage to reproductive fitness of pink salmon.</p> |   |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97093   | Restoration of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon by Diversion of Harvest Effort              | T. Linley/Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>5 yr. project    |               | \$484.7      | \$1,189.7     |
| <p>Pink salmon egg mortality attributed to oiling of anadromous streams from the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill has contributed to a reduction in adult pink salmon returns. Natural populations of pink salmon are harvested with large numbers of hatchery pink salmon in mixed stock fisheries, which may limit escapement to damaged streams and thereby delay recovery. This project will be directed at changes in hatchery production to reduce exploitation of injured wild stocks. The project will focus on changing the location and timing of hatchery returns in western Prince William Sound.</p>  |   |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97139A1   | Salmon Instream Habitat and Stock Restoration - Little Waterfall Barrier Bypass Improvement | S. Honnold/ADFG  | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>3rd yr.<br>5 yr. project | \$35.0        | \$26.4       | \$58.4        |
| <p>This proposal will evaluate the barrier bypass improvement at Little Waterfall Creek, as indicated by pink and coho salmon use of the bypass. The renovation of the bypass (decreased grades and addition of resting pools) was completed in FY 96 and is expected to facilitate increased spawning habitat use by pink and coho salmon. Studies in FY 97 will include bypass inspections to document salmon passage, spawner enumeration, and juvenile salmon abundance monitoring.</p>   |   |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97139A2   | Port Dick Creek Tributary and Development Project   | N. Dudiak/ADFG   | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>5 yr. project | \$37.0        | \$82.7       | \$204.1       |
| <p>The goal of this project is the restoration of the native Port Dick Creek salmon stocks. Actual restoration of the spawning habitat will take place in June 1996. If natural colonization rates are not adequate to fully seed the restored habitat, on-site fish culture techniques will be incorporated using the native pink and chum salmon stocks to maintain genetic integrity. Water temperature, water level, salinity and stream velocity will be monitored. Additional post construction substrate monitoring is proposed.</p>   |   |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |

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| Proj.No.   | ProjectTitle  | Proposer                   | Lead Agency | New or Cont'd                       | FY97 Expected | FY97 Request | Total FY97-02 |
|--|---|----------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97139C1  | Montague Riparian Rehabilitation Monitoring   | D. Schmid/USFS             | USFS        | Cont'd<br>4th yr.<br>4 yr. project  | \$0.0         | \$9.3        | \$9.3         |
| <p>The proposal for 1997 is a close-out of project 96139C1. Originally, 1996 was to be the close-out year, but some instream structures failed. In 1996, the structures which failed will be repaired using better anchoring techniques. Crowded stands of Sitka spruce, which were thinned to accelerate growth, will also be monitored. In 1997 we propose to monitor the repaired structures to make sure they have withstood the high flows associated with the spring runoff, collect the final data on spruce growth, and write the final report.</p>  |   |                            |             |                                     |               |              |               |
| 97186  | Coded Wire Tag Recoveries From Pink Salmon in Prince William Sound                  | T. Joyce/ADFG              | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>9th yr.<br>11 yr. project | \$260.5       | \$275.1      | \$655.1       |
| <p>There is a growing body of evidence indicating that the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill has been at least partially responsible for weak pink salmon returns to the Sound. Pink salmon runs are dominated by hatchery populations, and efforts to restore injured wild populations through selective harvesting of hatchery fish depend upon the availability of data pertaining to the spatial and temporal abundance of wild fish in the different fishing areas of PWS. This project will provide accurate, real-time and post-season estimates of hatchery and wild contributions to commercial harvests by date and fishing district and also to hatchery cost-recovery harvests. This information is important for fisheries managers who must anticipate the effects of fishing strategies on injured populations.</p> |   |                            |             |                                     |               |              |               |
| 97188  | Otolith Thermal Mass Marking of Hatchery Reared Pink Salmon In Prince William Sound | T. Joyce/ADFG              | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>3rd yr.<br>5 yr. project  | \$100.5       | \$122.4      | \$290.4       |
| <p>This project will develop otolith marking as a stock separation tool. All hatchery-produced salmon will be marked using this technique. Recoveries of these marks from returning adults caught in mixed-stock fisheries in PWS will allow improved estimation of the hatchery-wild composition of the catch. Improved estimation will enhance the fishery manager's ability to protect damaged wild pink salmon stocks in mixed-stock fisheries. The project will be conducted over two pink salmon life cycles. Experience with two life cycles is needed to fully develop a program that integrates induced banding code quality, otolith processing rates and costs, and statistical designs for catch sampling.</p>   |   |                            |             |                                     |               |              |               |
| 97190  | Construction of a Linkage Map for the Pink Salmon Genome                            | F. Allendorf/Univ. Montana | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>5 yr. project  | \$250.0       | \$267.5      | \$1,070.0     |
| <p>This project will construct a detailed genetic linkage map for pink salmon by analyzing the genetic transmission of several hundred DNA polymorphisms. The ability to genetically map the location of oil-induced lesions will allow the thorough identification, description, and understanding of oil-induced genetic damage. This research will also aid other recovery efforts with pink salmon, including estimation of straying rates, description of stock structure, and testing whether marine survival has a genetic basis.</p>   |   |                            |             |                                     |               |              |               |

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| Proj.No.  | ProjectTitle   | Proposer                   | Lead Agency | New or Cont'd                       | FY97 Expected | FY97 Request | Total FY97-02 |
|---|--|----------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97191A  | Field Examination of Oil-Related Embryo Mortalities that Persist in Pink Salmon Populations in PWS | M. Willette/ADFG           | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>9th yr.<br>11 yr. project | \$407.0       | \$283.4      | \$506.3       |
| Elevated embryo mortalities were detected in populations of pink salmon inhabiting oiled streams following the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. These increased rates of mortality persisted annually through the 1993 field season, suggesting that genetic damage may have occurred as a result of exposure to oil during early developmental life-stages. The consequences of this putative genetic damage include physiological dysfunction of individuals and reduced reproductive capacity of populations. The 1994 field results show no statistical difference in embryo mortality between oil-contaminated and reference streams. This project would continue to monitor the recovery of pink salmon embryos in the field and would verify and identify the occurrence of genetic damages. |  |                            |             |                                     |               |              |               |
| 97194   | Pink Salmon Spawning Habitat Recovery  | M. Murphy and S. Rice/NOAA | NOAA        | New<br>1st yr.<br>2 yr. project     |               | \$138.3      | \$203.3       |
| This project would examine the level of oil contamination in pink salmon streams in 1989-90 and 1995 by analyzing sediment samples collected in 1989-90 by ADFG and similar samples collected in 1995 by the Auke Bay Laboratory/NOAA. Analysis and comparison of the 1989-90 and 1995 data would complete the understanding of the injury to pink salmon by documenting the initial exposure level and subsequent habitat recovery.  |  |                            |             |                                     |               |              |               |
| 97196   | Genetic Structure of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon  | J. Seeb/ADFG               | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>4th yr.<br>6 yr. project  | \$178.5       | \$236.0      | \$416.0       |
| Wild-stock pink salmon suffered direct lethal and sublethal injuries as a result of the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. An understanding of the population structure of pink salmon in Prince William Sound is essential to assess the impact of these injuries on a population basis and to devise and implement management strategies for restoration. This project is designed to delineate the genetic structure of populations of wild pink salmon inhabiting the Sound.  |  |                            |             |                                     |               |              |               |
| 97209   | Examination of Straying of Hatchery Pink Salmon into Wild Populations in Prince William Sound      | T. Joyce/ADFG              | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>2 yr. project     |               | \$123.9      | \$200.9       |
| There is a growing body of evidence indicating that the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill has been at least partially responsible for weak wild pink salmon returns to Prince William Sound. The most direct way to restore the wild pink salmon population is through intense fisheries management targeting hatchery fish while restricting the harvest of wild salmon. An understanding of the straying rate of hatchery fish into wild salmon systems is important for the development of fishery management plans and the evaluation of remote release programs for hatchery fish.   |  |                            |             |                                     |               |              |               |

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|--|---|---|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97228  | Quantitative Genetic Assessment of Embryo Mortality and Developmental Stability in Offspring of Oiled Pink Salmon | B. Smoker/UAF   | NOAA        | New<br>1st yr.<br>3 yr. project |               | \$96.3       | \$241.0       |
| A quantitative genetic analysis of embryonic mortality and other measures of developmental stability will be carried out. Estimates of genetic parameters for mortality (heritability, genetic correlation, non-additive and maternal sources of variation) will be important for management of pink salmon resources during restoration because they predict the rate at which genetic change can be expected to occur. This project is an augmentation of project /076 being carried out by NOAA.  |   |   |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97243  | Water Resources of Prince William Sound   | J. Dorava/USGS  | DOI         | New<br>1st yr.<br>4 yr. project |               | \$841.3      | \$2,021.3     |
| This project will provide a baseline of existing water resource conditions using an integrated hydrology, water chemistry and biological health indicators approach. This information will permit analysis of long-term trends of both water quantity and quality in order to monitor recovery of streams that may have been affected by the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. Along with assessing present conditions and establishing a baseline for monitoring trends, this study will provide information needed for damage assessment and restoration.   |   |   |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97284  | Restoration of Prince William Sound Pink Salmon through Test Fishery Project                                      | B. Henrichs/Native Village of Eyak                        | DOI         | New<br>1st yr.<br>3 yr. project |               | \$500.0      | \$1,500.0     |
| Pink salmon egg mortality attributed to oiling of anadromous streams from the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill has contributed to a reduction in adult pink salmon returns. Natural populations of pink salmon are harvested with large numbers of hatchery pink salmon in mixed stock fisheries, which may limit escapement to damaged streams and thereby delay recovery. This project will evaluate the feasibility of changes in hatchery production to reduce exploitation of injured wild stocks. Specific projects will focus on changing the location and timing of hatchery returns in western Prince William Sound. |   |   |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97321-BAA  | Model Integration of Pink Salmon Restoration  | C. Coutant and W. VanWinkle/Oak Ridge National Laboratory | NOAA        | New<br>1st yr.<br>2 yr. project |               | \$214.0      | \$427.0       |
| This project would develop a population model of pink salmon to integrate field-based knowledge of oil-spill effects. The first year would develop a model to predict the recovery rate of pink salmon populations in response to oil spills and similar disturbances by integrating impacts on incubation success, straying, adult mortality, and changes in food web dynamics. The second year would use the model to evaluate restoration and management strategies including variation in the size of hatchery smolt releases, supplementation of spawning habitat, and regulation of fishing.                         |   |   |             |                                 |               |              |               |

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| Proj.No.  | ProjectTitle  | Proposer  | Lead Agency | New or Cont'd                | FY97 Expected | FY97 Request | Total FY97-02 |
|---|---|---|-------------|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Pacific Herring   |   |   |             |                              | \$930.6       | \$1,218.8    | \$1,925.0     |
| 97162   | Investigations of Disease Factors Affecting Declines of Pacific Herring Populations in Prince William Sound | G. Marty/UC Davis; R. Kocan/UW, C. Kennedy & A. Farrell, Simon Fraser Univ. | ADFG        | Cont'd 3rd yr. 4 yr. project | \$510.6       | \$538.3      | \$975.9       |
| Field and controlled laboratory studies will focus on viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus and <i>Ichthyophonus hoferi</i> , a pathogenic fungus, to determine their role in the disease(s) and mortality observed in Prince William Sound herring since 1993. Herring will be monitored throughout the year for signs of disease and immune status, while specific pathogen-free herring will be used to determine the degree of mortality, blood chemical changes, and pathogenicity produced by these organisms alone and in combination with exposure to stressors such as petroleum hydrocarbons, temperature and crowding.  |   |   |             |                              |               |              |               |
| 97165   | Genetic Discrimination of Prince William Sound Herring Populations  | J. Seeb/ADFG  | ADFG        | Cont'd 3rd yr. 4 yr. project | \$120.0       | \$121.9      | \$177.9       |
| The Prince William Sound herring fishery has been in catastrophic decline since 1992. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game recovery effort includes incorporating a knowledge of genetically-derived population structure into harvest management. This continuing project is delineating the structure of Prince William Sound population(s) and related North Pacific populations using both nuclear and mitochondrial DNA analyses. Tests for temporal and spatial diversity within years and temporal stability across years will be conducted.   |   |   |             |                              |               |              |               |
| 97166   | Herring Natal Habits  | M. Willette/ADFG  | ADFG        | Cont'd 4th yr. 6 yr. project | \$300.0       | \$260.7      | \$473.3       |
| The Exxon Valdez oil spill coincided with the spring migration of Pacific herring to spawning grounds in Prince William Sound. Studies of oil spill injuries to herring documented damage from oil exposure in adult herring, reduced hatching success of embryos, and elevated levels of physical and genetic abnormalities in newly hatched larvae. The PWS herring spawning population has drastically declined since 1993, and pathology studies implicated viral hemorrhagic septicemia (VHS) and <i>ichthyophonus</i> as potential sources of mortality as well as indicators of stress. This project will monitor the abundance of the herring resource in PWS using SCUBA and hydroacoustic techniques. |   |   |             |                              |               |              |               |
| 97168-BAA   | Restoration of Commercial Fishing Services: Social Ecology of the Herring Fishery in Prince William Sound   | M. Downs/Impact Assessment, Inc.  | NOAA        | New 1st yr. 1 yr. project    |               | \$235.0      | \$235.0       |
| Commercial fishing was disrupted by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. This project addresses the restoration of that service by developing data about pre- and post-spill commercial fishing activity, focusing on the PWS herring fishery. The working hypothesis of this proposal is that restoration of commercial herring fishing services is based on socioeconomic as well as biological factors. Statistical data about the fishery will profile the pre- and post-spill patterns of fishing. Interview data with fisheries participants will describe the dynamics of the fishery and the social and economic factors that affect restoration of the herring fishery and commercial fishery services.         |   |   |             |                              |               |              |               |

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| Proj.No.   | ProjectTitle  | Proposer  | Lead Agency | New or Cont'd                      | FY97 Expected | FY97 Request | Total FY97-02 |
|--|---|---|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97248  | Collection of Historical Data and Local Environmental Knowledge of Forage Fish and Herring                                  | J. Seitz  | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>1 yr. project    |               | \$62.9       | \$62.9        |
| Using personal interviews, surveys, and mapping, this project would collect historical and contemporary knowledge about the ecology of herring and other forage fish and map information on their distribution; create an ascii file of mapped data; and create a subject index of textual information on the ecology and life cycle of the fish by species. Data and reports will be provided to participating projects -- SEA and APEX.  |   |   |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| SEA and Related Projects   |   |   |             |                                    | \$3,685.0     | \$4,174.9    | \$8,035.7     |
| 97195  | Pristane Monitoring in Mussels and Predators of Juvenile Pink Salmon and Herring  | J. Short/NOAA   | NOAA        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>5 yr. project | \$85.0        | \$115.3      | \$535.3       |
| This project will continue to monitor pristane in mussels as an indirect index of potential year-class strength for pink salmon and herring and to identify critical pink salmon and herring marine habitat in Prince William Sound.   |   |   |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97303-BAA  | Prince William Sound Fisheries Restoration: A Sentinel Program for Walleye Pollock in the Greater Prince William Sound Area | G. Thomas, T. Kline/Prince William Sound Science Center | NOAA        | New<br>1st yr.<br>5 yr. project    |               | \$120.2      | \$628.4       |
| This project will improve stock assessment information on walleye pollock in PWS. Improved stock information will reduce the risk of over-exploitation, promote sustainable harvests and examine the possibility of setting multiple species exploitation rates as a recovery tool for injured resources. A hydroacoustic-midwater trawl survey will be conducted in the late winter to estimate the pollock biomass in locations that have been previously recognized as spawning areas. By using commercial vessels as partners to assess the biomass of spawning concentrations of fish, the people fishing will be involved in the decision-making process. Local knowledge and scanning sonars will be used to locate and map the walleye pollock stocks. |   |   |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97320  | Sound Ecosystem Assessment (SEA)  | T. Cooney, et al.                                       | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>4th yr.<br>6 yr. project | \$3,600.0     | \$3,768.1    | \$6,207.4     |
| This project is describing mechanisms of mortality for juvenile populations of pink salmon and Pacific herring in Prince William Sound. This information is being used to create a series of dynamical numerical models and an attendant nominal monitoring program to affect the restoration of these species through management options. The mechanisms influencing the distribution and growth rates of juveniles are being investigated by oceanographic studies. Mechanisms of predation and starvation are being studied by fisheries scientists and marine ecologists.  |   |   |             |                                    |               |              |               |

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|--|---|--|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97322-BAA  | Jellyfish as Predators and Competitors of Age-0 Fishes  | T. Kline/Prince William Sound Science Center, J. Purcell/U of Maryland | NOAA        | New<br>1st yr.<br>4 yr. project    |               | \$171.3      | \$664.6       |
| At high densities, jellyfish can seriously affect populations of zooplankton and ichthyoplankton, and may be detrimental to fisheries through direct predation on the eggs and larvae of fish as well as by competition for food with fishes. This project would examine the roles of jellyfish as predators and competitors of fishes, especially Pacific herring and pink salmon, whose populations have not recovered from injury due to the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. This will be accomplished by participating in ongoing SEA research cruises in Prince William Sound, in which zooplankton, ichthyoplankton, and gelatinous zooplankton distributions and densities will be determined. |   |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| Sockeye Salmon   |   |  |             |                                    | \$391.0       | \$1,390.1    | \$3,825.2     |
| 97048-BAA  | Analysis of Historical Sockeye Salmon Growth Among Populations Affected by Overescapement in 1989 | G. Ruggerone/Natural Resources Consultants, Inc.                       | NOAA        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>2 yr. project | \$0.0         | \$31.9       | \$31.9        |
| Overescapement of sockeye salmon occurred in several areas of Alaska following the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. Overescapement appears to have reduced salmon growth, leading to reduced survival in freshwater. However, the lack of information on marine survival of salmon confounds the interpretation of oil spill effects on adult sockeye returns. Research has shown that scale growth of Chignik sockeye salmon during the first and second years at sea is correlated with adult returns. This project will analyze marine growth of nine populations, including five populations affected by the oil spill, in an effort to separate freshwater and marine effects on adult returns.   |   |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97239  | Salmon Carcasses and Juvenile Chinook Salmon Production in the Kenai River Ecosystem              | D. Schmid/ADFG   | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>2 yr. project    |               | \$136.8      | \$236.8       |
| This project would investigate the role sockeye salmon carcasses play in primary and secondary production within the Kenai River and the potential symbiotic role sockeye salmon escapements have on nutrients and secondary productivity. An ecosystem approach to restoration of this system requires examination of the role salmon carcasses play in freshwater life history of other species. Chinook salmon production may be positively influenced by nutrient additions to the Kenai River. An important feature of the Kenai River studies is to ascertain if there are significant benefits to chinook salmon juveniles with increased escapements.  |   |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97251  | Akalura Lake Sockeye Salmon Restoration   | S. Honnold/ADFG  | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>6 yr. project    |               | \$388.7      | \$1,957.7     |
| This project would restore natural production of Akalura Lake sockeye salmon through: 1) further assessment of lake rearing environment and evaluation of juvenile and adult life history parameters limiting sockeye production; and 2) through the use of established restoration techniques to increase juvenile abundance, survival and adult production.  |   |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |

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|---|--|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97254   | Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration Project | N. Dudiak/ADFG                   | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>6 yr. project     |               | \$129.3      | \$225.4       |
| <p>The project would accelerate the recovery of the currently depressed wildstock sockeye salmon of Delight and Desire lakes through lake fertilization. Application of liquid fertilizer would increase the forage base for rearing sockeye salmon fry through nutrient enrichment. The expected result would be larger, more numerous sockeye smolt with a corresponding increase in marine survival rates.</p>   |  |                                  |             |                                     |               |              |               |
| 97255   | Kenai River Sockeye Salmon Restoration       | L. Seeb, J. Seeb, K. Tarbox/ADFG | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>6th yr.<br>6 yr. project  | \$100.0       | \$193.3      | \$193.3       |
| <p>This is a close-out project. The goal of this 6-year project is restoration of Kenai River sockeye salmon through improved stock assessment capabilities and more accurate regulation of spawning levels. Results from this study are currently being used in the management and restoration of Kenai River sockeye salmon injured in the oil spill.</p>   |  |                                  |             |                                     |               |              |               |
| 97258A  | Sockeye Salmon Overescapement Project        | D. Schmidt/ADFG                  | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>7th yr.<br>10 yr. project | \$150.0       | \$289.9      | \$809.9       |
| <p>This proposal is a close-out budget for the Kodiak Island sockeye salmon studies and a monitoring program for Kenai River sockeye salmon. The Kenai studies will focus on evaluation of existing data and limited monitoring of the key variables affecting sockeye production. Most of the project's funding will be directed at completing the FY 96 Kodiak sample analysis and evaluation of the existing Kenai database. These studies are developing production models for restoration of the system.</p> |  |                                  |             |                                     |               |              |               |
| 97259   | Restoration of Coghill Lake Sockeye Salmon   | G. Kyle/ADFG                     | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>5th yr.<br>7 yr. project  | \$141.0       | \$220.2      | \$370.2       |
| <p>Returns of sockeye salmon to Coghill Lake have declined from a historical average of 250,000 to less than 10,000 in recent years. Beginning in 1993, the Trustee Council has funded a program to fertilize Coghill Lake to increase zooplankton levels, which in turn would benefit juvenile sockeye growth and survival. This proposal would continue the fertilization effort.</p>   |  |                                  |             |                                     |               |              |               |

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| Proj.No.  | ProjectTitle   | Proposer   | Lead Agency | New or Cont'd                      | FY97 Expected | FY97 Request | Total FY97-02 |
|---|--|--|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden  |  |  |             |                                    | \$200.0       | \$1,113.1    | \$2,657.2     |
| 97043B  | Monitoring of Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden Habitat Improvement Structures                            | D. Gillikin/USFS                                   | USFS        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>5 yr. project |               | \$24.0       | \$74.4        |
| This project provides for monitoring of habitat improvement structures and their effects on cutthroat trout and dolly varden populations. These structures were installed in 1995 under Project 95043B. There has been concern raised that habitat structures may inadvertently increase coho salmon populations, and thereby increase competition stress on dolly varden and cutthroat trout populations. This monitoring will seek to address those questions and concerns.   |  |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97145   | Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden: Relation Among and Within Populations of Anadromous and Resident Forms | G. Reeves/USFS, Pacific Northwest Research Station | USFS        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>3 yr. project | \$200.0       | \$229.7      | \$329.7       |
| This project would determine the relation between resident and anadromous forms of dolly varden and cutthroat trout within the same watershed and between watersheds in Prince William Sound. It would examine genetic, meristic, and life-history features of each group in FY 96 and FY 97. Results from this study would allow development of a long term, comprehensive and ecologically sound restoration strategy for these fish.   |  |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97172   | Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden Recovery in Prince William Sound  | A. Hoffman/ADFG                                    | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>4 yr. project    |               | \$402.3      | \$1,137.3     |
| This project would evaluate recovery of stocks of cutthroat trout and Dolly varden exposed to petrogenic hydrocarbons through estimation of growth and survival at oiled and unoled sites in Prince William Sound. A study conducted by Hepler et al. showed statistically significant reductions in growth at oiled sites, but did not demonstrate statistically significant differences in survival. This study would examine fewer oiled sites than Hepler and would separately address both marine and fresh water components of annual growth and survival that were not addressed in earlier studies. |  |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97174   | Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden in PWS: Restoration Project Support and Coordination                    | A. Hoffman/ADFG                                    | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>4 yr. project    |               | \$157.5      | \$507.5       |
| This project will conduct field work to collect data required to support other Trustee Council projects and work to coordinate the development and implementation of cutthroat trout and Dolly varden restoration strategies. Involvement and information has been requested from ADFG on previous studies on cutthroat trout and Dolly varden funded by the Trustee Council. There is currently no mechanism for coordinating these projects or integrating the results into a management plan.  |  |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |

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|---|--|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97242   | Characteristics of the Cutthroat Trout Resources of Prince William Sound | J. Dorava & B. Black/USGS            | DOI         | New<br>1st yr.<br>3 yr. project    |               | \$265.4      | \$565.4       |
| <p>The characteristics of the cutthroat trout population and the available habitat in Prince William Sound will be investigated following the protocols of the National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) program. Twenty sites around the Sound will be investigated during the first year of this project as a supplement to a water resources monitoring program proposed as part one of a two-part NAWQA-style study. Additional characterization of seasonal variations in cutthroat trout populations and habitat will be investigated at five index sites in the second and third years.</p>  |  |                                      |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97302   | Prince William Sound Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden Char Inventory        | K. Hodges/USFS                       | USFS        | New<br>1st yr.<br>2 yr. project    |               | \$34.2       | \$42.9        |
| <p>The status of anadromous Dolly Varden char and cutthroat trout populations in Prince William Sound is not known. Consultation with local residents revealed that these species are more widespread than previously believed. This project would investigate a number of remote stream and lake systems to determine whether these species are present and their relative abundance. If these species are more widespread or abundant than previously believed, additional enhancement efforts may not be necessary. This project will also provide information for ongoing genetics studies by determining how isolated the populations are from each other and whether interbreeding is likely.</p>   |  |                                      |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| Marine Mammals  |  |                                      |             |                                    | \$687.3       | \$854.2      | \$1,212.3     |
| 97001   | Recovery of Harbor Seals From EVOS: Condition and Health Status          | M. Castellini/UAF                    | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>3rd yr.<br>4 yr. project | \$192.3       | \$201.8      | \$249.9       |
| <p>This project focuses on the health of harbor seals, a marine mammal species that is not recovering in Prince William Sound. Personnel from the University of Alaska in cooperation with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game will continue and expand work with harbor seals to assess their health, blood metabolites, blubber chemistry and size in relation to their ecological and nutritional requirements. The project addresses potential health and nutritional problems that may be impeding harbor seal recovery. In FY 97, the project greatly expands collaborative work with Native hunters through the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission and will initiate work in FY 98 at the Alaska SeaLife Center.</p>                      |  |                                      |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97012-BAA   | Comprehensive Killer Whale Investigation in Prince William Sound         | C. Matkin/North Gulf Oceanic Society | NOAA        | Cont'd<br>5th yr.<br>5 yr. project |               | \$157.5      | \$157.5       |
| <p>This project continues the monitoring of the damaged AB pod and other Prince William Sound killer whales that has occurred on a yearly basis since 1984. It provides further analysis of a GIS database on killer whales. When coupled with genetic and acoustic data, the analysis will evaluate recovery of killer whales, recognize changes in behavioral ecology, estimate killer whale predation on harbor seals, and estimate impacts of the harbor seal decline on the potential recovery of killer whales. Year round residency of killer whales will be assessed using a remote hydrophone system. Environmental contaminant levels in the blubber of specific whales will be determined and potential effects on recovery evaluated.</p> |  |                                      |             |                                    |               |              |               |

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| 97064   | Monitoring, Habitat Use, and Trophic Interactions of Harbor Seals in PWS      | K. Frost/ADFG                     | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>3rd yr.<br>5 yr. project | \$347.0       | \$351.6      | \$551.6       |
| This project will monitor the status of harbor seals in Prince William Sound and investigate the possible causes for the ongoing decline. Aerial surveys will be conducted to determine whether the population continues to decline, stabilizes, or increases. Seals will be satellite-tagged to describe their movements, use of haulouts, and hauling out and diving behavior. Samples of blood, blubber, whiskers, and skin will be collected to study diet, health and condition, and genetic relationships to other harbor seal populations.   |   |                                   |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97170   | Isotope Ratio Studies of Marine Mammals in Prince William Sound               | D. Schell/UAF-IMS                 | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>3 yr. project | \$148.0       | \$143.3      | \$253.3       |
| This project uses natural stable isotope ratios to assess trophic structure and food webs in Prince William Sound and contributes to the studies by ADFG personnel to determine the reasons for the decline of harbor seal populations. Through a mix of captive animal studies, comparison of isotope ratios in archived and current marine mammal tissues and their potential prey species in PWS, insight into environmental changes causing the decline may be possible. In addition, by providing analytical services for mass spectrometry it contributes to the SEA program's effort to describe the food chains supporting commercial fishes impacted by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.      |   |                                   |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| Nearshore Ecosystem   |   |                                   |             |                                    | \$1,869.3     | \$3,568.1    | \$9,270.4     |
| 97025   | Mechanisms of Impact and Potential Recovery of Nearshore Vertebrate Predators | L. Holland-Bartels, et al/NBS-DOI | DOI         | Cont'd<br>3rd yr.<br>5 yr. project | \$1,669.4     | \$1,997.2    | \$4,444.4     |
| The Nearshore Vertebrate Predator project (NVP) makes an integrated assessment of trophic, health, and demographic factors across a suite of APEX predators injured by the spill to determine mechanisms constraining recovery and to improve knowledge of the status of recovery. Primary hypotheses are: 1) Recovery of nearshore resources injured by EVOS is limited by recruitment processes; 2) Initial and/or residual oil in benthic habitats and in or on benthic prey organisms has had a limiting effect on the recovery of benthic foraging predators; and 3) EVOS-induced changes in populations of benthic prey species have influenced the recovery of benthic foraging predators. |   |                                   |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97090   | Mussel Bed Restoration and Monitoring   | M. Babcock/NOAA                   | NOAA        | Cont'd<br>6th yr.<br>6 yr. project | \$0.0         | \$17.6       | \$17.6        |
| This proposal is for finalizing three additional manuscripts from the four-year, comprehensive final report due September 30, 1996.   |   |                                   |             |                                    |               |              |               |

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| 97157-BAA  | Intertidal Monitoring Using Carbon and Oxygen Isotope Indicators of Bivalve Impact and Recovery in Nearshore Ecosystem Habitats | M. Morgenstein and D. Shettel/Geosciences Mgt., Inc. | NOAA        | New<br>1st yr.<br>5 yr. project    |               | \$85.3       | \$491.3       |
| This project would develop the following method which will assess the AMS and standard 14, 13, 12C and 18, 16O isotope compositions of selected bivalve species from three different shoreline sensitivity-type environments within Prince William Sound to acquire a direct measure of the degree and duration of injury to mussels and clams. If the method developed in the first year is successful, the second to fifth years will acquire impact and recovery data on more species and in a wider area of nearshore environments including the Kenai Peninsula and Kodiak Archipelago.   |   |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97158  | Monitoring Nearshore Ecosystems in Katmai National Park, Alaska Peninsula   | B. Goatcher/Katmai National Park                     | DOI         | New<br>1st yr.<br>4 yr. project    |               | \$56.3       | \$150.6       |
| Nearshore ecosystems of the Alaska Peninsula have not recovered seven years after the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. Understanding basic aspects of key nearshore species' life histories is critical to interpreting ongoing studies, assessing recovery, and prescribing further restoration activities. This proposal focuses on development of integrated monitoring protocols for several nearshore species injured by the oil spill.   |   |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97161  | Differentiation and Interchange of Harlequin Duck Populations Within the North Pacific  | B. Goatcher/Katmai National Park                     | DOI         | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>3 yr. project | \$78.9        | \$103.8      | \$113.3       |
| Restoration efforts for harlequin ducks require an assessment of spatial population structuring and movements among geographic regions to understand the extent of past and ongoing injury, to interpret measures of recovery, and to determine limitations to recovery and restoration strategies. This project would use genetic analyses and color-marking to determine the degree of spatial population structuring among harlequin ducks from broad geographic regions throughout their North Pacific molting and wintering ranges, including areas directly affected by the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill.   |   |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97181-BAA  | Prince William Sound Intertidal Recovery Monitoring   | J. Houghton/Pentec Environmental, Inc.               | NOAA        | New<br>1st yr.<br>4 yr. project    |               | \$299.1      | \$1,209.4     |
| By the end of FY 96 eight years of data on the recovery of intertidal assemblages will have been gathered at various beaches in Prince William Sound under an ongoing NOAA program. This program provides significant insight into the bio-physical factors affecting recovery and has documented considerable instability in community structure on hot-water washed beaches. This project would extend the sampling protocol of the NOAA program to intertidal areas sampled under the 1990-1991 Coastal Habitat Restoration (R102) project. This approach will establish the state of recovery over a broader area of Prince William Sound and increase our ability to generalize about factors affecting recovery rates and processes. |   |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |

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| 97223-BAA  | Integration and Publication of Pre- and Post-Spill Data on Sea Otter Reproduction, Survival, Development, and Health | L. Rotterman and C. Monnett/Enhydra Research | NOAA        | New<br>1st yr.<br>1 yr. project |               | \$79.0       | \$79.0        |
| This project will result in publication of: a) new analyses, integration, and comparison of unpublished, directly comparable, pre- and post-spill data on the reproduction, development, survival, habitat use, and movements of sea otter females, pups, and weanlings; b) generation of benchmarks against which to gauge sea otter population status relative to recovery; c) new information on habitat acquisition benefits; and d) information key to evaluating response strategies.  |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97227  | Status and Recovery of Intertidal Communities  | M. Stekoll and R. Highsmith/UAF              | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>4 yr. project |               | \$276.0      | \$976.0       |
| Two major studies involving intertidal organisms impacted by the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill have been carried out by the University of Alaska (CHIA) and by NOAA. This proposed study will investigate the current recovery status of intertidal communities impacted by the oil spill through integration and comparison analyses of these existing databases for Prince William Sound and through supplemental monitoring of selected oiled habitats in Prince William Sound, Kenai-Cook Inlet, and Kodiak-Alaska Peninsula regions.                  |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97233  | Body Condition of Sea Otters in Prince William Sound   | L. Rotterman and C. Monnett/Enhydra Research | NOAA        | New<br>1st yr.<br>1 yr. project |               | \$11.7       | \$11.7        |
| This project would result in acquisition of data on the body condition of sea otters in Prince William Sound, in acquisition of samples to evaluate whether sea otters continue to be exposed to EVOS hydrocarbons, and in acquisition of samples to evaluate sea otters' overall health. Because of pre-spill baseline information on body condition from the proposer's previous studies, body condition information will be a useful index of whether sea otters in the spill-affected area are recovering.   |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97240  | Clam Recruitment: Investigation of Settlement Limitation and Mechanisms Related to Successful Recruitment            | G. Irvine/NBS-DOI                            | DOI         | New<br>1st yr.<br>5 yr. project |               | \$237.9      | \$987         |
| This project proposes, as a companion to the Nearshore Vertebrate Predator project, to examine whether clams are settlement and/or recruitment limited and to determine what environmental and ecological factors promote successful recruitment. Clams are very highly preferred prey of sea otters and some sea ducks, and their recovery from the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill is unknown. This project also has linkages to the SEA project and should support restoration activities aimed at increasing local populations of clams for subsistence. |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |

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|---|---|-------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97290   | Hydrocarbon Data Analysis, Interpretation, and Database Maintenance   | J. Short/NOAA     | NOAA        | Cont'd<br>6th yr.<br>11 yr. project | \$121.0       | \$77.3       | \$462.3       |
| This project is a continuation of the NRDA and restoration database management, hydrocarbon interpretation and sample storage service. Subsistence, response and restoration data will continue to be incorporated into the Trustee hydrocarbon database. A summary report for investigators and managers will be produced along with an electronic copy of the database that will allow easier access to this information.   |   |                   |             |                                     |               |              |               |
| 97427   | Harlequin Duck Recovery Monitoring  | D. Rosenberg/ADFG | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>4th yr.<br>4 yr. project  |               | \$254.6      | \$254.6       |
| Harlequin duck populations have not recovered from injuries sustained from the oil spill. Proposed surveys are designed to assess the extent of recovery of ducks inhabiting oiled areas and determine if low reproductive success has resulted in changes in population structure and productivity that may limit recovery. Shoreline boat surveys will be used to compare population age and sex structure, distribution, abundance, and productivity between oiled and unoled areas in PWS in late-winter, spring, and late-summer. Changes in population size, structure, and production in oiled and unoled areas within and between years will be compared. Continued population monitoring and brood surveys will allow us to assess trends and suggest factors limiting recovery. |   |                   |             |                                     |               |              |               |
| 97429   | Responses of River Otters to Oil Contamination: Controlled Study of Biological Stress Markers and Foraging Efficiency | T. Bowyer/UAF     | DOI         | New<br>1st yr.<br>2 yr. project     |               | \$72.3       | \$72.3        |
| This project is designed to experimentally explore the effects of oil contamination on physiological and behavioral responses of river otters. Fifteen captive otters will be exposed to three levels of oil contamination under controlled conditions. Samples of blood, tissues, and feces will be collected for analysis of biomarkers and immunological and pathological examination. In addition, behavioral observations on foraging efficiency will be conducted to explore the effects of oil contamination on foraging success.  |   |                   |             |                                     |               |              |               |
| Seabird/Forage Fish and Related Projects  |   |                   |             |                                     | \$1,846.2     | \$3,664.4    | \$10,501.1    |
| 97142   | Status and Ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelets in Prince William Sound  | R. Day/ABR, Inc.  | NOAA        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>3 yr. project  |               | \$188.5      | \$188.5       |
| This proposal would fund a second year of investigations on the status and ecology of Kittlitz's Murrelet, a rare seabird breeding in glaciated fjords of Prince William Sound (PWS). The study will continue to evaluate the abundance, distribution, habitat use, productivity, and trophic position of this little-known seabird in northwestern PWS. Given uncertainty about the effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill on this species, a better understanding of its status and ecology is required to ensure its long-term conservation.  |   |                   |             |                                     |               |              |               |

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|--|---|---|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97144  | Common Murre Population Monitoring  | D. Roseneau/DOI-FWS                             | DOI         | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>3 yr. project | \$70.5        | \$73.8       | \$95.3        |
| This project continues a population monitoring study that will be conducted in 1996. Murres will be counted at Barren Islands nesting colonies during FY 96 and FY 97. An optional 3rd year of census work at the Chiswell Islands murre colonies is also proposed to supply complementary data from another injured nesting location that will help evaluate the overall recovery status of common murres in the spill area.  |   |   |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97159  | Surveys to Monitor Marine Bird Abundance in Prince William Sound During Winter and Summer: Report and Publication Writing | B. Agler/DOI-FWS                                | DOI         | Cont'd<br>4th yr.<br>9 yr. project | \$25.0        | \$83.0       | \$1,023.0     |
| In FY 97, this project would fund report and publication writing. Data collected since 1989 will be used to examine trends by determining whether populations in the oiled zone changed at the same rate as those in the unoiled zone. Overall population trends for Prince William Sound from 1989-96 will also be examined.  |   |   |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97163A-P   | APEX: Alaska Predator Ecosystem Experiment in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska                                 | D. Duffy, et al/UAA                             | NOAA        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>6 yr. project | \$1,750.7     | \$2,289.6    | \$6,922.0     |
| This project will compare the reproductive and foraging biologies, including diet, of seabirds in Prince William Sound with similar measurements from Cook Inlet, an area with apparently a more suitable food environment. These measurements will be compared with hydroacoustic and net samples of fish to calibrate seabird performance with fish distribution and abundance, in an effort to determine the extent to which food limits the recovery of seabirds. Fish will be sampled to determine whether competitive and predatory interactions or different responses to the environment may be favoring the abundance of one fish species over another. |   |   |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97167-BAA  | Preparation and Curation of Seabirds Salvaged from the Exxon Valdez Spill   | S. Rohwer/University of Washington Burke Museum | DOI         | New<br>1st yr.<br>1 yr. project    |               | \$41.0       | \$41          |
| In 1992 the Burke Museum received emergency funds from NSF to salvage about 1,500 of the most valuable bird carcasses from the Exxon Valdez oil spill. A year later the museum received another NSF grant to support the preparation, curation and storage of these specimens; unfortunately, that funding was not adequate to complete these tasks. This proposal seeks funds to complete the preparation and curation of the remaining birds salvaged from the Exxon Valdez spill for the Burke Museum.  |   |   |             |                                    |               |              |               |

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|---|--|---|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97169-BAA   | A Genetic Study to Aid in Restoration of Murres, Guillemots, and Murrelets to the Gulf of Alaska                       | V. Friesen/Queen's University, J. Piatt/DOI-FWS         | DOI         | New<br>1st yr.<br>4 yr. project |               | \$151.6      | \$434.5       |
| Populations of common murres, pigeon guillemots, and marbled and Kittlitz's murrelets from the Gulf of Alaska are failing to recover from the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. This project would use state-of-the-art genetic techniques to aid in their restoration by 1) determining the geographic limits and structure of populations, i.e. the extent to which colonies are genetically isolated or comprise metapopulations, 2) detecting cryptic species and subspecies, 3) identifying sources and sinks, 4) providing genetic markers for the identification of breeding populations of birds killed by the spill, 5) identifying appropriate reference or control sites for monitoring or reintroductions, and 6) determining the role of inbreeding and small effective population sizes in restricting recovery. |  |   |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97182-BAA   | Phenology of Kittlitz's Murrelets in Prince William Sound  | R. Burns and L. Prestash/Pelagic Environmental Services | NOAA        | New<br>1st yr.<br>1 yr. project |               | \$247.0      | \$247.0       |
| Kittlitz's murrelets will be captured and radio tagged from June through August, 1997 in Prince William Sound. Radio tracking individual murrelets during the breeding season will identify the relationship between the murrelets' nesting and foraging habitats. Radio tracking after the breeding season will determine murrelet dispersal patterns out of Prince William Sound. Spatial data obtained through radio tracking will be analyzed using GIS.  |  |   |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97224   | Forage Fish Assessment of the Cook Inlet, Shelikof Strait, and Gulf of Alaska Oil and Gas Development Assessment Areas | V. Elliott/DOI-MMS, A. Bennett/DOI-NPS                  | DOI         | New<br>1st yr.<br>3 yr. project |               | \$118.8      | \$328.8       |
| This project would provide a means for collecting and collating information on the abundance, density, distribution and stock/population status of forage fishes in the nearshore areas of western Gulf of Alaska, Shelikof Strait and Cook Inlet adjacent to National Park Service areas. Additional inventory and monitoring of forage fish biomass and quality would be done to establish a trend index for ecological change and provide a baseline. Subsequent long-term monitoring could enable the differentiation between natural fluctuations of forage fish biomass and nutrient quality and large or abrupt changes that may occur from local human disturbances, such as oil spills.  |  |   |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97231   | Marbled Murrelet Productivity Relative to Forage Fish Availability and Environmental Parameters                        | K. Kuletz/FWS   | DOI         | New<br>1st yr.<br>4 yr. project |               | \$217.7      | \$712.7       |
| This project investigates the hypothesis that forage fish abundance is limiting marbled murrelet reproductive success and thus recovery. It compares forage fish abundance, as determined by APEX and SEA studies, to an index of murrelet productivity. Intra- and inter-annual comparisons will be made among six sites in Prince William Sound and between the Sound and Kachemak Bay. Data on terrestrial and marine habitat use will be integrated to make a descriptive model of adult and juvenile murrelet distribution. Historical data will be examined for changes in the present distribution of murrelets indicative of ecosystem-level changes.   |  |   |             |                                 |               |              |               |

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| 97235  | Sand Lance Literature Review and Synthesis  | B. Nelson and S. Rice/NOAA  | NOAA        | New<br>1st yr.<br>1 yr. project |               | \$42.3       | \$42.3        |
| <p>The SEA, APEX and NVP programs are predicated on understanding how the Prince William Sound ecosystem functions. Sand lance have been identified as an important prey item in the nearshore environment, but these programs have not focused on the abundance and distribution of this species. This proposal would summarize the existing literature on sand lance into a comprehensive review and identify datasets which may contain information on sand lance distribution and abundance in the spill area. An electronic annotated bibliography will be produced.</p>  |   |   |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97253-BAA  | Factors that Limit Seabird Recovery in the EVOS Study Area: A Modeling Approach             | D. Ainley/H.T. Harvey & Associates, R. Ford/Ecological Consulting, Inc. | DOI         | New<br>1st yr.<br>1 yr. project |               | \$93.8       | \$93.8        |
| <p>This project will use models to assess ways in which food supply could be affecting recovery of seabirds in the EVOS study area. Models of foraging effort and success as it relates to breeding productivity will be developed. Results will test the degree to which food limitation is affecting recovery, indicate the mechanisms by which this could come about, and identify the scale at which interactions are occurring between food availability and the colonies being studied by APEX. Moreover, results should help to "aim" the APEX research effort so that sufficient data are collected to fulfill the overriding APEX objective to understand the ways in which food supply is limiting seabird recovery.</p> |   |   |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97305  | Monitoring Response of Seabirds to Changing Prey Availability Using Stable Isotope Analysis | J. Piatt/DOI-NBS  | DOI         | New<br>1st yr.<br>4 yr. project |               | \$89.5       | \$294.8       |
| <p>A key component of the ecosystem-level study (APEX) designed to evaluate the response of seabirds to fluctuations in forage fish density following the Exxon Valdez oil spill is the accurate evaluation of seabird diet through time. Recent advances in the use of naturally occurring stable isotopes of carbon and nitrogen to trace food webs can be applied to seabird communities and this technique will allow trophic dynamics and location of feeding to be traced in association with intra- and inter-seasonal changes in seabird prey. Moreover, the measurement of several tissues of seabirds, including those of their eggs, will be used to establish diet of birds integrated over various time periods.</p>  |   |   |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97306  | Ecology and Demographics of Pacific Sand Lance in Lower Cook Inlet                          | J. Piatt/DOI-NBS  | DOI         | New<br>1st yr.<br>3 yr. project |               | \$27.8       | \$77.8        |
| <p>The purpose of this project is to characterize the basic ecology, distribution and demographics of sand lance in lower Cook Inlet. Recent declines of upper trophic level species in the Gulf of Alaska have been linked to decreasing availability of forage fish. Sand lance is the most important forage fish in most nearshore areas of the northern Gulf. Despite its importance to fish, seabirds, and marine mammals, little is known or published on the basic biology of this key prey species.</p>  |   |   |             |                                 |               |              |               |

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| Proj.No.   | ProjectTitle   | Proposer                        | Lead Agency | New or Cont'd                       | FY97 Expected | FY97 Request | Total FY97-02 |
|--|--|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Archaeological Resources   |  |                                 |             |                                     | \$195.0       | \$632.6      | \$2,977.6     |
| 97007A   | Archaeological Index Site Monitoring                           | D. Reger/ADNR                   | ADNR        | Cont'd<br>5th yr.<br>10 yr. project | \$135.0       | \$192.2      | \$877.2       |
| Monitoring of archaeological sites on public land injured by vandalism and oiling will concentrate on a sample of index sites in the three regions of the spill. Oiled sites will be tested for reintroduced oil. The project will end in FY 99 if monitoring shows no continued injury.   |  |                                 |             |                                     |               |              |               |
| 97007B   | Site Specific Archaeological Restoration                       | L. Yarborough/USFS              | USFS        | Cont'd<br>3rd yr.<br>3 yr. project  | \$0.0         | \$27.2       | \$27.2        |
| This project would provide funding for an additional phase of the Forest Service's archaeological restoration at sites SEW-440 and SEW-488. The final report on the restoration project having been completed in FY 96, this phase of the project will complete presentation of the results to the professional and general public. The Principal Investigator will prepare two professional papers for publication and one paper for presentation at a conference, and make trips to spill-area communities to present information about the project results.                                   |  |                                 |             |                                     |               |              |               |
| 97149  | Archaeological Site Stewardship                                | D. Reger/ADNR                   | ADNR        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>3 yr. project  | \$60.0        | \$95.3       | \$155.3       |
| The archaeological site stewardship program will provide training and coordination for a cadre of volunteers to monitor vandalized sites in the oil spill area beyond the ability of agency monitoring. Volunteer site stewards will protect damaged sites on the Kenai Peninsula, Kachemak Bay, Uganik Bay, Uyak Bay and the Chignik area of the Alaska Peninsula. Further protection will come from increased local awareness of harm from site vandalism.   |  |                                 |             |                                     |               |              |               |
| 97277  | Archaeological Repository and Cultural Facility in Chenega Bay | C. Totemoff/Chenega Corporation | USFS        | New<br>1st yr.<br>3 yr. project     |               | \$317.9      | \$1,917.9     |
| This project would fund an archaeological repository in Chenega Bay, Alaska. Additional programming under the project will include stewardship of the facility, preservation and curation of artifacts, and educational/cultural programs. During 1997, the work planned for the period includes site control, architectural and engineering final proposals, and program development (in league with Chugach Heritage Foundation), as well as artifact and site inventorying, cataloging, and collecting. Completion of the operations and maintenance plan is also expected during this phase. |  |                                 |             |                                     |               |              |               |

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| Proj.No.  | ProjectTitle   | Proposer                                       | Lead Agency | New or Cont'd                      | FY97 Expected | FY97 Request | Total FY97-02 |
|---|--|--|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Subsistence   |  |  |             |                                    | \$1,226.0     | \$6,342.0    | \$19,530.5    |
| 97009D  | Survey of Octopuses in Intertidal Habitats             | D. Scheel/Prince William Sound Science Center  | USFS        | Cont'd<br>3rd yr.<br>3 yr. project | \$40.9        | \$53.3       | \$53.3        |
| This project addresses concerns that octopus and chiton have been depleted by EVOS and that subsistence uses are impaired. In this proposal, close-out costs are requested for FY97, the third year of the project. The first year (FY95) was to establish the feasibility of working with octopus in the Sound, identify suitable study sites, and evaluate techniques. The second year (FY96) is focusing on the factors in nearshore habitats that are important to octopus, and on the turnover rates of octopus in those habitats.   |  |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97052   | Community Involvement/Traditional Ecological Knowledge | P. Brown/Chugach Regional Resources Commission | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>3rd yr.<br>8 yr. project | \$250.0       | \$378.8      | \$1,653.8     |
| This project would increase community involvement in the restoration process. Martha Vlasoff's subcontract as the Spill Area-Wide Coordinator would be renewed through a contract with the Chugach Regional Resources Commission (CRRC). Through direct communications with a network of local facilitators, the Spill Area-Wide Coordinator would continue to actively involve local residents in the restoration program, particularly ongoing scientific studies. ADFG would compile the TEK raw data they currently hold and put it into a database using the Whiskers! database as a template.   |  |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97127   | Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release                           | G. Kompkoff/Tatitlek IRA Council               | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>3rd yr.<br>4 yr. project | \$15.9        | \$12.0       | \$27.9        |
| This project will create a coho salmon return to Boulder Bay near Tatitlek village. Enough coho eggs to produce 50,000 smolt will be collected from an ADFG approved stream, incubated and reared to smolt at the Solomon Gulch Hatchery, transported, and held for two weeks in net pens in Boulder Bay before release. Release will produce a 2,000 to 3,000 adult return to Boulder Bay for harvest in a subsistence fishery.  |  |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97131   | Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration                 | D. Daisy/Chugach Regional Resources Commission | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>3rd yr.<br>5 yr. project | \$413.6       | \$401.4      | \$1,236.2     |
| Project objective is to establish safe, easily accessible subsistence clam populations near Native villages in the oil spill region. The Qutekcak hatchery in Seward will annually provide about 800,000 juvenile littleneck clams and cockles. Historical information, local and agency expertise, and research will be used to identify areas to seed and what method to use. Total seeded area during project will not exceed 5 hectares. Development work will be confined to areas near the Native villages of Eyak, Tatitlek, Nanwalek, and Port Graham. Other Native villages in the oil spill region interested in becoming part of the project will have preliminary beach survey work done. |  |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |

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| Proj.No.  | ProjectTitle   | Proposer                           | Lead Agency | New or Cont'd                      | FY97 Expected | FY97 Request | Total FY97-02 |
|---|--|------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97156   | EVOS Restoration Public Access & Education Program                     | H. Tomingas/Ocean Explorers        | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>6 yr. project    |               | \$250.0      | \$2,250.0     |
| Project will provide funds for traditional knowledge holders, educators, coastal community representatives, and the like to be aboard research vessels contracted for use on EVOS projects.   |  |                                    |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97210   | Youth Area Watch   | R. Sampson/Chugach School District | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>7 yr. project | \$100.0       | \$203.4      | \$1,078.4     |
| This project links students within the oil spill impacted area with research and monitoring projects funded through the Trustee Council. The goal is to involve students in the restoration process and give them the skills to participate in restoration activities now and in the years to come. Youth conduct activities identified by principal investigators who have indicated interest in working with students.  |  |                                    |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97214   | Documentary on Subsistence Harbor Seal Hunting in Prince William Sound | B. Simeone/ADFG                    | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>2 yr. project | \$0.0         | \$12.1       | \$12.1        |
| This is a close-out of a project begun in FY 96. The video will document all facets of harbor seal hunting, including the ecological and biological knowledge hunters use to hunt seals. In FY 96, Taylor Productions of Anchorage was awarded the contract to produce the documentary, which will be completed by February 1997. Funds requested for FY 97 will supplement a subcontract with Tatitlek to support village participation in the project and one month of ADFG staff time to assist with review of the project and final report completion. Funds will also support participation by Tatitlek residents in a public screening of the completed documentary in Anchorage. |  |                                    |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97220   | Eastern PWS Wildstock Salmon Habitat Restoration                       | D. Schmlid/USFS                    | USFS        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>4 yr. project | \$115.0       | \$118.0      | \$253.0       |
| This project will replace lost subsistence services resulting from the Exxon Valdez oil spill by increasing wild salmon production in eastern Prince William Sound. Instream fisheries habitat improvement techniques, primarily the installation of log structures, will be employed by local subsistence users to increase the capability of selected streams to produce additional salmon. The project is being developed and implemented cooperatively by the Native Village of Eyak, the Native Village of Tatitlek, and the USFS.   |  |                                    |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97222   | Chenega Bay Salmon Habitat Enhancement (Stream 667 Fish Pass)          | USFS                               | USFS        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>3 yr. project | \$56.4        | \$78.8       | \$86.3        |
| This project seeks to help the recovery of subsistence in Chenega Bay by installing a fish pass in Stream 667 (known both as Anderson Creek and O'Brien Creek). This creek flows through the community of Chenega Bay but is inaccessible to salmon because of a waterfall just above the upper intertidal zone. Installation of a fish pass at the waterfall would allow chum and coho salmon access to spawning and rearing habitats in the creek and would increase the number of salmon available for subsistence use.  |  |                                    |             |                                    |               |              |               |

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|--|--|---|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97225  | Port Graham Pink Salmon Subsistence Project                    | E. Anahonak, Port Graham IRA Council                  | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>5 yr. project | \$83.1        | \$80.4       | \$319.1       |
| <p>This project will provide pink salmon for subsistence use in the Port Graham area while maintaining the Port Graham hatchery's broodstock development schedule. Because local runs of coho and sockeye salmon, the more traditional salmon subsistence resource, are at low levels, pink salmon are being heavily relied on for subsistence. The project will supplement ADFG monitoring of the Port Graham hatchery's pink salmon return, and will enhance the juvenile-to-adult survival of hatchery-produced pink salmon through an extended rearing program.</p>  |  |   |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97238  | Kachemak Bay Shellfish Nursery Culture Project                 | M. Bradley/Kachemak Shellfish Mariculture Association | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>2 year project   |               | \$82.1       | \$109.1       |
| <p>Through shellfish nursery research at aquatic farms and other facilities in Kachemak Bay, this project would aid in the restoration of subsistence resources or services lost or diminished by the oil spill. This project would complement the shellfish hatchery being constructed in Seward as a component of the Mariculture Technical Center. The project would construct an upwell nursery facility and develop techniques specific to Alaska to improve the survival and growth rates of hatchery produced bivalves.</p>   |  |   |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97244  | Community-based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling | M. Reidel/Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission        | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>3 yr. project | \$100.0       | \$155.7      | \$240.7       |
| <p>This project will expand the biological sample collection program funded by the Trustee Council in FY 96 in Prince William Sound and lower Cook Inlet to two Kodiak Island and two Alaska Peninsula communities. Village-based technicians will be selected by the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission (ANHSC) and trained to collect samples and transport the samples for analysis. The traditional knowledge database distributed in FY 96 will be updated and produced on CD-ROM. Maps depicting harbor seal subsistence harvest areas will be prepared. The ANHSC will organize a workshop and produce and distribute a newsletter.</p> |  |   |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97245-BAA  | Community-Based Harbor Seal Research                           | M. Reidel/Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission        | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>4 yr. project    |               | \$274.3      | \$882.7       |
| <p>This project aids restoration of harbor seals and subsistence by developing fundamental data sets needed to (1) evaluate factors affecting the harbor seal decline and (2) strengthen monitoring of subsistence takes. This project involves the knowledge and expertise of subsistence users and other community members to survey seasonal changes in harbor seal distribution during the fall-winter-spring, develop detailed annotated harbor seal distribution maps, and work with the Community Involvement project to record observations of local marine occurrences and summarize observations in regional newsletters.</p>          |  |   |             |                                    |               |              |               |

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|--|---|--|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97247  | Kametolook River Coho Salmon Subsistence Project                              | J. McCullough & L. Scarborough/ADFG          | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>7 yr. project    |               | \$46.2       | \$105.7       |
| This project is a continuation of a project funded in 1996 through the EVOS criminal settlement. The first year of the project is an assessment of what method would be best suited to restore the Kametolook River's coho runs to historic levels. This project would provide funding through FY 2002 for ADFG to try conservative and safe enhancement methods. Instream incubation boxes and habitat improvements for spawning and rearing habitat will be evaluated.   |   |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97256A   | Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Columbia Lake                                      | K. Murphy/USFS                               | USFS        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>7 yr. project |               | \$34.4       | \$34.4        |
| This project is designed to benefit subsistence users of northern PWS by stocking sockeye salmon in Columbia Lake. The lake is a predominantly clearwater lake that has recently become accessible to anadromous fish as Columbia Glacier has retreated. There are two phases to this project. The feasibility phase of the project (FY 96) and FY 97) will determine the ability of Columbia Lake to support a resident population of sockeye salmon. Phase 2 of the project would be to stock the lake with sockeye salmon. If the project is found to be feasible, stocking of the lake could begin in 1999. The stocking program would take five years to establish a self-sustaining run. |   |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97256B   | Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Solf Lake  | K. Murphy/USFS                               | USFS        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>7 yr. project |               | \$16.8       | \$16.8        |
| This project is designed to benefit subsistence users of PWS and especially residents of Chenega Bay. Habitat improvements were made in 1978, 1980 and 1981 to provide access to Solf Lake for anadromous fish. Investigations suggest that the lake is fishless and has adequate zooplankton biomass to support a salmon population. There are two phases to this project. The feasibility phase (FY 96) will verify the ability of Solf Lake to support a population of sockeye salmon. Phase 2 would stock the lake with sockeye salmon and ensure adequate anadromous access to the lake. If the project is found to be feasible, stocking of the lake could begin in 1998.                |   |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97261  | Port Graham Landowners Resource Ethic and Stewardship Subsistence Enhancement | W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Village Council | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>3 yr. project    |               | \$443.6      | \$1,243.6     |
| The Port Graham Village Council will serve as a leader to develop a cooperative land ethic and resource stewardship plan for the 36 parcels of private land (native allotments) and village council lands that total 5,300 acres Seldovia Native Association, State, and Port Graham Corporation lands and the land within the port Graham village itself. This plan will be designed to protect and enhance the subsistence resources that will substitute for the subsistence resources lost and damaged due t the Exxon Valdez oil spill.   |   |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |

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| Proj.No.  | ProjectTitle   | Proposer                                 | Lead Agency | New or Cont'd                   | FY97 Expected | FY97 Request | Total FY97-02 |
|---|--|--|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97262   | Shoreline Inventory, and Protection and Enhancement of Shorelines on PGC Lands                   | W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Corporation | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>3 yr. project |               | \$595.7      | \$1,875.7     |
| <p>This project would inventory and assess all shorelines on Port Graham Corporation lands (210 miles) on the coastline from the Ailalik Peninsula to the Port Graham drainage in Kachemak Bay. The project would assess damaged shoreline habitat, study methods of enhancement and recovery of damaged populations, determine protection needs, determine productivity and value, and prepare special land use plans for protection and enhancement and increasing subsistence resources for Port Graham residents. The study area would be on Port Graham Corporation lands which total 112,000 acres, all of which have important shorelines.</p> |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97263   | Assessment, Protection and Enhancement of Salmon Streams on Port Graham Corporation Lands        | W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Corporation | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>3 yr. project |               | \$1,404.6    | \$4,004.6     |
| <p>Port Graham Corporation will conduct an inventory and assessment of the approximately 25-30 salmon streams on their 112,000 acres of land. Protection and enhancement projects will be proposed. Streams will be classified as Class I, II, and III and fish populations and potential populations will be inventoried. Port Graham residents and corporate shareholders will conduct the survey.</p>  |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97264   | Inventory, Assessment, Protection & Enhancement of Wetlands & Riparian Areas on PGC Lands        | W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Corporation | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>3 yr. project |               | \$417.8      | \$1,197.8     |
| <p>This project would inventory all wetlands on Port Graham Corporation lands on the Ailalik Peninsula to the Port Graham drainage in Kachemak Bay, assess wetland riparian habitat, and study methods of enhancement and recovery of wetland riparian areas. The study area will be on Port Graham Corporation lands which total 112,000 acres, all of which have important wetlands and lakes.</p>  |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97265   | Subsistence Enhancement on Port Graham Corporation Uplands: Planting of Willows for Moose Browse | W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Corporation | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>3 yr. project |               | \$334.0      | \$1,034.0     |
| <p>This project would inventory all moose habitat on Port Graham Corporation lands in the Rocky and Windy rivers to the Port Graham drainage in Kachemak Bay. The planting of specific willow species will increase the moose browse on the fall-winter and spring range of the moose. Plantings will be along the existing logging road system, which totals over 100 miles. The enhancement of moose habitat will increase the moose population for subsistence users, and will allow Port Graham residents to substitute this resource for the lost and damaged marine subsistence resources caused by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.</p>             |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |

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|--|--|--|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97267  | Port Graham Floating Skiff Dock for Subsistence Harvesters                       | W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Village Council           | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>1 yr. project    |               | \$62.5       | \$62.5        |
| This project would provide funding for a floating skiff dock for use by the residents of Port Graham to store skiffs used for subsistence activities. At present, skiffs must be stored on land, often far from the water. This makes it difficult for residents to take advantage of good harvesting weather. This further limits subsistence use, which was injured by the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. Storing skiffs on the water, where they are ready for use, would allow subsistence users to make better use of harvesting opportunities. This would partially mitigate the local impacts of the spill on subsistence resources and uses. |  |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97268  | Funding for Educational Harvest Trips: Port Graham                               | W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Village Council           | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>3 yr. project    |               | \$22.0       | \$66.0        |
| Since the oil spill, there is a scarcity of some key resources close to Port Graham. Subsistence users have been forced to travel further to harvest sufficient resources. Because such trips are expensive, participation in these trips has been limited to the most experienced and productive harvesters. Youths have had less of a chance to participate and gain experience than was the case before the oil spill. This project would provide funding for additional trips, which would reduce the pressure to harvest as much as possible on each trip and provide for the inclusion of youths on harvesting trips.                          |  |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97271  | Status of Subsistence Marine Mammals in the Lower Cook Inlet/Kachemak Bay Region | F. Elvsaa/Seldovia Village Tribe                       | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>3 yr. project    |               | \$108.4      | \$334.2       |
| This project is directed toward marine mammals in the Lower Cook Inlet/Kachemak Bay region of Alaska - specifically sea otter, Steller sea lions and harbor seals. While there have been several studies conducted since the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill attempting to document its environmental impact, there have been few reliable studies conducted in the Seldovia area. Under this proposal, Seldovia Village Tribe, in association with Nanwalek and Port Graham communities, will conduct a comprehensive population study of marine mammals in their region with the view to managing the resource on a sustainable basis.               |  |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97272  | Chenega Chinook Release Program  | J. Milton/Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation | ADFG        | Cont'd<br>4th yr.<br>5 yr. project | \$51.1        | \$45.0       | \$93.5        |
| Chinook salmon incubated and reared at the Wally Noerenberg Hatchery will be released in Crab Bay, adjacent to the Native community of Chenega. Adult salmon returning to the site of release will provide replacement resources and associated services injured by the oil spill. Two releases have taken place (1994, 1995) as part of this multi-year project. Adult salmon will begin returning in 1996 and 1997, with larger numbers projected at nearly 1,000 adult fish returning in 1998 and thereafter.   |  |  |             |                                    |               |              |               |

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|       |  |                                      |      |     |  |  |  |
|-------|--|--------------------------------------|------|-----|--|--|--|
| 97276 | Access Road to Donor Bay as Replacement for Chignook Lagoon Subsistence Clam Harvest | J. Lind/Chignik Lake Village Council | ADFG | New |  |  |  |
|-------|--|--------------------------------------|------|-----|--|--|--|

This project would construct a road from the Chignik villages to Donor Bay for subsistence use. Subsistence clamming in the Chignik Lagoon area is no longer possible because of recent incidents of shellfish poisoning. This proposal came in the form of a resolution from the Chignik Lake Village Council. A cost estimate has not been provided.

|       |   |  |      |                                 |         |         |  |
|-------|---|--|------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|--|
| 97281 | Habitat Improvement Through Redesigned Forest Workshops | R. Ott/Native Village of Eyak Tribal Council | USFS | New<br>1st yr.<br>1 yr. project | \$119.0 | \$119.0 |  |
|-------|---|--|------|---------------------------------|---------|---------|--|

This project will promote habitat improvement by providing Alaska Natives and community leaders with tools for self determination of culturally appropriate economic development of forested lands. These tools will be provided through a series of facilitated workshops that will reexamine all possible land use options in light of the effects of logging on the ecosystem. Cultural needs of the traditional and customary users of the natural resources associated with those lands will be prioritized at the same time as recognizing the priority for maintaining a strong economic base for the land owners. These land use options will provide a much more cost effective way to provide habitat improvement than outright acquisition.

|       |                                 |                        |     |                                 |         |         |  |
|-------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|---------|---------|--|
| 97282 | Sea Otter Population Monitoring | Native Village of Eyak | DOI | New<br>1st yr.<br>5 yr. project | \$287.5 | \$835.9 |  |
|-------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|---------|---------|--|

This project would involve Alaska Natives in monitoring the sea otter population in Prince William Sound. While sea otters appear to be recovering region-wide, during the past two years the sea otter population in the Cordova area has experienced reduced population viability. Native hunters believe the problem is due to reduced resource availability. Local monitoring of population distribution and abundance would be accomplished through boat surveys. In addition, hunters are organizing a local permitting system to monitor harvests.

|       |  |                                    |     |                                 |         |         |  |
|-------|--|------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|---------|---------|--|
| 97286 | Elders/Youth Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill | B. Henrichs/Native Village of Eyak | DOI | New<br>1st yr.<br>1 yr. project | \$131.7 | \$131.7 |  |
|-------|--|------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|---------|---------|--|

Building on the recommendations from the Community Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill, this project proposes to bring together elders and youth from all of the oil spill-affected communities to focus on the positive outcomes of the first conference's action items. This conference will be held in Cordova and will be linked to a healing conference (Sobriety Day Celebration and Memorial Potlatch) sponsored by the Native Village of Eyak that will directly follow the Elder's Conference.

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|---|--|--|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97295   | Dissemination of Traditional Knowledge   | D. Mortenson/ADNR  | ADNR        | New<br>1st yr.<br>1 yr. project |               | \$172.5      | \$172.5       |
| This project would work with the Community Involvement Project (/052) to provide technical training, software, and information to enable local communities to collect and present local and traditional ecological knowledge in a geographic information system. The project would provide tools useful for increased communication and exchange of information between local residents, the scientific community, and the Trustee Council.   |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| Reduction of Marine Pollution   |  |  |             |                                 |               | \$3,230.9    | \$5,095.3     |
| 97115   | Implementation of the Sound Waste Management Plan: Environmental Operations and Used Oil Management System | P. Roetman/Prince William Sound Economic Development Council | ADEC        | New<br>3rd yr.<br>4 yr. project |               | \$1,165.7    | \$1,240.7     |
| This project will help prevent marine pollution that is generated from land-based sources within the five Prince William Sound communities. The Sound Waste Management Plan was developed to address community-based sources of marine pollution. This project will provide a portion of the funding needed to implement two of the five recommendations contained in the plan: 1) construction of Environmental Operation Stations to improve the overall management of solid and oily wastes; and 2) creation of a comprehensive used oil management system in each community. The communities will provide substantial funding to help implement the recommendations.  |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97229   | City of Cordova - Solid Waste Disposal Site  | S. Janke/City of Cordova                                     | ADEC        | New<br>1st yr.<br>1 yr. project |               | \$918.3      | \$918.3       |
| This project will prevent wastes generated in the city of Cordova from entering Prince William Sound. This project will provide funding needed by Cordova to realize one of its primary waste management goals (as articulated in the recently completed Sound Waste Management Plan): determine how and where the community's municipal solid waste will be disposed of over the long term. Based on the Sound Waste Management Plan's findings, and in consultation with resident experts, Cordova leaders determined that the community's most cost-effective and responsible solid waste disposal option is to develop a new landfill site at 17 Mile of the Copper River Highway. The proposed project covers capital costs for the first year of that public works venture. |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97260   | Reduction and Cleanup of Marine Pollution in Port Graham   | W. Meganack, Jr./Port Graham Village Council                 | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>3 yr. project |               | \$616.5      | \$1,716.5     |
| Under this project, the Port Graham Village Council will supervise the complete cleanup of the existing and potential pollution of the marine ecosystem of Port Graham. This cleanup will include out-of-use boats and vessels, cars, trucks, construction equipment and the associated waste material. Port Graham Village residents will be the main work force. All of the material will be transported to Kenai Peninsula Borough Approved Sanitation Sites.  |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |

# INDEX OF PROPOSALS BY RESEARCH CLUSTER -- FY 97

**DRAFT**

| Proj.No.  | ProjectTitle  | Proposer                           | Lead Agency | New or Cont'd                      | FY97 Expected | FY97 Request | Total FY97-02 |
|---|---|------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97283   | Native Village of Eyak: Cordova Beach Cleanup and Restoration | B. Henrichs/Native Village of Eyak | ADEC        | New<br>1st yr.<br>6 yr. project    |               | \$193.7      | \$883.1       |
| This project has two parts. One part is the gathering of fishing nets through a beach cleanup. The beach cleanup will gather the debris during a one-month period. The second part is establishment of a year-round center so that nets and other recyclable items can be brought to the center to be sorted and prepared for transport to an urban recycling plant.  |   |                                    |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97304   | Kodiak Island Borough Master Waste Management Plan            | J. Selby/Kodiak Island Borough     | ADEC        | New<br>1st yr.<br>1 yr. project    |               | \$336.7      | \$336.7       |
| This project would develop an island-wide waste management plan for Kodiak Island in order to remove chronic sources of marine pollution and solid waste that may be affecting recovery of resources and services injured by the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. The plan would focus on the six remote coastal villages which currently do not have adequate waste management practices and facilities. The master plan would be oriented towards achieving practical, measurable results through a project approach that involves the villages working together with the Kodiak Area Native Association and the Kodiak Island Borough to identify and implement opportunities for cost-effectively reducing sources of marine pollution. |   |                                    |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| Habitat Improvement   |   |                                    |             |                                    | \$879.6       | \$892.5      | \$3,208.2     |
| 97126   | Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support                    | C. Fries/ADNR, D. Gibbons/USFS     | ADNR        | Cont'd<br>4th yr.                  |               |              |               |
| This project provides negotiation support to the Trustee Council in order to reach closure on habitat protection priorities. This support includes those services such as title reports, appraisals, on-site inspections, hazardous materials surveys, surveys, timber cruises and reviews, and other services necessary for the successful completion of habitat protection negotiations.  |   |                                    |             |                                    |               |              |               |
| 97180   | Kenai Habitat Restoration & Recreation Enhancement Project    | M. Rutherford/ADNR, M. Kuwada/ADFG | ADNR        | Cont'd<br>2nd yr.<br>3 yr. project | \$879.6       | \$621.8      | \$1,437.5     |
| Adverse impacts to the banks of the Kenai River total approximately 19 miles of the river's 166 mile shoreline. Included in this total are 5.4 river miles of degraded shoreline on public land. Riparian habitats have been impacted by trampling, vegetation loss and structural development. This riparian zone provides important habitat for pink salmon, sockeye salmon and dolly varden, species injured by the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill. The project's objectives are to restore injured fish habitat, protect fish and wildlife habitat, enhance and direct recreation, and preserve the values and biophysical functions that the riparian habitat contributes to the watershed.   |   |                                    |             |                                    |               |              |               |

# INDEX OF PROPOSALS BY RESEARCH CLUSTER -- FY 97

**DRAFT**

| Proj.No.  | ProjectTitle   | Proposer   | Lead Agency | New or Cont'd                   | FY97 Expected | FY97 Request | Total FY97-02 |
|---|--|--|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97230   | Valdez Duck Flats Restoration Project  | J. Winchester/PWSEDC   | ADNR        | New<br>1st yr.<br>2 yr. project |               | \$270.7      | \$1,770.7     |
| <p>The Alaska Department of Natural Resources has identified the waters of Valdez Duck Flats and nearshore waters east to the mouth of the Lowe River as crucial estuarine habitat in the Prince William Sound Area Plan. Wildlife species injured by the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill are threatened by crowding, disturbance, plastics pollution, and active human disturbance. The area provides important habitat for water birds, anadromous fish, and other estuarine and intertidal species. This proposal would further identify injured resources, aid in the recovery of spill impacted populations, mitigate effects of visitor traffic, design a local volunteer monitoring program, and educate the public about the value of tidelands.</p>  |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| Ecosystem Synthesis   |  |  |             |                                 |               | \$673.1      | \$1,503.3     |
| 97054-BAA   | A Mass-balance Model of Trophic Fluxes in Prince William Sound                 | D. Pauly/University of British Columbia                      | NOAA        | New<br>1st yr.<br>2 yr. project |               | \$148.0      | \$222.1       |
| <p>This project would construct, validate, and disseminate a model of trophic interactions among the organisms of Prince William Sound, as required to synthesize the vast amount of information gathered before and after the 1989 <i>Exxon Valdez</i> spill, and to evaluate its impact at the ecosystem level. Project components are: 1) an initial workshop devoted to model specification by PWS researchers, 2) an extended study by project staff, and 3) a dissemination phase consisting of a training workshop for potential users of the software implementing the model, and the production of a CD-ROM for the public domain, incorporating an interactive graphic version of the software and an extensive database on the biology and local/traditional knowledge on the fishes of PWS.</p> |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97215-BAA   | Modeling Trophic Webs to Achieve Synthesis in SEA, NVP, and APEX Ecosystems    | S. Pimm/University of Tennessee                              | NOAA        | New<br>1st yr.<br>2 yr. project |               | \$75.6       | \$146.7       |
| <p>This project would formulate simple, large-scale trophic models of, and uniting, the communities of the APEX, SEA, and NVP projects. Using the data they gather and data from the literature, the project seeks a broad synthesis of the larger Prince William Sound and Gulf of Alaska ecosystems and the complex changes within them. It asks how do the changes in species' densities interact to produce the short- to long-term changes in species' densities that we observe? To what extent do different components resist changes elsewhere in the food web? How far and how quickly can we expect the effect of a change in one species' density to stretch through the food web?</p>   |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97234   | Ecosystem Synthesis Model of EVOS Restoration Findings for Resource Management | A. Hooten/Environmental Services Corporation of the Americas | NOAA        | New<br>1st yr.<br>1 yr. project |               | \$198.4      | \$198.4       |
| <p>Previous research has generated considerable data on the abundance and distribution of species and the productivity of ecological communities throughout the spill-affected area. This project would integrate study results into a model (SYNOPSIS) to provide an ecosystem-level assessment capability. The approach discussed here builds on previously supported work and synthesizes results from various damage assessment and restoration studies, combined with expert analysis and interpretation.</p>  |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |

# INDEX OF PROPOSALS BY RESEARCH CLUSTER -- FY 97

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| Proj.No.  | ProjectTitle   | Proposer                               | Lead Agency | New or Cont'd                   | FY97 Expected | FY97 Request | Total FY97-02 |
|---|--|--|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97249   | Ecosystem Synthesis and Modeling   | I. Show/SRA, Inc.                      | NOAA        | New<br>1st yr.<br>6 yr. project |               | \$251.1      | \$936.1       |
| This project would bring field results and local, traditional knowledge together in a single model. The modeling effort would progress through a logical sequence of steps, including verbal conceptual modeling, static and dynamic numerical modeling, and stochastic modeling. The final model would be a coupled physical-chemical-biological model; it would be driven by the physical environment and have parallel chemical and biological sub-models addressing interactions between petroleum hydrocarbons and the biota. The model would be designed to serve as a platform for description, prediction, and hypothesis development and testing.  |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| Public Information and Education  |  |  |             |                                 |               | \$2,681.1    | \$3,418.7     |
| 97183   | Placement of "Darkened Waters: Profile of an Oil Spill" in a Permanent, Alaska Exhibition Site | M. O'Meara/Pratt Museum                | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>2 yr. project |               |              |               |
| This project would result in acquisition and placement of the traveling version of "Darkened Waters: Profile of an Oil Spill" in a permanent, Alaskan exhibition site.  |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97221-BAA   | Developing a Trustee Council Information Infrastructure  | L. Thomas/Mitretek Systems             | ADNR        | New<br>1st yr.<br>1 yr. project |               | \$214.0      | \$214.0       |
| Mitretek Systems proposes to assist the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to develop an information framework and infrastructure that will serve the needs of the community of researchers, resource managers, educators, and local citizens involved in and affected by the restoration effort resulting from the oil spill. The purpose of this information infrastructure is to help maximize the benefit from the Trustee Council's investment in research, monitoring, restoration, and public education directed at understanding and restoring the northern Gulf of Alaska and Prince William Sound region affected by the oil spill.   |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |
| 97232   | Endowment of an Engineering Research Center at the University of Alaska Anchorage              | G. Baker, H. Schroeder, C. Woodard/UAA | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>1 yr. project |               | \$2,200.0    | \$2,200.0     |
| Proposed is a plan for the establishment of an endowed engineering research and community education center at the University of Alaska Anchorage. The program will be created within the Environmental Quality Engineering program of the School of Engineering. Establishing the center will achieve two goals. First, it will provide a mechanism for funding continuing recovery work and community education long after 2002 when funds are no longer received by Alaska. Such activities will help Alaska develop local expertise and permanent solutions for the protection and restoration of areas affected by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Funding the center at UAA will also serve as a test program for endowed academic centers and chairs. |  |  |             |                                 |               |              |               |

# INDEX OF PROPOSALS BY RESEARCH CLUSTER -- FY 97

**DRAFT**

| Proj.No. | ProjectTitle   | Proposer                              | Lead Agency | New or Cont'd                   | FY97 Expected | FY97 Request | Total FY97-02 |
|----------|--|---------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 97275    | Rural Development Applied Field-Based Research Program in Oil Spill Affected Areas | G. Pullar/UAF-College of Rural Alaska | ADFG        | New<br>1st yr.<br>6 yr. project |               | \$161.4      | \$701.4       |

Human resources will be strengthened through an interdisciplinary Bachelor's degree program in Rural Development and community restoration through applied research, distance education, and mentoring. Trustee Council priorities will be addressed integrating western science and indigenous knowledge. Students will be provided with a broad understanding of rural development in a global economy and a mastery of specific tools for effective community leadership. Specialization in one of five areas is linked to jobs in communities. Coursework will be delivered through interactive video and other distance delivery techniques and intensive rural development seminars.

|       |  |   |      |                                 |  |         |         |
|-------|--|---|------|---------------------------------|--|---------|---------|
| 97301 | <u>The Alaska Laboratory Series Television Pilot</u> | G. Bolar/Alaska Public Telecommunications, Inc. | ADFG | New<br>1st yr.<br>3 yr. project |  | \$105.7 | \$303.3 |
|-------|--|---|------|---------------------------------|--|---------|---------|

Alaska Public Telecommunications, Inc. proposes to create a television program that will document ongoing restoration and rehabilitation efforts in Prince William Sound and other spill affected areas. This program will be a pilot to launch The Alaska Laboratory, a national science education series on science and research in Alaska. Many episodes, including the pilot, will center on marine research, rehabilitation, and restoration efforts in PWS, the Kenai Peninsula and the Gulf of Alaska. APTI, in cooperation with the Alaska SeaLife Center, will produce and distribute the series through national networks, cable, and on Alaska's PBS stations.

|                     |  |  |  |  |  |           |            |
|---------------------|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|------------|
| Research Facilities |  |  |  |  |  | \$1,581.5 | \$12,928.8 |
|---------------------|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|------------|

|           |   |   |      |                                 |  |         |           |
|-----------|---|---|------|---------------------------------|--|---------|-----------|
| 97151-BAA | Facilities Improvement to the Prince William Sound Science Center | G. Thomas/Prince William Sound Science Center | NOAA | New<br>1st yr.<br>3 yr. project |  | \$514.8 | \$9,014.8 |
|-----------|---|---|------|---------------------------------|--|---------|-----------|

This project would expand the Prince William Sound Science Center facility to include more office and laboratory space, and additional rooms for educational activities. Phase 1 of the expansion will result in consolidation of all current staff in one building and can be completed by the end of 1997. The Center has 27 people working at three different sites in Cordova; organizational efficiency and annual operating costs are impaired by this fragmentation. Phase 2 will enhance the facility to meet the needs of the Oil Spill Recovery Institute.

|       |   |                              |      |                                 |  |         |           |
|-------|---|------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|--|---------|-----------|
| 97171 | Alaska Department of Fish and Game Mariculture Technical Center Operational Funding | T. Rutz/ADFG, J.Cochran/ADFG | ADFG | New<br>1st yr.<br>5 yr. project |  | \$271.8 | \$1,183.1 |
|-------|---|------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|--|---------|-----------|

This project would operate a facility where bivalve shellfish and aquatic plant research could take place. The ability of the Mariculture Technical Center to hold large culture phytoplankton and to rear large numbers of bivalve shellfish would be unique within the State of Alaska. This capability would open new avenues for research and research funding beneficial to the restoration of subsistence shellfish resources lost or diminished as a result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

# INDEX OF PROPOSALS BY RESEARCH CLUSTER -- FY 97

**DRAFT**

| Proj.No. | ProjectTitle | Proposer | Lead Agency | New or Cont'd | FY97 Expected | FY97 Request | Total FY97-02 |
|----------|--------------|----------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
|----------|--------------|----------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|

|       |                                 |              |      |                                 |  |         |         |
|-------|---------------------------------|--------------|------|---------------------------------|--|---------|---------|
| 97197 | Alaska SeaLife Center Fish Pass | J. Seeb/ADFG | ADFG | New<br>1st yr.<br>1 yr. project |  | \$745.1 | \$745.1 |
|-------|---------------------------------|--------------|------|---------------------------------|--|---------|---------|

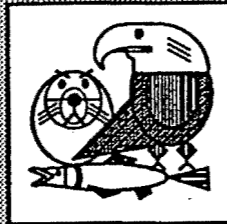
This project will design, construct, and install a fish pass at the Alaska SeaLife Center in Seward. The fish pass will be used to propagate experimental runs of Pacific salmon for new and ongoing genetic studies to be conducted at the Center. A cooperative agreement, similar to the agreement for the SeaLife Center, will be written by ADFG with the City of Seward to implement this project.

|       |  |                       |      |                                 |  |        |           |
|-------|--|-----------------------|------|---------------------------------|--|--------|-----------|
| 97252 | Investigations of Genetically Important Conservation Units of Species Inhabiting the EVOS Area | J. Seeb, L. Seeb/ADFG | ADFG | New<br>1st yr.<br>7 yr. project |  | \$49.8 | \$1,985.1 |
|-------|--|-----------------------|------|---------------------------------|--|--------|-----------|

This project will plan the consolidation of all of the Trustee Council-funded projects of the ADFG Genetics Laboratory into the facilities at the Alaska SeaLife Center in Seward. This project will eventually become the principal project into which all other oil spill-related studies conducted by the ADFG Genetics Laboratory will be integrated. The Genetics Laboratory developed in the Alaska SeaLife Center through this project will also provide core facilities for the genetic analysis of populations of marine fish and non-fish vertebrates and invertebrates for principal investigators conducting research at the Seward facility.

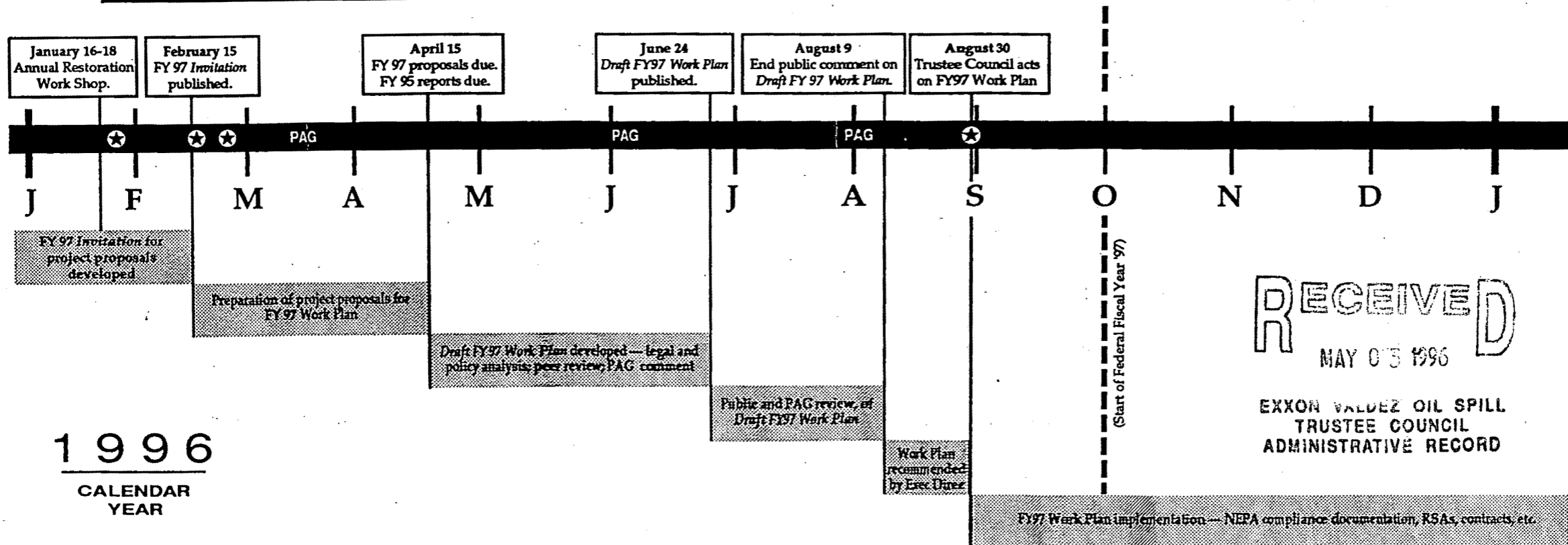
|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Total Continuing Projects FY97 Expected: | \$13,797.5 |
| Total Continuing Projects FY 97 Request: | \$16,185.5 |
| Total All Projects FY97 Request:         | \$36,341.8 |
| Total All Projects FY 97-02:             | \$95,939.9 |

# Fiscal Year 1997 Annual Work Plan



January 16-18 Annual Restoration Workshop.  
 February 15 FY 97 *Invitation* published.  
 March 13 PAG meeting. **PAG**  
 April 15 FY 97 project proposals due. FY 95 reports due.  
 May 23 Exec Direc, RWF, and 2 PAG members meet to develop Draft Work Plan.  
 June 5 PAG meeting to advise on priorities for Draft FY 97 Work Plan. **PAG**  
 June 24 *Draft FY 97 Work Plan* published.  
 Aug 7\* PAG meeting to review *Draft FY 97 Work Plan*. **PAG**  
 August 9 End of formal public comment period on *Draft FY 97 Work Plan*.  
 August 30\* Trustee Council meeting to take action on FY 97 Work Plan. **☆**

\* tentative date.



1996  
CALENDAR  
YEAR

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

# CALENDAR FY 97 WORK PLAN

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Apr. 30 (Tues.)         | Project management and 97100 budgets due from agencies   |
| May 2 (Thurs.)          | Trustee Council meeting  |
| May 16-18 (Thurs.-Sat.) | Chief Scientist and core reviewers meet to evaluate FY 97 DPDs                                 |
| May 20-21 (Mon.-Tues.)  | Chief Scientist's recommendation to Executive Director developed on FY 97 DPDs                 |
| May 23 (Thurs.)         | Executive Director, RWF, Coordinating Committee, 2 PAG members meet to develop Draft Work Plan |
| May 27 (Mon.)           | Memorial Day   |
| * June 5 (Wed.)         | PAG meet to advise Executive Director on Draft Work Plan                                       |
| June 17 (Mon.)          | Draft FY 97 Work Plan to printer   |
| June 24 (Mon.)          | Draft FY 97 Work Plan mailed to public   |
| * August 7 (Wed.)       | PAG meet to review Draft Work Plan   |
| Aug. 9 (Fri.)           | Public comments due on Draft Work Plan   |
| * Aug. 15 (Thurs.)      | Executive Director, RWF, Chief Scientist meet to finalize recommendations on Draft Work Plan   |
| * Aug. 30 (Fri.)        | Trustee Council meet to approve FY 97 Work Plan  |
| Sept. 2 (Mon.)          | Labor Day  |
| * Sept. 18-19           | PAG field trip -- Lower Cook Inlet   |
| * Date not yet final    |  |

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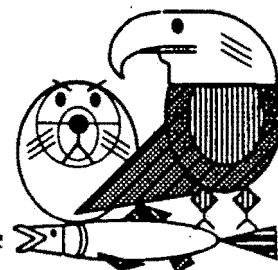
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



## Habitat Protection Program: Large Parcels Status Report

April 26, 1996

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

The *Exxon Valdez* Trustee Council funds the acquisition of land to protect the habitat of injured resources and services. The goals of habitat protection are to prevent additional injury to resources and services while recovery is taking place and to provide a long-term safety net for these resources.

In 1992, the Restoration Office evaluated 16 large parcels (over 1,000 acres) that were imminently threatened by development. In March 1993, the Restoration Office contacted 90 owners of large parcels in the spill area. Thirty-two landowners expressed interest in having their land considered and 850,000 acres of land were subsequently evaluated.

As of April 1996, the Council has committed \$161.5 million to protect 362,000 acres of land, with parcels ranging in size from 2,000 to 120,000 acres. Seven large parcels have been purchased, including inholdings in Kachemak Bay State Park, land adjacent to Seal Bay/Tonki Cape on Afognak Island, commercial timber rights on land along Orca Narrows, lands owned by the Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc., Old Harbor Native Corporation, and Koniag, Inc., and a 27,000-acre parcel on Shuyak Island.

In February 1996, the Council offered the Eyak Corporation \$7 million for 11,200 acres near Cordova. The Corporation rejected the offer and subsequently began logging operations. By logging these lands, the Corporation terminated the offer.

Negotiations continue with seven landowners to protect an additional 381,000 acres of land. The landowners are Chenega Corporation, Tatitlek Corporation, Eyak Corporation, Port Graham Corporation, English Bay Corporation, Afognak Joint Venture, and Koniag, Inc. Table 1 summarizes the status of land acquisitions as of April 1996 — whether acquisitions are complete, negotiations continue, or offers have been rejected. Table 1 also indicates the acreage of each parcel and, if known, its purchase price, contributions from the joint trust fund, and contributions from other sources. So far, \$35 million from other sources have been contributed to these acquisitions and an additional \$20 million have been offered for future acquisitions.

### Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

Table 1. Status of Large Parcel Acquisitions

| Parcel Description                   | Acreage        | Purchase Price       | Trust Fund           | Other Sources       |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Acquisitions Complete</b>         |                |                      |                      |                     |
| <i>Imminently Threatened Parcels</i> |                |                      |                      |                     |
| Kachemak Bay State Park Inholdings   | 23,800         | \$22,000,000         | \$7,500,000          | \$14,500,000        |
| Seal Bay / Tonki Cape                | 41,549         | \$39,600,000         | \$39,600,000         | \$0                 |
| Orca Narrows (Timber Rights)         | 2,052          | \$3,650,000          | \$3,650,000          | \$0                 |
| <i>Other Large Parcels</i>           |                |                      |                      |                     |
| Akhiok - Kaguyak, Inc.               | 119,885        | \$46,000,000         | \$36,000,000         | \$10,000,000        |
| Old Harbor *                         | 32,100         | \$14,500,000         | \$11,250,000         | \$3,250,000         |
| Koniag (Fee Title)                   | 59,691         | \$26,500,000         | \$19,500,000         | \$7,000,000         |
| Koniag (Limited Term Easement)       | 56,048         | \$2,000,000          | \$2,000,000          | \$0                 |
| Shuyak Island                        | 26,665         | \$42,000,000         | \$42,000,000         | \$0                 |
| <b>Subtotal:</b>                     | <b>361,790</b> | <b>\$196,250,000</b> | <b>\$161,500,000</b> | <b>\$34,750,000</b> |
| <b>Negotiations Continuing</b>       |                |                      |                      |                     |
| Afognak Joint Venture                | 48,728         | ≤\$70,000,000        | ≤\$70,000,000        | \$0                 |
| Chenega                              | 74,554         | ≤\$48,000,000        | ≤\$38,000,000        | ≤\$10,000,000       |
| English Bay                          | 49,300         |                      |                      |                     |
| Eyak - Orca Revised and Other Lands  | 49,800         |                      |                      |                     |
| Koniag (Fee Title)                   | 56,048         |                      |                      |                     |
| Port Graham                          | 46,170         |                      |                      |                     |
| Tatitlek                             | 56,785         | ≤\$22,000,000        | ≤\$12,000,000        | ≤\$10,000,000       |
| <b>Subtotal:</b>                     | <b>381,385</b> |                      |                      |                     |
| <b>Offers Rejected</b>               |                |                      |                      |                     |
| Eyak - Core Parcels                  | 11,200         | \$7,000,000          | \$7,000,000          | \$0                 |
| <b>Subtotal:</b>                     | <b>11,200</b>  | <b>\$7,000,000</b>   | <b>\$7,000,000</b>   | <b>\$0</b>          |

\* As part of the protection package, the Old Harbor Native Corporation agreed to protect an additional 65,000 acres of land on Sitkalidak Island as a private wildlife refuge.

**Acquisitions Complete.** As of March 1996, the Council has committed \$161.5 million to protect 362,000 acres of land in the following areas:

*Kachemak Bay.* In August 1993, the state acquired surface title to 23,800 acres of private inholdings within Kachemak Bay State Park on the Kenai Peninsula. This acquisition protects a highly productive estuary, several miles of anadromous fish streams, and intertidal shoreline and upland habitat for bald eagles, marbled murrelets, river otters, and harlequin ducks. The Council contributed \$7.5 million to this purchase and \$14.5 million were contributed from other sources.

*Seal Bay and Tonki Cape (Afognak Island).* In November 1993, the state purchased surface title to 41,549 acres on northern Afognak Island. This mature spruce forest land is adjacent to highly productive marine waters, includes anadromous fish streams, and provides excellent habitat for bald eagles and marbled murrelet nesting. The Council authorized \$39.6 million for this purchase. In 1994, the Alaska State Legislature designated these lands as the Afognak Island State Park.

*Orca Narrows Subparcel.* In January 1995, the federal government purchased from the Eyak Corporation commercial timber rights on 2,052 acres of land in Orca Narrows. This parcel is near Cordova in Prince William Sound and contains anadromous fish streams, active bald eagle nests and favorable habitat for marbled murrelet nesting. The Council authorized \$3.65 million for this acquisition.

*Akhiok-Kaguyak.* In May 1995, the federal government purchased from Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc., surface title to 76,646 acres of land and conservation easements on 43,239 acres. These lands are within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. The Council contributed \$36 million toward this acquisition and the federal government contributed \$10 million from the federal restitution fund.

*Old Harbor.* Also in May 1995, the federal government purchased from the Old Harbor Native Corporation surface title to 29,100 acres and conservation easements on 3,000 acres. These lands are also within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. In addition, the Old Harbor Native Corporation agreed to preserve 65,000 acres of land on nearby Sitkalidak Island as a private wildlife refuge. The Council contributed \$11.25 million toward this acquisition and the federal government contributed \$3.25 million from the federal restitution fund.

*Koniag.* In November 1995, the federal government purchased from Koniag, Inc., surface title to 59,691 acres of prime habitat for bear, salmon, bald eagles, and other species in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. This agreement protected an

additional 56,048 acres under a nondevelopment easement through the year 2001. The nondevelopment easement includes land along the Karluk and Sturgeon Rivers. The Council contributed \$21.5 million toward this acquisition and the federal government contributed \$7 million from the federal restitution fund.

*Shuyak Island.* In December 1995, the Council approved \$42 million to purchase from the Kodiak Island Borough surface title to 26,665 acres of prime habitat on Shuyak Island, at the northern tip of the Kodiak archipelago. The Kodiak Island Borough agreed to commit \$6 million from the land sale to expansion of Kodiak's Fishery Industrial Technology Center.

*Borough Tax Parcels.* As part of the purchase agreement for lands on Shuyak Island, the Council authorized up to an additional \$1 million to purchase small parcels within the Kodiak Refuge that have been acquired by the Kodiak Island Borough as a result of the property owners' failure to pay borough taxes. These parcels are about 10-acres in size and occupy key waterfront locations along Uyak Bay on Kodiak Island. They are embedded in two high-ranked large parcels approved as part of the Kodiak purchase agreement.

**Negotiations Continuing.** Negotiations continue on seven additional large parcels.

*Chenega.* In December 1994, the Council authorized up to \$38 million for an offer to purchase 74,554 acres from Chenega Corporation. An additional \$10 million would come from other sources. This offer is currently being reconfigured and a value is being determined.

*Tatitlek.* In December 1994, the Council authorized up to \$12 million for an offer to purchase 56,785 acres from Tatitlek Corporation. An additional \$10 million would come from other sources. Subsequently, at the request of the Tatitlek Village Council, the Trustee Council is also now negotiating to acquire timber interests from Citifor Corporation and land interests in 2,100 acres from Tatitlek Corporation at Bidarka Point and within Two Moon Bay.

*Afognak Joint Venture.* In December 1994, the Council authorized up to \$70 million for an offer to purchase from Afognak Joint Ventures surface title to 48,728 acres on northern Afognak Island. The property consists of four dispersed parcels, three of which are adjacent to the previously acquired Seal Bay parcel. The fourth parcel is adjacent to Shuyak Strait. A final appraisal is expected in late summer 1996.

*English Bay and Port Graham.* The U.S. Department of the Interior, on behalf of the Council, is holding discussions with English Bay Corporation and Port Graham Corporation about the purchase of 95,470 acres, much of which is within Kenai

Fjords National Park.

*Eyak - Orca Revised and Other Lands.* Parcels known as Orca Narrows, East Simpson, and Rude River, together called "Orca Revised," consist of approximately 14,800 acres. Parts of these lands have been logged since 1995. Negotiations continue with Eyak Corporation on how to protect habitat in Orca Revised that has not been logged and about 35,000 acres of other corporation lands, particularly Port Gravina, Sheep Bay, and Windy Bay.

*Koniag.* The Council is interested in acquiring fee interest in the 56,048 acres covered by the limited term nondevelopment easement acquired in November 1995, and has agreed to maintain unobligated funds totaling \$16,500,000 for this purpose. The nondevelopment easement includes land along the Karluk and Sturgeon Rivers and expires on December 2, 2001.

**Offers Rejected.** In February 1996, the Council authorized \$7 million for an offer to purchase from Eyak Corporation fee interest in 11,200 acres adjacent to Power Creek, Eyak River, and Eyak Lake. Acquisition of these "Core Parcels" would have protected a highly productive ecosystem east of Cordova. The Eyak Corporation rejected the offer and subsequently began logging operations. By logging these lands, the Corporation terminated the offer. In addition, negotiations to protect Orca Narrows fell through in June 1995 and logging operations have commenced there.

PHONE COMMENT LOG

| Name  | Affiliation | Phone                     | Address |
|---|-------------|---------------------------|---------|
| Colleen Rankin  |             | (907) 486-2848            |         |
| Box 1822, Kodiak AK 99615   |             |                           |         |
| Add to mailing list? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Newsletters only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical Docs + <input type="checkbox"/> |             |                           |         |
| Date of call: 4/10/96   |             | Comment taker: Eric Myers |         |
| Subject of comments: Large Parcel Program Northern Adignak  |             |                           |         |
| TRUSTEE COUNCIL ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD   |             |                           |         |

Comments:

Ms Rankin called with a question regarding the scoring of the ADJV 03/Laura-Paul's Lake parcel. The parcel was scored at 78; the math was not clear to her. Eric described the formula used by the Habitat Work Group & clarified how the scoring number was computed.

In general Mr. Rankin expressed her support for the protection of Northern Adignak/ADJV, expressed concern about the logging impacts on the area ("... I'm watching the area get shared...") and encouraged the Trustee Council to move forward with an ADJV protection agreement as soon as possible.

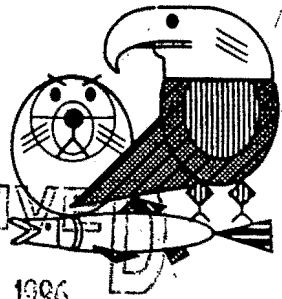
She asked to be added to the mailing list (Newsletters only). Eric had a copy of the Annual Report sent to her as well.

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



RECEIVED

MAY 03 1996

## Habitat Protection Program: Small Parcels

### Status Report

April 26, 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

One of the ways the Trustee Council protects habitat for resources and services injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill is by buying land that has habitat value. The Council has already protected habitat on 362,000 acres of land in large tracts. In recognition of the unique habitat qualities and strategic value of smaller tracts of land (less than 1,000 acres), the Council initiated the Small Parcel Program in 1994.

In response to a public solicitation, 285 small parcels have been nominated. Council staff evaluate, score, and rank nearly all the parcels, taking into account the resource value of the parcel, adverse impacts from human activity, and potential benefits to management of public lands. The nomination period is open-ended. The Restoration Office continues to receive and evaluate nominations.

The Council has expressed interest in acquiring 32 of the parcels that have been nominated, along with a package of lands owned by the Kenai Natives Association and key waterfront parcels that were forfeited to Kodiak Island Borough for tax delinquency. The Council has authorized offers to purchase 24 small parcels at appraised fair market value, and a contribution of \$4 million to the Kenai Natives Association Package and up to \$1 million for the Kodiak Island Borough Tax Parcels. **Table 1** summarizes the status of each of the offers. Owners of 15 parcels have accepted the offers. Landowners are considering offers on six parcels, negotiations continue on the Kenai Natives Association Package, and appraisals of the Kodiak Island Borough Tax Parcels will begin soon. The owners of three parcels have rejected the offers. The Council is also considering acquisition of the eight parcels listed in **Table 2**. In most cases, the appraisal of the parcel has not yet been completed or approved.

The Council has not yet acted on the thirteen recent nominations listed in **Table 3**. Eleven of these parcels ranked low and the others have not yet been evaluated. Four of the parcels on the Kenai River — KEN 1038, KEN 1039, KEN 1040 and KEN 1041 — have been nominated as Parcels Meriting Special Consideration.

Other funds are being used to acquire four of the nominated parcels. The Conservation Fund, a private, nonprofit organization, has purchased KAP 130, an inholding at the head of Uyak Bay and donated it to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for inclusion in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. The U.S. Forest Service has authorization to

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#### Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

purchase three parcels with federal restitution funds: PWS 05 and PWS 1028, parcels on the Valdez Duck Flats and KEN 1029, a parcel in the Upper Kenai River watershed.

Table 1. Status of Small Parcel Acquisitions

| Parcel ID                                | Description             | Acres           | Value              | Status   |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--|
| <b>Offers Accepted</b>                   |                         |                 |                    |  |
| PWS 17                                   | Ellamar Subdivision     | 22.0            | \$310,000          |  |
| PWS 17A-D                                | Ellamar Subdivision     | 11.4            | \$345,500          |  |
| PWS 52                                   | Hayward Parcel (Zook)   | 9.5             | \$150,000          |  |
| KEN 10                                   | Kobylarz Subdivision    | 20.0            | \$320,000          |  |
| KEN 19                                   | Coal Creek Moorage      | 53.0            | \$260,000          |  |
| KEN 29                                   | Tulin Parcel            | 220.0           | \$1,200,000        |  |
| KEN 34                                   | Cone Parcel             | 100.0           | \$600,000          | Subject to appraisal review                                      |
| KEN 148                                  | River Ranch             | 146.0           | \$1,650,000        | Subject to appraisal review                                      |
| KEN 1006                                 | Girves Parcel           | 110.0           | \$1,835,000        |  |
| KEN 1014                                 | Grouse Lake             | 64.0            | \$211,000          |  |
| KAP 105/142                              | Three Saints Bay        | 88.0            | \$168,000          |  |
| <b>Subtotal:</b>                         |                         | <b>843.9</b>    | <b>\$7,049,500</b> |  |
| <b>Offers Under Review</b>               |                         |                 |                    |  |
| KEN 54                                   | Salamatof Parcel        | 1,377.0         | \$2,540,000        | Seller is reviewing appraisal                                    |
| KEN 55                                   | Overlook Park           | 97.0            | \$244,000          | Seller's response to appraisal is under review                   |
| KEN 1009                                 | Cooper Parcel           | 30.0            | \$48,000           | No response has been received                                    |
| KEN 1015                                 | Lowell Point            | 19.4            | \$531,000          | Seller is reviewing appraisal                                    |
| KAP 220                                  | Mouth of Ayakulik River | 56.0            | \$213,000          | Willing to sell as part of larger package                        |
| KAP 226                                  | Karluk River Lagoon     | 21.5            | \$146,000          | Willing to sell as part of larger package                        |
| <i>Kenai Natives Association Package</i> |                         | 15,091.0        | \$4,000,000        | Negotiations continue  |
| <i>Kodiak Island Borough Tax Parcels</i> |                         |                 | \$1,000,000        | Authorized in Shuyak Is. resolution; appraisals will begin soon. |
| <b>Subtotal:</b>                         |                         | <b>16,691.9</b> | <b>\$7,722,000</b> |  |
| <b>Offers Rejected</b>                   |                         |                 |                    |  |
| KEN 12                                   | Baycrest                | 90.0            | \$450,000          | Counteroffer of \$720,000  |
| KEN 1001                                 | Deep Creek              | 91.0            | \$672,000          | Not ready to sell at this time                                   |
| KEN 1005                                 | Ninilchik               | 16.0            | \$50,000           | Counteroffer of \$60,000   |
| <b>Subtotal:</b>                         |                         | <b>197.0</b>    | <b>\$1,172,000</b> |  |

Table 2. Parcels Under Consideration

| Parcel ID | Description       | Acres   | Status   |
|-----------|-------------------|---------|--|
| PWS 11    | Horseshoe Bay     | 315.0   | Second appraisal rejected; third appraisal underway    |
| PWS 1010  | Jack Bay          | 942.0   | Second appraisal rejected; third appraisal underway    |
| PWS 1027  | Fleming Spit      | 5.4     | Restoration benefits under review                      |
| KEN 149   | Perl Island       | 156.0   | New appraisal needed                                   |
| KEN 1034  | Patson Parcel     | 76.3    | Appraisal underway                                     |
| KAP 22    | The Triplets      | 60.0    | Seller is not interested in selling at appraised value |
| KAP 145   | Termination Point | 1,028.0 | The State will appraise this parcel                    |
| KAP 150   | Karluk            | 5.0     | Appraisal not complete                                 |
| Total:    |                   | 2,587.7 |  |

Table 3. Small Parcel Nominations

July 1995 to March 1996

| Parcel ID | Description                                 | Acres | Rank              | Sponsor        |
|-----------|---|-------|-------------------|----------------|
| KEN 1030  | Anchor River                                | 127.8 | Low               | Not identified |
| KEN 1032  | Matson Parcel (Ninilchik River)             | 7.4   | Low               | ADFG           |
| KEN 1035  | Mullen Parcel (Soldotna Creek, Kenai River) | 8.5   | Low               | ADNR/ADFG      |
| KEN 1036  | Weilbacher Parcel (Kenai River)             | 28.7  | Not yet evaluated | Not identified |
| KEN 1037  | Coyle Parcel (Kenai City Boat Dock)         | 26.0  | Low               | Not identified |
| KEN 1038  | Schilling Parcel (Kenai River)              | 5.9   | Low               | ADNR/ADFG      |
| KEN 1039  | Oberts Parcel (Kenai River-Big Eddy)        | 31.7  | Low               | ADNR/ADFG      |
| KEN 1040  | Oberts Parcel (Kenai River-Honeymoon Cove)  | 4.2   | Low               | ADNR/ADFG      |
| KEN 1041  | Oberts Parcel (Kenai River-Peterkin Hmstd.) | 30.0  | Low               | ADNR/ADFG      |
| KEN 1042  | College Estates (Kenai River-Mile 16.5)     | 56.0  | Low               | ADNR/ADFG      |
| KEN 1043  | College Estates (Kenai River-Mile 16.5)     | 77.9  | Low               | ADNR/ADFG      |
| KEN 1044  | Breeden Parcel (Kenai River Flats)          | 25.0  | Low               | ADNR/ADFG      |
| KEN 1045  | Dennis Parcel (Valdez Duck Flats)           | 4.3   | Not yet evaluated | Not identified |
| Total:    |   | 433.4 |                   |                |

# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

**RECEIVED** Commissioner's Office  
MAY 03 1996

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX 25526  
JUNEAU, AK 99802-5526  
PHONE: (907) 465-4100  
FAX: (907) 465-2332

### MEMORANDUM

TO: **EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL**  
**TRUSTEE COUNCIL**  
Molly McCammon, Executive Director  
**ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD**  
Exxon Valdez Trustee Council

FROM: Frank Rue, Commissioner  
Department of Fish and Game

DATE: April 17, 1996

SUBJECT: Small Parcel Habitat Protection Program

**RECEIVED**  
APR 22 1996

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

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council recently received three nominations in the Small Parcel Habitat Protection program for properties the Alaska Department of Fish and Game considers to be of exceptional quality. The properties are owned by Mr. Leo Oberts and are located in the lower Kenai River at Big Eddy, Honeymoon Cove, and near Eagle Rock. These parcels are adjacent to some of the most heavily fished sections of the river and contain key habitats for injured resources such as pink salmon and Dolly Varden, as well as other fish species such as chinook and coho salmon. The Big Eddy parcel, which scored an 18 in the Habitat Evaluation Process, has been the site of intense recreational use for many years. Trespass recreational use of the property is common, with access occurring by foot and by boat. This is one of the most popular fishing spots on the river and is adjacent to the Kobylarz property that the Trustee Council is negotiating to purchase.

Another popular fishing area, particularly for chinook salmon, is the drift from Honeymoon Cove to Beaver Creek, which includes Eagle Rock. Thousands of fishermen drift or back-troll through this area each summer and thousands of fish are caught here. Mr. Obert's properties at Honeymoon Cove and Eagle Rock are in pristine condition and provide key habitat for chinook and coho salmon, the focus of this recreational use. The parcels did not score as highly in the Habitat Evaluation Process because direct recreation on the properties is limited; however, a high level of sportfishing activity occurs in adjacent waters. The overriding significance of these lands is that they provide essential fish habitat that contributes to the overall health of the area's sport, subsistence, and commercial fisheries.

April 17, 1996

Acquisition of the three properties would secure over 2800 feet of streambank protection in an area of the river that is already highly developed and heavily fished. This general area (mile 10-21) is believed to be the most productive spawning area for late-run chinook salmon in the Kenai River (Burger, 1983).<sup>1</sup> Therefore, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game requests that parcels KEN-1039, KEN-1040, and KEN-1041 be given consideration as Parcels Meriting Special Attention for acquisition.

cc: Janet Kowalski  
Lance Trasky  
Mark Kuwada

---

<sup>1</sup> Burger, Carl V. et al. 1983. Salmon Investigations in the Kenai River, Alaska 1979 - 1981. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Anchorage, Alaska.

**Parcel ID: KEN 1039, 1040, 1041**  
**Oberts Parcels**

**Rank:** PMSC **Acreage:** 66 **Agency Sponsor:** ADF&G/ADNR

**Location:** Big Eddy, Honeymoon Cove, Eagle Rock, Kenai River.

**Landowner:** Leo Oberts

**Address:** 1440 Chinook Court  
Kenai, Alaska 99611

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KEN 1039, KEN-1040 and KEN-1041 are properties owned by Mr. Leo Oberts on the lower Kenai River at Big Eddy, Honeymoon Cove and near Eagle Rock. These parcels are adjacent to some of the most heavily fished sections of the river and contain key habitats for injured resources such as pink salmon and Dolly Varden, as well as other fish species such as chinook and coho salmon. The Big Eddy parcel, which scored an 18 in the Habitat Evaluation Process, has been the site of intense recreational use for many years. Trespass recreational use of the property is common, with access occurring by foot and by boat. This is one of the most popular fishing spots on the river and is adjacent to the Kobylarz property that the Trustee Council is negotiating to purchase.

Another popular fishing area, particularly for chinook salmon, is the drift from Honeymoon Cove to Beaver Creek, which includes Eagle Rock. Thousands of fishermen drift or back-troll through this area each summer and thousands of fish are caught here. Mr. Obert's properties at Honeymoon Cove and Eagle Rock are in pristine condition and provide key habitat for chinook and coho salmon, the focus of this recreational use. Existing recreational use on the properties is restricted; however, a high level of sportfishing activity occurs in adjacent waters. The overriding significance of these lands is that they provide essential fish habitat that contributes to the overall health of the area's sport, subsistence and commercial fisheries.

Acquisition of the three properties would secure over 2800 feet of streambank protection in an area of the river that is already highly developed and heavily fished. This general area (mile 10-21) is believed to be the most productive spawning area for late-run chinook salmon in the Kenai River (Burger, 1983).

## STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

## OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

400 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1796  
PHONE: (907) 465-2400  
FAX: (907) 465-3886

3601 C STREET, SUITE 1210  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503-5921  
PHONE: (907) 269-8431  
FAX: (907) 269-8918

April 19, 1996

Molly McCammon  
Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Trustee Council  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

RECEIVED  
MAY 03 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Dear Ms. McCammon;

DNR is requesting that the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council consider the parcel KEN-1038, recently nominated for habitat protection by Mr. Louis B. Schilling as a parcel meriting special consideration. The Schilling parcel has approximately 644 feet of Kenai River frontage and provides important habitat for injured resources such as pink salmon and Dolly Varden as well as providing support for services such as recreation, tourism and sportfishing which were affected by the oil spill. The parcel is adjacent to the Kenai Peninsula Visitors Center and the river frontage is the site of a planned extension of the Fish Walk from the Visitor's Center.

Please consider this parcel as a Parcel Meriting Special Consideration for acquisition.

Sincerely,

Marty K. Rutherford  
Deputy Commissioner

# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

### OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

400 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1796  
PHONE: (907) 465-2400  
FAX: (907) 465-3886

3601 C STREET, SUITE 1210  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503-5921  
PHONE: (907) 269-8431  
FAX: (907) 269-8918

April 19, 1996

Molly McCammon  
Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Trustee Council  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Dear Ms McCammon;

DNR is requesting that the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council consider the parcels KEN-1039, KEN-1040, and KEN-1041, recently nominated for habitat protection by Mr. Leo Oberts as parcels meriting special consideration. Mr. Oberts owns parcels located along the Kenai River at Big Eddy, Honeymoon Cove, and near Eagle Rock. These parcels are extremely important to the Department of Natural Resources as they are adjacent to some of the most heavily fished sections of the river and contain key habitats for injured resources such as pink salmon and Dolly Varden, as well as other fish species such as chinook and coho salmon. The Big Eddy parcel, which scored an 18 in the Habitat Evaluation Process, has been the site of intense recreational use for many years. Trespass recreational use of the property is common, with access occurring by foot and by boat. This is one of the most popular fishing spots on the river and is adjacent to the Kobylarz property that the Trustee Council is negotiating to purchase.

While Mr. Oberts' other parcels did not score as highly they are also significant to the entire Kenai River Ecosystem in that they provide essential fish habitat that contributes to the overall health of the area's sport, subsistence and commercial fisheries.

Please consider these parcels as Parcels Meriting Special Attention for acquisition.

Sincerely,

  
Marty K. Rutherford  
Deputy Commissioner

**Parcel ID: KEN 1038**  
**Schilling**

**Rank:** PMSC      **Acreage:** 5.9      **Agency Sponsor:** ADNR

**Location:** Portion of Section 31 & 32 of T5N, R10W, S.M.,  
Lots 1B & 3 Fisherman's Square

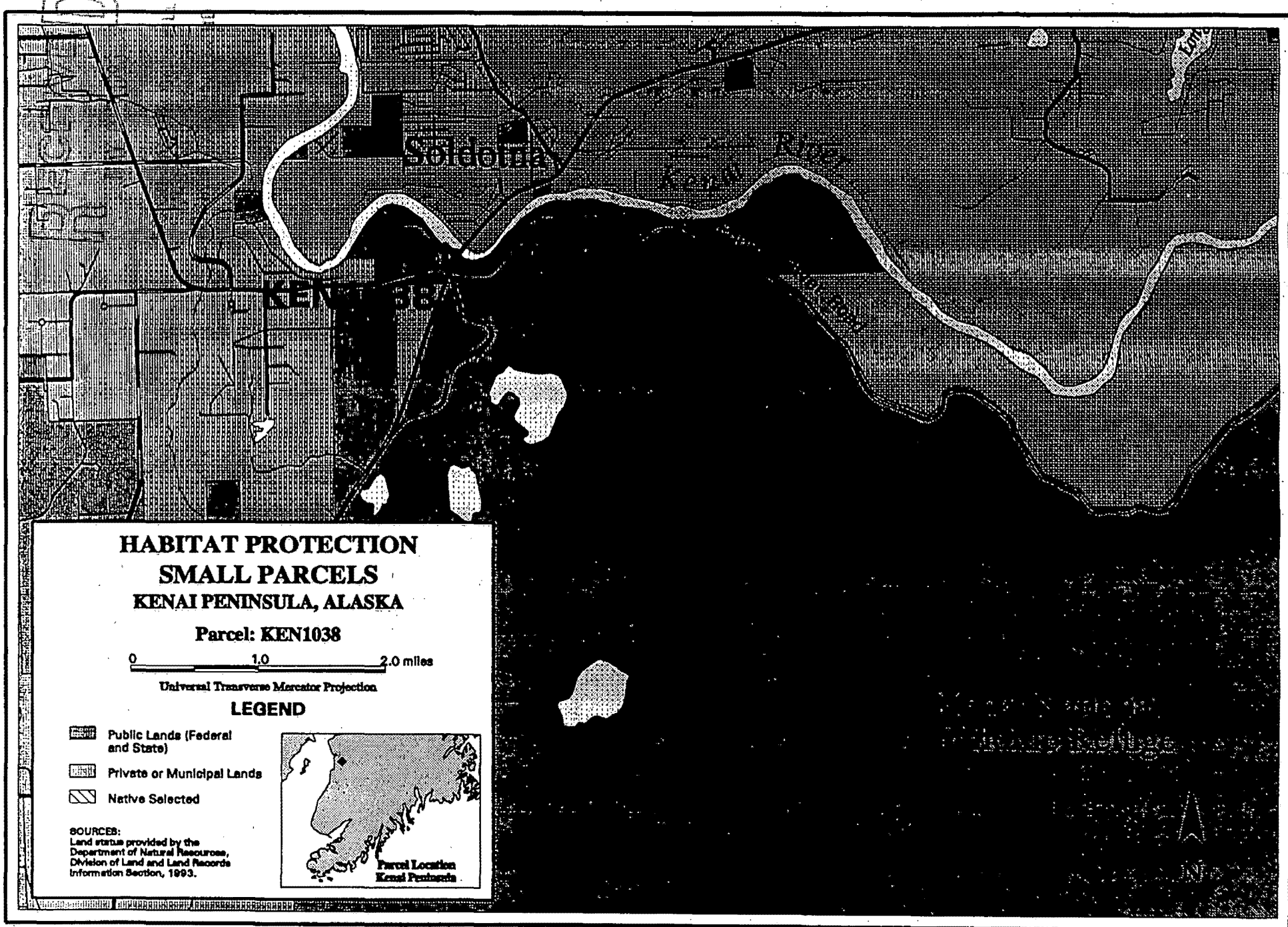
**Landowner:** Louis B. Schilling & Michael Schilling

**Address:** 47 Spur View Drive  
Kenai, Alaska 99611

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This parcel is located on the Kenai River, adjacent to the Kenai Peninsula Visitors Center. The parcel slopes gently to the Kenai River, is wooded with spruce and birch trees, and has approximately 644' of Kenai River frontage. This parcel provides habitat for pink salmon and Dolly Varden as well as providing support for services such as recreation and tourism that were affected by the oil spill.

The primary restoration benefit of acquisition of this parcel would be to protect habitat for pink salmon and enhance public recreation in the area. If acquired, ADNR, Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation would manage the parcel in a manner which would protect environmentally sensitive river frontage and provide recreational opportunities for the public on the remainder of the parcel.






**HABITAT PROTECTION  
SMALL PARCELS  
KENAI PENINSULA, ALASKA**

**Parcel: KEN1038**

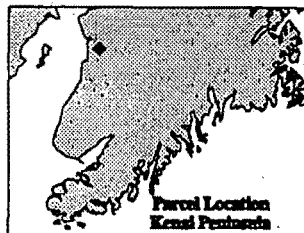
0 1.0 2.0 miles

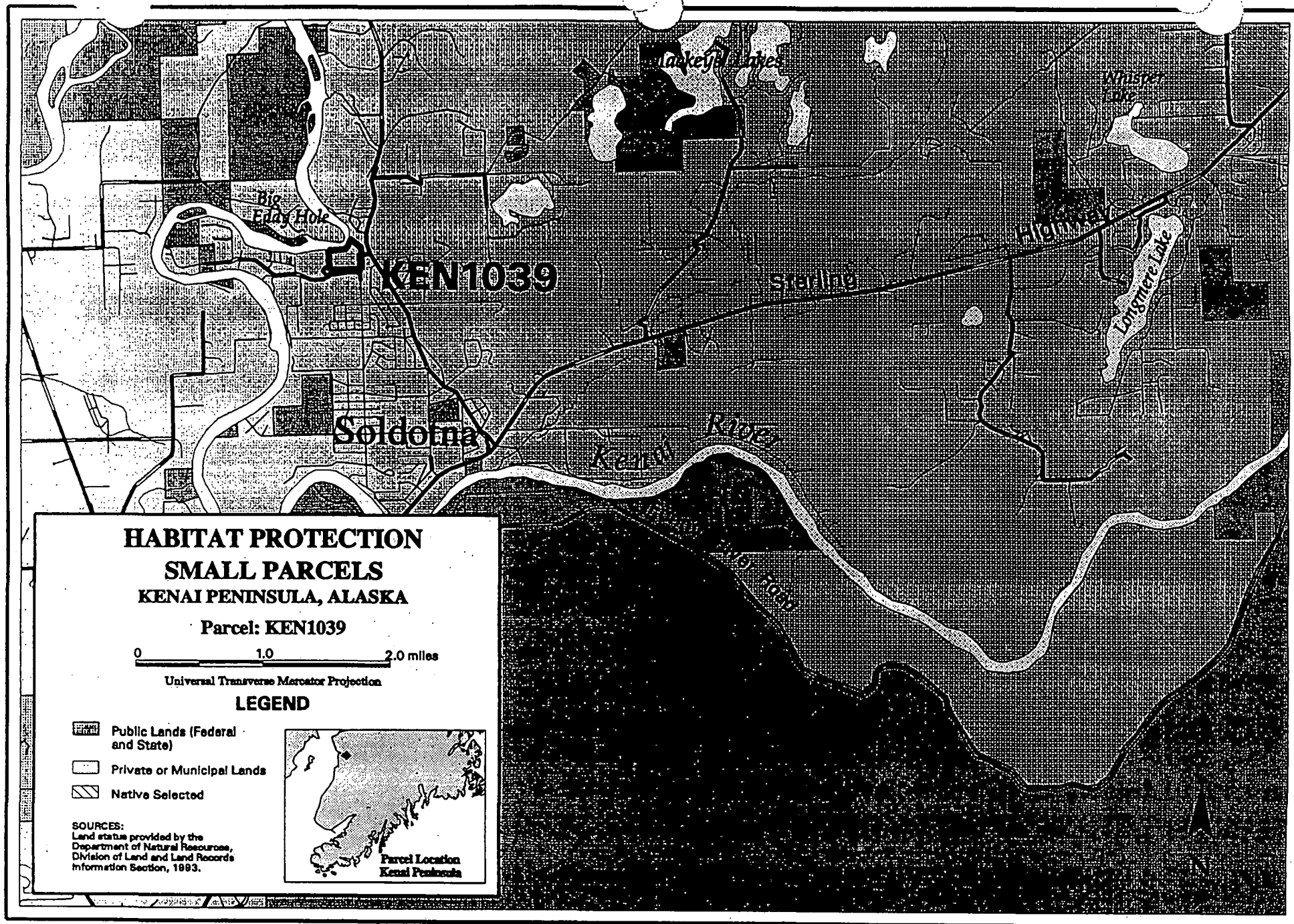
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection

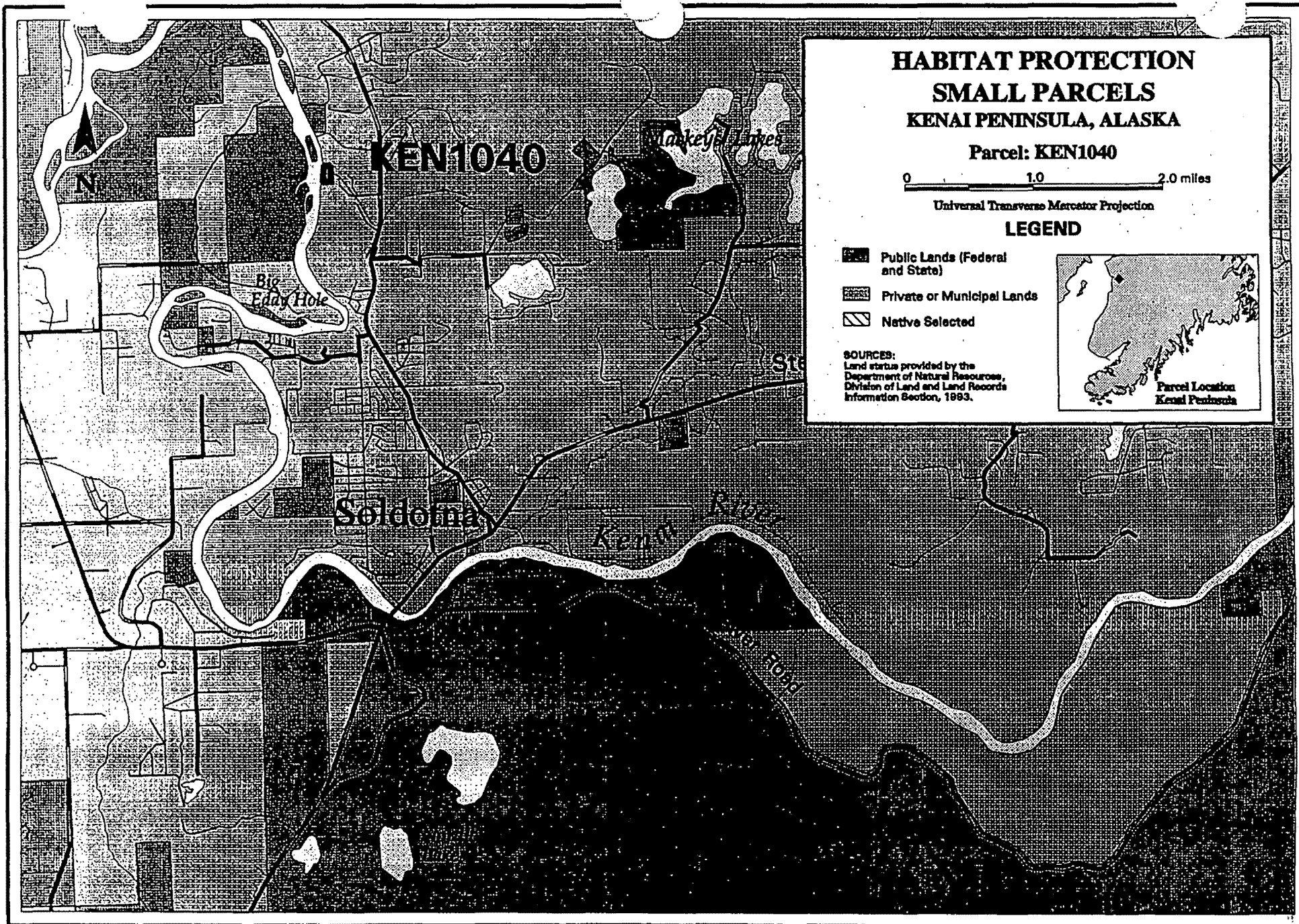
**LEGEND**

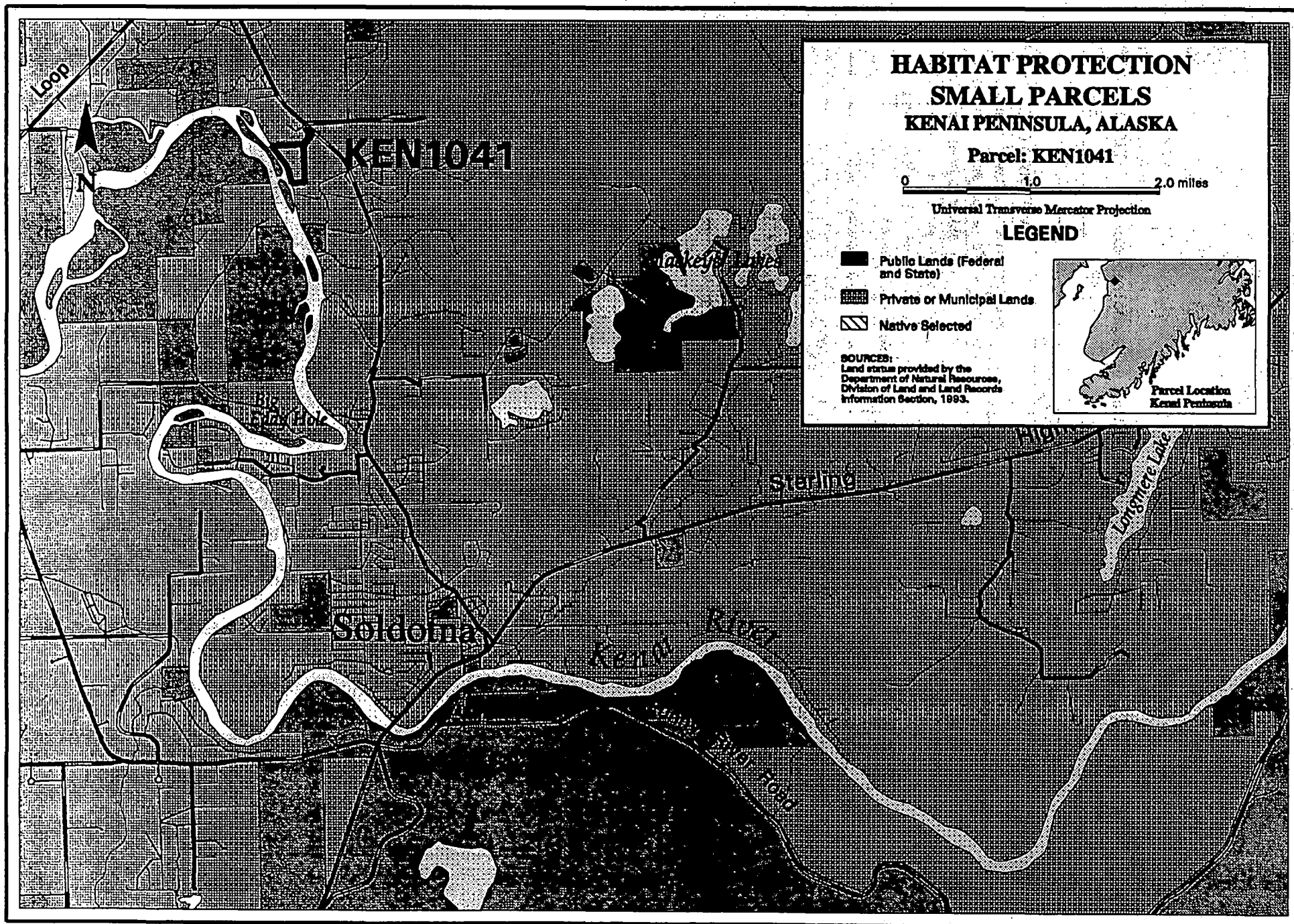
-  Public Lands (Federal and State)
-  Private or Municipal Lands
-  Native Selected

**SOURCES:**  
Land status provided by the  
Department of Natural Resources,  
Division of Land and Land Records  
Information Section, 1993.









PHONE COMMENT LOG

Name Affiliation Phone Address

Bill Sherrill (sp?) Congressman Don Young's office  
phone: 271-5978

RECEIVED  
MAY 27 1996

Add to mailing list? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Newsletters only \_\_\_\_\_ Technical Docs + \_\_\_\_\_

Date of call: 4/12/96 Comment taker: ERIC MYERS, OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Subject of comments: status of Small Parcels / Kenai River, specific interest in the Cone Parcel

Comments:

Bill Sherrill (sp?) called from Congressman Don Young's office - he was seeking an update on the status of the Small Parcel Program, in particular, the "Cone parcel" on the Kenai River.

Eric Myers explained that the Cone parcel was part of the package of small parcels included in the legislation (Supplemental) being considered by the Legislature. Eric informed Sherrill that the Senate had approved the measure + passed it on to the House. Sherrill was satisfied with that information and indicated that no additional information was needed at this time.

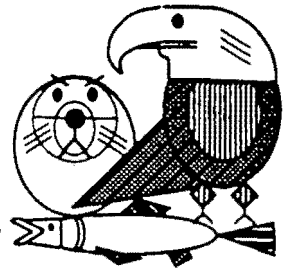
# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

---



April 8, 1996

Richard Tyler  
P.O. Box 1281  
Homer, Alaska 99603

Dear Mr. Tyler,

Thank you for your recent letter in regard to the small parcel nomination KEN 261, the so-called Green Timbers parcel on the Homer Spit, and the additional information provided by Dr. George West. Dr. West's insight and personal knowledge regarding KEN 261 is greatly appreciated. In response to Dr. West's letter, I have asked for a reassessment of the initial evaluation of the KEN 261 nomination by the interagency habitat evaluation work group that reviewed and scored the parcel.

The Trustee Council shares your interest in seeing lands with important restoration values protected. Nearly 300 small parcels have been nominated for consideration by the Trustee Council. Each parcel is evaluated regarding its potential contribution to the recovery and restoration of resources and services injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. At this point, thirty-one of the nominated parcels have been identified by the Trustee Council as having especially valuable restoration attributes. Efforts are under way to purchase and protect these parcels. Several of these parcels include lands around the Homer area, a number along the Kenai River, and still others throughout the spill area.

I hope this information regarding the small parcel program is helpful and I will be sure to provide a copy of your letter to the Trustee members. If you have additional questions, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon  
Executive Director

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#### Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

PO Box 1281  
Homer, Alaska, 99603  
March 17, 1996

RECEIVED

MAR 22 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Ms. Molly McCammon, Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Trustee Council  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

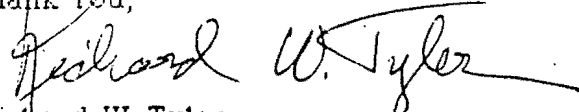
Regarding Small Parcel -Kenai 261

Dear Ms. McCammon:

I have in hand a copy of a letter written to you on February 23, 1996 by George West suggesting that some of the background information on parcel Kenai 261 has slighted the importance of this property as valuable shorebird habitat. I am not nearly the expert on such matters as is Mr. West, but concur with all that he says in his letter. Having lived in Homer for over 40 years now, I am familiar with the changes to the Homer Spit over the past several decades. The Green Timbers area was, until the 1964 earthquake, a lovely stand of spruce trees -the last of what we are told was a much larger forest in earlier years. Mr. West shows excellent restraint in his description of the barge basin and log storage development on the spit at present. The loss of this large, central open area on the spit is already affecting a lot more than just the shorebirds! The two-acres to be designated as "shorebird habitat" has been so closely encroached upon by gravel fill and huge piles of stored logs that alone it can never be considered of much value to anyone except the developer who gained the 'Good guy' image when it was first announced. However, if the city is encouraged to set aside a larger contiguous area, all will not have been in vain. In light of the vast areas of the spit which are being lost to development, the old Green Timbers property (Kenai 261) gains considerable importance through simply still being there! (I think even George is going to be sadly shocked when he returns to Homer this spring!

With the whole of Kachemak Bay soon to be added to the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network, as Mr. West states, we need to seriously consider keeping as much area as possible available for their use as they pass through every year, as well as the same areas for the use and enjoyment of our many other summer visitors, including tourists.

Thank You,

  
Richard W. Tyler

# PHONE COMMENT LOG

| Name               | Affiliation | Phone    | Address |
|--------------------|-------------|----------|---------|
| Marilyn Talmadge   |             | 835-4445 |         |
| Box 365, Valdez AK | 99686       |          |         |

Add to mailing list? Yes ☐ No ☐ Newsletters only ☐ Technical Docs + ☐

Date of call: 4/1/96 Talked to: Eric Myers

Subject of comments: Chuck Dennis property / Valdez Duck Flats

## Comments:

Marilyn Talmadge is a property owner near the land owned by Chuck Dennis on the edge of the Valdez Duck Flats.

She called to express her support for protection of the property. She also related that she had recently sought to purchase commercial real estate in the area and was quoted an asking price (from Port Valdez Co.) of \$7/ft for a 2-3 acre parcel. She offered this information as an indication of what comparable land values are relative to the Chuck Dennis property. Pat Cochran is the owner of the property.

In general she indicated her support for protection of the Chuck Dennis property and the Duck Flats.

RECEIVED  
APR 5 1996

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

From: Barbara Passino  
P.O. Box 210192  
Anchorage, AK 99521

Date: April 1, 1996

I am writing regarding the purchase of Lowell Point in the city of Seward. I feel it is very important for this piece of property to be purchased and remain accessible to the public. It is very unique in its natural state and bountiful tidal pool sea-life offerings. It has been especially valuable as a hands-on learning experience for the thousands of school children who have benefitted from organized field trips to the area. It teaches a true appreciation of the wonder and beauty of nature and the environment, and the importance of preserving it. I always come away impressed and amazed at what can be seen, touched, and learned in our own backyard. It is in a location that can be accessed and enjoyed by old and young alike. I understand that the present owner of the property has increased the original asking price. I certainly detest the thought of someone taking unfair advantage of the Point's popularity and the Council's deep pocket, but I urge you to do whatever is reasonably possible to preserve this piece of property for the education and enjoyment of our present and future generations.

Sincerely,

*B Passino*  
Barbara Passino

Wednesday, March 27, 1996

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

RECEIVED

MAR 28 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Molly:

I am writing as one of many Alaskans that feel very strongly that action should be taken to protect the beach at Lowell Point in Seward, against private and / or commercial development.

As you may or may not be aware, the Lowell Point tidal area is visited each year by groups of Alaskan school children. Each, eager to explore and understand the wonders of the oceans community.

The long term impact of a day at Lowell Point is one that these children will carry with them for the rest of their lives. They leave with a heightened sensitivity and awareness of the fragile environment that we are charged to protect. They, by the nature of their experience, become more a part of the solution rather than a part of future problems.

The Lowell Point beach is one of very few readily assessable areas remaining in South-central Alaska where people of all ages can see, first hand, the habitat of the aquaculture that is so important to our state and people. The structure and tidal action makes this small corner of Alaska a living museum, a place of learning.

An extraordinary effort should be made to preserve this incredible resource for our children and their children after them. Purchasing this property is an important step toward protecting the magic and wonder of Alaska.



Fred S. Gayton, Jr.  
P.O. Box 670589  
Chugiak, Alaska 99567

Dear Trustee Council,

Two years ago my oldest son (then 4) received an invitation to "Seward Sea Week" as a guest of 2 Homestead Elem. Students

This is an adventure he could not experience if we lived outside AK.

Now that he's in first grade he's excited to take his younger brother

to "pooling".

Please continue your efforts to purchase Lowell Point & save it

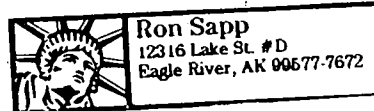
as the great part of "The Alaskan Adventure" it is. We need

to keep these opportunities near Anchorage where the majority of our population can enjoy →

& learn from them.

Thanks for a great effort.

Sincerely,  
Mr. & Mrs. R. Sapp  
Eagle River.



RECEIVED  
MAR 26 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

The Oil Spill Public Information Center  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 G. Street  
Anch. Alaska 99501

attn. Molly McCammon

Dear Trustees,

I am writing to you to ask that you seriously consider purchasing Lowell Point in Seward. This is an extremely important piece of property for current and future Alaskans. It is the only undeveloped piece of property in all of Seward. Having access to this area enables people to observe, appreciate, and learn about the tide pools and the rich environment which encompasses a tide pool area.

As a private citizen I would be saddened by having residential development replace this scenic, precious, valuable spot. As a teacher who participates in Seaweed activities with students, I would miss this critical environment for teaching purposes.

Please show the students, Alaska's future generations, your commitment to our environment, our future.

Don't give up on Lowell Point. It is a very important piece of property for all of the individuals of Alaska.

Karen Williams  
teacher  
Homestead School  
Eagle River, Alaska 99577

|                  |           |         |            |
|------------------|-----------|---------|------------|
| Post-It Fax Note | 7671      | Date    | # of pages |
| To               | 276-7178  | From    |            |
| Co./Dept.        | Trustee   | Co.     | Homestead  |
| Phone #          | Oil Spill | Phone # | 694 2121   |
| Fax #            |           | Fax #   | 694-1154   |

The Oil Spill Public Information Center  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 G. Street  
Anch. Alaska 99501

attn. Molly McCammon

Dear Trustees,

I am writing to you once again. Last year I wrote explaining how important Lowell Point, in Seward, was to me as a teacher and as a private citizen. This will be my ninth year that I will organized the "Seward SeaWeek" weekend trip for my school. We have had 100-350 people attend each year. Many parents who have left the school call and ask, "When is Seward SeaWeek"? Parents stop me in the store to ask, "When is Seward SeaWeek"? And parents take their children to Lowell point all summer long to find the tide pool animals.

If Lowell Point is not purchased for the State Parks System and it is developed by private developers, we will lose our last undeveloped area for exploring tide pool areas in Seward.

Please don't give up on Lowell Point. It is a very important piece of property for the individuals of Alaska.



Roxann Kopischke  
teacher  
Homestead School  
Eagle River, Alaska 99577

| Post-it™ Fax Note 7671 |           | Date    | # of pages ▶ |
|------------------------|-----------|---------|--------------|
| To                     | 276-7178  | From    | Kopischke    |
| Co./Dept.              | Trustee   | Co.     | Homestead    |
| Phone #                | Oil Spill | Phone # | 694-2121     |
| Fax #                  |           | Fax #   | 694-1154     |

From: Chuck Woodfin, Homestead Elementary School Librarian  
18001 Baronoff  
Eagle River, AK 99577  
Phone: 694-2121 Fax: 694-1159

To: Exxon Valdez Trust Fund

I am writing you this letter to urge to do whatever is necessary to purchase the Lowell Point tract in Seward.

People can best appreciate that which they have seen or experienced. Students from Homestead Elementary have visited Seward since 1987 to see and experience the inter-tidal life at Lowell point first-hand as part of an annual school-wide marine studies activities. Before the oil spill, our students were able to marvel at the wealth and variety of marine life at Lowell point. Even though the beach was lightly oiled in the Exxon Valdez oil spill, students could easily experience and feel the devastation that occurred. In subsequent years we have seen the beach cleanse itself and the life return. Students who are fortunate enough to have such experiences will become more responsible stewards of our marine resources because of the respect and understanding they have gained at Lowell Point.

Our program has grown to include visits to local museums, the marine center, the Kenai Fjords visitors center, cruises and National Park Service guides who help our students learn about intertidal life. The number of families participating has grown each year since 1987. Each year some families, whose students no longer attend our school, contact us so they can continue to join us in our spring beach walk. I wish every student in the State of Alaska could have similar experiences.

The opening of the new Seward marine science center has the potential to inform unprecedented numbers of people about marine resources. A publicly owned and properly managed Lowell Point should be a permanent, natural complement and extension of the activities at the marine center.

I can think of no better, more permanent legacy to the future health of our sea life than an accessible, public area where we can observe and appreciate marine life in its natural habitat. We have scouted other sites in Seward and Homer and have found no area which offers such a wide variety of sea life in such a compact, accessible area. The Lowell point area is an invaluable and unique resource which must be preserved for the public benefit at any cost.

Sincerely,

Chuck Woodfin



March 12, 1996

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council  
Public Advisory Committee  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

Sent via FAX 907-276-7178

Dear Trustees,

I am writing with regard to the purchase of Valdez "Duck Flats" property from Mr. Chuck Dennis. This parcel is imminently threatened by prospective RV park development.

This location is an important habitat to target for preservation. It is valuable to the preservation of a great variety of bird species. The location also provides rich opportunities for natural history education and recreational enjoyment.

Putting trailers on this site is not an appropriate use of this property. The tourism industry will not thrive by having more gravel pads and asphalt roads on the waterfront. I would like to see more RV park development at Valdez, however, not at the expense of a fantastic natural setting. Tourists come to enjoy the natural environment. The best investment of this valuable resource is to preserve it for the enjoyment of locals and visitors.

I am involved the tourism industry as owner/manager of the Valdez Village Inn, a 95 room hotel. I have lived at Valdez since 1972. This issue is both a personal consideration as well as a business one.

Please give serious consideration to this valuable property and give it your highest priority for acquisition.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Marilyn Talmage". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Marilyn" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Talmage".

Marilyn Talmage  
President

Anchorage Office:  
200 W. 34th Ave. #1002  
Anchorage, AK 99503  
907-277-8800  
FAX 907-277-8817

VILLAGE INN, INC.  
Post Office Box 365  
Valdez, Alaska 99686  
907-835-4445  
FAX 907-835-2437

Knik Canoers & Kayakers  
PO Box 242861  
Anchorage, AK 99524

Molly McCammon  
Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

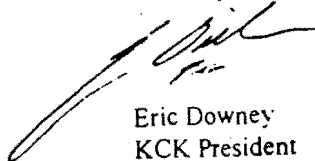
RECEIVED  
MAR 07 1996

Dear Ms. McCammon:

Knik Canoers and Kayakers has become aware that the EVOS Trustees are considering the purchase of a 315-acre parcel on Latouche Island. This property also includes an inholding in the Horseshoe Bay State Marine Park. As this land has an excellent landing beach and camping area for sea kayakers, KCK supports the acquisition of this property for inclusion in the State Park system.

KCK is a recreational club representing over 250 paddle sport enthusiasts in South Central Alaska.

Sincerely,



Eric Downey  
KCK President

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

# PHONE COMMENT LOG

| Name       | Affiliation | Phone    | Address   |
|------------|-------------|----------|-----------|
| Dolly Reft | Karluk      | 486-8564 | in Kodiak |

Add to mailing list? Yes ☐ No ☐ Newsletters only ☐ Technical Docs + ☐

Date of call: 2/28 Comment taker: Molly McCammon

Subject of comments: Karluk Weir site

Comments: is from Karluk,  
Dolly lives in Kodiak and works  
for KANA. She wanted us to know  
the Karluk IRA Council doesn't have  
authority to negotiate on the weir site,  
they haven't completed the tribal membership  
roll yet, and members of the Council  
would sue if they sold their land now.

Dolly supports selling the weir site  
to ADFG, especially if the money could  
be set aside for environmental restoration.

But she says this Council is a  
"renegade Council".

Nancy Lord  
P. O. Box 558  
Homer, Alaska 99603

(907) 235-8252 phone  
(907) 235-8253 fax

Feb. 27, 1996

EVOS Trustee Council  
645 G St., Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

**RECEIVED**  
**FEB 29 1996**

**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL**

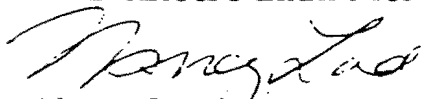
Dear Trustee Council Members:

I'm writing in support of "Kenai 56," property identified in your small parcel habitat acquisition process.

It has recently come to my attention that this privately-owned property, which lies between the Cottonwood and Eastland sections of Kachemak Bay State Park, is on your small parcel list and is, moreover, currently being logged. I was part of the effort ten or so years ago to have the Cottonwood-Eastland lands added to KBSP and am personally familiar with the area, its resources, and its potential. Although this section of park is currently undeveloped, there is rapidly increasing demand for camping, hiking, and other recreational activities on the Homer side of the bay, and I believe purchase of this in-holding would certainly enhance recreational opportunities here, as well as take some pressure off other areas and resources in the spill area.

I urge you to consider this parcel in whole or in part. If it's not possible to purchase it in its entirety, with its remaining trees, perhaps it's possible to purchase--inexpensively--a corridor or right-of-way to join the two sections of park or all or part of the parcel after the trees are removed. In the later case, particularly if some stands of trees are left, and the logging debris is properly cleaned up, the parcel might be made suitable as a vehicle campground.

With sincere thanks for your attention to "Kenai 56,"

  
Nancy Lord

P.O. Box 2994  
Homer, AK 99603  
February 25, 1996

RECEIVED  
FEB 28 1996

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Trustees:

We would like to encourage you to consider purchase of the 195-acre private parcel between the Cottonwood and Eastland portions of Kachemak Bay State Park in Homer, also known as "Kenai 56". State Parks has intended to purchase this piece for a trail to run along the length of the park, but has never had the money. The Kenai 56 parcel is an important key for public access to these units of Kachemak Bay State Park, as well as a vital part of buffer protection for these two drainages. We understand that the owner is a willing seller.

We urge you to consider acquiring this small parcel to help preserve the integrity of the Cottonwood-Eastland units of Kachemak Bay State Park and to provide for a feasible access route so that this parkland on the Homer side of Kachemak Bay can become a viable part of local recreational opportunities available on our local road system. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

*Nina Faust*      *Edgar Bailey*  
Nina Faust      Edgar Bailey

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

February 23, 1996

Ms Molly McCammon  
Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Trustee Council  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

RECEIVED  
FEB 29 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Re: Small Parcel - Kenai 261

Dear Ms McCammon:

For the past 10 years I have been observing and surveying the shorebird populations around Kachemak Bay, and especially on the Homer Spit. With the increase in industrial development on the Spit, came an awareness among many in Homer that habitat critical to the survival of shorebird populations migrating through Kachemak Bay was in jeopardy and needed protection. The Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network (WHSRN) identifies and designates critical shorebird habitats throughout North, Central, and South America in order to call attention to threats to habitats critical to the survival of migratory shorebird populations. Two years ago, I wrote nominations for the Fox River Flats at the head of Kachemak Bay and Mud Bay at the base of the Homer Spit for inclusion in the network. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), which controls the Fox River Flats, and the City of Homer, which owns Mud Bay, submitted the nominations to WHSRN. Network officials in reviewing the data decided that the whole of Kachemak Bay was worthy of designation as an international site in WHSRN. The site will be dedicated at a ceremony at the Fourth Annual Spring Shorebird Festival in Homer, May 10 - 12, 1996.

Two years ago, Herndon and Thompson, Inc. (HTI), was awarded a Corps of Engineers permit to construct a barge basin and maritime industrial area about half way down the Homer Spit. One stipulation of the permit is that at least a two-acre shorebird reserve be retained on the property. Working with me, HTI, agreed to modify a two-acre parcel at the northwest corner of the property as shown on the enclosed map for shorebird habitat. We approached the City of Homer which owns Government Lot 6 adjacent to HTI land and encouraged them to set aside some 20 acres of prime shorebird habitat on the north side of their property. This matter has been discussed with commissions and the City Council over the past six months and a decision is due soon from the Council on if and how they will protect that property (shown on the map). The Cape Lynch has already been moved and HTI will open a channel between the City property and their reserve to allow tidal waters to flood their reserve habitat. If all of this goes according to plan, we will have about 22 acres of shorebird habitat preserved half way down the Spit.

With the foregoing as background, I am requesting the Trustee Council to take another look at Small Parcel - Kenai 261 which is about 800 feet northwest of the City of Homer property mentioned above. I believe that the scoring for that parcel omitted several points that would have moved the parcel up in the rankings. Kenai 261 is at the tip of Green Timbers, perhaps the last vegetated piece of

property available to upland shorebirds on the Homer Spit. It is a prime area for recreational bird watching and also a popular spot for both sport fishing for silver salmon in the fall and for access to personal use gill net sites along the north shore of the Spit. It is also regularly used for general recreation such as picnics, walking dogs, and kite flying. On this and adjacent properties, we find Pacific and American Golden-Plover, Whimbrel, Baird's and Pectoral Sandpiper, and rarely, Bristle-thighed Curlew along with the more abundant Western, Least, and Semipalmated Sandpipers and Dunlin during spring migration - and throughout the long summer and fall migration period. Semipalmated Plovers nest here. Kenai 261 also serves as a concentration point for rare gulls and terns that come to Homer - last year we found five Caspian Terns on this spot and occasionally, the rare Black-tailed Gull was seen here.

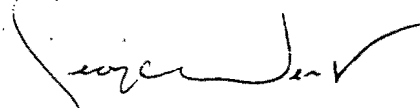
The habitat of Kenai 261 consists of gravel beach on the outside (north), and vegetated mud flats on the inside (south). The intertidal area on the north side of the parcel support populations of resources injured in the Exxon Valdez spill - small clams, mussels, barnacles, and other mollusks that serve as primary food for Black Turnstones and Surfbirds. Other mud-dwelling invertebrates live on the south side of the parcel where other shorebirds feed.

Therefore, in the scoring of the parcel, I would add checks of "yes" in IA for Bald Eagles (which hunt from and roost here) and Intertidal/Subtidal as there are small clams, barnacles, and gastropods that are eaten by shorebirds at low tide and ducks (including occasional Harlequins and eiders) at high tide. Under IC, IIA, IIB, IIC, and IID, I would add checks of "yes" for Intertidal/Subtidal, and under ID, IIB, IIC, IID, IIA, and IIIB, I would add "yes" for Recreation/Tourism. If Subsistence includes personal use fishing, then several "yes" marks could also be entered.

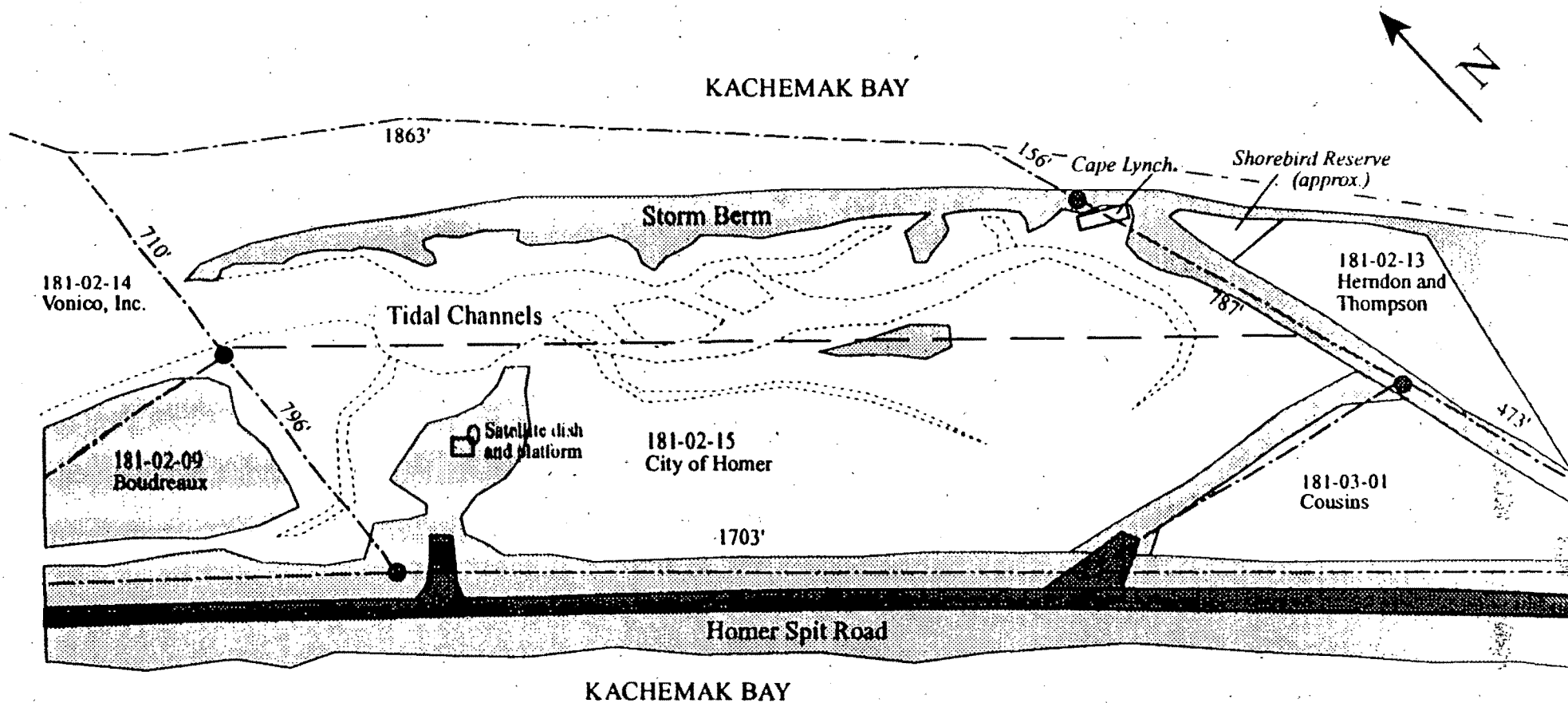
Acquisition of the Kenai 261 parcel would increase the area along the Homer Spit available for the recreational and tourist potential of Homer and increase areas under protection for shorebirds. Existing wetland protection laws have not been sufficient to protect nearby wetlands parcels (e.g., the 67-acre HTI property) and will not protect the few remaining acres of publicly and privately owned wetland parcels along the Homer Spit. At high tides that flood most of the Kenai 261 property, it is within the Kachemak Bay Critical Habitat Area as designated by ADF&G, but at low tide, it is just private property which could be filled and developed as other nearby properties. I urge you to submit a reevaluation of this parcel to the Trustee Council for acquisition and then recommend it be turned over to ADF&G for management. With the dedication of Kachemak Bay as part of WHSRN and the potential reclassification of City of Homer land for shorebird use, this seems a particularly opportune time to acquire and protect adjacent lands along the Homer Spit for wildlife and human use.

If you have questions or require further information, please let me know. For the next few months I can be reached at: 909 S. Clara Vista Circle, Green Valley, AZ 85614 (520)648-3743.

Sincerely,



George C. West



----- Approximate lot lines

— A line run from the northeast corner of lot 09 (796' due north of the Spit Road) parallel to the Spit Road southeastward to intersect with Herndon and Thompson's property line (also 796' north of the Spit Road) would result in about 21.7 acres between the road and that line, and about 20.9 acres north of the line in mud flats, storm berm, and the beach into Kachemak Bay.

Luella R. Smith  
335 Bayview E.  
Homer, AK 99603

2-16-96

Exxon Valdez Oil Trustee Council  
Anchorage, Alaska

Gentlemen:

I urge you to purchase  
"Kenai 56" acreage joining  
the Cottonwood & Eastland  
sections of Kachemak State  
Park.

I have saved something  
for my now very young  
great grand children

Thank you  
Luella R. Smith

Michael Swan

PO Box 2397

Homer, AK 99603

February 15, 1996

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

RECEIVED  
FEB 20 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

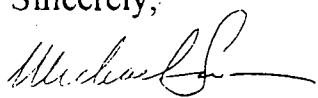
Dear Council Members:

I write to you on behalf of habitat preservation in the Homer area. Parcel designated "Kenai 56" is extremely important as it will connect the Cottonwood and Eastland sections of Kachemak Bay State Park. This 195 acres will greatly increase the value of the park for habitat protection.

Please use your small parcel habitat aquisition process to purchase this parcel and make the Park on this side of the Bay whole.

Thank you for the very important work you have done and continue to do.

Sincerely,



Michael Swan

Gail Parsons

PO Box 2397

Homer, AK 99603

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

RECEIVED  
FEB 20 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Council Members;

I write to you on behalf of habitat preservation in the Homer area. Parcel designated Kenai 56 is extremely important as it will connect the Cottonwood and Eastland sections of Kachemak Bay State Park. This 195 acres will greatly increase the value of the park for habitat protection.

Please use your small parcel habitat acquisition process to purchase this parcel and make the park on this side of Kachemak Bay whole.

Thank you for the very important work you have done and will continue to do.

Sincerely,

*Gail Parsons*

Gail Parsons

15 February 1996

January 29, 1996

JAN

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501  
Attn: Molly McCannon

Dear Molly McCannon:

This letter is in strong support of retaining the "Kenai 12: Baycrest" parcel in Wilderness Reserve status. I do NOT want to see it subdivided and developed commercially.

Beyond esthetic reasons, I feel that area is geologically unstable in the event of a severe earthquake, which we are sure to experience sooner or later. If it is left in its natural state, nature will have her way and damage will be minimal.

Thank you.

*Laura Inglima*

Laura Inglima  
HC67 Box 1259  
Anchor Point, AK 99556

Georgia Jones  
4967 Mullikin St.  
Homer, AK 99603-7426

ASK 39663

Illustration

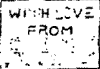
Dear Council

I am enthusiastically in support of the purchase of the Baycrest and Overlook parcels in Homer by the EVOSTC.

These parcels should be preserved in their undeveloped state and protected from future development.

Sincerely

Georgia Jones  
Homer, Alaska



TO:

Molly McCommon  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee  
645 G St Suite 401

Anchorage AK

RECEIVED 99501

JAN 26 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



Ruth Zozula  
Box 95  
Anchor Point, AK 99556-0095

too much development is actually  
spoiling our area - we need some  
beauty left -

Sincerely—

Thank you

Russ. Lopez

Dear Editor,

An important meeting of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council is scheduled for Jan. 30. This could very well be the last opportunity to secure the destiny of the Baycrest Valley and the Point Barrow National Park, protecting one of the

most beautiful places in the world from imminent development.

Historically, the property has many times come close to being acquired for use as a state park, fulfilling the wishes of many. Currently, plans for the Baycrest property are still underway for development of a world-class recreational subdivision, complete with boat launch facilities, private beach access and an awesome view of Kachemak Bay, unless a reasonable offer to purchase is made.

Anyone with an interest in seeing the Baycrest and Overlook Park parcels preserved for future generations should contact the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council in support of its purchase prior to the Jan. 30 council meeting. Write the Council at: 645 G St., Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501.

**Rick G. Kamitchis**  
**Anchorage**

RECEIVED  
JAN 23 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Gail Parsons  
PO Box 2397  
Homer, Alaska 99603  
907-235-1025

January 22, 1996

Exxon Valdez Oil Trustee Council  
645 G Street  
Suite 401  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

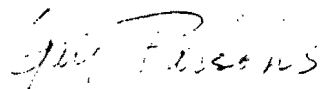
Dear Ms. McCammon:

I am writing to urge the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council to please protect the Kenai #12 Baycrest from development. This land parcel represents the most beautiful property in the state, and should be protected as a wildlife habitat and wetland refuge for current and future generations to enjoy.

The Lower Kenai Peninsula is undergoing intensive habitat destruction through logging and this would be a step toward mitigation.

Thank you for your continued support in helping to protect our natural environment.

Sincerely,



Gail Parsons

Carol Harding  
P.O. Box 2563  
Homer, Alaska 99603  
907-235-1025

January 22, 1996

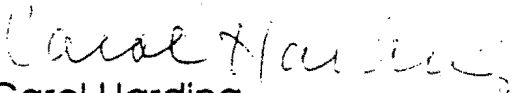
Exxon Valdez Oil Trustee Council  
645 G Street  
Suite 401  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Ms. McCammon:

I am writing to urge the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council to please protect the Kenai #12 Baycrest from development. This land parcel represents the most beautiful property in the state, and should be protected as a wildlife habitat and wetland refuge for current and future generations to enjoy.

Thank you for your continued support in helping to protect our natural environment.

Sincerely yours,

  
Carol Harding

# PHONE COMMENT LOG

| Name        | Affiliation | Phone    | Address                               |
|-------------|-------------|----------|---------------------------------------|
| John Miller | individual  | 479-5629 | 2630 Hane Run<br>Fairbanks, AK. 99709 |

Add to mailing list? Yes ☒ No ☐ Newsletters only ☒ Technical Docs + ☐

Date of call: 1-22-96

Talked to: Eric Myers

Subject of comments:

## Comments:

Called regarding status of Jack Bay small parcel.  
Supportive of protection. He has land nearby + is  
concerned about possible development impacts -

Eric related that the appraisal work had not yet  
been completed as of the Nov. 20, 1995 TC meeting -

Miller already has info on Small parcel Program,  
including Benefits Report on Jack Bay prepared for  
11/20/95 TC meeting.

Eric directed Miller to Alex Suidascki for more  
detailed info on status - he already had Alex's  
phone #.



# United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Washington, D.C. 20240

January 22, 1996

Mr. Michael Bullock  
President  
Baycrest Investment Corporation  
P.O. Box 241122  
Anchorage, Alaska 99524-1122

RECEIVED  
JAN 30 1996  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Mr. Bullock:

Thank you for your letter of December 8, 1995, regarding the recent action by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council (Council) to authorize funds to acquire a parcel of land owned by the Baycrest Investment Corporation, near the town of Homer, Alaska. As one of six members of the Council, the Department of the Interior (Department) supports the small parcel habitat protection process as part of a comprehensive plan to restore natural resources injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.

Accordingly, the Department supported the Council resolution of November 20, 1995, to authorize the State of Alaska (State) to utilize civil settlement funds to make an offer to acquire the subject parcel (KEN 12) at appraised value, as determined by an approved appraisal. For the subject parcel, the Council has designated the Alaska Department of Law to serve as the lead negotiator and to coordinate the negotiations with Baycrest, on behalf of the Council. Accordingly, during the negotiations between the State and Baycrest, the Department will carefully consider the recommendations of the lead negotiator, as the parcel would not be managed by the Federal Government, if acquired.

In the interim, we sincerely hope that Baycrest and the State can reach an agreement, in an expeditious manner, that is satisfactory to both parties. To further the negotiations, we are prepared to provide appropriate assistance, at the request of the lead negotiator.

Thank you for your interest and participation in the process.

Sincerely,

George T. Frampton, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary for Fish  
and Wildlife and Parks

cc: Ms. Molly McCammon  
Mr. Bruce Botelho

January 21, 1996

Exxon Valdez Trustee Council  
645 G St.  
Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Re: Baycrest Parcel Acquisition Support

Dear Trustees:

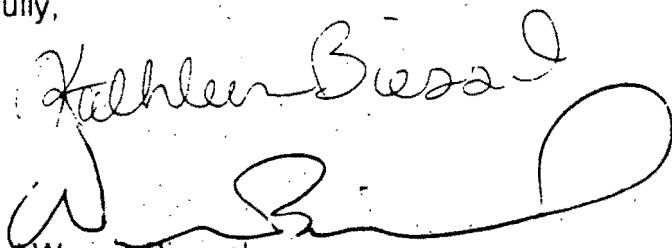
We are writing to you to express our deep support of continued negotiations with the landowner of the Baycrest Parcel (Bullock). In my opinion, this parcel (and the adjoining Overlook Parcel) contains critical terrestrial and marine habitat, and should be protected against the impending development--at all costs.

We feel that the initial appraisal appears low, and urge you to place this parcel into a "special consideration" category, and seek a second, independent appraisal.

The unique environmental and scenic values of this parcel cannot be fairly included on any appraisal sheet. Its values are priceless. If any exception is made to the acquisition/purchasing process, this parcel should be it.

Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully,



Kathy and Wayne Biessel  
PO Box 1995  
Homer, AK 99603  
(907) 235-1200

RECEIVED  
JAN 2 1996  
EXXON VALDEZ TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Jan 19, 1996

Dear Mr. McCammon,

I'm writing in regards to  
the development of the Kenai #12  
Bay Crest Parcel in flower.

I am against the development  
of this parcel and would like  
to be counted among those of  
the same mind.

Sincerely,

C. Al. Standant

P.O. Box 1144

Heimer AK

99603

RECEIVED  
JAN 23 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

1-19-95

To Whom it May Concern:

I have been a resident of Homer for 20 and have always appreciated all our natural beauty & habitat. I would like to see Kenai Parcel #12 (Baycrest area) turned into a park over any other options.

Sincerely,

Ln Burt

LYNNE M. BURT

Box 1170

Homer, AK 99603

907-235-5380

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JAN 22 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

January 18, 1996

Dear Ms. McCammon,

I am interested in seeing my home, and the extraordinary aspects of its physical beauty, preserved for future generations - my children and those whom I teach. Baycrest Valley and Overlook Park (Kenai 12 Baycrest Parcel / Overlook Park) in Homer, Alaska must not be developed. Please put all your and the council's efforts toward securing these lands as public through their purchase as wilderness reserves, wetlands refuges, and wildlife habitats. Many voices, committed to this community and its surrounding natural environment, will be heard rejecting the proposed development. Thank you.

Sincerely,  
Karen Weasel and family  
4744 Sabrina Rd.  
Homer, Alaska 99603  
235-7363  
21 yr. resident  
Teacher and parent

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JAN 22 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

1/12/96

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council:

I wish to let you know my feelings  
concerning the Baycrest Park area.  
I'd like for it to remain a pristine  
park. I am opposed to its being  
developed for any other purpose.

Thank you,

Shirley E. Houghton

\* DO NOT PUT ME ON ANY  
MAILING LIST

RECEIVED

JAN 19 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

1-18-96

Dear Mr. Kelly McCammon,

I Patricia Wallace would like to see <sup>the</sup> Baycrest Kenai parcel 12<sup>th</sup> purchased to prevent development.

Concerning our Natural beauty and wonder here in Alaska is very important.

Thank You  
Patricia Wallace  
4751 Rochelle Rd.  
Homer, Alaska 99603

I have been a resident of Alaska for 20 years & 12 of that here in Homer. This area is very special to me.

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JAN 22 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Rick Kamitchis  
P.O.B. 90085  
Anchorage, AK.

RECEIVED  
JAN 1 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

January 18, 1995

Molly McCammon  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 G Street, Suite 402  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Molly,

Thank you for taking time to speak to me about the proposed purchase of Baycrest and Overlook Park parcels during the workshop at the Captain Cook. I know you had a busy schedule.

As you have no doubt noticed by now, included in the facsimile transmission package I gave you, there is a copy of my letter to the editor. From my letter, hopefully, a preliminary level of public interest shall be gauged.

Thank you for your efforts in assisting to preserve this wonderful wildlife refuge.

Sincerely,

  
Rick Kamitchis

1-18-96

As a Homer resident  
for nearly 8 years, I'd  
like to say I am com-  
pletely opposed to any  
development of the Baycrest  
Parcel. It is an extremely  
sensitive area, and should  
be preserved as is.

Thank you —  
Sincerely,

Jay A. Bell  
P.O. Box 1579  
Homer, AK 99603

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JAN 23 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

184 West Bayview Ave.  
Homer, Alaska 99603

January 17, 1996

RECEIVED  
JAN 19 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL COUNCIL  
645 G. St.  
Suite 402  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Members of the Council:


I've lived in Alaska since 1970, the first twenty up in Nome. My wife and I moved down to Homer in 1990. I've been trained in biological science, specializing in field observation, red salmon rehabilitation, and teaching classes in 7th grade, high school and in the community college system in this state.

You can imagine the intriguing similarities and differences that present themselves to biologists, naturalists and people interested in fishing, hunting, and various plant life when comparing and contrasting the Seward and Kenai Peninsulas.

With that as background, I'd like to comment about the acreage associated with what "locals" refer to as the Baycrest Overlook. I understand that much, if not all of this land is privately owned, and environmental organizations are urging the state to purchase these parcels of land for habitat. I support this effort, and I oppose any decision that would lead to development and consequential habitat loss of the Baycrest/Overlook area. My reasoning is both philosophical and practical. I have been in this state long enough to know that it has generally taken a "hands-off" position when it comes to development, arguing that there is so much unused, undeveloped land that we'll never run out; also, the state regularly argues that we need development to offset our precarious financial situation. As a consequence of this viewpoint, we can see a general picture of slow, steady loss of habitat. Land areas once known for abundance of fish, game, wild edible plants, scenic beauty and other values slowly deteriorate. Jeep trails become roads, camps get set up wherever roads cross waterways, the grizzly populations are reduced, wolves follow a similar fate, the fishing goes all to hell, so does ptarmigan hunting, the moose find their winter range compromised to the point that some look for food at Homer's Eagle grocery, etc. This deterioration occurs a little at a time, so you have to be around an area long enough to see this happen; or, you can talk with "old timers," and they will tell you about how good it used to be.

The council now has an opportunity to protect eighty acres of the Baycrest area along the bluff east of Homer, and I urge you to give that area the strongest protection possible. We need to reverse the trend of development regardless of ecological impact. Our part of the Kenai is losing moose habitat. I can tell you that the ridge behind my house is a regular site for moose browse, passageway and summer rest area. It is now being surveyed for development. This is only one small example of what is happening in populated areas of Alaska. Please help slow this trend.

Sincerely,

  
Dan Levinson

January 15, 1996

P.O. Box 3593  
Homer, AK 99603

RECEIVED  
JAN 16 1996

Molly McCammon  
Exxon Valdez Trustees Spill Council  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

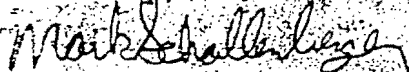
Dear Molly:

I'm writing with regard to the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council's purchase of the Bay Crest Overlook and Country Club Estates parcels, located on the north side of Kachemak Bay, near Homer, AK. I have learned that the private landowner's of these parcels rejected the buy out offer from the Council.

I feel the two parcels need to be protected from development and designated a State Park. Together, these parcels offer unique marine and terrestrial wildlife habitat that is easily accessible to the public from the Sterling highway (the public does not have to hire a water taxi to access the area). I urge the Council to continue negotiating with the landowners on the sale of this land.

Thank-you for the opportunity to express my desire to see these lands acquired for habitat protection.

Sincerely,

  
Mark Schollenberger



1/15/96

Dear EVOSTC —

Please — Make sure The Kenai  
#12 (Boy Crest) Parcel is  
Preserved in Non-developable  
form — Come see it — call  
up anyone in Homer — it  
would be a tragedy to  
Be smothered it to Roads &  
houses etc

THANKS  
Karen Willows

Dear Holly McLammon

I am a 24 year resident of the Homer area and a Parks and Recreation Commissioner. I beg you to please preserve the Bayview parcel for parkland, habitat or whatever classification will protect this sensitive and unique area from development. I could reiterate all the fine points about recreation: socio economic, mental health, tourism etc. but I'm sure someone else will include them and I'm getting really burnt out on begging the 'big guys' to care about saving our planet from greed and devegetation.

If you folks can accept the Tule's subdivided, fair market value 'bargain' at Diamond Creek west of Homer, you can surely see the need for the Overlook area to be preserved.

Please help!

Sincerely yours,

Sallie Dodd-Butters  
Sallie Dodd-Butters

POB 1223

Homer Alaska 99603

907-235-5994

RECEIVED

JAN 18 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

5170 East Rd  
Homer AK 99606  
January 12, 1996

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Council  
645 G Suite 401  
Anchorage AK 99510

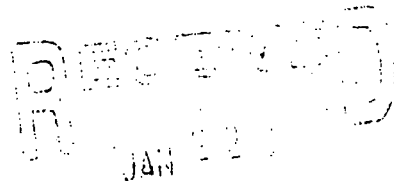
Att. Molly McCannan

I am writing to ask you to purchase the Overlook  
park parcel 2 mi west of Homer.

This parcel of land is extremely important to both the  
marine intertidal and forest ecosystems. Please execute  
the purchase at the very earliest time possible.  
Thank you,

Respectfully,

Jane Middleton



EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
COUNCIL

# PHONE COMMENT LOG

| Name         | Affiliation | Phone    | Address                             |
|--------------|-------------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| Jim Pfeiffer | None        | 263-5273 | 2150 Belmont Dr.<br>Anchorage 99577 |

Add to mailing list? Yes ☒ No ☐ Newsletters only ☒ Technical Docs + ☐

Date of call: 12/22/95 Comment taker: LG Evans

Subject of comments: Lowell Point Small Parcel in Seward

## Comments:

Adjoining property owners to this parcel feel that they have not been consulted about this prospective change in land management. Expressed concerns about public use & said that the neighbors are apprehensive about changes in public use.

(I provided Mr Pfeiffer with a packet of info re: small parcel process & this parcel in particular which he planned to share & discuss with the other landowners over the holidays)

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MAY 03 1996

*Exxon Valdez Oil Spill*  
Restoration Project Final Report

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPI  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Workshop Report: Residual Shoreline Oiling

Restoration Project 95266  
Final Report

Robert M. Loeffler  
Ernie Piper  
Dianne Munson  
in cooperation with residents of Chenega Bay

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation  
555 Cordova Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

February 1996

# Residual Shoreline Oiling Workshop Report

February 1996

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## SUMMARY

In November 1995, the Trustee Council sponsored a workshop on Residual Shoreline Oiling to address issues concerning future funding of shoreline treatment and monitoring. Over 50 people attended the workshop, including 14 people from the Village of Chenega Bay.

### Shoreline Treatment

Significant surface and subsurface oil remains at many locations in Prince William Sound. The 1993 Prince William Sound shoreline survey identified 225 locations at 45 ground survey sites with surface oil. The average oiled location with surface oil residue, asphalt, or mousse was 160 m<sup>2</sup> in size and had about a 23 % oil coverage. The survey identified 109 locations with subsurface oil.

Much of the most significant oiling remains in the Chenega area. Residents of Chenega Bay have repeatedly indicated the presence of the residual oil is a significant problem for the community. They believe that it affects the recovery of injured resources, and the enjoyment and confidence in subsistence use of the shorelines. They believe that additional treatment is necessary to remove the oil, restore the resources they depend on, and restore their use of Prince William Sound.

The question of whether to remove some residual oil has been a difficult one for the Trustee Council. Scientists have indicated that treatment may not aid the resources, and may, in fact, set back recovery of intertidal areas. In addition, total removal of the oil is technically and financially infeasible, and the Trustee Council is unclear whether partial removal would satisfy those concerned about the presence of oil.

The shoreline treatment part of the workshop was designed to allow scientists, citizens of Chenega Bay, and other interested users to discuss these issues, and to provide the Trustee Council with information to allow them to decide whether or not to fund additional treatment. Workshop conclusions are summarized below.

- Workshop participants agreed that surface and subsurface oil remains on many beaches near the village and in other locations, and that the oil is not likely to disappear naturally in the near future, perhaps for decades.
- In general, Trustee Council scientists believe that residual oil is unlikely to be affecting the health or population of many of the subsistence resources such as harbor seals, shrimp, and deer. In some locations, the oil may be affecting local populations of harlequin ducks and sea otters. However, Chenega Bay residents believe that residual oil continues to exert a significant adverse affect on the Prince William Sound environment.

- Chenega Bay residents indicated that they believed that further treatment of oiled beaches near Chenega Bay would make their use of the beaches more enjoyable and safer, and start to relieve their perception that the village is surrounded by oil pollution.
- The experts invited to the workshop felt that if additional treatment was decided upon, the entire toolbox of treatments should be evaluated to determine the most cost-effective, beneficial, least environmentally costly method of reaching the treatment goals for each beach segment. However, the technique previously tested near Chenega Bay using airknife application of PES-51 is a useful treatment method and is probably appropriate for many locations identified by Chenega Bay residents.
- With respect to the environmental cost of treatment, the experts attending the workshop felt that a limited treatment program could provide benefits to Chenega Bay residents and other shoreline users without incurring significant environmental harm. However, the experts also indicated that a large-scale treatment program—done throughout Prince William Sound—would incur cumulative environmental costs that could significantly set back intertidal recovery.
- If the Trustee Council decides to fund additional treatment, the legal basis and rationale for the decision should be clear as it may open up a broader issue of continued cleanup throughout the spill area. It appears that the regulatory rationale for additional cleanup should be based primarily on land management objectives rather than environmental risk. The presence of asphalt and mousse diminishes the public-use value of the tidelands. In addition, the public policy rationale should be based primarily on the impact of the spill on Chenega Bay and environs. Residual oil exists elsewhere in the spill area, but the effects of residual oiling fall disproportionately on the Chenega Bay residents who use the shorelines and the waters of the area.
- Following the workshop, ADEC scientists and Chenega Bay residents worked together to identify beaches that may be appropriate for treatment. Their recommendations are outlined in Appendix F.
- Options for shoreline treatment are outlined in Part 2A of this report. The estimated cost is summarized below.

| Option No. | Description   | Estimated Cost     |
|------------|---|--------------------|
| No. 0      | No additional treatment   | No additional cost |
| No. 1      | Treat high priority shorelines  | \$1.9 million      |
| No. 2      | Also treat medium priority shorelines                                   | \$2.1 million      |
| No. 3      | Also treat areas up to 5,000 m <sup>2</sup> yet to be located           | \$2.3 million      |
| No. 4      | Also treat high priority shorelines requiring complex treatment methods | \$2.6 million      |

## Shoreline Monitoring

---

Periodic monitoring of residual shoreline oil has been a responsibility of the Trustee Council since its inception. However, during deliberations on the FY 96 work plan, Council staff could not come to consensus about the type of monitoring needed for the future, how frequently it was needed, nor where it should be done. The shoreline monitoring section of the workshop was held to resolve these questions by bringing together third-party experts, agency staff, and Trustee Council scientists.

The workshop discussed the objectives of future monitoring, as well as field methods to provide cost-effective, useful results. Attendees at the workshop made the following recommendations.

- Objectives for monitoring must be set at the outset with the principal stakeholders inside and outside of government.
- The links to the stakeholders' interests must be made at the field level, since it is hard to generalize about how conditions change and do not change at various sites.
- Similarly, the links to other scientific disciplines (biology, chemistry) and the analysis in those areas must be done at the field level.
- A monitoring program should include experts in all fields—including subsistence/tribal/village knowledge—at the specific sites.
- Regional geographic differences should be built into the program; oil arrived at different parts of the Gulf of Alaska in different forms and in different volumes than in the Sound.
- The “consistently qualitative” method of monitoring may continue to be used.
- Attention should be given to the level of specificity and detail required for individual sites.
- Methods, protocols, and other design features should assume long-term persistence of the residual oiling.
- The design of any monitoring program, since it is built on the assumption of long-term persistence, should depend as little as possible on individual personnel and experience; better site identification is critical.
- The number of sites should be scaled down; the level and categories of observations, scaled up, so that we look at more things in more detail at each site.

- The site selection process should be expanded beyond the basic ADEC/Exxon/USCG response data base by including the broad universe of *Exxon Valdez* site information (Other agency data, local knowledge, other restoration projects).

## **Part 1A. Shoreline Treatment**

### *Costs and Benefits of Additional Treatment of Shorelines with Residual Surface Oil*

#### **Background**

---

Chenega Bay residents indicate that the presence of residual oil is a significant problem for the community. They have repeatedly stated that it affects the recovery of injured resources, and that it affects their enjoyment and confidence in subsistence use of the shorelines.

The question of whether to remove residual oil has been a difficult one for the Trustee Council. Neither the number of segments of shorelines which need treatment nor the total cost have been clearly identified. The Council's scientists have indicated that additional treatment may not aid the recovery of injured resources and may, in fact, set back the recovery of the intertidal areas. And finally, since total removal of the oil from all oiled beaches is technically and financially infeasible, it is unclear whether partial action would be satisfactory to those concerned with the presence of oil.

Part 1A of the Residual Oiling Workshop was intended to allow scientists, interested subsistence and other shoreline users, and Trustee Council staff to provide information to the Trustee Council to resolve the issues posed above. Specifically the workshop was intended to answer the following questions:

- ***What is the problem?*** Put another way, what are the benefits of additional treatment to subsistence and other shoreline users?
- ***Would additional treatment benefit the recovery of injured resources?*** Will the program achieve restoration objectives for injured resources?
- ***What treatment techniques are appropriate? What is the acceptable level of treatment?*** Without infinite time or funds, a treatment program is unlikely to produce shorelines that are 100% clean.
- ***What is the financial cost of a treatment program?*** The Trustee Council should have available both the annual and total program costs before a program can reasonably be considered.
- ***What is the environmental cost of a treatment program?*** This is the "more harm than good" issue; cleanup should not continue if the potential environmental damage from the work is a greater threat than leaving the oiling in place.

Over 50 people participated in the Shoreline Treatment portion of the workshop, including 14 people from Chenega Bay. The 14 people from Chenega Bay represent a significant portion of that village's adult population and indicates the importance of this issue to the people of Chenega Bay.

A copy of the Workshop Agenda is attached as Appendix A. A list of workshop participants and the flyer used to announce the workshop are in Appendix B.

## What is the Problem?

At the beginning of the workshop, Chenega Bay residents were asked to identify problems that they view as potentially caused by shoreline oil.

All of the Chenega Bay residents attending the workshop voiced concern about the amount and extent of residual shoreline oil—both surface and subsurface oil. The problems were categorized into three groups:

1. Residents believe that residual oil affects the population and health of subsistence resources.
2. Oil affects residents' use of the shorelines: their enjoyment and safe use of the resources is impaired.
3. Residents are concerned that there is more residual oil than is generally acknowledged, and that it has a long-term, adverse effect on the ecosystem.

***Residents believe that residual shoreline oil affects the population and health of subsistence resources.*** All of the workshop participants from Chenega Bay voiced this concern in one way or another. Specifically, they said that there were larger populations of resources before the spill than exist today, and they blamed the declines, in part on the continuing presence of oil. Harbor seals were frequently cited as an example.

A number of residents stressed that populations of fish and wildlife have decreased in an area south of a line from Crafton Island to Green Island. (Chenega residents and Trustee Council scientists indicate that the area contains most of the shorelines with significant residual oil.)

Concern was voiced about the following resources<sup>1</sup>:

- Harbor seals: "Seal populations have not recovered. Pups are gone, compared to before."
- Shrimp and king crab: "Shrimp pots now come up empty" There used to be a king crab fishery in Prince William Sound and now there is none.
- Octopus (This resource was mentioned but not extensively discussed)
- Sea lions are bigger north of the "line" (from Crafton to Green Island that describes where residents see the most problems, and where there is the most oil).

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1. Quotes in this section are approximate. That is, they are based on hand-written notes, rather than taped transcripts and may paraphrase what was actually said.

- Salmon. Pink salmon runs are weaker than expected in the southwest district, even though they are strong in the northern part of the Sound. Some participants said that red salmon have measles (i.e., spots) and are smaller than before the spill. In 1995, one commercial fisherman noted that the ovaries of red salmon are larger on the right side than on the left.
- Ducks: Ducks eat mussels; mussels absorb (and still have) oil.
- Deer: "Deer eat seaweed. There is oil near the high-water mark of storm tides. What are the effects on deer?"
- Other Upland Resources: "Could inland residue from oil be affecting ducks and other upland resources?"

*Oil affects residents' use of the shorelines: their enjoyment and safe use of the resources.* A number of residents said that the presence of oil—whether or not it affects the health or populations of the resources—affects the use of the shorelines. The best summary of this concern was stated as follows: "If you went into a supermarket and it was filthy, would you buy your food there?" The resident went on to say that Prince William Sound is the supermarket for Chenega Bay; it is where their food comes from; and the fact that it is dirty makes a difference in their use, enjoyment, and possibly health.

*Residents have a general concern that there is more residual oil than is generally acknowledged, and that it has a general, long-term, adverse effect on the ecosystem.* Chenega Bay residents voiced this concern early in the workshop, but it was not completely understood by many other participants until later. The concern clearly transcended the concern for individual resources as well as the ability of people to use or feel comfortable using specific beaches. It was a more far-reaching concern about the long-term, general, sinister effect of the remaining oil on the overall ecosystem.

### Would Additional Treatment Benefit Recovery of the Injured Resources?

This part of the workshop report summarizes Trustee Council scientists' conclusions about residual oil's effect on particular subsistence resources.

In general, scientists at the workshop indicated that to the best of their knowledge, residual shoreline oil is not currently affecting the health or populations of many injured resources, but may be affecting at least local populations of others.

**Harbor Seals<sup>2</sup>.** Removing residual oil is unlikely to have any measurable effect on the population or health of harbor seals. Marine mammals can efficiently process and rid themselves of oil. Recent tests of harbor seals for oil exposure do not show on-going contamination or effects on health, and it is very unlikely at this point that residual oil is affecting their health.

While an estimated 300 harbor seals were killed by the spill in 1989, harbor seal populations in Prince William Sound declined before the spill, and recent evidence shows that they are still declining. The decline is similar in oiled and unoiled areas.

When asked if harbor seals near oiled beaches were safe to eat, Dr. Frost answered that she eats marine mammal meat, and would not hesitate to eat marine mammals harvested in Prince William Sound. She has and would eat them, and would not hesitate to feed them to her children.

**Harlequin Ducks.** Stan Senner, Trustee Council Science Coordinator, indicated that about 1,500 sea duck carcasses were recovered following the oil spill, and that many of these were harlequin ducks. He indicated that there is also concern because few broods of young harlequins have been seen in western Prince William Sound since the spill, but that this lack of broods is difficult to interpret because there is such poor pre-spill information about breeding harlequins in the western Sound.

Harlequin ducks feed almost entirely in intertidal and shallow water habitats, and there is concern that mussels taken from oiled mussel beds could still be a pathway for contamination. If mussel beds are a problem, the effects are probably local. The Nearshore Vertebrate Predator Project (025) should help provide answers about whether residual oil in mussel beds is an important problem for harlequin ducks.

**Sea Otters.** About one-third to one-half of Prince William Sound's sea otter population of 10,000 may have died as a result of the spill, and there were lingering effects, such as reduced survival of recently weaned juveniles. Unlike the harbor seal, the sea otter population was expanding and growing at the time of the spill. Boat surveys since the spill have not documented any population increases, and local populations, such as around Knight Island, continue to be depressed. The Nearshore Vertebrate Predator Project (025) is intended to provide answers about whether oil contamination is an important problem for sea otters.

**King Crab<sup>3</sup>.** In 1989, scientists tried to study the effect of the spill on king crab. Unfortunately, they could not find enough king crab in either oiled or unoiled areas to complete the study. By 1989, the king crab population in both the oiled and the unoiled areas was low. However, there is little evidence of detectable *Exxon Valdez* oil below 300 feet in

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2. Summary of Presentation by Dr. Kathy Frost, ADF&G.

3. Summary of the discussion. Various scientists contributed.

Prince William Sound, and only a few locations where it has been detected below 120 feet, so there is not much reason to suspect a link between the disappearance of the crabs and the presence of oil in the deep water.

**Shrimp<sup>4</sup>.** The discussion only briefly focused on shrimp. However, the state and federal governments studied shrimp in 1989, 1990, and 1991. The studies found some differences between oiled and unoled areas in 1989, but not in 1990 or 1991. The scientists concluded that there was "little or no oil contamination to the adult population." They also suggested that assessing any damage done by the oil spill would be difficult due to the large pre-spill commercial shrimp harvests.

**Pink Salmon<sup>5</sup>.** Pink salmon eggs have shown an injury that may be caused or made worse by oil buried in or near salmon streams. Studies have shown that up to 50% more pink salmon eggs die in oiled streams than unoled streams. However, by 1994, the effect of the spill may have disappeared—researchers in both 1994 and 1995 were unable to determine a difference in the proportion of dead eggs between oiled and unoled streams.

**Red Salmon<sup>6</sup>.** Don Kompkoff, Sr., who is a commercial salmon fisherman, noted that nearly all the female sockeye salmon he caught during the summer of 1995 had ovaries of different sizes; the left ovary was smaller than the right ovary. This is the first time Mr. Kompkoff had noted this difference. When asked if this is irregular, fisheries scientists at the National Marine Fisheries Service's Auke Bay Fisheries Laboratory said this is normal with sockeye salmon and is common with other salmon species too. The measles-like spots on some salmon, as noted by Mr. Kompkoff, could not be explained.

**Deer.** Dr. Bob Spies, the Trustee Council's Chief Scientist, indicated that damage assessment studies on deer conducted after the spill did not find a direct effect from the spill. Dr. Frost said that she conducted or helped with many of the autopsies on the dead deer found after the spill, and that she and others determined that the deer had died of starvation—that there just wasn't enough food around that year for reasons that are probably unrelated to oil. Dr. Spies does not believe that there is any significant effect on deer or other upland species from residual oil found near seaweed or above high tide line.

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4. Not discussed extensively at the workshop. Information in this paragraph taken from Trowbridge, Charles. 1992. Injury of Prince William Sound spot shrimp, *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment Final Report (Subtidal Study Number 5)*, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division, Anchorage, Alaska. Page I.

5. Presentation given by Bruce Wright of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

6. Summary of discussion. Various scientists contributed.

## Residual Oiling Summaries: Presentation by Invited Experts

Four presentations were given by scientists invited for the workshop. The presentations gave all participants a similar foundation concerning the scientific understanding of the mechanisms by which shoreline oil is naturally removed, how residual oil in Prince William Sound has responded to the time and treatment, the extent and locations of residual oil, and how intertidal areas have recovered from the oiling and cleanup.

Summaries of the presentations are in Appendix C. Some of the points that attracted significant discussion and questions during the workshop are repeated below.

- Stranded oil may appear fresh, even after many years. However, it is fresh chemically (i.e., retains any of the lighter ends) only if it has been sealed by surrounding sediments. Thus, a sheen is not evidence of fresh or unweathered oil. Chemical tests are usually necessary to determine the state of weathering.
- Oil that remains in 1995, almost seven years after the spill, is very likely to remain for a long, long time. If it is still here, it is probably degrading or dispersing very slowly. In fact, while ADEC's 1993 PWS shoreline survey showed that there has been significant reduction of surface oil at many sites from 1991 to 1993, investigators attributed the improvement that did occur to manual removal and raking in 1991 and 1992, and found no measurable reduction from 1992 to 1993.
- It is possible for shorelines to contain deeply penetrated, stable, relatively fresh subsurface oil without any expression on the surface. Some of this oil is very weathered, some is not. The amount and condition of the remaining oil is a function of microhabitats—detailed geomorphological and oiling conditions—and can only be predicted or evaluated site by site.
- ADEC's 1993 PWS shoreline survey discovered surface oil at 225 locations at 45 ground survey sites. AP, MS, and SOR alone covered about 3.5 km of shoreline and occurred at 171 locations. (Definitions of the oiling categories such as AD, MS, or SOR are given in Appendix H.) The average oiled location with SOR, AP, or MS was 160 m<sup>2</sup> in size and had about a 23% oil coverage. AP and SOR occur in about equal amounts and dominate the surface oiling in Price William Sound. There was considerable discussion about whether all oiled sites were visited during the 1993 survey. The investigators felt that almost all sites were surveyed except those in the Port Bainbridge area which were missed with significant residual oil because of weather. There was also discussion of the meaning of the distance and areas measurements presented. Dr. Gibeaut indicated that the measurements were "effective distance and area" meaning that the actual measure was corrected for the amount of oil coverage at the location.
- In 1993, surveyors measured 109 distinct locations with visually detectable subsurface oil. The areas of these locations ranged from four square meters to several thousand square meters with varying percentages of oil coverage. A total of 2,041 m<sup>2</sup> of oiled, subsurface

sediment was discovered. Subsurface oil lenses were typically 3 cm to 15 cm thick and had clean overlying sediments.

## What Treatment Techniques are Appropriate? What is the Acceptable Level of Treatment?

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### AVAILABLE TREATMENT TECHNIQUES

Ernie Piper of ADEC provided a presentation of the shoreline treatment techniques appropriate for use on Chenega-area shorelines. His presentation is summarized below. A more complete version is in Appendix D.

#### *General Points.*

- Treatment is site-specific. That is, it must be tailored individually to the specific situation including beach substrate, oiling conditions, and treatment objectives including the target effectiveness (i.e., "How clean is clean?").
- When considering the effectiveness, cost, and environmental effects of any treatment technique (such as a chemical agent), it is necessary to consider the entire treatment episode including any chemical to be used, method of application, method of containment, monitoring, any flushing, etc.

#### *Shoreline Cleaning Agents (Surfactants).*

- *What Agents to Consider—Experience of the Morris Berman Spill<sup>7</sup>.* For the January 1994 *Morris Berman Oil Spill* near San Juan Puerto Rico, NOAA was asked to select and field test shoreline treatment agents. They developed four criteria:
  - The agent must be listed on EPA's National Product Schedule.
  - The agent must have been shown to have greater than 20% removal effectiveness in standard laboratory screening tests, using the Environment Canada effectiveness test protocols.
  - Field tests must have demonstrated the agent to be an effective shoreline cleaning agent.
  - The product must be immediately available.

NOAA found that three products met these criteria: Corexit 9580 M-2; PES-51; and Corexit 7664.

- *ADEC Recommendation with Respect to Shoreline Cleaning Agents.* The NOAA criteria appear reasonable for Prince William Sound. Of the three products that NOAA found to meet the criteria, two of them—Corexit 9580 and PES-51—have been tested in Prince William Sound. (The third, Corexit 7664, in addition to not having been tested in

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7. See Michel and Benggio, Testing and Use of Shoreline Cleaning Agents during the *Morris J. Berman Oil Spill*, in Proceedings of the 1995 International Oil Spill Conference.

northern waters, is a dispersant and is not appropriate for a situation where the chemical is intended to be recovered).

In 1989 and 1990, Corexit 9580 was generally determined to be effective in removing surface oiling. However, field workers could not demonstrate proficiency at containing and collecting the oil-water-Corexit mixture once it was in nearshore waters. Further, it did not appear to be effective at removing subsurface oil. Therefore, Corexit was not approved for widespread application during the *Exxon Valdez* response, and for the same reasons it does not appear to be appropriate for use on beaches of concern to Chenega Bay.

Thus, the only shoreline cleaning agent which meets the NOAA criteria, appears to be effective on both surface and subsurface oil, and can be removed from the water during treatment appears to be PES-51.

**Technology—Mechanical.** Backhoes and other machines are suitable for tilling the extremes of bedrock and sand, but few are effective on the pebble/cobble substrates that dominate the shorelines of Prince William Sound.

**Technology—Bioremediation.** Bioremediation is the process of adding fertilizers to enhance the productivity of naturally occurring microbes that degrade oil. Surface oiling that is extremely weathered, such as asphalt, predominates in the Chenega area and is likely to be relatively unaffected by bioremediation.

**Manual Treatment.** Manual treatment extends from simple techniques, such as wiping up pools of oil, to treatment aided by simple mechanical equipment such as airknives, shovels, or rakes. These techniques typically move sediment or cobbles to break up oil, or expose it to sunlight and the tide in order to accelerate natural degradation.

**Summary.** There is no single technique or product that is likely to produce an adequate result on its own. Any cleanup effort at any site near Chenega Bay would likely entail manual and mechanical methods (shovels, rakes, air knives, small backhoes), some kind of water flush, and in many cases the application of a surfactant such as PES-51. The exact treatment scheme would be tailored to the individual beach, oiling conditions, and treatment objective.

## SHORELINE RESTORATION—TREATMENT GOALS & PES TECHNIQUE

For this workshop, ADEC contracted with PES, Inc. to describe a technique it developed and tested for shoreline treatment, and to prepare a cost estimate for use of the technique on beaches that had been jointly identified by Chenega Bay residents and ADEC staff.

Petroleum Environmental Services, Inc. is the manufacturer of PES-51, the surfactant identified above that may be suitable for use at some of the Chenega-area beaches. After the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, the company (then part of Tesoro Alaska Petroleum Co.) identified a

technique that combines flushing and manual treatment with application of PES-51. In 1993, in cooperation with Chenega Corporation, the company tested the technique on a stretch of shoreline at Sleepy Bay—one of the problem beaches identified by Chenega. The test was conducted in association with the ADEC's Alaska Hazardous Substance and Spill Technology Review Council Technology Demonstration Program.

**Proposed Treatment Goals—PES Process.** As previous discussions have indicated, the treatment goal is an important part of the planning process—what the treatment is intended to achieve (How clean is clean?). Most of the Chenega Bay residents at the workshop had been at the 1993 PES demonstration and were familiar with the results.

PES identified the following treatment goals that they believed their cleaning technique had achieved at the 1993 demonstration.

#### IMMEDIATE

- Visually observable significant decrease in the amount of oil residue on the surface and in subsurface sediment.
- Significant decrease in the levels of measurable petroleum hydrocarbons in the sediment.
- No evidence of petroleum hydrocarbons being introduced into the water column.

#### LONG TERM

- Further visually observable decrease in the amount of oil residue on the surface and in subsurface sediments.

Results of the 1993 test at Sleepy Bay indicated that the treatment produced both immediate and long-term benefits. Qualitatively, there was a visible decrease in subsurface oil residue. From a quantitative perspective, approximately 120 gallons of oily liquids were recovered. PES reports that there was an immediate and significant decrease in semivolatile petroleum hydrocarbons in the subsurface sediment. In May 1994, measurements indicated that semivolatile petroleum hydrocarbons had decreased even further. These improvements were accomplished without introducing any detectable levels of petroleum hydrocarbons into the water column along the shoreline below the treatment area.

#### *PES Shoreline Treatment Process—Description.*

- Shoreline is double boomed below the treatment area for collection of displaced oil.
- Deluge Header System is placed above the upper intertidal zone to provide a continuous flow of ambient temperature sea water over the treatment area.
- Airknife Injection System uses air pressurized at 100 to 200 pounds per square to penetrate into the subsurface sediment.
- PES-51 is injected as an aerosol or liquid into the sediment.

- Flush hoses are used to directly apply ambient temperature sea water to the injection site during and after application of PES-51.
- Displaced oil is collected with skimmers from the boomed area and pumped into a storage tank.
- Sorbents (materials that absorb oil) are used to collect oil from surfaces that do not drain to the shoreline. Oiled debris are stored in bags or drums for disposal.
- Water is decanted from the storage tank and returned to the shoreline. Oil is stored in drums for disposal.

***Video and Description of 1993 Test at Sleepy Bay.*** The 1993 demonstration used the technique on a 120 ft x 135 ft area of Sleepy Bay near Chenega Bay. During the cleanup from 1989 to 1992 the test each had been subjected to almost every technique used in Prince William Sound: hand wiping; cold- and warm-water header-hose flood; cold-water high-pressure wash; warm/hot-water, medium-pressure wash; hot-steam-water, high-pressure wash; omni boom; and bioremediation using Inipol and Customblen.

The video of the demonstration made a visible impression on the workshop participants—the video showed a lot of oil and oil-water mixture flowing out of the ground. A number of people at the workshop mentioned that the video surprised them—they were unaware of just how much oil remained in the sediments. The video showed sheen, mousse, dark brown to black crude oil specks, and stringers mixed with water as the PES/water mixture was injected and flushed down the beach.

Test results indicated that 165 gallons of PES-51 was used; 120 gallons of oily liquids were recovered using the skimmer and a variety of absorbent materials. Tests indicated no oil was present in the water, and that treatment goals were met. A variety of publications documenting the test have been published and are not included in this workshop report.

***Draft Cost Estimate.*** The PES Shoreline Restoration Cost Estimate is attached as Appendix D. PES estimated that seven beach segments identified jointly by ADEC and Chenega Bay residents would require 68 days in the field if done in one season and cost approximately \$1.3 million. Two seasons of work (the more likely scenario) would require 71 days and cost approximately \$1.4 million. These costs do not include the cost of permitting, agency management, nor monitoring.

Following the workshop, the potential target beaches were revised, and ADEC revised the cost estimate accordingly. The revised cost estimate is included in Appendix G. The revised cost estimate includes permitting, agency project management, and monitoring. The revision indicates a cost of between \$1.9 million and \$2.6 million to treat the beach segments jointly identified by Chenega Bay residents and ADEC representatives.

## What is the Regulatory Rationale for Additional Treatment?

There are several regulatory and legal layers to address in crafting a cleanup plan. These questions were not addressed during the workshop, but are included here to assure that the Trustee Council has complete information on the issue.

ADEC has authority to conduct or require cleanup under its oil pollution regulations which are based on environmental or human risk. Land managers, such as the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, have general statutory responsibility to protect the value of public lands. The Trustee Council, through the court order establishing the Council and the member agencies' status as natural resource trustees, may find that removal of the oil aids restoration.

ADEC would probably not take on this project under its statutory authority to control and abate oil pollution. This authority, in both statute and regulation, deals with releases of oil into the environment, and turns on the issue of whether the release constitutes an actual or imminent threat to human health or the environment. Once a cleanup begins, it continues to "the satisfaction of the department," a broad authority that is fenced by two considerations at 18 AAC 35.727: The cleanup continues until it is no longer technically feasible to continue, or when continued removal causes more harm than leaving the oil in place.

The cleanup reached these limits in 1992, and ADEC ended the response. If ADEC were to reopen the response, its commissioner would have to make some kind of formal finding that new information showed there was an imminent threat, that technology made more cleanup feasible, or that cleanup would not cause more harm than good. There does not appear to be technical or scientific information to support such a justification. The residual oiling is undesirable, but it does not appear to pose an environmental risk. If the Trustee Council chooses to go ahead with some additional cleanup, the decision should be based on the land managers' general authority to maintain the quality of public lands.

Finally, the trustees should consider carefully and state the rationale for continued cleanup. If removal of all weathered oil—or as much as possible—using chemical shoreline cleaning agents becomes an environmentally and economically acceptable method of restoration at a single site or set of sites, the trustees should be aware of the possible scope of a cleanup effort beyond a limited area.

With the exception of NOAA sampling data showing that mussels are taking up oil at some sites, damage assessment and restoration studies do not lead ADEC to conclude that the residual oiling is affecting recovery of intertidal plants and animals, or higher trophic species such as seals, sea ducks, otters, and sea birds. The justification, then, would probably involve a mix of land management objectives and public interest from people who live in the area.

## Discussion and Conclusions

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This section of the report summarizes the major points of the discussion and conclusions that occurred during the last session of the workshop.

***What is the problem?*** Workshop participants agreed that surface and subsurface oil remains on many beaches near the village and in other locations, and that the oil is not likely to disappear naturally in the near future. Evidence shows significant oil on the beaches near Chenega Bay such as Sleepy Bay, Point Helen, ER 20, EV 37, and EV 39, and others. While there may be some discussion about the exact location and amount of oil on individual beaches, for the most part there is good agreement among agency scientists, and outside scientists, and Chenega Bay residents on the extent and location of residual shoreline oil in Prince William Sound.

***What are the benefits of treatment?*** During the discussion at the conclusion of the workshop, Chenega Bay residents indicated that they believed that treatment of beaches in areas important to them—most likely those areas near the community—would, in fact, have great benefits to residents. While some residents indicated that it is not the preferred alternative—cleanup of all of the remaining oil throughout the spill area is preferred, though admittedly impractical—residents felt that additional treatment would greatly benefit the village, make their use of the beaches more enjoyable and safer, and start to relieve their perception of the oil pollution that surrounds the village. These conclusions were emphasized by the Chenega Bay participants both at the workshop and afterwards in discussions.

***Would additional treatment benefit recovery of injured resources?*** The conclusions of the Trustee Council scientists concerning the oil's effect on recovery of injured resources is discussed earlier in this report. In general, the scientists believe that residual oil is unlikely to be affecting the health or population of many of the subsistence resources such as harbor seals, shrimp, and deer. In some locations, the oil may be affecting local populations of harlequin ducks and sea otters. That possibility is under investigation in other Trustee Council research projects. In discussion during the workshop and afterwards, Chenega Bay residents indicated that they understood that removing residual oil is unlikely to bring back prespill populations of harbor seals and some other injured resources. However, they also made clear that they still believe that the remaining oil has a sinister affect on the ecosystem, and that the ecosystem and some injured resources will be much better off if the oil is removed.

***What treatment program is appropriate?*** The scientists felt that if additional treatment was decided upon, PES-51 and the airknife technique described earlier is a useful treatment method and is probably appropriate for many locations identified by Chenega Bay residents. However, they also indicated that it was not the "magic bullet." That is, it is not appropriate for all locations, and that each beach must be evaluated separately in order to determine the appropriate treatment. Some beaches are likely to be most appropriately treated with PES-51; others with only manual treatment; etc. The scientists felt that the entire toolbox of treatments

should be evaluated to determine the most cost-effective, beneficial, least environmentally costly method of reaching the treatment goals for each beach.

***What is the acceptable level of treatment? (How clean is clean?)*** Chenega Bay residents made specific reference to the treatment goals proposed by PES, Inc. in their discussion (and presented earlier in this report). They indicated that those treatment goals appeared acceptable. In addition, many residents and other participants had been to the portion of Sleepy Bay where the PES treatment had been tested, and understood how the treatment objectives had been accomplished. They appeared to have a ground-tested vision of what the goals meant for residual oil on the shorelines—a significant reduction but not 100% clean of oil.

***What is the environmental cost of a treatment program?*** The experts were unanimous in their opinion that surfactants such as Corexit 9580 and PES-51 are, at some level, toxic to intertidal life. In addition, the simple matter of bringing a lot of treatment equipment and people on to a beach, as described by PES, can be invasive to the local intertidal habitat. However, they were also unanimous that Prince William Sound is a big place, and the environmental cost of treatment in a limited number of locations may be more than balanced by the benefits of the treatment to Chenega Bay residents.

Put another way, assuming that treatment was appropriately applied, the experts had no objection to a limited program if, in fact, it would significantly benefit Chenega Bay residents or other shoreline users. A limited program could provide those benefits without incurring significant environmental harm. However, the experts also indicated that a large-scale treatment program—done throughout Prince William Sound—would incur cumulative environmental costs that could significantly set back intertidal recovery. Thus, if the Trustee Council decides that the benefits are worth the costs, the program must be appropriately applied and be limited in order to avoid significant environmental harm.

***What Beaches are Appropriate for Treatment?*** Which beaches *can* be cleaned with available technology and reasonable cost, and without unreasonable environmental harm? ADEC representatives had thought that the beaches identified for the PES cost estimate (Appendix E) were those beaches. Chenega Bay participants at the workshop did not agree, and felt that the previously identified beaches were not the complete set of beaches needing treatment, and that additional beaches may be necessary. Dr. Owens proposed a method to resolve this question. His suggestion was followed, and ADEC and Chenega Bay representatives met following the workshop to develop the treatment options that are described in Part 1B of the report.

***What is the Regulatory Rationale?*** The question how much treatment is appropriate was a significant issue during the response to the spill. Before the Trustee Council undertakes further treatment, its legal basis should be clear. Treatment may also open up other important issues: How might additional cleanup affect other provisions in the settlement among the state, the federal government, and Exxon? What is the practical rationale for additional cleanup, and would it open up a broader issue of continued cleanup throughout the spill area? From information presented at the workshop, it appears that the regulatory rationale for additional

cleanup should be based primarily on the objectives of the land manager, such as those of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources rather than on the environmental risk authority of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. The presence of asphalt and mousse diminishes the public-use value of the tidelands. In addition, the public policy rationale should be based primarily on the impact of the spill on Chenega Bay and environs. Residual oil exists elsewhere in the spill area, but the effects of residual oiling fall disproportionately on Chenega Bay residents who use the shorelines and the waters of the area.

***What is the Financial Cost?*** The financial cost of additional treatment is discussed in Part 1B of this report.

***A Limited, Comprehensive Program Must be Outlined Before a Decision is Made.*** There was a long discussion on whether a list of beaches should be identified for potential treatment, or whether treatment, if it was decided upon, could begin without a comprehensive program identified in advance. A number of people attending the workshop (including one member of the Public Advisory Group) stated that the Trustee Council could not reasonably approve any program until it was fully fleshed out. That is, the entire scope of the program necessary to address Chenega's concerns should be clear *before* the Trustee Council makes a decision. One person at the workshop stated that the public would not accept a program without a clear and well-defined end. They went on to say that to begin without a clear endpoint would risk starting down an infinitely expensive road; there are other uses for the money; and unlimited spending on this problem is not acceptable to the general public. In addition, a few people spoke about the possibility of cumulative environmental impact, and how the Trustees cannot evaluate a program without knowing how large the impacts will be. Finally, one person added that to begin a program without understanding its scope will risk spending a significant amount of money without knowing that it will, in fact, have significant benefits for Chenega Bay.

## Part 1B. Options for Treating Chenega-area Shorelines

This section of the workshop report presents treatment options for Chenega-area beaches. The beach segments and treatment techniques were developed jointly by representatives of Chenega Bay and ADEC in the weeks following the workshop.

### Background

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Following the workshop, ADEC comprehensively reviewed Prince William Sound oiled shorelines. Significantly oiled sites were identified using data from the 1993 Restoration Survey (Project 93038), response data gathered before 1993, other information such as field visits since the 1993 survey, other restoration projects, and local knowledge.

Beach segments identified as having "significant surface or subsurface oil" were those that had surface oil with characteristics ranging from asphalt (AP) to surface oil residue (SOR), or subsurface oil with characteristics ranging from medium oil residue (MOR) to oil-saturated pores (OP). In addition, a segment classified as having "significant oil" must have the residual oil over a significant portion of the beach. The classification system used for characterizing shoreline surface and subsurface oil is explained in Appendix H.

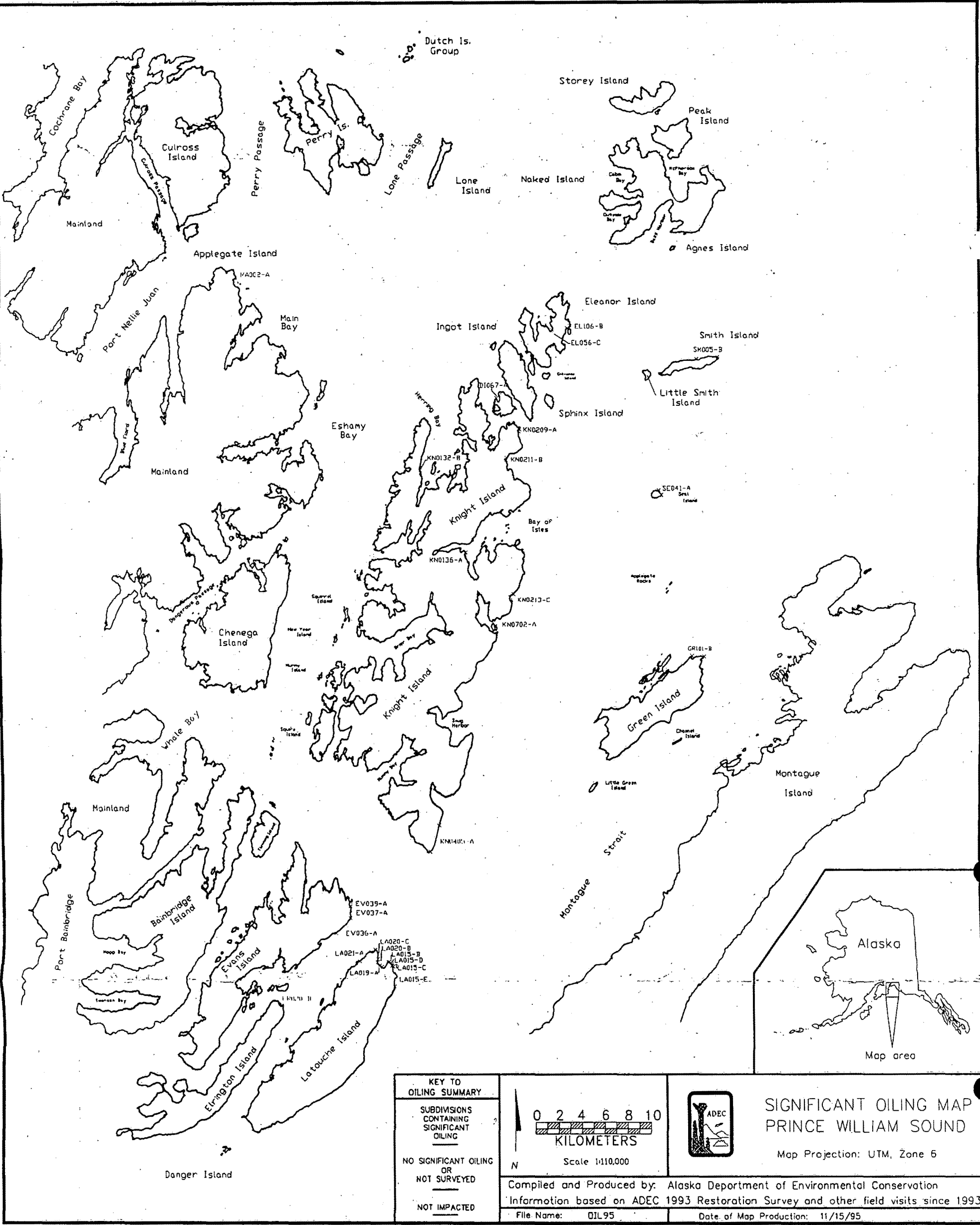
The map on the next page shows areas with significant surface and or subsurface oil in Prince William Sound. The map shows that these areas are scattered through much of the Sound. The map also shows the concentration of these sites near the Village of Chenega Bay.

Following ADEC's review, ADEC representatives reviewed the information with a committee of Chenega Bay residents. The village and ADEC representatives jointly discussed the sites that might require treatment. They focused on frequently used shorelines near the village both in order to maximize the effect on village use and to ensure a limited program.

Appendix F contains a segment-by-segment summary of ADEC's oiling data and the joint ADEC—Chenega Bay conclusions about the probable treatment technique and the segment's importance. It also includes a map that shows the locations of oiled shorelines in the Chenega area.

ADEC staff used the cost methodology presented in Appendix G to come up with a cost for the proposed treatment program.





## Summary of the Treatment Options

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This part of the report summarizes treatment options for Trustee Council consideration. The costs presented in the summary use the cost estimate developed by PES, Inc (attached as Appendix E). It was revised by ADEC to reflect revisions by Chenega Bay and ADEC representatives in the location and number of beach segments for treatment, and to include costs for monitoring, and agency project management. Appendix G outlines the methodology that ADEC used to revise the PES cost estimate. It also describes the cost estimate for the treatment alternatives in greater detail than is presented in this section of the report.

Information on the oiling status and subsistence use of beaches in each option is given in Appendix F.

**Option 0. No Additional Treatment.** In 1992, the cleanup ended following a determination that it had reached the limit of technical feasibility or that further treatment would cause more harm than good. Thus far, the Trustee Council has continued this status quo. A decision not to fund further treatment is the "no action alternative." It was not extensively discussed with nor supported by Chenega Bay representatives.

**Option 1. Treat High Priority Shorelines: \$1.9 million.** The Chenega-ADEC committee identified eight beaches as high priority sites for treatment: five on Latouche Island; two on Evans Island; and one on Elrington Island. The Village of Chenega Bay is on Evans Island with two sites just up the coast from the village. The Elrington Island site is opposite the village and can be seen from the village. Latouche Island is opposite Chenega Bay, and the five sites are around the northern tip of the Island.

Collectively, three sites—LA 19A, LA 20B, and LA 20C—are within Sleepy Bay. The third of these sites, LA 20 C, has large discontinuous areas of surface asphalt and buried subsurface oil which in some cases is OP (oil fills the pores of the sediment) and in some cases somewhat less concentrated oil residue. Together, the Sleepy Bay sites represent 72% of the area of Chenega's high priority beaches.

ADEC estimates that the cost of Option 1 is approximately \$1.9 million.

**Table 1. High Priority Beaches for Treatment**

| Location         | Significant Oiling |             | Probable Treatment Area (square meters) | Probable Treatment Method             |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------|---|---------------------------------------|
|                  | Surface?           | Subsurface? |   |                                       |
| LATOUCHE ISLAND  |                    |             |   |                                       |
| LA 15 C          | Yes                | Yes         | 1,560                                   | Washing, PES-51                       |
| LA 19 A          | Yes                | Yes         | 3,700                                   | Washing, PES-51                       |
| LA 20 B          | Yes                | Yes         | 1,000                                   | Washing, PES-51                       |
| LA 20 C          | Yes                | Yes         | 14,000                                  | Washing, PES-51                       |
| LA 21 A          | Yes                | Yes         | 1,500                                   | Washing, PES-51                       |
| EVANS ISLAND     |                    |             |   |                                       |
| EV 37 A          | Yes                | Yes         | 1,724                                   | Washing, PES-51                       |
| EV 39 A          | Yes                | Yes         | 1,000                                   | Washing, PES-51                       |
| ELRINGTON ISLAND |                    |             |   |                                       |
| ER 20 B          | Yes                | Yes         | 1,430                                   | Washing, PES-51<br>Mechanical Tilling |

**Option 2. Also Treat Medium Priority Shorelines: \$2.1 million.** Two additional shoreline areas were identified as medium priority. The oil at these sites is less concentrated and covers a smaller area than the high priority sites. Additionally, past survey data indicates improvement at these sites despite the lack of treatment. Both of these are on the east side of Latouche Island.

**Table 2. Medium Priority Beaches for Treatment**

| Location        | Significant Oiling |             | Probable Treatment Area (square meters) | Probable Treatment Method |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|---|---------------------------|
|                 | Surface?           | Subsurface? |   |                           |
| LATOUCHE ISLAND |                    |             |   |                           |
| LA 15 B         | Yes                | Yes         | 1,587                                   | Washing, PES-51           |
| LA 15 D         | Yes                | Yes         | 200                                     | Washing, PES-51           |

ADEC estimates that the cost of Option 2 is approximately \$2.1 million. This cost assumes treatment of the eight beaches identified in Option 1 as well as the two identified in Table 2.

**Option 3. Also treat areas up to 5,000 m<sup>2</sup> yet to be located: \$2.3 million.** ADEC and Chenega Bay representatives discussed whether problem beaches existed that were not on the ADEC inventory. The Chenega Bay representatives felt that the ADEC data may be missing sites on the northern parts of the islands bordering Knight Island Passage or possibly in the Port Bainbridge area. ADEC has not visited sites in the Port Bainbridge area since before the cleanup ended in 1992. The area that the Chenega Bay representatives felt may warrant additional cleanup includes: Shelter Bay, on Flemming Island, and nearby areas.

There was some discussion about the exact oiling conditions in these areas, and additional survey work is required to resolve the exact conditions. Rather than complete the survey work immediately, the group felt that it could estimate that two or three additional sites might be necessary. For cost-estimating purposes, ADEC chose to include 5,000 square meters of additional beach clean-up.

ADEC estimates that adding up to three sites and a total of 5,000 m<sup>2</sup> in additional beach treatment would add an estimated \$230,000 to the treatment program. The estimated cost for treating these yet-to-be-located areas and the beach segments identified in Options 1 and 2 is approximately \$2.3 million.

**Option 4. Also Treat High Priority Shorelines That Require Complex Treatment Methods: \$2.6 million.** Two additional beaches were high priority, but will require complex and expensive treatment methods. Treatment at these two beach segments involves cleaning mussel beds.

The mussel bed at EV 36 is located very low in the intertidal area among cobbles and boulders. It would be very difficult to manually remove the bed. In addition, staff is unsure if washing with PES-51 so low in the intertidal zone would cause unacceptable environmental impacts. Finally, it is unclear whether washing would work very well with mussel beds.

The LA 15E mussel bed has difficult access onto a rocky, low-angle beach. Treatment would likely require the complete removal of the bed and its subsurface oiled sediments which could be time consuming and expensive. Additionally, this type of treatment has never yet been attempted.

**Table 3. High Priority Beaches Requiring Complex Treatment Methods**

| Location        | Significant Oiling |             | Probable Treatment Area (square meters) | Probable Treatment Method |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|---|---------------------------|
|                 | Surface?           | Subsurface? |   |                           |
| LATOUCHE ISLAND |                    |             |   |                           |
| LA 15 E         | Yes                | Yes         | 850                                     | Unknown                   |
| EVANS ISLAND    |                    |             |   |                           |
| EV 36 A         | Yes                | Yes         | 2,300                                   | Unknown                   |

ADEC estimates that the cost of Option 4 is approximately \$2.6 million. This cost assumes treatment of the beach segments identified in previous options.

**Other Sites not Proposed for Treatment.** Not all of the sites with some level of residual oil are appropriate for treatment. Some sites, like Point Helen have significant oil, but are not feasible to treat further without exceptional effort and cost. Point Helen is a large 1,180-meter long area on the southern tip of Knight Island. Subsurface oil is deeply buried beneath clean surface cobbles and boulders. Residents report that sheens are still visible on the water at some tide conditions. The area is difficult to treat because of its size, oiling conditions, the surf, and the current. There is strong surf at the beach at many tide conditions, and the current runs strongly along the beach making it difficult or impossible to boom.

Other areas with significant oil such as Seal Island or Green Island were not recommended because of their distance from the village. Finally, some areas close to the village were not recommended for treatment because of the small amount of oil that remains.

**Summary.** Table 4 shows that treating the high-priority sites will likely cost \$1.5 million. Additional costs for monitoring and management bring the total to approximately \$1.9 million. If medium priority sites were added, the cost would grow by \$140,000 to over \$2 million. If approximately 5,000 square meters at three unknown sites were added, the cost would grow by an additional \$230,000. If all sites were completed, the cost would total approximately \$2.5 million. The agency management and monitoring costs are not estimated incrementally. That is, one estimate was made and is assumed to be sufficient to cover a program that includes all of the sites.

**Table 4. Cost of Potential Treatment Alternatives**

|                              | Option 0:<br>No<br>Treatment | Option 1:<br>High<br>Priority | Option 2:<br>Medium<br>Priority | Option 3:<br>Other<br>Sites | Option 4:<br>High Priority<br>but Complex<br>Treatment |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Treatment</b>             | \$0                          | \$1,500,000                   | \$140,000                       | \$230,000                   | \$300,000  |
| <b>Monitoring</b>            | \$0                          | \$175,000                     |                                 |                             |  |
| <b>Agency<br/>Management</b> | \$0                          | \$243,700                     |                                 |                             |  |
| <b>Total</b>                 | \$0                          | \$1,918,700                   | \$140,000                       | \$230,000                   | \$300,000  |
| <b>CUMULATIVE<br/>TOTAL</b>  | \$0                          | \$1,918,700                   | \$2,058,700                     | \$2,288,700                 | \$2,588,700  |

Table 4 shows the cost of treatment, agency management, and monitoring. The treatment and agency management costs have been made in significant detail. The monitoring costs need further scrutiny. They include an allowance for physical, chemical, and biological monitoring of the treatment areas before and after treatment. With greater scrutiny and planning, the monitoring costs may decrease.

The costs assume a two-season project. It does not appear feasible to complete even the high priority beaches with a single season. It is likely to be difficult but feasible to complete all of the sites identified above within two seasons.

## Part 2: Shoreline Monitoring

### *Guidelines Regarding Future Monitoring of Residual Oil in the Spill Area*

#### Background

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The Trustee Council has sponsored two shoreline survey projects, one each in Prince William Sound (1993) and the Kodiak archipelago (1995). These surveys were fundamentally the same as the response surveys from 1989-1992 in terms of both site selection and field methodology:

- *Sites were chosen from a set of shorelines that had been treated consistently during the response.* Therefore, site selection was biased towards response objectives and limitations (seasonal wildlife restrictions, limits and side-effects of treatment methods, temporary compromises based on priorities of Exxon, the state, or the federal government) rather than the absence or presence of oil.
- *Field methods and the information they produced did not support quantitative conclusions about the changes or persistence in oiling.* One could describe the area of oiling, describe the physical characteristics of the stranded oil, and make some judgments about whether it seemed to be degrading or dispersing. However, there was a degree of subjectivity in those judgments, and they tended to be highly dependent on the experience of the observer or the calibration in judgments among survey team members.

During deliberations over the FY97 work plan, the Trustee Council staff could not come to consensus about what type or location of monitoring that was needed. The executive director suggested that third-party experts be brought to a workshop to help resolve the issues.

#### Discussion

---

The morning session of the Shoreline Oiling Workshop in Anchorage on November 1 was dedicated to a discussion of future monitoring. Ed Owens of OCC Ltd., Jacqui Michel of Resource Planning Inc., and Jim Gibeaut of the University of Texas Bureau of Economic Geology served as technical panelists. The discussion was framed by four questions:

- *What would be the objectives of future monitoring?* Up to now, Trustee Council monitoring projects have concentrated on the absence or presence of oiling at selected shorelines that received significant treatment or attention during the response. Is this type of sampling likely to produce the kind of answers to the questions scientists, resource managers, and the public pose?

First, the panelists all noted, the Trustee Council should tightly define the issues of concern held by the community of interests involved. The most basic questions probably revolve

around what oiling remains in the area, how long it will stay there, how it may or may not change, and what effects it might have on the environment at each stage of change.

The total extent of residual oiling in the spill area—the “how much” question—is answerable within a range of certainty. Going back over all the oiling information from March 1989 and doing some field checking based on an analysis of that data is do-able, but it would cost a lot relative to quality of the answer. Further, it may provide only incremental fine-tuning to what is already known: Generally, the sites on the response team's list from year to year represented the sites with the most significant oiling or the highest levels of concern from agencies or the public. However, the “how much” question has been a persistent one, and we have not yet developed a credible and consistent answer to it.

The persistence of residual oiling—the “how long” question—is somewhat more amenable to a good answer, and further, it should be the basis of any future monitoring program. Based on the panelists' work in Prince William Sound and other arctic and subarctic sites (notably Baffin Island in the Canadian high arctic and sites oiled by the *T/V Arrow* in Atlantic Canada 25 years ago), the answer to “how long” is: A very long time. The panelists agreed that the residual oil is either so deeply buried, so weathered, or both, that it will stay in place and in its current form for a decade or more, absent some major geologic or weather event. That assumption should be fundamental to the design of a future monitoring effort.

The chemical make-up of the residual oiling—the “what's it like” question—is a little harder to answer broadly. The panelists offered information that suggested significant variations in how residual oil has or has not weathered relative to its state at the time it washed ashore. Drs. Michel and Owens both observed that we are dealing with “micro habitats” at this point—small areas of residual oiling with complex and site-specific suites of conditions and settings affecting the persistence and chemistry of the oil.

Whether the oil remains a significant threat to the environment or to other concerns is only partly answerable by future monitoring. Dr. Owens suggested that due to the site-specific nature of the conditions, the scattered and discrete areas with oil, and the mix of scientific and community concerns involved, that experts (including local people and resource users) be included at all stages of the monitoring program, so that there will be an opportunity to connect field observations to primary concerns in the area.

- *Are the field methods and terms used to describe oiling conditions worth using in the future?* The qualitative results we have generated so far depend on survey techniques and descriptive terms born of the *Exxon Valdez* response and refined since then. Should future monitoring use other techniques, ones that perhaps will lead to more quantitative conclusions?

Generally, the panel agreed that a “consistently qualitative” approach is acceptable, in part for purposes of comparison to earlier information collected in that way. But also, they noted, the qualitative methods now in use have been refined enough that they constitute a consistent methodology. They suggested, however, that site identification be more precise (for example,

use of GPS should be expanded, and that aerial photography should be included more consistently), and that project designers should come up with methods that are less dependent on site-specific experience and individual surveyors. This is especially important, given that sampling and monitoring is likely to be spread out over a longer period of time.

- *Can we design a program that is both useful and cost-effective?*
- *Are the data and information sets that currently exist useful enough to serve as a partial foundation for future monitoring?*

The panel felt that we could learn a lot from looking at these "micro habitats" over time, and that the sampling intervals would be sufficiently long—perhaps five years—that a monitoring program need not be a huge on-going expense. The quality of existing information varies depending on the weather in which it was gathered, the quality of the crew doing the work, and other factors, but generally the panel felt this information base did not need major reconstruction to be useful.

## **Conclusions and Recommendations**

---

- Objectives for monitoring must be set at the outset with the principal stakeholders inside and outside of government.
- The links to the stakeholders' interests must be made at the field level, since it is hard to generalize about how conditions change and do not change at various sites.
- Similarly, the links to other scientific disciplines (biology, chemistry) and the analysis in those areas must be done at the field level.
- A monitoring program should include experts in all fields—including subsistence/tribal/village knowledge—at the specific sites.
- Regional differences should be built into the program; oil arrived at different parts of the Gulf of Alaska in different forms and in different volumes than in the Sound.
- The "consistently qualitative" method of monitoring may continue to be used.
- Attention should be given to the level of specificity and detail required for individual sites.
- Methods, protocols, and other design features should assume long-term persistence of the residual oiling.

- The design of any monitoring program, since it is built on the assumption of long-term persistence, should depend as little as possible on individual personnel and experience; better site identification is critical.
- The number of sites should scaled down; the level and categories of detail, scale up.
- The site selection process should be expanded beyond the basic ADEC/Exxon/USCG response data base by including the broad universe of *Exxon Valdez* site information (Other agency data, local knowledge, other restoration projects).

# SOUND WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

RECEIVED  
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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD



CHENEGA BAY

CORDOVA

TATITLEK

VALDEZ

WHITTIER

*Working together to better manage solid waste and prevent marine pollution*

Prepared for the Communities of Chenega Bay, Cordova, Tatitlek, Valdez and Whittier by the  
Prince William Sound Economic Development Council. February 1996

## Acknowledgements

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- Attachment A: Council Resolution Endorsing the Plan
- Attachment B: Regional Partnership Agreement Between the Communities and  
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### APPENDICES (in a separate volume)

- Appendix A: Individual local council resolutions
- Appendix B: Waste management inventory
- Appendix C: Recycling and solid waste management cost estimates

## SOUND WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

.....

Prince William Sound communities face serious environmental management issues. In most communities:

- ▶ landfills are filling up or are located in areas of possible ground-water and surface-water contamination;
- ▶ inadequate facilities exist to manage used oil, increasing the potential for spills and illegal dumping;
- ▶ hazardous household wastes are disposed of in community landfills where they may leach out into surrounding land and water; and
- ▶ communities are out of compliance with state environmental regulations.

The **Sound Waste Management Plan** was developed to find solutions to these and other environmental management problems in the communities in order to prevent environmental contamination, safeguard public health, and promote economic development.

The **Sound Waste Management Plan** is the first collaborative planning effort among the communities of Chenega Bay, Cordova, Tatitlek, Valdez, and Whittier. It will result in significant improvements in communities' waste management practices, including producing less waste, increasing waste recycling, and assuring safe waste disposal. Prince William Sound communities will be committing significant labor and other resources to implement the Sound Waste Management Plan, and will also pursue funding from outside sources for a portion of the capital costs required to implement the Plan.

The **Sound Waste Management Plan** recommends the following five major improvements in waste management practices.

**Recommendation #1: Create a comprehensive used oil management system in each community.** Facilities and equipment should be upgraded or purchased as needed to enable communities to safely manage used oil of all types (engine oil, oily bilge water, and oil-contaminated materials) at all stages of management, including collection, storage, transportation, and recycling the used oil by burning it for energy recovery.

**Recommendation #2: Establish a regional household hazardous waste collection and training program.** Communities should work together and in coordination with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to establish a Prince William Sound Household Hazardous Waste Management Program. The regional program would ensure that household hazardous wastes (paints, lead-acid batteries, solvents, etc.) are routinely collected and disposed of properly, and that costs to communities are greatly reduced through training and technical assistance provided by DEC.

**Recommendation #3: Institute community-sponsored drop-off recycling programs for cardboard and aluminum.** Communities should move from their current sporadic, volunteer-led recycling efforts to institution of community-sponsored recycling programs. To maximize revenues, the programs should focus initially on collecting the highest market-value materials—cardboard and aluminum—and expand to other materials as feasible. To minimize program costs, priority should be given to collecting recyclable materials during the summer months, when businesses and residents generate the largest volume of materials.

**Recommendation #4: Construct EnVironmental Operation Stations in each community.** EnVironmental Operation Stations (EVOS) should be constructed in each community to centralize and integrate recycling, household hazardous waste, and used oil management operations. An EVOS is a 20' by 20' building which would provide the physical, sheltered space necessary to collect and store materials. An EVOS would provide a convenient "one-stop" drop-off location in each community to maximize recycling and proper waste disposal by residents and businesses.

**Recommendation #5: Determine how and where municipal solid waste will be disposed of over the long term.** Each community should initiate discussions with its city/village councils and residents to determine how best to manage municipal solid waste over the next five to twenty years. Most communities are facing this decision with some urgency, either due to a lack of compliance with regulations or upcoming expiration of their disposal permits. The decision-making process should be built on the comparative analysis of seven waste disposal alternatives which is contained in the Sound Waste Management Plan.

Implementation of these five recommendations will significantly and cost-effectively improve the way waste is managed within Prince William Sound communities. The recommended actions will maximize health and environmental protection by decreasing oily and solid wastes entering Prince William Sound; minimize costs through coordinating as a region and obtaining partial funding from outside sources for the recommendations; and create a practical waste management system that can be sustained over time.

The total capital costs to implement the first four recommendations are approximately \$1,000,000 for the region. The annual costs total approximately \$200,000 for the region. The estimated costs to implement the fifth recommendation (construction and annual operation of a solid waste disposal site) range from \$9,000,000 to \$20,000,000 for the region over a twenty year period, depending on the disposal site option chosen by each community.

Communities plan to undertake a public review process in the Spring and Summer of 1996 to discuss the recommendations among city/village councils and residents. Once the review process is complete, funding will be pursued with implementation of the recommendations to be completed by mid-1997. Potential funding sources include the communities, Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, the Legislature, and private businesses. (The attached table shows the Sound Waste Management Plan recommendations, associated costs and potential funding sources).

The Sound Waste Management Plan was developed through a regional planning process coordinated by the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council. Public officials and private sector representatives from each of the communities met monthly over the course of a year to develop the Sound Waste Management Plan. The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council funded the planning process, and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation encouraged and participated in the planning process, based on the importance of protecting Prince William Sound from on-going land-based sources of marine pollution.

Many improvements in waste management practices have already been made as a result of the cooperative planning process and many more are anticipated. Communication among communities has also been enhanced, helping to make positive changes in the communities possible. Prince William Sound communities plan to continue working together as a region to successfully and creatively address environmental management issues.

## SOUND WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS

**What environmental issues does the region face?**

**What are the solutions?**

**What is the cost?**

**Who will provide funding?**

**What is the start date?**

### Used Oil

Lack of adequate management facilities, which increases risk of spills and illegal dumping

1. Create a Comprehensive Used Oil Management System

\$336,000 (capital)  
\$50,000 (annual)

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill  
Trustee Council  
Communities

Fall 1996

### Household Hazardous Waste

Current disposal in community landfills unsafe due to potential to leach out into land and water

2. Establish a Regional Household Hazardous Waste System

\$60,000 (annual)

Communities, Dept. of Environmental Conservation, Private Sector

Spring 1996

### Solid Waste Recycling

Communities are not recycling despite potential for revenue and resource conservation

3. Institute Drop-Off Recycling Programs

\$60,000 (capital & annual)  
(\$77,000 revenues)

Communities

Summer 1996

### Operation of Waste Management System

Current operations are inefficient due to lack of centralization

4. Construct EnVironmental Operation Stations

\$580,000 (capital)  
\$150,000 (capital)  
\$75,000 (annual)

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill  
Trustee Council  
Communities  
Communities

Summer 1997

### Solid Waste Disposal

Communities need to make landfill siting decisions because landfills are filling up and/or permits are expiring

5. Choose Solid Waste Disposal Sites and Methods

\$9-\$20 million (capital & annual) depending on option selected

Communities,  
State/Federal Grant or  
Settlement Monies

Summer 1997 (for selection of options)

The communities are: Chenega Bay, Cordova, Tatitlek, Valdez, and Whittier

Costs shown are for the region as a whole.

## I. INTRODUCTION: SETTING THE STAGE

.....

The communities of Prince William Sound face an increasingly large and complex set of environmental problems. Used oil, garbage, sewage, hazardous waste, scrap metal, and fish wastes are only a few of the commonly generated wastes which communities must manage carefully to prevent contamination of the environment and to safeguard public health.

Proper waste management is also increasingly recognized as important for economic development: a community must offer a good "quality of life" to attract new businesses and residents—which includes having the infrastructure necessary to maintain a clean environment.

Prince William Sound communities face some pressing environmental management problems. In most communities:

- landfills are filling up or are located in areas of possible ground- and surface-water contamination;
- inadequate facilities exist to manage used oil;
- hazardous household wastes are disposed of in community landfills where they may leach out into surrounding land and water; and
- communities are out of compliance with state environmental regulations.

Each community has tried to address these and other problems independently, but has been stymied in its efforts by the high cost of proper waste management and by local conditions—geology, climate, and infrastructure—which limit the effectiveness of conventional solutions.

### What is the Sound Waste Management Plan?

The **Sound Waste Management Plan** is an **action plan** for how Prince William Sound communities can improve their waste management practices, through producing less waste, recycling waste, and assuring safe disposal of the waste. The primary objective of the plan is to achieve practical results in improving waste management.

The **Sound Waste Management Plan** takes an **innovative approach** to waste management. It is based on the premise that by working together as a region, Prince William Sound communities can improve waste management practices at a lower cost, and through a greater variety of means, than if each tried to make changes independently.

In coming together to develop the Sound Waste Management Plan, communities needed answers to many critical questions:

- what are the major sources of pollution in our communities?
- which of these should be addressed first?
- what are the most feasible waste management alternatives and how much will they cost?
- given rising landfill disposal costs and new, tougher disposal regulations, can we cost-effectively increase the use of alternative management techniques (e.g., recycling)?
- how can we improve our local infrastructure—such as providing training to staff and upgrading our facilities—to improve our waste management capability?

- how can we pay for the desired alternatives—are there a variety of funding sources (community, state, private sector) that can be used to minimize the burden on any one source?
- what will the environmental and other benefits be of making waste management improvements?

The Sound Waste Management Plan was designed to answer these and other questions, and to engage communities in a proactive approach to environmental management. Many improvements in waste management practices have already occurred as a result of the cooperative planning process and many more are anticipated. Communities have also enhanced their communication with each other and gained an appreciation for the similarities and differences in environmental management issues facing each of them.

The Sound Waste Management Plan was funded by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council. The Trustee Council administers funds dedicated to restoring the resources and services injured by the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. The Trustee Council funded the Sound Waste Management Plan in part to assure that marine pollution from communities or other sources do not further degrade the marine habitat of Prince William Sound. By assuring that wastes are properly handled and do not contaminate the marine environment, the Trustee Council hopes to ensure that the natural recovery of the resources and services will continue without interference.

## **Developing the Sound Waste Management Plan**

**Grass roots participation.** A committee comprised of representatives from each of the five Prince William Sound communities—Chenega Bay, Cordova, Tatitlek, Valdez, and Whittier—developed the Plan. Committee representatives included city/village council members, city department directors, state environmental agency officials, and private business representatives. The committee met monthly over the course of a year to identify mutual goals, set project direction, review alternative solutions, and make decisions. A technical consultant provided information and analytic support to the committee. The Prince William Sound Economic Development Council coordinated the overall effort.

**Analysis.** The recommendations contained in the plan are based on a solid foundation of community-specific information. An inventory was conducted in each community to collect up-to-date information about waste generation, waste management, and community needs and priorities. (The inventory is contained in Appendix B.) The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council provided funding for a contractor to gather the information and to develop and analyze alternative waste management solutions.

**Action.** In developing the Plan, emphasis has been placed on achieving practical results. The plan prioritizes and targets for action three waste streams deemed to be of the greatest concern based on the waste management inventory—used oil, household hazardous waste, and solid waste. The Plan recommends actions and funding strategies for improving management of those waste streams, and for improving communities' waste management systems as a whole.

## **In the Remainder of This Report....**

The remainder of this report contains three sections: key findings, plan recommendations, and a brief conclusion.

- ▶ The Key Findings section identifies current pollution and waste management issues in the communities.
- ▶ The Plan Recommendations section presents the recommended waste management improvements, and estimates their costs and potential funding sources.
- ▶ The Conclusion section describes implementation timeframes and describes the next phase of the Sound Waste Management Plan.

Attachments to this report include a council resolution, signed by each community, endorsing the Plan and a regional agreement on household hazardous waste between the communities and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. Appendices to this report, contained in a separate volume, provide additional information and detailed analyses used to develop the Plan.

## II. KEY FINDINGS

Communities' most pressing waste management problems are described below. The recommendations for solving these problems are contained in the next section of the Plan.

### Waste Management System Findings

- ▶ Communities **rely too heavily on disposal** as the primary waste management method. Communities should use a wider range of methods - including household hazardous waste management, used oil recycling, and solid waste recycling - to help ensure compliance with regulations, protect human health and the environment, and minimize long-term liability.
- ▶ Community staff **lack the full complement of training** they need to ensure compliance with regulations and to minimize the potential for adverse environmental impacts. In particular, staff have not been trained sufficiently in used oil and hazardous waste handling, where regulations are complex and the consequences of mishandling (spills, leaks, etc.) can be serious.

### Waste Stream-Specific Findings

#### Priority Waste Streams

Of approximately 20 different wastes generated in the communities, three are a priority for communities to address:

- used oil;
- household hazardous waste; and
- municipal solid waste.

These are deemed a priority for improvement either because of the potential environmental and public health risks they pose, and/or because good opportunities exist to dramatically improve their management through relatively modest changes in waste management practices. Table 1 shows the community priority level assigned to each of the twenty waste streams.

The wastes were assigned priority levels depending on the degree to which the following criteria applied:

- potential for adverse environmental impacts
- existence of alternatives
- regulatory compliance issue

TABLE 1: COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Top<br/>Priority<br/>Waste<br/>Streams</b>    | Used oil<br>Municipal solid waste<br>Household hazardous waste  |
| <b>Second<br/>Priority<br/>Waste<br/>Streams</b> | Scrap metal<br>Sewage sludge<br>Fish waste<br>Stormwater runoff<br>Tires<br>Sport fish waste  |
| <b>Lower<br/>Priority<br/>Waste<br/>Streams</b>  | Plastics<br>Construction and demolition debris<br>Glass<br>Asbestos<br>Tank scale<br>Incinerator ash<br>Contaminated soil<br>Floating processor waste<br>Remote sites<br>Medical clinic waste<br>Industrial hazardous waste |

- chronic, on-going concern
- regional management potential

- insufficient management capacity
- economic feasibility of alternatives

The specific issues associated with each priority waste stream are described below.

### Used Oil

Inadequate facilities exist to manage used oil in the communities. This increases the likelihood that spills and leaks will occur and that used oil will be illegally disposed of on land or water. In Tatitlek and Chenega Bay, used oil is being stored in old drums and tanks because no management system exists. Cordova, Valdez, and Whittier consistently face a shortage of capacity to recycle all of the used oil they receive. To upgrade their facilities, communities need to ensure that they have adequate collection, storage, testing, and recycling capacity for used oil. Table 2 identifies each community's used oil facility needs.

**TABLE 2: USED OIL MANAGEMENT NEEDS**

| Elements of a Comprehensive System        | Adequacy of Existing System |        |          |          |         |
|---|-----------------------------|--------|----------|----------|---------|
|   | Cordova                     | Valdez | Whittier | Tatitlek | Ch. Bay |
| <b>Collection Facility</b>                |                             |        |          |          |         |
| • Sizable entry funnel with screen, lid   | ☑                           | ☑      | ☑        | ☑        | ☑       |
| • Double-Wall tank or bermed area         | ☑                           | ☑      | ☑        | ☑        | ☑       |
| • "Used Oil" Signage                      | ☑                           | ☑      | ☑        | ☑        | ☑       |
| <b>Processing and Transfer to Storage</b> |                             |        |          |          |         |
| • Clor-D-Tec Test                         | ☑                           | ☑      | ☑        | ☑        | ☑       |
| • Standardized Pump - Vacuum              | ☑                           | ☑      | ☑        | ☑        | ☑       |
| • Oil/Water Separator                     | ☑                           | ☑      | ☑        | ☑        | ☑       |
| • Filter System                           | ☑                           | ☑      | ☑        | ☑        | ☑       |
| <b>Storage</b>                            |                             |        |          |          |         |
| • 12-month volume capacity                | ☑                           | ☑      | ☑        | n/a      | n/a     |
| • Double-Wall Tank or Diked               | ☑                           | ☑      | ☑        | n/a      | n/a     |
| • "Used Oil" Signage                      | ☑                           | ☑      | ☑        | n/a      | n/a     |
| • Lab Test when @ Capacity                | ☑                           | ☑      | ☑        | n/a      | n/a     |
| <b>Burn for Energy Recovery</b>           |                             |        |          |          |         |
| • Sufficient Capacity to Burn Used Oil    | ☑                           | ☑      | ☑        | ☑        | ☑       |
| <b>Other Issues</b>                       |                             |        |          |          |         |
| • Oily Bilge Water Management System      | ☑                           | ☑      | ☑        | ☑        | ☑       |
| • Oily Materials Incinerator              | ☑                           | ☑      | ☑        | ☑        | ☑       |
| • Filter Crusher                          | ☑                           | ☑      | ☑        | n/a      | n/a     |

☑ - Adequate

☑ - Requires modification

n/a - Component not needed given local conditions

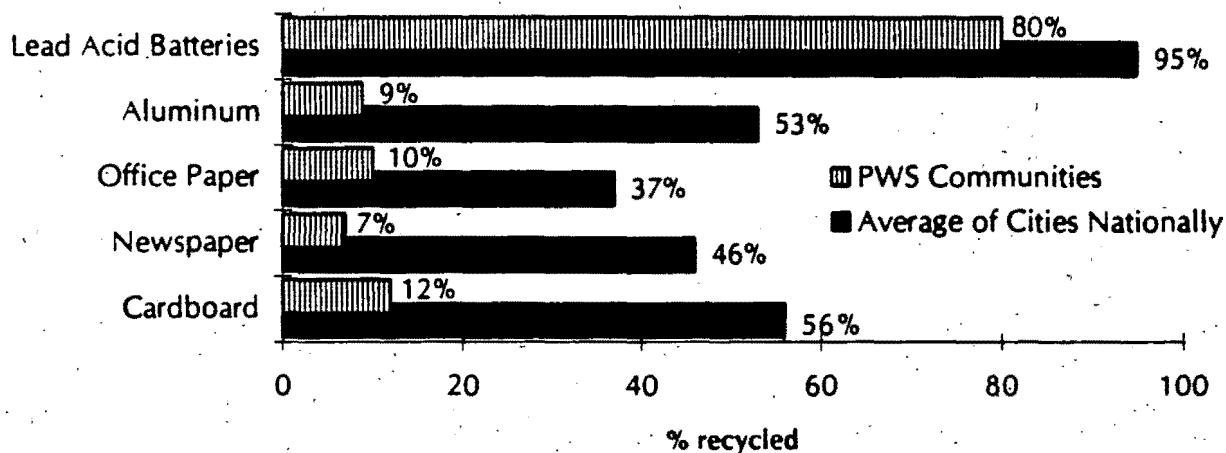
### Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)

HHW consists of paints, lead-acid batteries, solvents, and other household materials that contain hazardous constituents. These wastes should not be disposed of in the community landfill, where they have the potential to leach out and contaminate surrounding land and water. None of the Prince William Sound communities, with the exception of Valdez, have programs to manage their HHW. A barrier to improved HHW management is the high cost of disposal of the waste in special hazardous waste landfills and the current lack of local personnel trained in HHW management.

### Solid Waste Recycling

Recyclable materials—cardboard, office and other types of paper, and aluminum cans—constitute approximately 40% of municipal solid waste.<sup>1</sup> Prince William Sound communities have conducted only a limited amount of recycling, relying primarily on periodic volunteer efforts which tend to dissipate over time. Based on an analysis of recycling revenues and costs, the communities have the potential to "break even" or make revenue on recycling certain materials (aluminum, cardboard, office paper). Table 3 shows Prince William Sound recycling rates compared to the average of cities nationally.

TABLE 3: PWS COMMUNITY VS. NATIONAL RECYCLING RATES <sup>1</sup>



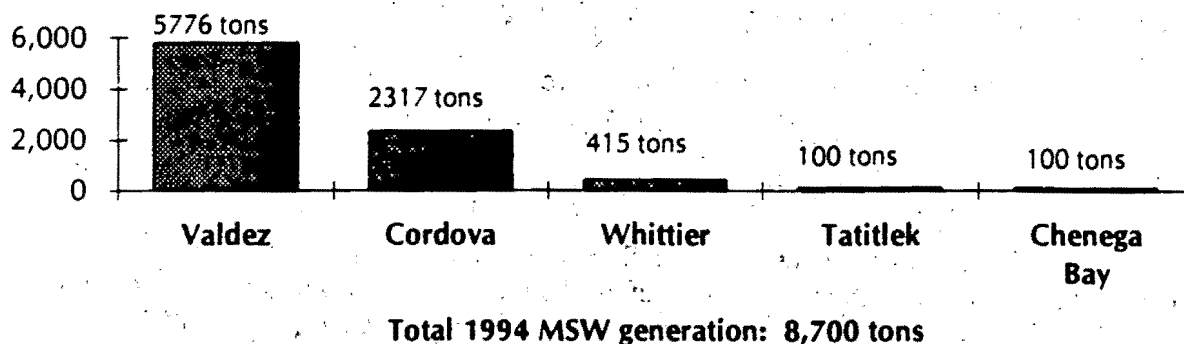
### Solid Waste Disposal

With heavy precipitation, poor soils, and the potential for seismic upsets, the Prince William Sound region is not an optimal location for solid waste landfill sites. Some the communities face serious problems: Cordova's current landfill includes diked off tideland areas, with the lower portion of the landfill inundated by the tide. In Chenega, a salmon spawning stream runs through the landfill and fishing in the stream is prohibited. Communities are at a crossroads: non-compliance with current regulations, new tougher regulations coming on line, and the upcoming expiration of some communities' landfill permits (for which they may not be able to be repermited at the current sites).

<sup>1</sup> Information on national recycling rates and composition of municipal solid waste stream from Characterization of Municipal Solid Waste in the U.S.: 1994 Update, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

have forced communities to step back and reevaluate their current disposal methods and locations. Current solid waste management costs in communities range from \$135-\$175 per ton (including collection). Communities will have to pay more to upgrade their practices and/or change their current disposal site locations. Table 4 shows the current volume of solid waste generated by each community in the region.

**TABLE 4: SOLID WASTE GENERATION IN PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND (1994)**



### III. RECOMMENDATIONS

.....

The following recommendations constitute the region's plan for improving waste management in Prince William Sound. Taken together, the recommendations will:

- maximize health and environmental protection by shifting communities from a primary reliance on disposal to a more integrated approach to waste management;
- minimize waste management costs through regional cooperation; and
- create a waste management system that can be sustained over time, through increased training of staff, public education, and implementation of practical solutions.

The Plan's recommendations, presented in greater detail in subsequent pages, are as follows.

**Recommendation #1: create a comprehensive used oil management system** in each community by upgrading facilities as needed to manage all sources of used oil (engine oil, oily bilge water, and oily materials) at all stages of management (collection, storage, and burning for energy recovery).

**Recommendation #2: establish a regional household hazardous waste collection and training program**, in coordination with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation;

**Recommendation #3: institute community-sponsored drop-off recycling programs** for cardboard and aluminum.

**Recommendation #4: establish EnVironmental Operation Stations** in each community, to centralize and integrate used oil, household hazardous waste, and recycling operations.

**Recommendation #5: determine how and where municipal solid waste will be disposed of over the next five to twenty years**, through initiating discussions with city/village councils and residents, and using the disposal options analysis and recommendations developed by the Sound Waste Management Plan committee.

- Each of the recommendations is presented in detail in the following pages. Information provided for each recommendation includes: a project description; estimated project costs; funding sources; implementation timeframes; and the benefits expected from the project.

## Recommendation #1: Comprehensive Used Oil Management System

**Project Description.** A comprehensive used oil management system should be instituted in each community consisting of equipment sufficient for:

- ▶ "cradle to grave" management—collection, storage, filtering, transfer, and burning used oil for energy recovery; and
- ▶ managing all sources of used oil—including engine oil, oily bilge water and oil-contaminated materials.

Table 5 identifies the specific types of equipment needed and the functions they will serve. The equipment requirements for each community vary depending on local conditions. For example, in the villages a relatively small amount of used oil is generated and a basic set of equipment (e.g., for collection and burning for energy recovery) is primarily what is needed to manage used oil in a safe and efficient manner. Other communities have basic equipment but need additional equipment to improve management of the larger volumes of used oil they generate.

|  |                      |                  |
|--|----------------------|------------------|
| <b>Project Cost</b>  | <b>capital</b> ..... | <b>\$336,000</b> |
|  | <b>annual</b> .....  | <b>\$50,000</b>  |
| The total capital cost of this project is approximately \$336,000 broken out as follows: |                      |                  |
| Cordova .....  |                      | \$81,500         |
| Valdez .....   |                      | \$75,500         |
| Whittier .....   |                      | \$88,500         |
| Chenega Bay .....  |                      | \$45,500         |
| Tatitlek .....   |                      | \$45,500         |

The recommended equipment and associated costs for each community are shown on Table 6. The costs are based on price quotes obtained from equipment vendors in December 1995 (shipping costs are not included). Costs may be reduced somewhat if communities coordinate the purchase of the equipment (to obtain a large volume discount) and establish a regional contract for maintenance of the equipment.

|                                 |                     |  |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| <b>Proposed Funding Sources</b> | Capital Costs ..... | Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council |
|                                 | Annual O&M .....    | Communities                            |

A proposal will be submitted to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council (EVOS) for the \$336,000 in capital costs. The communities will be responsible for the annual operation and maintenance of the equipment estimated to be \$20,000 in Cordova; \$20,000 in Valdez; \$5,000 in Whittier; \$2,500 in Tatitlek and \$2,500 in Chenega Bay.

**Project Implementation.** If funding is obtained, the project will be implemented in the Fall of 1996. Communities will work together to plan the purchase and installation of the equipment.

**Project Benefits.** The comprehensive used oil management system will:

- provide adequate capacity for managing all of the used oil that is generated;
- minimize the potential for spills and leaks;
- maximize the amount of used oil that is recycled; and
- reduce costs by decreasing the amount of new fuel to be purchased.

TABLE 5: PROPOSED USED OIL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Double Walled Collection Tank</b>       | Convenient and safe interim storage/collection point.   |
| <b>Storage Tank</b>                        | Provides a minimum one-year capacity of used oil.   |
| <b>Vacuum Pumper System</b>                | Efficient, clean, maintenance-friendly for transfer of used oil from collection tank and bilges to storage tank and to recycling site(s). |
| <b>Oily Water Separator</b>                | Device to remove oils from bilge water and other oil-contaminated water.  |
| <b>Filter System</b>                       | Installed in-line to remove impurities prior to burning.  |
| <b>Used Oil Burner for Energy Recovery</b> | Recovers energy from used oil in the form of heat (for buildings, etc.)   |
| <b>Filter Crusher</b>                      | Maximizes residual oil removal from filters.  |
| <b>Oily Material Burner</b>                | Efficient and cost effective device for oily material destruction. Heat recovery possible.  |
| <b>Bilge Water Buffer Tank</b>             | Utilized to control flow of bilge water through oily water separator for maximum efficiency.  |

**TABLE 6: USED OIL SYSTEM COSTS**

| Component  | Specification  | Cost     | Equipment Needed in Community |                 |                  |                 |                 |
|--|----------------|----------|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|  |                |          | Tatitlek                      | Ch. Bay         | Cordova          | Valdez          | Whittier        |
| Double Walled Collection Tank                                      | 500 gallons    | \$3,000  | \$3,000                       | \$3,000         |                  |                 | \$3,000         |
|  | 1,000 gallons  | \$4,500  |                               |                 |                  |                 |                 |
|  | 2,000 gallons  | \$5,500  |                               |                 |                  |                 |                 |
| Storage Tank   | 1,000 gallons  | \$4,500  |                               |                 | \$4,500          | \$4,500         | \$4,500         |
|  | 5,000 gallons  | \$11,000 |                               |                 |                  | \$11,000        | \$11,000        |
|  | 10,000 gallons | \$17,000 |                               |                 |                  |                 |                 |
| Vacuum Pumper System<br>with hose<br>fixed piping<br>portable unit | 1,000 gallons  | \$18,000 |                               |                 | \$18,000         | \$18,000        | \$18,000        |
|  | 2,000 feet     | \$2,000  | \$2,000                       | \$2,000         |                  | \$2,000         |                 |
|  | 1,000 feet     | \$10,000 |                               |                 | \$10,000         |                 |                 |
|  | 100 gallons    | \$12,000 | \$12,000                      | \$12,000        |                  |                 | \$12,000        |
| Oily Water Separator   | 400 gallons    | \$20,000 | \$20,000                      | \$20,000        | \$20,000         | \$20,000        | \$20,000        |
| Filter System  |                | \$500    | \$500                         | \$500           | \$500            | \$500           | \$500           |
| Used Oil Burner for Energy Recovery                                | 125,000 btu    | \$3,500  | \$3,500                       | \$3,500         |                  |                 |                 |
|  | 175,000 btu    | \$4,500  |                               |                 | \$4,500          | \$9,000         | \$9,000         |
|  | 350,000 btu    | \$6,500  |                               |                 | \$6,500          |                 |                 |
| Filter Crusher   |                | \$2,500  |                               |                 | \$2,500          | \$2,500         | \$2,500         |
| Oily Material Burner   |                | \$3,500  | \$3,500                       | \$3,500         | \$14,000         | \$7,000         | \$7,000         |
| Bilge Water Buffer Tank  | 500 gallons    | \$1,000  | \$1,000                       | \$1,000         | \$1,000          | \$1,000         | \$1,000         |
| <b>TOTAL:</b>  |                |          | <b>\$45,500</b>               | <b>\$45,500</b> | <b>\$81,500</b>  | <b>\$75,500</b> | <b>\$88,500</b> |
| <b>TOTAL (all equipment):</b>                                      |                |          |                               |                 | <b>\$336,500</b> |                 |                 |

## Recommendation #2: Regional Household Hazardous Waste Management System

**Project Description.** A Prince William Sound Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) program should be established to properly manage household wastes containing hazardous constituents including solvents, paints, batteries, and other commonly used items. The regional program would be a coordinated effort among Prince William Sound communities, with extensive training and technical assistance to be provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC). The program would be comprised of four main components: training, collection and packaging, recycling, and disposal. Table 7 shows the components of the program and details of their operation. The regional program would be formalized through a Regional Partnership Agreement between Prince William Sound Communities and DEC.

### Project Cost

Annual Cost to All Communities . . . . . \$40,000/yr  
Value of Technical Assistance by DEC . . \$20,000/yr

The total regional cost to communities of this project is estimated to be \$40,000 per year. The breakout for each community is as follows:

|                       |          |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Cordova . . . . .     | \$13,000 |
| Valdez . . . . .      | \$18,000 |
| Whittier . . . . .    | \$5,000  |
| Chenega Bay . . . . . | \$2,000  |
| Tatitlek . . . . .    | \$2,000  |

Community costs are comprised of waste shipment costs, waste disposal costs, contractor costs, and some training costs.<sup>2</sup> The regional partnership approach to HHW management will reduce program costs to communities in a variety of ways, including equipment sharing, consolidating waste shipments, and using trained DEC and local personnel to reduce the need for professional contractor assistance.

**Proposed Funding Sources.** Communities will fund waste shipment, waste disposal, and some training costs. DEC will fund additional field technical assistance and training (at least one DEC staff member will assist in each community for 2-3 days), and assist with regional coordination. Funds will be requested from private businesses to assist with funding villages' disposal costs.

**Project Implementation.** The program will be implemented through a Regional Partnership Agreement with DEC and communities, expected to be signed in February 1996. The first collection is anticipated to take place in the fall of 1996. (The draft regional agreement is contained in Appendix D).

**Project Benefits.** The regional program will help keep HHW out of community landfills to:

- decrease the potential of landfills becoming "Superfund" sites;
- help prevent ground- and surface-water contamination; and
- increase compliance with regulations

<sup>2</sup> The following assumptions were used to estimate community costs. Contractor costs of \$1,000 per day (two days each in Cordova and Valdez and one day in Whittier); waste shipping and disposal costs of \$500 per drum (estimated 31 drums in Valdez, 21 drums in Cordova, 7 drums in Whittier, 3 in Chenega Bay, and 3 in Tatitlek), and approximately \$500 per community for training.

**TABLE 7: REGIONAL HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE (HHW) SYSTEM**

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**Training**



Communities obtain 40-hour classroom HAZWOPER training

DEC provides additional HHW Collection Training to community staff in how to identify, sort, and package HHW:

- 24-hour field training
- 8-hour refresher training after initial year

This training enables community staff to assist at HHW collection events.

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**Collection and Packaging**



Communities collect HHW year-round and store or hold a weekend collection event for residents once per year.



The DEC Wastemobile, containing waste testing and packaging equipment, comes to community once per year (during the collection event) to package and ship collected HHW.

The Wastemobile is transported at a reduced rate on the Alaska Marine Highway.



DEC and trained community staff work together to package the HHW (a professional HHW contractor may also be involved).

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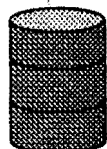
**Recycling**



Communities recycle as much of the collected waste as they can (e.g., used oil, batteries)

- larger communities will accept recyclable materials from the villages at no charge to reduce village costs
  - information will be provided to residents on how to reduce their use of hazardous household materials in the future
- 

**Disposal**



The remaining HHW is shipped on a commercial barge to a regulated hazardous waste site for safe disposal.

### Recommendation #3: Drop-off Recycling Program for Cardboard, Paper, Aluminum

**Project Description.** Communities should institute city-sponsored recycling programs. The recycling programs should be structured to maximize revenues and minimize costs by:

- ▶ initially collecting only higher value materials—aluminum and cardboard;
- ▶ collecting materials through a drop-off system, where collection dumpsters are placed in several locations and residents and businesses deposit materials in the dumpsters (rather than door-to-door collection); and
- ▶ increasing collection during the summer months, when businesses and residents generate larger volumes of materials.

City-sponsored programs will be a significant change from the sporadic volunteer-led efforts that have characterized recycling efforts to date. Cordova and Valdez would provide dedicated staff time (approximately .5 FTE) to the program to ensure that enough materials are recycled to maximize revenues and cover program costs.

#### Project Costs and Revenues

Cordova annual net revenue ..... \$1,000

Valdez annual net revenue ..... \$16,000

Estimated recycling costs and revenues are shown in Table 8 for Cordova and Valdez.<sup>3</sup> In both communities the potential exists for recycling to cover program costs and provide a modest amount of revenue. Actual net program revenues or costs will depend on market prices which exist at the time the materials are sold and on the communities' ability to collect the estimated amount of materials.<sup>4</sup> Both cities' programs are based on recovery rates of approximately 25% of generated cardboard and 45% of generated aluminum.<sup>5</sup> (Appendix E contains detailed information on recycling costs and revenues). Whittier will continue with its current school and volunteer sponsored recycling programs, and also anticipates beginning a pilot program in the harbor district paid for by harbor district users.

**Funding Sources.** The programs would be funded by the revenues from sale of the materials and by the community (e.g., for capital costs).

**Project Implementation.** Valdez has secured its staff resources and is beginning to implement its program. In Cordova, the proposal will be brought before the city council in early 1996. The Cities will expand their programs to include additional materials as feasible.

**Project Benefits.** Communities' recycling programs will:

- conserve landfill space;
- conserve natural resources;
- generate revenues; and
- offer a service which typically has strong public support.

<sup>3</sup> Tatitlek and Chenega Bay are expected to begin with an informal drop-off program (with no dedicated staff), and therefore no measurable revenues or operation costs are estimated for them. The capital costs of their program (a drop-off depot) are covered in Recommendation #4.

<sup>4</sup> As market prices fluctuate, communities plan to be able to stockpile materials to take advantage of favorable prices.

<sup>5</sup> The net revenues in Cordova will be lower than in Valdez because, while the programs' fixed costs are similar, Cordova generates less waste and the recovery percentages therefore represent a smaller quantity of materials.

**TABLE 8: RECYCLING COSTS AND REVENUE**

|   | Valdez               | Cordova              |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Costs <sup>1</sup></b>                   |                      |                      |
| Capital Costs                               | \$5,700 <sup>2</sup> | \$1,800 <sup>3</sup> |
| Annual                                      |                      |                      |
| O&M <sup>4</sup>                            | \$33,000             | \$22,000             |
| <b>TOTAL COSTS/YR:</b>                      | <b>\$39,000</b>      | <b>\$24,000</b>      |
| <b>Total Revenues per Year <sup>5</sup></b> | <b>\$55,000</b>      | <b>\$25,000</b>      |
| <b>Net Revenue per year</b>                 | <b>\$16,000</b>      | <b>\$1,000</b>       |

<sup>1</sup> Costs are presented in present value terms. 1995 dollars and an 8% discount rate were used to determine the present value.

<sup>2</sup> Annualized from total of \$60,000 for 60 collection dumpsters (\$1000/dumpster). This was done to accurately compare annual costs and revenues. Twenty yearly payments of \$5,700 with a discount rate of 8% is equivalent to a present value of \$60,000.

<sup>3</sup> Annualized from total of \$25,000 for 25 collection dumpsters.

<sup>4</sup> O&M includes \$15,000 for labor (.5 FTE at \$15/hr) plus funding for public education (Valdez: \$5000 and Cordova: \$2000). Also includes transportation costs, estimated to be \$13,000 in Valdez and \$5,000 in Cordova (assumes shipping cost of \$1000/container to Seattle, 18 tons per full container).

<sup>5</sup> Revenues are based on \$125/ton for cardboard (200 tons recycled in Valdez, 86 tons in Cordova) and \$1200/ton for aluminum (25 tons in recycled in Valdez, 12 tons in Cordova).

## Recommendation #4: EnVironmental Operation Stations

**Project Description.** Each community should construct an EnVironmental Operation Station to integrate its recycling, household hazardous waste, and used oil operations. An EnVironmental Operation Station would provide:

- ▶ the physical, sheltered space necessary to manage and store collected materials;
- ▶ a convenient "one-stop" location, to encourage drop-off of wastes by residents.

Table 9 shows preliminary construction costs in each community. The EnVironmental Operation Stations would be designed as 20' by 20' building modules which could be duplicated or expanded without detailed design. Although the design of the EnVironmental Operation Stations would vary slightly in each community (e.g., each community would determine eave height, roofing cover, and roof pitch), the basic design and look of the Stations would be similar to enable residents of the Sound to use the Stations in each of the communities.

|                     |                                    |                  |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|
| <b>Project Cost</b> | <b>Capital Costs</b> .....         | <b>\$580,000</b> |
|                     | <b>Capital Assets (land)</b> ..... | <b>\$150,000</b> |
|                     | <b>Annual Costs</b> .....          | <b>\$75,000</b>  |

The total capital cost of this project excluding land value, is estimated to be \$580,000. The breakout of costs by communities is as follows:

|                   |           |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Chenega Bay ..... | \$40,000  |
| Tatitlek .....    | \$40,000  |
| Cordova .....     | \$200,000 |
| Valdez .....      | \$200,000 |
| Whittier .....    | \$100,000 |

Cost estimates include materials, shipping, and construction. The costs for each community differs depending on the facilities already existing in the community (e.g., the villages recently constructed household hazardous waste stations) and on the volume of wastes generated (which determines the number and design of necessary structures). The costs will vary from approximately \$50.00 to \$200.00 per square foot, mostly due to anticipated code interpretations.

**Funding Sources.** A proposal will be submitted to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council for the capital costs listed above. Communities, however, will provide match in the form of land at a value of \$150,000 (Cordova: \$90,000, Whittier: \$35,000, Valdez: \$20,000, and \$2,500 each in Tatitlek and Chenega Bay) and annual operation and maintenance of the stations at a value of \$75,000 (Cordova: \$40,000, Valdez: \$22,000, Whittier: \$6,000, and \$3,000 each in Chenega Bay and Tatitlek).

**Project Implementation.** Preliminary scoping designs for the stations have been developed. Final engineering designs will be developed during 1996. If funding is obtained, the stations would be constructed in the summer of 1997.

**Project Benefits.** The EnVironmental Operation Stations will:

- minimize operational costs of waste management by centralizing operations;
- maximize public participation, by offering a convenient and user-friendly "one stop" service; and
- reduce the potential for environmental contamination, by assuring safe waste management.

**TABLE 9: ENVIRONMENTAL OPERATION STATIONS <sup>1</sup>**

| Location            | Recycle               | Used Oil         | HHW <sup>2</sup> | TOTAL            |
|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <b>CHENEGA BAY</b>  |                       |                  |                  |                  |
| # of modules        | 1                     | 1                |                  | 2                |
| Cost                | \$20,000              | \$20,000         |                  | \$40,000         |
| <b>TATITLEK</b>     |                       |                  |                  |                  |
| # of modules        | 1                     | 1                |                  | 2                |
| Cost                | \$20,000              | \$20,000         |                  | \$40,000         |
| <b>WHITTIER</b>     |                       |                  |                  |                  |
| # of modules        |                       | 1                |                  | 1                |
| Cost                | \$20,000 <sup>3</sup> | \$80,000         |                  | \$100,000        |
| <b>CORDOVA</b>      |                       |                  |                  |                  |
| # of modules        | 2                     | 1                | 1                | 4                |
| Cost                | \$40,000              | \$80,000         | \$80,000         | \$200,000        |
| <b>VALDEZ</b>       |                       |                  |                  |                  |
| # of modules        | 2                     | 1                | 1                | 4                |
| Cost                | \$40,000              | \$80,000         | \$80,000         | \$200,000        |
| <b>\$\$ TOTAL</b>   | <b>\$140,000</b>      | <b>\$280,000</b> | <b>\$160,000</b> | <b>\$580,000</b> |
| <b>MODULE TOTAL</b> | <b>6</b>              | <b>5</b>         | <b>2</b>         | <b>13</b>        |

<sup>1</sup> Cost estimate based on \$50/sf minimum, \$200/sf maximum. Cost estimates are for modules each measuring 20'x20'. Cost estimates variable mostly due to anticipated code interpretations.

<sup>2</sup> Chenega Bay and Tatitlek will have HHW storage depots beginning in 1996. Whittier will hold an annual HHW collection event, but will ship the HHW for disposal at the end of the event and therefore will not need an EVOS station to store the waste.

<sup>3</sup> Whittier will use three separate recycling collection dumpsters (at \$7000) instead of a central collection station.

## Recommendation #5: Choose Solid Waste Disposal Sites and Methods

**Project Description.** Communities should initiate a dialogue with their city/village councils and the general public to determine how best to manage municipal solid waste over the long term. Most communities are facing this decision with some urgency, either due to lack of compliance with regulations or upcoming expiration of their current disposal permits in the near term (for which they may not be able to be repermited at the current sites).

As a foundation on which to build the decision-making process, the Sound Waste Management Plan identifies and analyzes a wide range of solid waste options:

- ▶ seven options are assessed for each community—ranging from the current disposal system, to constructing a regional disposal facility, to shipping solid waste out of state;
- ▶ capital and annual costs of the options are estimated; and
- ▶ two to three options are recommended most highly for each community on the basis of cost.<sup>6</sup>

**Costs of Options.** To provide a full perspective on the estimated costs of the disposal options, costs are assessed in three different ways:

- ▶ **total costs** over the life of the disposal option (a twenty year planning horizon was used)<sup>7</sup>;
- ▶ **annualized costs**, which is what the option would cost if it were paid for in equal annual payments over the life of the project; and
- ▶ **cost per ton**, which divides the annualized costs by the tons of solid waste generated annually.

The range of costs for each community is summarized below. The range shows the lowest cost and the highest cost disposal option analyzed for each community.

**Range of Costs for Solid Waste Disposal Options**

|                  | Cordova           | Valdez                  | Chenega and Tatitlek |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Total Costs      | \$3-7 million     | \$6-13 million          | \$300,000-600,000    |
| Annualized Costs | \$250,000-700,000 | \$550,000-\$1.2 million | \$30,000-60,000      |
| Costs Per Ton    | \$110-305         | \$95-220                | \$300-600            |

<sup>6</sup> Solid waste disposal cost estimates were not developed for Whittier, because the city recently made the long-term decision to privatize its solid waste collection and to dispose of its solid waste at the Anchorage landfill.

<sup>7</sup> All costs are expressed in present value terms, using 1995 dollars and an 8% discount rate. Calculating the present value (discounting) is the standard method for expressing a set of costs (e.g., various amounts of capital and annual costs of occurring at different times over the life of the project) to a single figure to enable comparison among options. In other words, the calculation of present value takes explicit account of the timing of costs and benefits. The total cost (present value) of the options estimates the total amount the option would cost if it were all paid for today, all at once. The annualized cost of the options is the same amount expressed in terms of annual equivalent payments spread out over the 20 year life of the project; it has the same present value as the total cost figure. (Note that multiplying the annualized figure by the number of years—20—will not equal the total estimated costs because of the discounting procedure described above.)

Tables 10 - 15 on the following pages show the estimated costs for each of the seven options in each community. (The supporting information used to develop the cost estimates is contained in Appendix E.) As shown on the following tables, all communities will have to pay more than they are currently paying in order to come into compliance with regulations, meet the conditions of their permit, or generally improve their waste management practices. A brief description of the information contained in the tables is provided below.

**Cordova and Valdez.** Estimated solid waste management costs for Cordova are shown in Tables 10 and 11 and estimated costs for Valdez are shown in Tables 12 and 13. Solid waste management costs are comprised of waste collection costs and waste disposal costs.<sup>8</sup> The first table for each community shows the costs of each of the seven options in terms of both total estimated costs over a twenty year period and the annual per ton-costs. The options which are most preferable in terms of cost are highlighted on the table. In Cordova the preferred options are vertical expansion of the existing balefill; construction of a balefill at 17 mile (with no liner); and shipping waste to Glennallen. In Valdez the preferred options are: vertical expansion of the existing balefill and shipping the waste to Glennallen. The second table for each community provides information on the preferred options, including listing advantages and disadvantages of each preferred option.

**Tatitlek and Chenega Bay.** Estimated solid waste disposal costs for Tatitlek and Chenega Bay are shown in Tables 14 and 15. (Collection costs are not shown because residents are responsible for hauling their solid waste to the landfill.) Table 14 shows both the total costs of the options over a twenty-year period and the annual cost per ton of each option. Preferred options are highlighted and are interrelated: 1) bringing the existing landfill into compliance with regulations (e.g., including covering and fencing the existing site); and 2) operate the site in the future in compliance with regulations (e.g., through proper maintenance of the landfill).

Table 15 shows additional information on the villages' preferred options. In particular, costs are broken out in terms of the labor and materials that the villages are able to contribute towards funding the options and the amount of funding which will be needed from outside sources. In addition, the costs for operating the landfill in compliance in the future are shown in terms of the dollars needed for operation and maintenance over the next five years only (rather than the full twenty year period) to minimize the amount of funding which the villages must secure in the near term.

**Funding Sources.** Valdez will continue to fund the operation of their solid waste management systems. Cordova will pursue funding from the Legislature (primarily from the recent Cordova Road Settlement monies) to supplement community funding. Tatitlek and Chenega Bay will pursue state and federal grants to fund a portion of the capital costs needed to implement their preferred option.

**Project Implementation.** During the first half of 1996, community representatives plan to hold workshops and make presentations to their city/village councils and the broader community to determine their long-term solid waste systems.

**Project Benefits.** Initiating a decision-making process for solid waste disposal issues will ensure:

- a proactive, rather than crisis-driven approach to solid waste management;
- increased compliance with regulations; and
- that the best decision for the community and the environment is reached.

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<sup>8</sup> Recycling costs are not included here but are included under recommendation #3.

**TABLE 10: COSTS OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS  
CORDOVA**

☐ = preferred MSW management option

| <b>TOTAL COSTS<br/>(present value) <sup>1</sup></b> | <b>OPTION 1:<br/>Vertical<br/>Expansion of<br/>Balefill</b> | <b>OPTION 2A:<br/>Construct<br/>Balefill at 17<br/>Mile (w/liner)</b> | <b>OPTION 2B:<br/>Construct<br/>balefill at 17<br/>Mile (no liner)</b> | <b>OPTION 3:<br/>Regional<br/>Landfill:<br/>Glennallen</b> | <b>OPTION 4:<br/>Regional<br/>Landfill:<br/>Mile 70</b> | <b>OPTION 5A:<br/>Regional<br/>Landfill: Valdez<br/>(lat. expansion)</b> | <b>OPTION 5B:<br/>Regional<br/>Landfill: Valdez<br/>(vert. expansion)</b> | <b>OPTION 6:<br/>Ship to<br/>Southeast</b> | <b>OPTION 7:<br/>Ship to<br/>Lower 48</b> |
|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| <b>Management/<br/>Disposal</b>                     | \$2,747,000   | \$5,325,000   | \$4,173,000  | \$6,120,000 -<br>6,438,000                                 | \$7,084,000 -<br>7,509,000                              | \$7,258,000  | \$6,827,000   | \$7,209,000                                | \$6,769,000                               |
| <b>Collection</b>                                   | ----- \$1,547,000 (same cost for all options) -----         |   |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | \$4,294,000   | \$6,872,000   | \$5,720,000  | \$7,667,000 -<br>7,985,000                                 | \$8,631,000 -<br>\$9,056,000                            | \$8,805,000  | \$8,374,000   | \$8,756,000                                | \$8,316,000                               |

| <b>ANNUAL<br/>COSTS/TON <sup>2</sup><br/>(1995 dollars)</b> | <b>OPTION 1:<br/>Vertical<br/>Expansion of<br/>Balefill</b> | <b>OPTION 2A:<br/>Construct<br/>Balefill at 17<br/>Mile (w/liner)</b> | <b>OPTION 2B:<br/>Construct<br/>balefill at 17<br/>Mile (no liner)</b> | <b>OPTION 3:<br/>Regional<br/>Landfill:<br/>Glennallen</b> | <b>OPTION 4:<br/>Regional<br/>Landfill:<br/>Mile 70</b> | <b>OPTION 5A:<br/>Regional<br/>Landfill: Valdez<br/>(lat. expansion)</b> | <b>OPTION 5B:<br/>Regional<br/>Landfill: Valdez<br/>(vert. expansion)</b> | <b>OPTION 6:<br/>Ship to<br/>Southeast</b> | <b>OPTION 7:<br/>Ship to<br/>Lower 48</b> |
|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| <b>Management/<br/>Disposal</b>                             | \$112   | \$217   | \$170  | \$249 - 262  | \$288 - 306   | \$295  | \$277   | \$293                                      | \$276                                     |
| <b>Collection</b>   | ----- \$63 (same cost across all options) -----             |   |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | \$175   | \$280   | \$233  | \$312 - 325  | \$351 - 369   | \$358  | \$340   | \$356                                      | \$339                                     |

<sup>1</sup> Present value calculations are in 1995 \$s and are based on an 8% discount rate and 20-year timeframe.

<sup>2</sup> Cost per ton estimates are based on 1994 solid waste generation of 2317 tons.

**TABLE 11: COMPARISON OF LEADING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS <sup>1</sup>**  
**CORDOVA**

**OPTION 1: Vertical Expansion of Balefill – no modifications**

|   |   |             |
|---|---|-------------|
| <b>Estimated Costs<br/>of Disposal</b><br>(collection not included) | Total Costs (present value) <sup>2</sup>  | \$2,750,000 |
|   | Annualized Costs (present value) <sup>2</sup>   | \$260,000   |
|   | Annual Cost/Ton (present value) <sup>3</sup>  | \$112       |
| <b>Advantages</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· permit in place</li> <li>· socio status quo</li> <li>· proximity to users</li> </ul>   |             |
| <b>Disadvantages</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· uncertainty of permit extension</li> <li>· potential groundwater contamination, stream intrusion, and seismic upset</li> </ul> |             |

**OPTION 2B: Construct Local Landfill at 17 Mile – without liner**

|   |   |             |
|---|---|-------------|
| <b>Estimated Costs<br/>of Disposal</b><br>(collection not included) | Total Costs (present value) <sup>2</sup>  | \$4,170,000 |
|   | Annualized Costs (present value) <sup>2</sup>   | \$390,000   |
|   | Annual Cost/Ton (present value) <sup>3</sup>  | \$170       |
| <b>Advantages</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· encourages recycling</li> <li>· protected from stream intrusion</li> </ul>                     |             |
| <b>Disadvantages</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· potential groundwater contamination and seismic upset</li> <li>· distance from town</li> </ul> |             |

**OPTION 3: Regional Landfill - Glennallen <sup>4</sup>**

|   |  |                           |
|---|--|---------------------------|
| <b>Estimated Costs<br/>of Disposal</b><br>(collection not included) | Total Costs (present value) <sup>2</sup>   | \$6,120,000 - \$6,440,000 |
|   | Annualized Costs (present value) <sup>2</sup>  | \$580,000 - \$610,000     |
|   | Annual Cost/Ton (present value) <sup>3</sup>   | \$249 - \$262             |
| <b>Advantages</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· little or no potential for groundwater contamination</li> <li>· seismic damage of no consequence</li> <li>· high incentive to recycle to minimize transport and disposal costs</li> <li>· minimal environmental risk</li> <li>· ease of management</li> </ul> |                           |
| <b>Disadvantages</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· lack of direct control</li> </ul>   |                           |

<sup>1</sup> These costs are for disposal only, because collection costs are the same for all options.

<sup>2</sup> Present value calculations are in 1995 dollars, and are based on 8% discount rate and 20-year planning horizon. Figures rounded to the nearest \$10,000.

<sup>3</sup> Based on 1994 annual disposal rate of 2,317 tons.

<sup>4</sup> The range of costs is based on a high and low estimate of transportation costs from Cordova to Glennallen.

**TABLE 12: COSTS OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS  
VALDEZ**

= preferred MSW management option

| <b>TOTAL COSTS<br/>(present value) <sup>1</sup><br/>OVER 20 YEARS</b> | <b>OPTION 1A:<br/>Vert.<br/>Expansion of<br/>Balefill (no<br/>modifications)</b> | <b>OPTION 1B:<br/>Vert. Expansion<br/>of Balefill<br/>(cut-off wall)</b> | <b>OPTION 2:<br/>Lateral<br/>Expansion of<br/>Balefill (w/liner)</b> | <b>OPTION 3:<br/>Regional<br/>Landfill:<br/>Glennallen</b> | <b>OPTION 4:<br/>Regional<br/>Landfill:<br/>Mile 70</b> | <b>OPTION 5A:<br/>Regional<br/>Landfill: Valdez<br/>(lat. expansion)</b> | <b>OPTION 5B:<br/>Regional<br/>Landfill: Valdez<br/>(vert.<br/>expansion)</b> | <b>OPTION 6:<br/>Ship to<br/>Southeast</b> | <b>OPTION 7:<br/>Ship to<br/>Lower 48</b> |
|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| <b>Management/<br/>Disposal</b>                                       | \$5,900,000  | \$8,836,000  | \$10,190,000   | \$7,869,000 -<br>8,664,000                                 | \$10,182,000 -<br>11,242,000                            | \$9,332,000  | \$8,253,000   | \$13,563,000                               | \$12,567,000                              |
| <b>Collection</b>   | ----- \$2,358,000 (same cost for all options) -----                              |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | \$8,258,000  | \$11,194,000   | \$12,548,000   | \$10,227,000<br>11,022,000                                 | \$12,540,000 -<br>13,600,000                            | \$11,690,000   | \$10,611,000  | \$15,921,000                               | \$14,925,000                              |

| <b>ANNUAL<br/>COSTS/TON <sup>2</sup><br/>(1995 dollars)</b> | <b>OPTION 1A:<br/>Vert.<br/>Expansion of<br/>Balefill (no<br/>modifications)</b> | <b>OPTION 1B:<br/>Vert. Expansion<br/>of Balefill<br/>(cut-off wall)</b> | <b>OPTION 2:<br/>Lateral<br/>Expansion of<br/>Balefill (w/liner)</b> | <b>OPTION 3:<br/>Regional<br/>Landfill:<br/>Glennallen</b> | <b>OPTION 4:<br/>Regional<br/>Landfill:<br/>Mile 70</b> | <b>OPTION 5A:<br/>Regional<br/>Landfill: Valdez<br/>(lat. expansion)</b> | <b>OPTION 5B:<br/>Regional<br/>Landfill: Valdez<br/>(vert.<br/>expansion)</b> | <b>OPTION 6:<br/>Ship to<br/>Southeast</b> | <b>OPTION 7:<br/>Ship to<br/>Lower 48</b> |
|---|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|
| <b>Management/<br/>Disposal</b>                             | \$97   | \$144  | \$180  | \$128 - 141  | \$166 - 184   | \$152  | \$135   | \$221                                      | \$205                                     |
| <b>Collection</b>   | ----- \$39 (same cost across all options) -----                                  |  |  |  |   |  |   |  |   |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | \$136  | \$183  | \$219  | \$167 - \$180  | \$205 - \$223   | \$191  | \$174   | \$260                                      | \$244                                     |

<sup>1</sup> Present value calculations are in 1995 \$s and are based on an 8% discount rate and 20-year timeframe.  
Cost per ton estimates are based on 1994 solid waste generation of 5776 tons.

**TABLE 13: COMPARISON OF LEADING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS <sup>1</sup>**  
**VALDEZ**

**OPTION 1A: Vertical Expansion of Balefill – no modifications**

|   |   |             |
|---|---|-------------|
| <b>Estimated Costs<br/>of Disposal</b><br>(collection not included) | Total Costs (present value) <sup>2</sup>  | \$5,960,000 |
|   | Annualized Costs (present value) <sup>2</sup>   | \$560,000   |
|   | Annual Cost/Ton (present value) <sup>3</sup>  | \$97        |
| <b>Advantages</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· permit in place</li> <li>· socio status quo</li> <li>· proximity to users</li> </ul>   |             |
| <b>Disadvantages</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· uncertainty of permit extension</li> <li>· potential groundwater contamination, stream intrusion, and seismic upset</li> </ul> |             |

**OPTION 3: Regional Landfill - Glennallen <sup>4</sup>**

|   |  |                           |
|---|--|---------------------------|
| <b>Estimated Costs<br/>of Disposal</b><br>(collection not included) | Total Costs (present value) <sup>2</sup>   | \$7,870,000 - \$8,660,000 |
|   | Annualized Costs (present value) <sup>2</sup>  | \$740,000 - \$820,000     |
|   | Annual Cost/Ton (present value) <sup>3</sup>   | \$128 - \$141             |
| <b>Advantages</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· little or no potential for groundwater contamination</li> <li>· seismic damage of no consequence</li> <li>· strong incentive to recycle to minimize transport disposal costs</li> <li>· minimal environmental risk</li> <li>· ease of management</li> </ul> |                           |
| <b>Disadvantages</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· lack of direct control</li> </ul>   |                           |

<sup>1</sup> These costs are for disposal only because collection costs are the same for all options.

<sup>2</sup> Present value calculations are in 1995 dollars, and are based on 8% discount rate and 20-year planning horizon. Figures rounded to the nearest \$10,000.

<sup>3</sup> Based on 1994 annual disposal rate of 5,776 tons.

<sup>4</sup> The range of costs is based on a high and low estimate of transportation costs from Valdez to Glennallen

**TABLE 14: COST OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS <sup>1</sup>**  
**TATITLEK AND CHENEGA BAY**

☐ = preferred MSW management option

| <b>TOTAL COSTS<br/>(present value) <sup>1</sup></b>                     | <b>OPTION 1:<br/>Cost to Bring<br/>Landfill into</b> | <b>OPTION 2:<br/>Operate Existing<br/>Landfill in</b> | <b>OPTION 3:<br/>Ship to<br/>Glennallen</b> | <b>OPTION 4:<br/>Regional<br/>Landfill:</b> | <b>OPTION 5:<br/>Incineration</b> | <b>OPTION 6:<br/>Ship to<br/>Southeast</b> | <b>OPTION 7:<br/>Ship to<br/>Lower 48</b> |
|---|--|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| <b>Capital Costs (\$)</b>   | N/A  | \$223,000   | \$80,000                                    | \$105,000                                   | \$180,000                         | \$80,000                                   | \$80,000                                  |
| <b>Annual O&amp;M Costs (\$/yr)</b>                                     | N/A  | \$9,500   | \$29,000                                    | \$31,000                                    | \$42,000                          | \$35,000                                   | \$33,000                                  |
| <b>Total Present Value <sup>2</sup><br/>of Costs (over 20 yrs) (\$)</b> | Ch Bay: \$154,000<br>Tatitlek: \$236,000             | \$321,000   | \$369,000                                   | \$608,000                                   | \$577,000                         | \$617,000                                  | \$601,000                                 |
| <b>Annualized Cost<br/>(present value) (\$)</b>                         | N/A  | \$30,000  | \$35,000                                    | \$58,000                                    | \$54,000                          | \$59,000                                   | \$57,000                                  |
| <b>Annual Cost/Ton<br/>(present value) <sup>3</sup> (\$)</b>            | N/A  | \$303   | \$352                                       | \$578                                       | \$544                             | \$586                                      | \$571                                     |

<sup>1</sup> Collection costs are not included in these figures, because residents self-haul wastes to the landfill.

<sup>2</sup> Present value calculations are in 1995 dollars and based on an 8% discount rate and a 20-year time frame.

<sup>3</sup> Annual cost per ton is based on an annual disposal rate of 100 tons in each village.

**TABLE 15: COST OF RECOMMENDED OPTIONS  
TATITLEK AND CHENEGA BAY**

**Cost to Bring Existing Landfill into Compliance with Regulations <sup>1</sup>**

|   | Tatitlek         | Chenega Bay      |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| <b>Total Cost</b>   | <b>\$236,000</b> | <b>\$154,000</b> |
| <b>Village In-Kind Contribution</b>                         | <b>\$65,000</b>  | <b>\$42,000</b>  |
| <b>Total Cost to be Raised from Outside Funding Sources</b> | <b>\$171,000</b> | <b>\$112,000</b> |

**Cost to Operate Existing Landfill in Compliance with Regulations <sup>2</sup>**

| <b>CAPITAL COSTS:</b>  | Tatitlek        | Chenega Bay     |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| <b>Total Capital Cost <sup>3</sup></b>                                     | <b>\$85,000</b> | <b>\$85,000</b> |
| <b>Village In-Kind Contribution</b>  | <b>\$3,000</b>  | <b>\$3,000</b>  |
| <b>Total Cost to be Raised from Outside Funding Sources</b>                | <b>\$82,000</b> | <b>\$82,000</b> |
| <b>ANNUAL COSTS:</b>   | Tatitlek        | Chenega Bay     |
| <b>Total Annual Cost</b>   | <b>\$9,500</b>  | <b>\$9,500</b>  |
| <b>Village In-Kind Contribution <sup>4</sup></b>                           | <b>\$2,000</b>  | <b>\$2,000</b>  |
| <b>Monthly Cost/Household Required to Pay for Annual Cost <sup>5</sup></b> | <b>\$18</b>     | <b>\$25</b>     |

<sup>1</sup> This option would put cover material and a geomembrane over the existing site and fence the entire perimeter. In Chenega, the stream would be diverted around the landfill. The cost includes funding to hire a contractor to perform this work, and would be completed within one year.

<sup>2</sup> This option includes capital costs to purchase equipment and vehicles to maintain the landfill and annual costs to hire .25 FTE to maintain the landfill (e.g., to apply regular cover). Additional information on these costs is included in Appendix E.

<sup>3</sup> These costs are the totals needed for the first five years of operation.

<sup>4</sup> This is for materials needed each year to cover the landfill.

<sup>5</sup> This figure is based on dividing the annual labor costs (\$7,500) by 25 households in Chenega and 35 households in Tatitlek, respectively.

## IV. CONCLUSION

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By creating the Sound Waste Management Plan, communities have chosen a proactive approach to environmental management. The Plan shapes the future of waste management practices in the communities through development of creative and cost-effective solutions to a wide range of environmental management problems.

The Sound Waste Management Plan demonstrates the dedication of communities to significantly improving their waste management practices. The Sound Waste Management Plan recommendations have been endorsed by local councils, and will involve communities' providing a substantial amount of capital and staff resources to implement the Plan.

The Sound Waste Management Plan is the culmination of a steady series of improvements which communities have been making in their waste management practices over the past two years. These include scrap metal recycling in Cordova and Valdez, improved solid waste disposal site maintenance in Tatitlek, and privatization of waste disposal and increased recycling in schools in Whittier. As a result of several solid waste management improvements in Valdez, the Department of Environmental Conservation recently extended the City's landfill disposal permit.

Many more improvements will be made as the Sound Waste Management Plan is implemented. Improved and comprehensive used oil management, solid waste recycling and disposal, and household hazardous waste management—all critical to preventing land and marine pollution - will be implemented under the Plan. The Plan has demonstrated the ability of the region to successfully work in concert with state and federal agencies; some of the Plan's recommendations will be implemented with technical and/or funding assistance from state and federal agencies. Development of the Plan itself would not have been possible without funding from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

One of the most important benefits of the collaborative planning process has been the improved communication and working relationship among Prince William Sound communities. As one community member put it, "the Sound Waste Management Plan process has helped to heal the wounds created by the oil spill." Prince William Sound communities plan to continue to build mutual understanding and create positive waste management solutions by continuing to work together in the future.

**ATTACHMENT A**  
**Council Resolution**  
**Endorsing the Plan**

*expected to be signed by April 30, 1996*

A RESOLUTION OF THE COMMUNITIES OF PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND  
SUPPORTING THE SOUND WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP)  
AND COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

WHEREAS, the communities of Prince William Sound including Chenega Bay, Cordova, Tatitlek, Whittier, and Valdez have worked cooperatively with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation on the Sound Waste Management Plan (SWMP); and

WHEREAS, the Sound Waste Management Plan (SWMP) was developed through a regional planning process coordinated by the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council, funded by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council; and

WHEREAS, these communities have problems identified in the Sound Waste Management Plan including used oil, bilge water, household hazardous waste, solid waste recycling, and solid waste disposal; and

WHEREAS, the Sound Waste Management Plan was developed to find solutions to these and other environmental management problems in the communities in order to prevent environmental contamination, safeguard public health, and promote economic development; and

WHEREAS, the Sound Waste Management Plan recommends the following five major improvements in waste management practices: 1. Create a comprehensive used oil management system in each community; 2. Establish a regional household hazardous waste collection and training program; 3. Institute community-sponsored drop-off recycling programs for cardboard and aluminum; 4. Construct Environmental Operation Stations in each community; and 5. Determine how and where municipal solid waste will be disposed of over the long term; and

WHEREAS, the implementation of the five recommendations will significantly and cost-effectively improve the way waste is managed within Prince William Sound communities; and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the communities of Prince William Sound endorse and commit to the extent possible the implementation of the Sound Waste Management Plan (SWMP).

Mayor Margy Johnson  
City of Cordova

Pete Kompkoff, President  
Chenega Bay IRA Tribal Council

Gary Kompkoff, President  
Tatitlek IRA Tribal Council

Mayor John Harris  
City of Valdez

Mayor Ben Butler  
City of Whittier

**ATTACHMENT B**  
**Regional Partnership Agreement**  
**Between the Communities and the**  
**Alaska Department of Environmental**  
**Conservation**

*expected to be signed by April 30, 1996*

# **Regional Partnership Agreement on Household Hazardous Waste**

between

**Chenega Bay, Cordova, Tatitlek, Valdez, and Whittier**

and

**the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation**

## **I. PURPOSE STATEMENT**

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) and the Prince William Sound communities of Chenega Bay, Cordova, Tatitlek, Valdez, and Whittier are committed to working together to better manage solid waste and marine pollution in Prince William Sound. This agreement establishes the common goal among the signatories of creating a regional household hazardous waste program in Prince William Sound and commits the signatories to specific roles and responsibilities to accomplish that goal.

Household hazardous waste consists of paints, lead-acid batteries, solvents, and other household materials that contain hazardous constituents. These wastes should not be disposed of in community landfills because of their potential to harm human health and the environment, including the increased possibility of fires, the release of toxic fumes, and contamination of ground water and surface water. The Prince William Sound Household Hazardous Waste Program created by this agreement will ensure that these wastes are managed safely.

## **II. DEC AND COMMUNITY CONTACT PERSONS**

The DEC contact for this agreement is the Director of the Division of Statewide Public Service. The contact for the Prince William Sound communities is the Executive Director of the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council.

## **III. CHANGES TO THE AGREEMENT**

The signatories will review this regional agreement at the end of one year to determine whether it will be extended for an additional year. It may be amended in the future to include environmental management issues other than household hazardous waste. This agreement is a mechanism for working cooperatively to solve local environmental problems, and is not an enforcement document.

## **IV. EFFECTIVE DATE OF AGREEMENT**

This agreement is effective upon signing.

## **V. OVERVIEW OF THE REGIONAL PROGRAM**

This agreement establishes a regional household hazardous waste program in Prince William Sound. While household hazardous waste is the primary focus of this agreement, used oil management and solid waste recycling, particularly in Tatitlek and Chenega Bay, are also addressed within the framework of the regional household hazardous waste program. The Prince William Sound Household Hazardous Waste program is comprised of three major components: training, planning and administration, and collection. Each of these components is elaborated on in the following sections.

## **VI. TRAINING**

**Overview:** One of the primary goals of the regional program is to minimize the costs to communities of household hazardous waste (HHW) management. Training local personnel in how to identify, sort, and package HHW will reduce the communities' need for contractual assistance in performing these services. Local personnel must receive special training to perform these activities, which is comprised of three components: 1) 40-hour classroom HAZWOPER training (as identified in 29 CFR 1910.120); 2) 24-hour field training; and 3) an 8-hour classroom refresher course each year after the initial training. Based on this training, local personnel are eligible to receive certification as "hazardous waste site workers".

### **A. Role of DEC**

1. Provide 24-hour field training during the collection events to local personnel who are assisting at the events.
2. Provide one 8-hour refresher training course in the program's first year; this training will be a part of the 24-hour field training.

### **B. Role of Community**

1. Obtain the 40-hour classroom HAZWOPER training for one or more community personnel. This will include funding the tuition, per diem, and travel costs of staff to attend the training. Communities will determine the number of staff for whom they are able to provide the training. Communities may also seek funding for these costs from outside sources.
2. Identify training participants and provide a roster of the participants to DEC for the 24-hour field and 8-hour refresher training.

## VII. PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION

**Overview:** DEC will be responsible for planning and coordinating the inter-community or regional aspects of the program, while each community will be responsible for planning and administering activities that take place within that community. Planning and administrative tasks include scheduling HHW collection events in the communities; developing, executing, and administering a regional contract for professional HHW disposal and on-site collection services; and identifying the roles of the communities, state agencies, and the contractor.

### A. Role of DEC

1. Assist the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council (PWSEDC) in scheduling the dates of the HHW collection events in the communities. Collection events will take place in the same general timeframe to enable coordination of transportation and other activities, thereby minimizing overall program costs. DEC will also ensure that the schedule arranged for Prince William Sound communities does not interfere with the schedule of collection events in Southeast Alaska, since equipment will be shared between the regions.
2. Assist the communities and PWSEDC with developing and executing a regional contract for professional HHW collection and disposal services.
3. Provide guidance on planning for the collection event within the communities.

### B. Role of Community

1. Arrange for the location of the HHW collection event within the community.
2. Provide and set up the non-technical equipment (e.g., tables, signage, etc.) necessary for the collection event.
3. Advertise the event through a variety of local venues (e.g., newspaper, radio, etc.)
4. The villages will coordinate with Chugachmuit to ensure that the HHW activities under this agreement complement the HHW activities underway by Chugachmuit.
5. Provide year-round public education on the use of non-hazardous household products and safe management of household hazardous waste.

## VIII. COLLECTION EVENT

**Overview:** One time each year, an HHW Collection Day will be held in each community, during which HHW will be collected, sorted, packaged, and manifested for shipment.<sup>1</sup> These activities will be overseen by a professional HHW contractor, with assistance from DEC and trained local personnel. The Southeast Conference/DEC "Wastemobile", which is a van and trailer containing laboratory and safety equipment to be used at the event, will be transported on the Alaska Marine Highway System to Cordova, Valdez, and Whittier and, if feasible, to Tatitlek and Chenega Bay. After the event, the HHW will be recycled or shipped on a private/commercial carrier to a regulated hazardous waste disposal site. Communities will recycle the collected materials (e.g., used oil, batteries) whenever possible.

### A. Role of DEC

1. Arrange for the transport, on-loading, and off-loading of the Wastemobile on the Alaska Marine Highway System.
2. Provide at least one DEC staff person per collection event to assist with collection, sorting, and packaging of the waste, and to provide field training to community personnel. In Tatitlek and Chenega Bay, DEC will oversee the packaging of the HHW for transport to a larger community for final disposal. Appendix A lists the on-site activities for which DEC will assume primary responsibility. It is anticipated that DEC staff will spend one to three days in each community to allow for mobilization, holding the collection event, and breakdown time.
3. While in the villages, assist with providing general technical assistance on environmental issues (e.g., used oil management, solid waste management) as needed.
4. Help ensure that the most economical and environmentally beneficial way to recycle/dispose of the HHW is achieved.
5. During the collection event, DEC will provide educational information as feasible to event participants on the use of non-hazardous household products and safe management of household hazardous waste.

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HHW will be collected during the event through residential drop-off of their HHW at the collection site(s) and/or through collecting HHW from a storage depot, where the community may have been accepting HHW from residents over the course of the year. Tatitlek and Chenega Bay will both have HHW storage depots starting in 1996.

B. Role of Community

1. In Cordova, Valdez, and Whittier pay the expenses associated with hiring a contractor to oversee the collection, packaging, and shipment of the HHW. In Tatitlek and Chenega Bay, DEC will oversee HHW packaging.
2. Provide trained personnel to assist at the collection event. Attachment A identifies the type of activities for which community personnel will be responsible at the event.
3. Recycle or reuse appropriate materials collected at the events to minimize program costs (e.g., used oil, batteries, scrap metal, etc.). Recycling or reuse of the materials may occur within each community or, in the case of the villages, materials may be shipped to a larger community for recycling.
4. Cordova, Valdez, and Whittier will accept cardboard and aluminum cans from the villages at no charge. Additionally, Valdez will accept lead-acid batteries from other Prince William Sound communities at no charge. Other materials may also be accepted at no charge if Valdez, Cordova, or Whittier can make use of them; these materials will be determined on a case by case basis. The communities will seek additional ways to work together to minimize program costs.
5. Pay the expenses associated with shipping the HHW and disposing of it at a regulated disposal site.
6. Clean up the collection area (e.g., of litter, etc.) after the event is completed.

C. Role of Alaska Marine Highway System

1. Fund the transport of the wastemobile at a reduced rate to and from Whittier, Cordova, and Valdez, and up to two DEC personnel to accompany the vehicle.
2. Work with DEC and the villages to determine if transport of the wastemobile to and from Tatitlek and Chenega Bay one time per year is feasible.

**Regional Partnership Agreement on Household Hazardous Waste**  
**between**  
**Chenega Bay, Cordova, Tatitlek, Valdez, and Whittier**  
**and**  
**the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation**

**SIGNATORIES:**

---

**Donald P. Kompkoff**, President  
Chenega Bay IRA Village Council

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**Scott Janke**, City Manager  
City of Cordova

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**Gary Kompkoff**, President  
Tatitlek IRA Village Council

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**Phil Hubbard**, City Manager  
City of Valdez

---

**David Morgan**, Acting City Manager  
City of Whittier

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**Marianne See**  
Director of Statewide Public Service  
Alaska Department of Environmental  
Conservation

---

**Michele Brown**, Commissioner  
Alaska Department of Environmental  
Conservation

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**Gary Heyden, Director**  
Alaska Marine Highway

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**Paul Roetman, Executive Director**  
Prince William Sound Economic  
Development Council

11.7.6 m

# THE CITY OF WHITTIER

Gateway to Western Prince William Sound

11 April 1996

Molly McCammon, Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

RECEIVED  
MAY 03 1996

RECEIVED  
APR 22 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Dear Ms. McCammon,

This letter is sent to convey our appreciation for the funding provided by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council's Sound Waste Management Plan (SWMP).

The communication and cooperation fostered by this plan between the communities of Prince William Sound and the A.D.E.C. has been and will continue to be of great value.

The SWMP has given the residents of Prince William Sound a document that will have a positive and long lasting impact to both protect and preserve the quality of the land and waters of Prince William Sound.

The City of Whittier also hopes the Trustee Council will look favorably to fund Phase II of the SWMP. The implementation of the recommendations identified in the plan would bring the most necessary improvements quickly throughout Prince William Sound. We feel that the Environmental Operations Systems (EVOS) to be a key element for the success of our endeavors. The convenient and comprehensive system recommended will have an immediate reduction in the amount of oil waste in the waters of Prince William Sound.

The City of Whittier will strive to accomplish these goals; however, without funding from the Trustee Council for this cooperative effort it is doubtful we could accomplish these goals as effectively or in as timely a manner.

We again thank you for your past support and wish the Trustee Council success in your efforts on behalf of the Prince William Sound Region.

Sincerely,

*Ben Butler*

Ben Butler  
Mayor  
City of Whittier

*Jerry Durnil*

Jerry Durnil  
Harbor Master  
SWMP Representative

*Chris Overbeck*

Chris Overbeck  
PWSEDC  
SWMP Representative

cc: Trustee Council Members Phil Janik  
Steven Pennoyer  
George T. Frampton Jr.  
Bruce M. Bothelho  
Frank Rue  
Michele Brown  
Craig Tillery  
Deborah Williams

## WHITTIER'S STATEMENT

Three (3) years ago when the City of Whittier's Public Works Department collected solid waste; a recycle program was started at the school. The Children collected on a weekly basis; cardboard, newspaper, plastic and aluminum. The City of Whittier has since contracted the collection and disposal to Peninsula Sanitation. The school still collects aluminum year round, and in the contract with Peninsula Sanitation recycle provisions were included. The provisions for recycling included a rate increase for collection to cover the transportation costs of the recycled materials, with the City of Whittier to purchase the receptacles. At \$7,000.00, each and for a total city participation would require three (3) units. A program is now structured with the Volunteer Fire Department to maintain these receptacles, and corporate sponsors providing the transport of materials. This program has two great advantages in that no rate increase occurs, and the funds from the recycled material goes directly to a volunteer non-profit organization. We expect great community support in this endeavor.

The City of Whittier's Waste Oil Management currently consists of one (1) waste oil burner in the City Shop, and one (1) 300 gallon trailer in the Harbor for collection. The burner adds some heat to the building, but is mostly used to rid us of the collected oil. The collection trailer is outside, uncovered and currently inadequate (too small for collection & storage, not weather protected, no provisions for filters or rags, and often used for other products not intended for collection).

The City of Whittier's participation with the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council (PWSEDC) solid waste plan has been beneficial in the shared knowledge of problem identification and solutions.

The City of Whittier feels that the recommendations and request for funding from Environmental Operations Systems (EVOS) is an excellent plan, its implementation provides our community with a program to responsibly deal with our waste products in an environmentally sound manner.

Whittier has a small (287) population with a large influx of people in the summer. Most of our summer visitation involves waterways of the Prince William Sound.

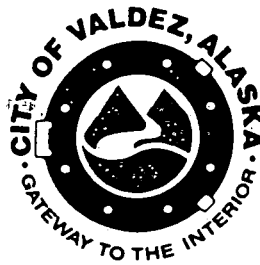
With the EVOS stations located in our harbor area and managed by harbor staff, and with the pilot program of recycling also in the harbor area Whittier would be making a tremendous difference in halting the despoiling of the water, shoreline and wildlife of the Prince William Sound.

The City of Whittier also strongly supports the concept of bilge water treatment and collection and continues to devote staff to insure a design for Whittier that would be user friendly and insure its maintenance and operation included in the harbor expansion plans currently underway.

The City of Whittier was pleased to see the new issue of HHW addressed although the City has determined that year round collection and storage is not needed, an annual collection as proposed would be of great benefit, and again would be managed by our harbor staff, since we have identified the major source of the materials to come from the harbor area. It is anticipated that an annual (perhaps bi-annual) event would be well received and supported by the City residents and boaters.

The City of Whittier is the only access to western Prince William Sound and its impact to Prince William Sound is expected to increase with improved access. The residents and boaters take pride in providing proper management and the responsibilities of stewardship. We are pleased that PWSEDC has provided the forum for identifying and providing solutions to the problems of the communities and their impact on Prince William Sound.

The City of Whittier hopes that EVOS trustees would support and fund the efforts intended to protect and enhance the quality of Prince William Sound.



PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

March 12, 1996

Ms. Molly McHammond, Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Restoration Council  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Dear Ms. McHammond:

I want to thank you the EVOS trustees for supporting the Sound Waste Management Program (SWMP) both financially and with staff support. Without the spark from EVOS the Sound Waste Management Program would not have gotten off the ground.

This project has gone a long ways toward getting the communities to work together. It is has given us a plan to reduce the pollution from the major communities around the Sound. I think it is also helping to heal the wounds of an event that happened about 6 years ago. It has helped guide all the communities into an environmental awareness and an environmental state that would not be possible otherwise. I know that City of Valdez has improved our recycling practices, waste oil practices, and our landfill practices as a direct result of the SWMP.

I am looking forward to talking to the Public Advisory Group on March 13, 1996, about the success of the Sound Waste Management Program. I am looking forward to working with EVOS in the future to try to continue he momentum that has been generated toward solving our oily waste and solid waste problems.

Sincerely,

CITY OF VALDEZ

William L. Wilcox  
Public Works Director

cc: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Committee

RECEIVED  
MAR 18 1996

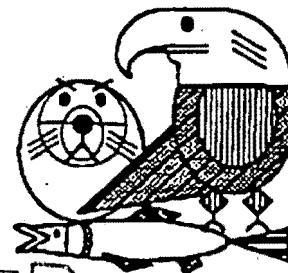
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council**

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO:** Molly McCammon  
*Traci Cramer*  
**FROM:** Traci Cramer  
Administrative Officer

**RECEIVED**  
MAY 05 1996EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD  
DATE: APR 25, 1996**RE:** Prior Year Amendments

Trustee Council action is requested to ratify agency activity relating to Fiscal Year 1995. This request was developed based on issues raised in the external audit and the quarterly financial information submitted for the period ending December 31, 1995. In addition, Trustee Council consideration is requested to pay two prior year expenditures.

**Carry-Forward**

During Fiscal Year 1994 the Trustee Council approved \$1,500,000 for costs associated with "Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support". Since the funding was not requested nor received until Fiscal Year 1995, the authorization should be retroactively carried forward to correspond to the expenditures.

**Payment of Prior Year Obligations**

During Fiscal Year 1995, DOI/FWS incurred approximately \$102,000 in expenditures relating to Fiscal Years 1992, 1993 and 1994. At the agency's request, officials responsible for administering the Natural Resources Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund transferred \$105,000 to reimburse the agency for the expenditures. While it is recognized that the agency lapsed in excess of the amount in question, transfers of this type should be approved by the Trustee Council in order to maintain accountability. In addition, since the lapse relating to these prior years has already been reported to the Court, Trustee Council action is required to adjust the records.

**Ratification of Transfers**

The Financial Operating Procedures provide the agencies flexibility to accommodate

**Trustee Agencies**

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish &amp; Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation

United States: National Oceanic &amp; Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

circumstances encountered during budget implementation. Specifically, agencies are permitted to transfer \$25,000 or 10% of a project's authorization, whichever is less. For transfers in excess of the limitation, Trustee Council approval is required. Trustee Council approval is requested to ratify the following agency transfers reported for the period ending December 31, 1995.

Agency: Department of the Interior

| <u>Project No.</u> | <u>Title</u>                                  | <u>Originally<br/>Approved</u> | <u>Transfer</u> |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 95110CLO           | Habitat Protection - Data Acquisition Support | \$18,600                       | 3,683           |
| 95126              | Habitat Protection Acquisition Support        | \$352,900                      | -26,232         |
| 95163B             | APEX: Seabird/Forage Fish Interactions        | \$83,300                       | 8,812           |
| 95163E             | APEX: Black-legged Kittiwakes                 | \$105,700                      | 19,709          |
| 95163F             | APEX: Monitoring of Pigeon Guillemots         | \$127,200                      | 13,795          |

Agency: United States Forest Service

| <u>Project No.</u> | <u>Title</u>                                    | <u>Originally<br/>Approved</u> | <u>Transfer</u> |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 95422CLO           | Restoration Plan Environmental Impact Statement | \$20,000                       | 3,403           |

Approval of Transfers

Per the Financial Operating Procedures, Trustee Council approval is requested to transfer authorization between the Fiscal Year 1995 APEX projects as identified below. This transfer is requested for two reasons. First, the agency treated 95163, 95163A and 95163L as one project which resulted in an over-expenditure to project 95163A. Second, the total expenditures for project 95163L exceeded the funds available. Approval of the transfer will move the authorization to correspond with the expenditures.

| <u>Project No.</u> | <u>Title</u>                          | <u>Originally<br/>Approved</u> | <u>Transfer</u> |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| 95163              | Abundance Distribution of Forage Fish | 62,700                         | -43,080         |
| 95163A             | APEX: Forage Fish Assessment          | 482,500                        | 40,191          |
| 95163L             | APEX: Historic Review                 | 7,100                          | 2,889           |

Payment of Prior Year Expenditure

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation is requesting \$277 to pay an expenditure relating to Fiscal Year 1992. The funds will be used to pay the Anchorage Daily News for two advertisements published November 1 and November 4, 1992. Since

funding relating to the 1992 Work Plan has lapsed, new authorization must be provided to pay the bill.

#### **Additional Authorization Relating to the Prior Year**

The Trustee Council approved \$100,800 to the United States Forest Service for project 95259 "Restoration of Coghill Lake Salmon Stocks". The agency reports total expenditures of \$123,554. To offset the deficit, the agency has transferred \$767, but does not have the funding to address the remaining \$21,987. The agency is requesting the additional \$21,987 needed to cover the deficit.

Should the Trustee Council choose to approve the items outlined in this memorandum, a proposed motion is attached.

If you have any questions give me a call.

cc: Agency Liaisons  
Bob Baldauf

attachment

### Proposed Motion

Carry-forward the \$1,500,000 authorized to the United States Forest Service for project 94126 "Habitat Protection and Acquisition Support" from Fiscal Year 1994 into Fiscal Year 1995.

Recognize the 1995 payment of prior year obligations incurred by the Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service in the amount of \$102,000 and the subsequent transfer of \$105,000.

Ratify the following transfers that exceed the \$25,000 or 10% agency transfer limitation as provided in the Financial Operating Procedures.

| <u>Project No.</u> | <u>Title</u>                                    | <u>Approved</u> | <u>Transfer</u> |
|--------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| 95110CLO           | Habitat Protection - Data Acquisition Support   | \$18,600        | 3,683           |
| 95126              | Habitat Protection Acquisition Support          | \$352,900       | -26,232         |
| 95163B             | APEX: Seabird/Forage Fish Interactions          | \$83,300        | 8,812           |
| 95163E             | APEX: Black-legged Kittiwakes                   | \$105,700       | 19,709          |
| 95163F             | APEX: Monitoring of Pigeon Guillemots           | \$127,200       | 13,795          |
| 95422CLO           | Restoration Plan Environmental Impact Statement | \$20,000        | 3,403           |

Authorize the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to transfer authority in excess of the \$25,000 or 10% limitation between the following projects.

| <u>Project No.</u> | <u>Title</u>                          | <u>Approved</u> | <u>Transfer</u> |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 95163              | Abundance Distribution of Forage Fish | 62,700          | -43,080         |
| 95163A             | APEX: Forage Fish Assessment          | 482,500         | 40,191          |
| 95163L             | APEX: Historic Review                 | 7,100           | 2,889           |

Approve \$277 to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation to pay an expenditure relating to Fiscal Year 1992.

Approve an increase of \$21,897 to the United States Forest Service for project 95259 "Restoration of Coghill Lake Salmon Stocks".

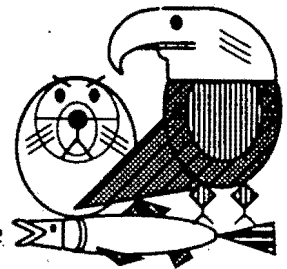
11. 7. 6. K

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



## MEMORANDUM

TO: Trustee Council

FROM: Molly McCammon, Executive Director

DATE: April 26, 1996

SUBJ: USFWS Supplemental Funding Authorizations

RECEIVED  
MAY 03 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Attached you will find materials documenting two USFWS supplemental funding requests.

1. Storage and Archiving of Hydrocarbon Samples \$ 23,696

The USFWS - Division of Environmental Contaminants Section has requested funding to pay for long-term storage of hydrocarbon samples that currently reside at Texas A&M. Efforts to date by the Department of Justice to secure approval from Exxon to release these damage assessment samples have not been successful. Storage costs are \$9,600/year (\$800/month). Additionally, there is a large volume of data associated with the samples involving some 70 file storage boxes that should be recovered. The requested funding includes \$19,200 to pay for storage of the samples at Texas A&M during federal FY 95 and FY 96 as well as funding in the amount of \$4,495 to support retrieval and archiving of the associated data. See attached memo.

2. Shuyak-KIB "Tax Parcel" Survey Costs \$ 15,200

The Shuyak Island large parcel resolution authorized up to \$1 million for purchase of certain small parcels acquired by the Kodiak Island Borough (KIB) as a result of forfeitures for tax delinquency at appraised values plus closing costs pre-approved by the Executive Director and the Trustee Council. At this time, individual parcel boundaries are not distinguishable from surrounding or adjacent private lands and more accurate descriptions are required before title can be assumed. The USFWS request is for funding of \$ 15,200 to help support boundary descriptions of some 58 parcels along Uyak Bay on Kodiak Island using surveyors on loan from BLM with salary compensation only provided by the Trustee Council. See attached memo.

Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation

United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

## FAX TRANSMITTAL

# of pages 2

|                                 |            |          |                |
|---------------------------------|------------|----------|----------------|
| To                              | Eric Myers | From     | Catherine Berg |
| Dept./Agency                    | EVRO       | Phone #  | 786-3598       |
| Fax #                           | 276-7178   | Fax #    |                |
| NSN 7540-01-317-7368            |            | 6098-101 |                |
| GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION |            |          |                |

EC

Memorandum

February 7, 1996

To: Executive Director, Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

From: Chief Division of Environmental Contaminants Region 7

Subject: T/V EXXON VALDEZ Damage Assessment Samples and Data

Texas A&M University, Geological and Environmental Research Group (GERG) analyzed a majority of the samples, from all of the Trustee Agencies, for the EVOS Damage Assessment. The samples were sent to GERG under chain of custody and after analysis the samples were held at GERG rather than disposed of, pursuant to a device from the Department of Justice. We expected that the court order requiring retention of the samples would be lifted fairly quickly after the settlement, but due to other litigation EXXON USA Inc. requested that the samples be held.

The Division of Environmental Contaminants paid the storage fee (\$800/month), for two years after the settlement, from base funds. In December of 1992, DOJ and DOL began the process of seeking release of the samples, however DOJ and DOL were not able to secure EXXON USA Inc.'s agreement to release the samples. Therefore GERG has stored the samples since that time and has not been paid for the storage since September 1994.

In 1995 DOJ renewed efforts to gain EXXON USA Inc.'s release of the samples, DOJ was not successful. Therefore DOJ is making application to the Court for release of the samples and we hope that the samples will be released within the next two months. When the samples are released, GERG will destroy them or ship them back to the respective Project Investigators, whichever the PI's wish. The samples have no value for hydrocarbon analysis, due to the length of storage, treatment during analysis, and amount of sample remaining. Therefore we expect that the majority of the samples will be destroyed.

In addition, GERG currently has approximately 70 file storage boxes, which contain the original chromatograms, notes, and data from the analyses. These records are of great value, historically and in regard to any questions that may arise in the future about interpretation of the data. I believe that these records should be available at OSPIC or in the Federal Records Center here in Anchorage.

Record retrieval will require a trip to College Station Texas, to inventory the data, repack it, prepare chain of custody records and seal it for shipment and the cost of shipping the boxes to Anchorage. If we do not retrieve the records, GERG will be forced to destroy them since they need the space the records are currently occupying and have no reason to store them any longer.

I have attached a budget for your consideration. If you have additional questions please contact Everett Robinson-Wilson at 786-3493.

CC: Gina Belt, DOJ  
Dr. Jim Brooks, GERG

**T/V EXXON VALDEZ SAMPLE STORAGE COSTS  
AND  
RECORDS RETRIEVAL**

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| <b>Sample Storage @\$800/Month</b>         |                 |
| October 1, 1994 to September 30, 1995      | \$9,600         |
| October 1, 1995 to September 30, 1996      | \$9,600         |
| <b>Records Retrieval</b>                   |                 |
| Airfare Anchorage to College Station Texas | \$ 946          |
| Per Diem @\$75/day 7 Days                  | \$ 525          |
| Car Rental @ \$32/day 7 Days               | \$ 224          |
| Shipping Cost for Records                  | \$2,800         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                               | <b>\$23,695</b> |



# United States Department of the Interior

## FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

1011 E. Tudor Rd.  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-6199

IN REPLY REFER TO:

RE\1122.GM

MAR 28 1996

RECEIVED  
APR 1 1996

Ms. Molly McCammon  
Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Ms. McCammon:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is working to acquire the Kodiak Island Borough tax lots included as part of the Shuyak Resolution. The Resolution provided funding for the purchase of key waterfront locations along Uyak Bay on Kodiak Island. The KIB recently acquired these lots as a result of forfeitures for tax delinquency. The Shuyak Resolution provided up to \$1 million for acquisition of these lots at appraised value plus pre-approved closing costs.

These "10-acre" lots were deeded to individuals by quit claim deeds and are unsurveyed. The individual lot boundaries are indistinguishable from surrounding or adjacent private lands. The United States will require more accurate land descriptions before assuming title. We have determined that metes and bounds descriptions, obtained on the ground, will be acceptable. Neither the KIB, nor the original lot owners, created the need for these new land descriptions.

Fortunately, the Bureau of Land Management has agreed to loan us skilled land surveyors, at salary costs only, to do the work. The field work is tentatively scheduled for April 15-29 and the Kodiak Refuge vessel is available to house the crew and put them directly on site. Ten tax-foreclosed lots, scattered throughout the bay, have been identified for land descriptions. While the crew is in the bay we propose to describe 48 additional parcels at critical access sites or wildlife areas. The Conservation Fund has purchased some of these lots for eventual return to the refuge. The Service will try to acquire the remaining lots when title concerns are remedied and funding is available.

In accordance with the Shuyak Resolution, the Service would like to request a total of \$15,200 to develop metes and bounds legal descriptions for the KIB parcels and the identified adjacent lots. The additional cost of describing 58 parcels, as opposed to 10, is nominal. Most of the cost is associated with mobilizing the crew and getting the boat on site. Please contact myself or Mr. Gary Muehlenhardt if you have questions or need further information.

Sincerely,

Assistant Regional Director  
Refuges and Wildlife

11.7.69  
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MAY 03 1996

RESOLUTION OF THE  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

We, the undersigned duly authorized members of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, after extensive review and consideration of the views of the public, find as follows:

1. The Tatitlek Corporation ("Tatitlek") owns or is entitled to receive title to, and has expressed in a letter dated December 1, 1994 a willingness to sell land or interests in lands (the "Lands") within the oil spill area consisting of approximately 56,786 acres, in the following seven parcels:

- a. Sawmill Bay parcel, consisting of approximately 1,521 acres of land in fee, ("Sawmill Bay parcel");
- b. Heather Bay parcel, consisting of approximately 477 acres of land in fee at Emerald Cove and approximately 1,719 acres of land at Columbia Bay subject to a conservation easement, ("Heather Bay parcel");
- c. Galena Bay parcel, consisting of approximately 1,685 acres of land in fee, and approximately 7,758 acres of land subject to a conservation easement, ("Galena Bay parcel");
- d. Bligh Island parcel, consisting of approximately 8,853 acres of land subject to a conservation easement on Bligh, Busby and Reef Islands, ("Bligh Island parcel");
- e. Two Moon Bay parcel, consisting of approximately 6,325 acres of land in fee at Hells Hole, approximately 844 acres of land in fee at Port Fidalgo, and approximately 23,177 acres of land at Snug Corner Cove and Two Moon Bay, including Goose Island, subject to a conservation easement, except that Tatitlek will facilitate the acquisition of an inholding

of approximately three acres in Snug Corner Cove in fee, ("Two Moon Bay parcel");

- f. Sunny Bay parcel, consisting of approximately 2,445 acres of land subject to a conservation easement ("Sunny Bay parcel"); and
- g. Whalen Bay parcel, consisting of approximately 1,981 acres of land in fee ("Whalen Bay parcel"), subject to pre-existing rights including the Citifor timber contract.

These parcels and the interests to be conveyed are generally depicted on the map attached as Exhibit A.

2. These Lands were selected pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. The subsurface rights are owned by Chugach Alaska Corporation.

3. The Lands are within the oil spill area as defined by the Trustee Council in the final Restoration Plan approved November 2, 1994.

4. The Lands include important habitat for species of wildlife for which significant injury resulting from the oil spill has been documented. There is substantial evidence that the Lands are important wildlife habitat. Harlequin ducks, bald eagles, black oystercatchers, marbled murrelets, pigeon guillemots - all species that suffered injury from the oil spill - utilize these parcels (depending on the species), for feeding, nesting, loafing, molting, and wintering. The highest nesting concentrations of the pigeon guillemot in eastern Prince William Sound occur on one of these parcels (Bligh Island). Harbor seal haul outs and intertidal and subtidal biota are all found in substantial quantity along the shoreline. The Lands provide concentration areas for feeding and shelter and contain feeding areas for river otters and sea otters. There are sixty-one (61) anadromous streams, six (6) lakes, three (3) salt water lagoons, and two (2) large estuaries utilized by waterfowl, on these Lands. The Duck River alone has escapement of over 100,000 pink salmon per year. Another area has a high density of mussels. The Hells Hole area is highly productive and is a significant sport fishing area for anadromous fish including pink salmon, cutthroat trout, and Dolly Varden. The Lands in general have historically supported high value, wilderness-based subsistence food gathering and

recreation uses including hunting, boating and fishing. The area has high scenic values and cultural resources.

5. Existing laws and regulations, including, but not limited to, the Alaska Forest Practices Act, the Anadromous Fish Protection Act, the Clean Water Act, the Alaska Coastal Management Act, the Bald Eagle Protection Act and the Marine Mammals Protection Act, are intended, under normal circumstances, to protect resources from serious adverse effects from logging and other developmental activities. However, restoration, replacement and enhancement of resources injured by the oil spill present a unique situation. Without passing on the adequacy or inadequacy of existing law and regulations to protect resources, biologists, other scientists and other resource specialists agree that, in their best professional judgment, protection of habitat in the spill area to levels above and beyond that provided by existing law and regulation will likely have a beneficial effect on recovery of injured resources and lost or diminished services provided by these resources.

6. There is public support for the acquisition of these Lands.

7. The purchase of the Lands is an appropriate means to restore a portion of the injured resources, and services in the oil spill area. Acquisition of the Lands is consistent with the Final Restoration Plan.

8. It is ordinarily the Federal and State of Alaska Governments' practice to pay fair market value for the land interests it acquires. However, due to the unique circumstances of the limited availability of settlement funds to complete acquisitions of land interests for purposes of promoting recovery of natural resources injured by the EVOS and the need to acquire it promptly to prevent any potential degradation of the habitat, we believe it is appropriate in this case to pay more than fair market value for these particular interests.

9. This negotiated offer represents the lowest price at which these Lands can be acquired because of the installment payment schedule provided for in the Exxon settlement agreement and the resulting limited availability of funds. This offer therefore reflects a value that provides Tatitlek a benefit of selling the Lands by means of installment payments and yet provides for current protection under the Trustee Council's habitat protection program.

10. This offer is a reasonable price given the significant natural resource and service values protected; the scope and pervasiveness of the EVOS environmental disaster and the need for protection of ecosystems; and the relationship of the price in excess of market value to other large-scale acquisitions in Alaska and the rest of the United States, and earlier actions taken pursuant to the habitat protection program.

THEREFORE, we resolve to authorize the expenditure of \$12,000,000 as a portion of the funds necessary to purchase the Lands in accordance with an offer to purchase a combination of fee simple and conservation easement interests in the Lands, as identified in Exhibit A, and set forth below for the United States, acting through the Forest Service, or for the State of Alaska, to enter into appropriate agreements in conformity with applicable Federal and State law to purchase and acquire these Lands. Such agreements shall contain and are subject to the following conditions and terms:

(a) the purchase price for the Lands shall be the final approved appraised fair market value of the interests in the Lands plus twenty percent (20%) of the final approved appraised fair market value, but may in no event exceed \$22,000,000 ("Purchase Price"). The final approved appraised fair market value shall be determined through the Trustee Council's twelve step appraisal process (Exhibit B). Up to an additional \$10,000,000 of the Purchase Price will be paid from other federal sources;

(b) receipt by the United States District Court for the District of Alaska ("District Court") of the settlement payments due from Exxon Corporation, et al;

(c) disbursement of these funds by the District Court;

(d) completion of a satisfactory title search, establishing that Tatitlek is able to convey fee simple title and conservation easements, as appropriate, by general warranty deed and other appropriate instruments for the surface estate for the Lands;

(e) no timber harvesting or further road development will be initiated on the Lands by Tatitlek or its agent or

contractor prior to closing, except where indicated by the Tatitlek to the Trustee Council based on the Citifor contracts in existence on October 30, 1994;

(f) approval of the sale of the Lands by the shareholders of Tatitlek;

(g) the Lands to be conveyed to the United States are as follows: the portion of the Heather Bay parcel consisting of approximately 1,719 acres to be subject to a conservation easement, the portion of the Galena Bay parcel consisting of approximately 7,758 acres to be subject to a conservation easement, the Bligh Island parcel, the Two Moon Bay parcel except for approximately 844 acres at Port Fidalgo to be acquired in fee and except for the approximately three acre inholding site in Snug Corner Cove to be acquired in fee simple, consisting of approximately 23,177 acres to be subject to a conservation easement and approximately 6325 acres to be acquired in fee simple at Hell's Hole, and the Sunny Bay parcel.

(h) title to the Lands conveyed to the United States shall be subject to the following conditions:

(i) there shall be no commercial timber harvest on the Lands nor any other commercial use of the Land excepting such limited commercial use as may be consistent with State and Federal law and the goals of restoration to its prespill condition of any natural resource injured, lost, or destroyed as a result of the EVOS and the services provided by that resource or replacement or substitution for the injured, lost or destroyed resources and affected services as described in the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree between the United States and the State of Alaska entered August 28, 1991;

(ii) public use of the Lands shall include sport and subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping, and recreational uses insofar as consistent with public safety and permitted under law or under a regulation of the Board of Fisheries or Board of Game and Federal law and regulations;

(iii) a conservation easement in the State of Alaska authorizing it to enforce in a court of competent

jurisdiction, the restoration and conservation purposes for which this acquisition is made as set forth in this Resolution and in any implementing purchase agreements;

(iv) The United States Forest Service shall develop language to implement the intentions of the foregoing subparagraph (iii), in form and substance that is satisfactory to the U.S. Department of Justice and the Alaska Department of Law.

(i) the Lands to be conveyed to the State of Alaska are as follows: the Sawmill Bay parcel, the portion of the Heather Bay parcel consisting of approximately 477 acres to be acquired in fee simple at Emerald Cove, the portion of the Galena Bay parcel to be acquired in fee simple consisting of approximately 1685 acres, the two to three acre site on Busby Island to be acquired as an easement, the approximately 844 acres of land to be acquired in fee simple at Port Fidalgo, the approximately three acre inholding site to be acquired in Snug Corner Cove, and the Whalen Bay parcel.

(j) title to the portion of Lands conveyed to the State of Alaska shall be subject to the following conditions:

(i) there shall be no commercial timber harvest on the Lands nor any other commercial use of the Lands excepting such limited commercial use as may be consistent with State law and the goals of restoration to its prespill condition of any natural resource injured, lost, or destroyed as a result of the EVOS and the services provided by that resource or replacement or substitution for the injured, lost or destroyed resources and affected services as described in the Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree between the United States and the State of Alaska entered August 28, 1991;

(ii) public use of the Lands shall include sport and subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping, and recreational uses insofar as consistent with public safety and permitted under law or under a regulation of the Board of Fisheries or Board of Game;

(iii) a conservation easement in the United States authorizing it to enforce in a court of competent

jurisdiction, the restoration and conservation purposes for which this acquisition is made as set forth in this Resolution and in any implementing purchase agreements;

(iv) The Alaska Department of Law shall develop language to implement the intentions of the foregoing subparagraph (iii), in form and substance that is satisfactory to the U.S. Department of Justice.

(k) conservation easements limiting development on the Lands and protecting natural resources shall be conveyed, in perpetuity, to the United States of America, and shall include public access, except for limited exceptions, and be subject to additional terms and conditions as determined by the parties and approved by the Executive Director to the Trustee Council;

(l) Congressional review to the extent required with respect to acquisitions by the Forest Service pursuant to House Report No. 102-116;

(m) completion of a satisfactory hazardous substances survey;

(n) satisfactory compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act and other applicable federal law;

(o) The offer will remain open until 30 days following completion of the Final Approved Appraisal, provided that the Trustee Council may withdraw this authorization for funding by giving thirty days (30) notice of its intent to Tatitlek to withdraw authorization.

By unanimous consent, and upon execution of the purchase agreements and written notice from the Forest Service, the State of Alaska, and the Executive Director of the Trustee Council that the terms and conditions set forth herein and in the purchase agreements have been satisfied, we request the Alaska Department of Law and the Assistant Attorney General of the Environment and Natural Resources Division of the U.S. Department of Justice to petition the District Court as follows:

(1) for withdrawal of the sum of twenty percent (20%) of the Purchase Price from the District Court Registry

account established as a result of the Governments' settlement to be paid at the initial closing;

(2) for withdrawal of the sum of five percent (5%) of the Purchase Price to be paid at the subsequent closing by October 1, 1996;

(3) for withdrawal of the sum of fifteen percent (15%) of the Purchase Price to be paid at the subsequent closing by October 1, 1997;

(4) for withdrawal of the sum of fifteen percent (15%) of the Purchase Price to be paid at the subsequent closing by October 1, 1998;

(5) for withdrawal of the sum of fifteen percent (15%) of the Purchase Price to be paid at the subsequent closing by October 1, 1999;

(6) for withdrawal of the sum of fifteen percent (15%) of the Purchase Price to be paid at the subsequent closing by October 1, 2000;

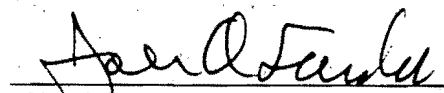
(7) for withdrawal of the sum of fifteen percent (15%) of the Purchase Price to be paid at the subsequent closing by October 1, 2001;

These amounts represent the only amounts due under this resolution to Tatitlek by the United States or the State of Alaska from the joint funds in the District Court Registry or other federal funds, and no additional amounts or interest are herein authorized to be paid to Tatitlek from such joint funds.

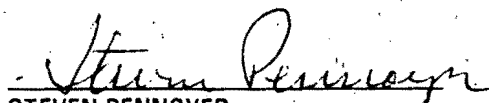
DATED this 2nd day of December, 1994, at Anchorage, Alaska.



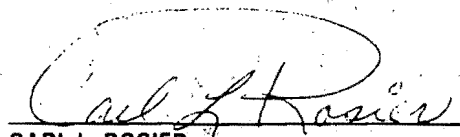
PHIL JANIK  
Regional Forester  
Alaska Region  
USDA Forest Service



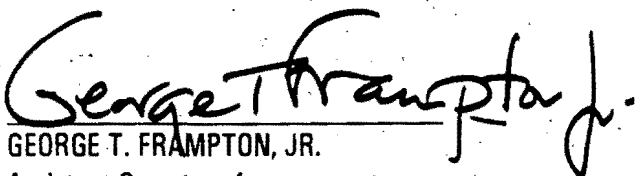
JOHN A. SANDOR  
Commissioner  
Alaska Department of  
Environmental Conservation



STEVEN PENNOYER  
Director, Alaska Region  
National Marine Fisheries Service



CARL L. ROSIER  
Commissioner  
Alaska Department of Fish  
and Game



GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Fish and Wildlife and Parks  
U.S. Department of the Interior



BRUCE BOTELHO/CRAIG TILLERY  
Attorney General/Trustee  
State of Alaska/Representative

H:\fb\15555-89.001\RESOLUT.3RE

December 8, 1995

RECEIVED  
MAY 03 1996

Molly McCammon, Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Dear Molly,

I am aware that the Trustee Council is closing in on a habitat protection package with the Tatitlek corporation. This is an encouraging sign and has been a long time in coming.

I understand that the package includes a mix of fee title acquisition, conservation easements with public access, conservation easements with no public access, and a considerable amount of land that would be entirely retained by the corporation.

However, I understand that, at this point, neither Fish Bay nor Landlocked Bay would be provided any protection whatsoever, and this is, I'm sure, of great concern to many fishermen and other folks around here. Why should the Trustee Council, with ample money in the bank, fail to acquire protections on the north side of Fidalgo, leaving these lands exposed to the same fate as those across the bay at Two Moon Bay/Knowles Head?

After 7 years, the Council is still failing to protect imminently threatened habitat in the Sound. Surely it is possible to construct a deal in the best interest of Tatitlek and Cititfor that protects these lands.

I'm certain that many people would insist that whatever funds the Council intends to spend protecting the Two Moon Bay/Knowles Head clearcut lands go first toward protecting uncut, threatened forest habitat, critical to Restoration, on the north side of Fidalgo. As it is far better to prevent oil spills than to attempt to clean them up, so it is obviously better to protect healthy habitat before it is damaged. It is hard to imagine that the Trustees would have any more important mission, and it would be hard to support the deal otherwise. Please revisit this issue with the Tatitlek people and Citifor.

Also, for those areas that are bought in fee it is absolutely essential that there be covenants in the transaction that ensure, to the extent possible, their permanent protection as intended by Tatitlek and the present Trustee Council.

It is exciting that the Tatitlek shareholders now have a win-win situation with this opportunity to receive dividends for protecting and enjoying their lands as they have for centuries. Thanks to you, the Council, and the Tatitlek corporation management and shareholders for moving forward with this historic and important deal.

Sincerely,



Rick Steiner, Cordova

# **Alaskan Wilderness Sailing Safaris**

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Alaska, 99686  
Phone: 907-835-5175  
Fax: 907-835-5679

*Celebrating 22nd Years of Offering Quality Wilderness Trips in Prince William Sound*

April 15, 1996

Exxon Valdez Trustee Committee  
645 G. St. #401  
Anchorage, ALASKA 99501-3451

RECEIVED  
APR 19 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Trustees:

We are writing in support of the purchase of conservation easements from the Tatitlek Corporation on their lands in Prince William Sound. The Tatitlek lands in the northern and eastern Sound represent some of the finest wilderness-quality recreational boating, wildlife viewing, and coastal hiking areas remaining in the United States. These waters are regularly used by recreational vessels and tour boats from Valdez and Cordova. The area formerly teemed with marine and terrestrial wildlife. Purchase of conservation easements would help to restore recreational and commercial tourism losses incurred during the spill.

The ecosystem on which the wildlife and fisheries resources depend is part of the northern and westernmost extension of the Pacific Coast Rainforest which begins at Coos Bay, Oregon. Very few parts of this ecosystem remain intact today. By preserving the integrity of a significant portion of this ecosystem, conservation easements would help to restore wildlife resources damaged during the spill, thus again making wildlife watching opportunities available to the public. Since these lands were in part oiled and are the closest to the most significantly oiled areas, it is even more important that they receive some type of protection to preserve the habitats of injured species.

In supporting the purchase of these conservation easements, we hope that there will be restrictions on the types of development permitted so that recreation, tourism, commercial fisheries and other uses occur at a level that is compatible with and not injurious to the wildlife which depends on these habitats. We would also like to see restrictions that would protect archeological resources while still allowing limited public and commercial use.

Respectfully yours,

*Jim and Nancy Lethcoe*

Jim and Nancy Lethcoe



# THE TATITLEK CORPORATION

P.O. Box 650, Cordova, Alaska 99574 • Phone (907) 424-3777 • Fax (907) 424-3773



April 12, 1996

Via Facsimile and U.S. Mail

Ms. Molly McCammon  
Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-1994

RECEIVED  
APR 19 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Ms. McCammon:

We understand that some questions have been raised recently with the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) Trustee Council about how the Council's fish and wildlife habitat restoration and acquisition efforts will enhance the overall economic picture within Alaska. I am pleased to share with you briefly how we at The Tatitlek Corporation view the Council's habitat restoration project involving lands owned by our Corporation.

In general, we believe that this restoration project has great potential to stimulate outdoor recreational tourism as well as other economic investment and activity in Prince William Sound, including private development and service sector opportunities.

From the inception of this joint habitat conservation effort, The Tatitlek Corporation has viewed it as being of great mutual benefit to both the public and to the Corporation. In particular, it has appeared to us that it could help to expand economic opportunities for Natives and Non-Natives.

Residents of the village of Tatitlek and other shareholders of the Corporation have historically looked to the sea for subsistence and for their livelihoods. Increasingly, since the oil spill, they have begun to look to additional ways to support their families. One of those that appears will likely play an important role for people in the region in the future is outdoor recreation and tourism.

Ms. Molly McCammon  
April 12, 1996  
Page 2

As former Governor Walter J. Hickel stated recently "Prince William Sound is fast becoming one of the premier tourist and recreational destinations. To me, it is the finest water recreational area in the world. The restoration and enhancement actions by the Council in the Sound today will help mitigate the effects of the spill through fish and wildlife habitat conservation, and it will help spur the growth in outdoor recreation industries which fosters regional economic growth." We agree with Governor Hickel's vision of the vast economic potential that Prince William Sound possesses. We hope through this project to assist that potential to be fully realized.

To foster these economic opportunities, Tatitlek hopes to be able to develop, or have others develop on its behalf, lodge and cabin sites in appropriate locations with ancillary dock and mooring facilities, as well as necessary and related support facilities. As you know, our corporation indicated to the Council in its letter of December 1, 1994, that it would need to set aside a small amount of land within three of the EVOS parcels for potential future development. It also excluded totally from the land package other areas which would be used for possible future sale or development, such as the current logging camp in Two Moon Bay. The corporation has agreed to keep such limited development areas restricted in terms of size and number so as not to substantially degrade the resources being conserved in this restoration project and/or opened to public use and enjoyment. Those development rights are crucial to the future of the area since no one can fully foresee today exactly what facilities will be needed as public use of the area intensifies.

Among the areas we have excluded from the sale is Heather Island. It was not placed in the land package specifically because the Corporation hopes to be able to obtain some compatible lodge type development there in the future to capitalize on the spectacular view that island commands of Columbia Glacier and its proximity to other fish and wildlife resources, including one of the few King Salmon streams in all of the Sound. Also, excluded are shareholder subdivision lots, Fish Bay and Landlocked Bay as well as approximately 45,000 acres of corporation land in the Taznuna area.

Under private ownership, all of these lands in the habitat restoration package today are closed to public access. If an agreement is reached with the Council, thousands of acres currently closed to such access would be opened to outdoor recreational use, including sport hunting, sport fishing, camping, hiking, kayaking, boating and similar outdoor recreational activities for the general public, supported by the amenities we hope to provide or contract with others to provide.

Ms. Molly McCammon  
April 12, 1996  
Page 3

The Tatitlek Corporation also intends to set aside a portion of any proceeds which might be generated from this land package in a Settlement Trust authorized by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. We plan to seek remedial legislation by Congress to correct tax disincentives that currently are associated with the establishment of such Trusts. Creation of such a Trust would serve as a mini "Permanent Fund" and would help ensure that there will be an additional economic boost to the region from this project in perpetuity as shareholders receive modest dividends from that Fund.

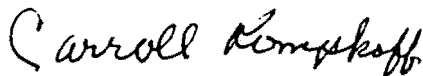
With respect to commercial logging of Tatitlek lands, over 125 million board feet of timber have been harvested from our lands in recent years. Timber harvest operations on those lands will likely conclude in the not-too-distant future. As that takes place, the Corporation intends to pursue other economic opportunities centered around the outdoor recreation industry in the area.

As a commercial fisherman for 56 years in Prince William Sound, and as President of a Native village corporation in Prince William Sound, I can foresee no better economic stimulus to our region than what this fish and wildlife habitat restoration project could bring. It would represent good stewardship and conservation of the land and its fish and wildlife habitat and other resources while helping to create and expand job opportunities. It is also one of the best actions I know of that the Council could take to protect the long-term viability of the fishing industry on which so many within the Sound, including myself, are dependent.

I hope this letter clarifies for you the general vision and goals of The Tatitlek Corporation regarding the stimulus that this fish and wildlife habitat restoration and acquisition project can be to the economy of Prince William Sound.

Sincerely,

THE TATITLEK CORPORATION



Carroll Kompkoff  
President

REF 96-036  
CK/pkm

## RESOLUTION OF THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

RECEIVED  
MAY 6 1990  
We, the undersigned, duly authorized members of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, after extensive review and after consideration of the views of the public, find as follows:

1. Chenega Corporation ("Chenega") owns the surface estate of lands or is entitled to receive title to, and has expressed a willingness to sell land or interests in lands ("the Lands"), located along the southwest side of Prince William Sound ("PWS"), consisting of approximately 74,000 acres. The Lands were selected and conveyed pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. The subsurface rights associated with the Lands are held by Chugach Incorporated.

2. The Lands are within the oil spill area as defined by the Trustee Council in the Final Restoration Plan.

3. Chenega desires to sell certain interests in the Lands as specifically described in Exhibit A to the United States or the State of Alaska as part of the Trustee Council's program for restoration of the natural resources and services that were injured or reduced as result of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill ("EVOS").

4. The Lands include important habitat for various species of fish and wildlife for which significant injury resulting from the spill has been documented through the Trustee Council's habitat acquisition analysis. Two parcels, Eshamy Bay and Jackpot Bay, are ranked high for their considerable restoration value to resources and services injured or reduced as a result of the spill. Eshamy and Jackpot Bays have the highest number of wild pink salmon in the

PWS region with twenty-two anadromous streams. Eshamy Bay is also the highest sockeye producing system in western PWS. Both Jackpot and Eshamy Bays represent the northwestern most range for cutthroat trout. The area has important wintering lakes and supports strong populations of Dolly Varden as well as bald eagles. The area is an important wintering area for harlequin ducks and pigeon guillemots. Eshamy Bay has also been documented as having high concentrations of river otters. The remainder of the Lands have been determined to have a high potential to benefit the following injured resources and reduced services: pink salmon, bald eagles, black oystercatchers, harbor seals, harlequin ducks, marbled murrelets, pigeon guillemots, sea otters, cultural resources, and subsistence uses. These resources and uses will benefit from acquisition of the Lands by preventing the loss of nesting habitat, maintaining water quality and riparian habitats, and by preventing disturbances to nearshore and intertidal habitat use. The Lands have high scenic value and also support high value wilderness-based recreation including sport hunting and fishing, hiking, and camping. Further benefits resulting from the acquisition of interests in the Lands is described in the Habitat Benefits Report at Exhibit B.

5. Existing laws and regulations, including but not limited to the Alaska Anadromous Fish Protection Act, the Clean Water Act, the Alaska Coastal Management Act, the Bald Eagle Protection Act, and the Marine Mammal Protection Act, are intended, under normal circumstances, to protect resources from serious adverse effects

from activities on the Lands. However, restoration, replacement, and enhancement of natural resources, and acquisition of equivalent resources and services injured, lost or reduced as a result of the EVOS present a unique situation. Without passing judgment on the adequacy or inadequacy of existing law and regulations to protect resources, biologists, other scientists, and other resource specialists agree that, in their best professional judgment, protection of habitat in the spill area to levels above and beyond that provided by existing laws and regulations will likely have a beneficial effect on recovery of injured resources and lost or reduced services provided by these resources.

6. There is widespread public support for the acquisition of the Lands.

7. The purchase of the interests in the Lands is an appropriate means to restore a portion of the injured resources and reduced services in the oil spill area. Acquisition of the interests in the Lands is consistent with the Final Restoration Plan.

8. It is ordinarily the Federal and State Governments' practice to pay fair market value for the land interests it acquires. However, given the limited availability of settlement funds to complete acquisitions of land interests and the need to acquire such interests promptly to prevent any potential degradation of the habitat by development, we believe it is appropriate in this case to pay more than fair market value for these particular interests.

9. The offer set forth below represents the lowest price at which these interests in the Lands can be acquired because of the installment payment schedule provided for in the Exxon settlement agreement and resulting limited availability of funds. This offer therefore reflects a value that provides Chenega a benefit for selling its interests in the Lands by means of installment payments and yet provides for current protection under the Trustee Council's habitat protection program.

10. This offer is a reasonable price given the significant natural resource and service values protected; the scope and pervasiveness of the EVOS environmental disaster and the need for protection of ecosystems; the relationship of that portion of the overall price that is in excess of market value to earlier offers made pursuant to the habitat protection program; and the availability of settlement funds for completing acquisitions.

THEREFORE, we resolve to authorize funding for an offer to purchase a combination of fee simple and conservation easement interests in the Lands, as identified in Exhibit A, in the amounts set forth below, if the offer is accepted, for the United States, acting through the Forest Service, or for the State of Alaska, to enter into appropriate agreements in conformity with applicable Federal and State law to purchase and acquire these interests in the Lands. This offer and such agreements shall contain and are subject to the following conditions and terms:

(a) the purchase price for the interests in the Lands shall be the final approved appraised fair market value of the interests in

the Lands plus twenty percent (20%) of the final approved appraised fair market value, so long as this price does not exceed \$48,000,000 ("Purchase Price"). Up to \$38,000,000 of the Purchase Price is authorized for use from the settlement funds deposited in the United States District Court for the District of Alaska ("District Court") Registry. Any remaining funds necessary for the Purchase Price shall be allocated from ~~Federal Restitution~~<sup>other</sup> funds so long as this funding does not exceed \$10,000,000. The final approved appraised fair market value shall be determined through the Trustee Council's 12-Step Appraisal Process (Exhibit C).

(b) receipt by the District Court of the settlement payments due from Exxon Corporation, et al;

(c) disbursement of these funds by the District Court;

(d) completion of a satisfactory title search, including assurance that Chenega is able to convey fee simple title and conservation easements, as appropriate, by general warranty deed or other appropriate instrument to the surface estate of the Lands;

(e) no development is to take place on the Lands prior to closing;

(f) approval of the sale of the Lands by the shareholders of Chenega;

(g) Congressional review to the extent required with respect to acquisitions by the Forest Service pursuant to House Report No. 102-116;

(h) a satisfactory hazardous substances survey is completed;

(i) satisfactory compliance with the National Environmental

Policy Act and other applicable federal law;

(j) this offer will remain open until sixty (60) days following completion of the final approved appraisal, provided that the Trustee Council may withdraw this authorization for funding by giving thirty (30) days notice of its intent to Chenega to withdraw authorization;

(k) the preparation of conservation easements, as outlined in Exhibit A, limiting development on the Lands and protecting natural resources that Chenega shall convey, in perpetuity, to the United States, which shall include the right to public access, except for limited exceptions, and be subject to additional terms and conditions as determined by the parties and approved by the Trustee Council;

(l) a conservation easement in the State of Alaska or the United States authorizing the State or the United States to enforce in a court of competent jurisdiction the restoration and conservation purposes for which this acquisition is made as set forth in this Resolution and in any implementing purchase agreements. Language to implement this intent shall be developed in form and substance that is satisfactory to the U.S. Department of Justice and the Alaska Department of Law.

By unanimous consent, and upon execution of the purchase agreements and written notice from the Forest Service and the State of Alaska that the terms and conditions set forth herein and in the purchase agreements have been satisfied, we request the Alaska Department of Law and the Assistant Attorney General of the

Environment and Natural Resources Division of the U.S. Department of Justice to petition the District Court as follows:

(1) for withdrawal of the sum of twenty percent (20%) of the Purchase Price from the District Court Registry account established as a result of the Governments' settlement to be paid at the initial closing;

(2) for withdrawal of the sum of five percent (5%) of the Purchase Price to be paid at the subsequent closing by September 30, 1996;

(3) for withdrawal of the sum of 15% of the Purchase Price to be paid at the subsequent closing by September 30, 1997;

(4) for withdrawal of the sum of 15% of the Purchase Price to be paid at the subsequent closing by September 30, 1998;

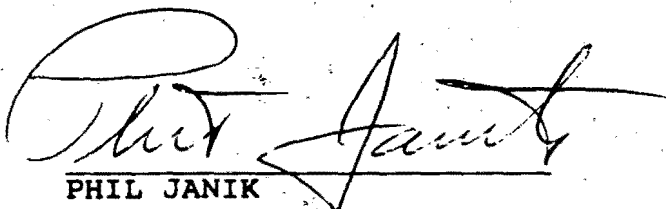
(5) for withdrawal of the sum of 15% of the Purchase Price to be paid at the subsequent closing by September 30, 1999;

(6) for withdrawal of the sum of 15% of the Purchase Price to be paid at the subsequent closing by September 30, 2000.


(7) for withdrawal of the sum of 15% of the Purchase Price to be paid at the subsequent closing by September 30, 2001.

These amounts represent the only amounts due under any purchase agreements negotiated pursuant to this resolution to Chenega by the United States or the State of Alaska from the joint funds in the District Court Registry. No additional amounts or interest are herein authorized to be paid to Chenega from such joint funds.

Dated this Second day of December, 1994, at Juneau, Alaska.



PHIL JANIK  
Regional Forester  
Alaska Region  
USDA Forest Service

  
for BRUCE M. BOTELHO  
Attorney General  
State of Alaska

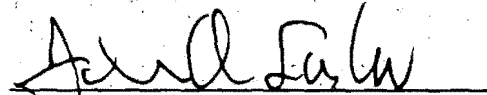
GEORGE T. FRAMPTON, JR.  
Assistant Secretary for  
Fish & Wildlife and Parks  
U.S. Department of the Interior



STEVEN PENNOYER  
Director, Alaska Region  
National Marine Fisheries  
NOAA



CARL L. ROSIER  
Commissioner  
Alaska Department of  
Fish and Game



JOHN A. SANDOR  
Commissioner  
Alaska Department of  
Environmental Conservation

Exhibit A

The following parcels of Eshamy and Jackpot Bays to be purchased in Fee Simple Title.

ESHAMY BAY

T 4 N, R 8 E, SM

|         |    |             |             |
|---------|----|-------------|-------------|
| Section | 2  | W1/2        | ~ 100.00 ac |
|         | 3  |             | 381.25 ac   |
|         | 4  |             | 539.00 ac   |
|         | 5  |             | 628.00 ac   |
|         | 7  |             | 308.25 ac   |
|         | 8  |             | 413.00 ac   |
|         | 9  |             | 325.50 ac   |
|         | 10 |             | 415.25 ac   |
|         | 11 | W1/2        | ~ 271.00 ac |
|         | 14 | NW1/4       | ~ 160.00 ac |
|         | 15 | N1/2        | ~ 320.00 ac |
|         | 16 | N1/2, SW1/4 | ~ 480.00 ac |
|         | 17 |             | 491.00 ac   |
|         | 18 |             | 602.74 ac   |
|         | 19 |             | 489.00 ac   |
|         | 20 | N1/2, SW1/4 | ~ 410.00 ac |
|         | 21 | NW1/4       | ~ 160.00 ac |
|         | 30 | N1/2        | ~ 240.00 ac |

T 4 N, R 7 E, SM

|         |    |  |           |
|---------|----|--|-----------|
| Section | 12 |  | 505.00 ac |
|         | 13 |  | 640.00 ac |

TOTAL ~ 7,878.99 acres

JACKPOT BAY

T 4 N, R 7 E, SM

|         |    |             |             |     |
|---------|----|-------------|-------------|-----|
| Section | 11 |             | 605.00 ac   |     |
|         | 14 |             | 530.00 ac   |     |
|         | 15 |             | 560.00 ac   |     |
|         | 16 |             | 635.00 ac   | OPS |
|         | 21 |             | 639.00 ac   | OPS |
|         | 22 | N1/2, SW1/4 | ~ 473.00 ac |     |
|         | 23 | N1/2        | ~ 320.00 ac |     |
|         | 27 | W1/2        | ~ 320.00 ac |     |
|         | 28 |             | 545.00 ac   |     |
|         | 33 |             | 590.00 ac   |     |
|         | 34 |             | 620.00 ac   |     |

T 3 N, R 7 E, SM

|         |    |      |             |     |
|---------|----|------|-------------|-----|
| Section | 2  | W1/2 | ~ 320.00 ac |     |
|         | 3  |      | 605.00 ac   |     |
|         | 4  |      | 621.00 ac   |     |
|         | 8  |      | 575.00 ac   |     |
|         | 9  |      | 480.00 ac   |     |
|         | 10 |      | 475.00 ac   |     |
|         | 11 | W1/2 | ~ 320.00 ac |     |
|         | 14 |      | 623.25 ac   |     |
|         | 15 |      | 338.50 ac   |     |
|         | 16 |      | 168.50 ac   |     |
|         | 17 |      | 615.00 ac   |     |
|         | 20 |      | 365.00 ac   | OPS |
|         | 23 |      | 223.75 ac   |     |

TOTAL ~ 11,567.00 acres

Total acres for Eshamy and Jackpot Bays - - 19,445.99

Chenega shall grant a timber conservation easement on all of its remaining lands, consisting of approximately \_\_\_\_\_ acres. The lands to be included in this easement are to be more specifically identified by allocate parcels in the acquired easement grant.

Chenega shall grant an easement for public access on its remaining lands, excluding all lands of Evans Island below the 500' elevation and the following described lands on Chenega Island: T2N, R7E, Section 1; T2N, R8E, Section 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. This public access grant does not include commercial use related access.

Chenega shall grant a non development easement for the purposes of protection and preserving conservation values on the remaining Chenega lands, excluding thos land specifically excluded from the public access grant, and with specific additional development rights to be retained on certain remaining lands that will be further defined through negotiation; however, in no instance shall the areas in which development rights are retained exceed \_\_\_\_\_ sites, and no individual site exceeding \_\_\_\_\_ acres.

## Exhibit B

### Restoration Benefits Report Chenega Lands

#### REGION

Southeast Prince William Sound.

#### PROPOSED ACQUISITION DESCRIPTION

The Chenega Corporation lands identified to provide habitat protection through fee simple and partial interest acquisition are composed of approximately 70,000 acres along the southwest side of Prince William Sound. Included are Chenega Island and parts of Evans, Latouche, Flemming, and Knight Islands as well as significant areas on the mainland on the west side of Dangerous Passage. Chenega lands have some of the highest ranked parcels in the Comprehensive Habitat Evaluation Process and have been identified as providing potential habitat protection for damaged resources and services linked to the spill.

The area is characterized by mountains with elevations to 2,500 feet. The lower slopes adjacent to lakes, streams and bays are forested with old growth Sitka spruce and western hemlock. Until recently, western Prince William Sound was glaciated and still remains very remote and wild. In the Eshamy and Jackpot area there are 22 anadromous streams of which two (Jackpot and Eshamy) are major producers of pink and sockeye salmon. The area is very important for commercial, sport, and subsistence fishing, with the village of Chenega being the major user. The area is also an important destination point for recreation users.

All lands being considered for acquisition from Chenega Corporation have a split estate with the subsurface ownership with the regional corporation, Chugach Incorporated.

Section 704 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act required that within three years (by December 2, 1983), a study with recommendations as to the suitability or unsuitability of wilderness within the Prince William Sound area of the Chugach National Forest be completed and submitted to Congress. The report recommended that some lands be classified as wilderness. The lands recommended for wilderness are contiguous to Chenega lands as shown on the enclosed map. Congress has never acted on the report as submitted. However, all land within the proposed study area is being managed as wilderness area pending action on the study.

#### RESTORATION BENEFITS

Western Prince William Sound is one of the areas most impacted by the 1989 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. All resources and services in the area were injured and will benefit from habitat protection.

In the fall of 1993, Chenega Corporation indicated a willingness to consider selling fee simple title to two of their high ranked parcels, Jackpot Bay and Eshamy Bay (CHEO1 and CHEO2). These two parcels are being appraised for fee simple acquisition and consist of approximately 7,900 acres in CHEO1 AND 12,000 acres in CHEO2, for a total of 19,900 acres. On the remainder of the Chenega lands the corporation has proposed selling all timber harvest rights with possible consideration for additional partial interests. The remaining Chenega lands considered available (approximately 36,000 acres) are presently being appraised for timber interests. The lands being appraised for timber include

15,000 acres of moderately ranked lands and 21,000 acres of low ranked lands as evaluated in the Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process.

High value resources and services in the Eshamy/Jackpot area are: pink salmon, sockeye salmon, cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden, bald eagles, black oystercatchers, harbor seals, harlequin ducks, pigeon guillemots, river otters, recreation/tourism, wilderness, and subsistence.

Of the high value resource and services identified on this parcel, sockeye salmon, pink salmon, cutthroat trout, and Dolly Varden susceptible to water quality and potential over-harvest impacts. Bald eagles are generally considered to be more tolerant of development impacts if there is no loss of nesting habitat. Impacts to bald eagles may be mitigated by proper planning and adherence to existing regulations. River otters are considered to be generally tolerant of development if denning habitat is protected. Increasing development has a high potential for user group conflicts if harvest and access are restricted or the numbers of users increase. Subsistence, recreation, and wilderness are all sensitive to development because of the concentrated nature of the resources and topography that support these services. Harlequin ducks are sensitive to disturbance and are highly likely to be impacted by possible developments. Pigeon guillemot colonies require special protection from habitat loss and disturbance.

#### High Benefits in the Eshamy/Jackpot area:

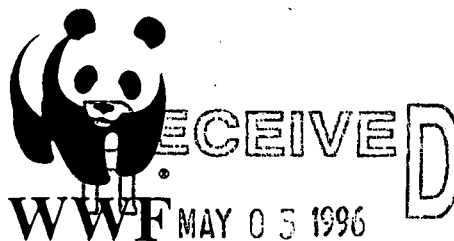
Eshamy and Jackpot Bays have the highest number of wild pink salmon in the region with 22 anadromous streams. Eshamy Bay is also the highest sockeye producing system in western Prince William Sound. Both Jackpot and Eshamy represent the northwestern most range for cutthroat trout. The area has important wintering lakes and supports strong populations of Dolly Varden as well as fourteen documented bald eagle nest and important feeding areas. The area is an important breeding area (although lingering damage from the spill is still apparent) and important overwintering area for harlequin ducks. A large colony of pigeon guillemots is located adjacent to the parcel. Eshamy has high concentrations (based on pre-spill documentation) of river otters. The area is a destination for sport fishing from population centers, and it has a high level of recreation with a potential for significantly more. The parcel is an inholding in a wilderness area within the preferred alternative for the Nellie Juan Wilderness Study Area. The parcel also has high value for the village of Chenega.

The remainder of Chenega lands (CHE03) to CHE09) have the following high value resources and services: pink salmon, bald eagles, black oystercatchers, harbor seals, harlequin ducks, marbled murrelets, pigeon guillemots, sea otters, wilderness, cultural resources and subsistence.

On the remainder of Chenega, habitat was rated as high value for eleven resource and services in the comprehensive habitat evaluation process. Acquisition of timber rights for these land would benefit the injured resource and services. Pink salmon are susceptible to water quality and timber harvest impacts. Bald eagles are generally tolerant of development impacts if there is no loss of nesting habitat. Black oystercatchers are sensitive to loss of nesting habitat and disturbance during nesting. Harlequin ducks are highly sensitive to disturbance and loss of nesting habitat. Impacts to harbor seals are not know. Marbled murrelets are sensitive to loss of nesting habitat and disturbance during nesting. Sea otters are sensitive to disturbance during pupping which occurs in May and June. Pigion guillemot colonies require special protection from habitat loss and disturbance. Subsistence, cultural resources and wilderness are all sensitive to development because of the

concentrated nature of the resources/services and the topography that support them.

The two fee simple parcels are among the most popular recreation destinations in Prince William Sound. They are important sport fish and hunting areas, and have excellent anchorages. They would be managed to maintain and restore habitat and for recreational use. Recreational uses allowed within the area would be those non-developed recreational uses consistent with wilderness.



EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Ms. Molly McCammon, Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 "G" Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

RECEIVED  
FEB 28 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

**Subject: Chenega Habitat Protection and Acquisition**

Dear Ms. <sup>Molly</sup> McCammon:

On behalf of the 1.3 million members at World Wildlife Fund (WWF), I would like to comment on the Council's proposal to acquire 57,000 acres of prime fish and wildlife habitat owned by Chenega Corporation (parcels CHE01, CHE03, and CHE04) in the Prince William Sound oil spill region. As you know, WWF has been a strong supporter of the Council's outstanding land acquisitions within the spill region, particularly on Kodiak Island. We believe it is vital that the Council now acquire critically important rainforest habitat owned by Chenega Corporation to further facilitate recovery efforts begun by habitat acquisitions elsewhere in the spill region. This is important for the following reasons.

**First**, the Chenega parcels offer the best opportunities to achieve multiple benefits for the recovery of injured fish and wildlife species, natural resources, and human services of any competing land parcels; particularly since these parcels contain abundant populations of injured fish and wildlife species due to the relatively untouched nature of the rainforest/wilderness landscape. Injured species that would benefit directly by protection of nesting and or spawning habitat include: harlequin duck, bald eagle, harbor seal, marbled murrelet, sockeye salmon, and cutthroat trout. Habitat acquisition for these species would result in moderate to high benefits for recovery as determined by the EVOS land parcel rankings.

**Second**, the parcels ranked high for subsistence value and recreation potential. Thus, protecting these species over the long term will provide more stable natural resource amenities for subsistence dependent communities. However, while recreation can be a boom to local economies it also carries many ecological problems associated with land conversion and greater human access. Particularly in light of the potential for the area to receive greater human access if the Whittier Access project is approved and road construction into the heart of this wilderness country begins as planned. In the absence of a well planned and ecologically sustainable tourism component, recovery of injured resources would be significantly impaired and the Council will have made far less progress in protecting injured

**World Wildlife Fund**

1250 Twenty-Fourth St., NW Washington, DC 20037-1175 USA  
Tel: (202) 293-4800 Telex: 64505 PANDA FAX: (202) 293-9211

*Incorporating The Conservation Foundation. Affiliated with World Wide Fund for Nature.*



Ms. Molly McCammon  
26 February, 1996  
Page 2

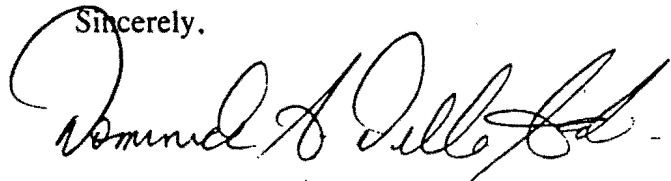
resources in the spill region. In contrast, by ensuring that the best quality wildlands are protected, ecotourism and increased access can proceed at levels that are both economically and ecologically more sustainable. Thus, we strongly recommend the following areas within the Chenega parcels be secured as core habitat reserves for recovering fish and wildlife species: Eshamy Bay, Jackpot Bay, the shores of Dangerous Passage, Knight Island Passage, and Montague Strait.

**Third**, while the Council has done an outstanding job protecting injured resources on Kodiak Island, it is absolutely vital to ensure greater representation of protected areas in the spill region in order to facilitate region-wide recovery goals. This is particularly important for coastal rainforest areas that have been poorly represented by the Council's land acquisitions. As is the case in many places within the spill region, rainforest is under threat from unsustainable logging, particularly coastal rainforest areas that are of greatest importance to injured fish and wildlife species. The Council can demonstrate a serious commitment to conservation of rainforest habitat for the many species that use the marine and coastal rainforest interface.

**Fourth**, we urge the Council to consider realistic appraisal estimates in order to avoid excessive delays and the potential for failure in land negotiations. The value of protecting these resources for subsistence users and future generations of Alaskans far outweighs land values that are often based on development potential alone.

In closing, if adequately protected the wilderness values offered by the Chenega parcels will create a legacy of world-class natural resources for Alaska boaters, hunters, anglers, kayakers, ecotourists, wildlife watchers, and subsistence users. Acquiring these lands would give the Council an opportunity to create a model for sustainable resource use in the spill region - one that combines ecologically sustainable natural resource use with low-impact recreation and significant protection of Chenega's wilderness values. I look forward to the Council's decision on Chenega and the continuation of its most noble land protection goals in the spill region.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Dominick A. DellaSala". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial 'D'.

Dominick A. DellaSala, Ph.D.  
Director Forest Conservation  
U.S. Program

# Alaska State Legislature

716 W. 4TH AVE, SUITE 240-A  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-2133  
258-8190



WHILE IN SESSION:  
STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1182  
465-2435 FAX: 465-2864

Representative David Finkelstein

March 19, 1996

EVOS Trustee Council  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Trustee Council Members:

I urge the Trustee Council to move forward with the acquisition of the Chenega parcels. The Council developed a logical priority system for rankings for habitat acquisition, but critical areas within Price William Sound remain unprotected.

The Chenega parcels are among some of the highest ranked parcels overall, having received a "high" ranking for biological, socio-economic, and cultural resources. The coastline in this area includes key recreational sites, including Jackpot Bay. Jackpot has always been a top attraction for recreational boaters in the Sound.

Please consider the acquisition of these lands, as they are unique and priceless treasures which will be valued by future generations.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "David Finkelstein".

David Finkelstein



Prince William Sound

# Economic Development Council

Regional Office:

P.O. Box 2353 • Valdez, Alaska 99686

Phone (907) 835-3775 • Fax (907) 835-5770

Satellite Office:

P.O. Box 1909 • Cordova, Alaska 99574

Phone (907) 424-7261 • Fax (907) 424-7266

April 5, 1996

Ms. Molly McCammon, Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

**Re: Letter urging the EVOS Trustee Council to work with Chenega and Tatitlek Corporations to reach mutually beneficial habitat protection agreements.**

Dear Ms. McCammon and Trustee Council Members:

The Prince William Sound Economic Development Council strongly urges the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to reach mutually agreeable habitat protection deals with Chenega Corporation and the Tatitlek Corporation.

The mission of the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council (PWSEDC) is to foster economic development and job creation throughout this region and to accomplish these goals in a grass roots, bottom-up approach, utilizing the skills and talents of local people and the resources of Prince William Sound.

We believe that the land packages designed by Chenega and Tatitlek corporations would accomplish the restoration objectives of the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council and allow both corporations to retain sufficient land holdings to foster economic development. The proposed land agreements would enable Chenega and Tatitlek corporations to monetize some of their land assets for job creating venture capital and to build on their village corporation permanent shareholder funds. Both these results dovetail with our mission and provide a meaningful legacy of achievement in a region that was hardest hit by the Exxon Valdez tragedy.

PWSEDC urges the continued actions by the EVOS Trustee Council to restore the oil spill injured fish and wildlife, and the impacted communities in Prince William Sound.

Sincerely,

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, INC.

Paul A. Roetman  
Executive Director

# Cordova District Fishermen United

Celebrating 61 Years of Service to Commercial Fishermen in Cordova, Alaska  
P.O. Box 939 Cordova, Alaska 99574 / Telephone (907) 424-3447 / Fax (907) 424-3430

April 9, 1996

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
Molly McCammon, Executive Director  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Reference: Sent Via Facsimile to 907-276-7178

Dear Ms. McCammon and Members of the Trustee Council:

Cordova District Fishermen United (CDFU) is the oldest association of commercial fishers in the State of Alaska. Our mission is to preserve, promote and perpetuate the fisheries in Prince William Sound and the Copper River. I am writing on behalf of the 300 commercial fishers who comprise CDFU to express our support for the ongoing negotiations to acquire sensitive fisheries habitat in Prince William Sound. Specifically, we wish to comment on the three principal habitat acquisition efforts in PWS.

The areas proposed for Chenega are important to the fisheries of western PWS and to the members of CDFU who fish in those waters. It is our understanding that a habitat package involving 64,000 acres of land has been recently revised and enhanced by Chenega and will be undergoing additional appraisal work and negotiations in the near future. We urge the Council to work together with Chenega to ensure that an agreement is reached soon.

We also support the package before the Trustee Council which encompasses 56,000 acres of Tatitlek land. It is our understanding that efforts are also underway to acquire timber harvest rights from Citifor at both Bidarka Point and Whalen Bay. Intertidal and marine areas off the Bidarka Point and Hells Hole areas are important to the herring fishery of eastern PWS.

With regard to Eyak, we realize that the Trustee Council recently made an offer for some core parcels which has been rejected by the Eyak Corporation. We encourage the Council and Eyak not to give up efforts to work out a restoration agreement involving their land.

We genuinely appreciate the Council's commitment to restoration of injuries sustained by the Sound. We strongly urge you to stay the course and to work through the issues that need to be addressed in order to achieve a legacy which will benefit fishermen and all Alaskans as well as the rest of the nation forever. Thank you for your efforts.

Sincerely,  
CORDOVA DISTRICT FISHERMEN UNITED



Dorne Hawxhurst, Executive Director

# **Alaskan Wilderness Sailing Safaris**

P.O. Box 1313, Valdez,  
Alaska, 99686  
Phone: 907-835-5175  
Fax: 907-835-5679

*Celebrating 22nd Years of Offering Quality Wilderness Trips in Prince William Sound*

April 3, 1996

Exxon Valdez Trustee Committee  
645 G. St. #401  
Anchorage, ALASKA 99501-3451

RECEIVED  
APR 16 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

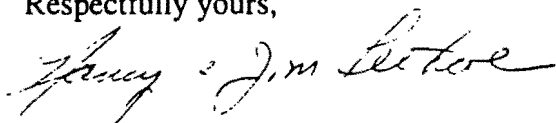
Dear Trustees:

We are writing in support of the purchase of conservation easements from the Chenega Corporation on their lands in Prince William Sound. The Chenega lands in the southwestern corner of the Sound represent some of the finest wilderness-quality recreational boating, wildlife viewing, and coastal hiking areas remaining in the United States. Here recreational boaters, whether in their own craft or on a commercial one, can find protected oceanic waters, negligible currents, safe anchorages, camping areas, salmon streams where black bears and people fish, whales and other marine mammals, birds, and magnificent hikes to the tops of peaks commanding outstanding vistas over the Sound. Purchase of conservation easements would help to restore recreational and commercial tourism losses incurred during the spill.

The ecosystem on which the wildlife and fisheries resources depend is part of the northern and westernmost extension of the Pacific Coast Rainforest which begins at Coos Bay, Oregon. Very few parts of this ecosystem remain intact today. By preserving the integrity of a significant portion of this ecosystem, conservation easements would help to restore wildlife resources damaged during the spill, thus again making wildlife watching opportunities available to the public. Since these lands were in part oiled and are the closest to the most significantly oiled areas, it is even more important that they receive some type of protection to preserve the habitats of injured species.

In supporting the purchase of these conservation easements, we hope that there will be restrictions on the types of development permitted so that recreation, tourism, commercial fisheries and other uses occur at a level that is compatible with and not injurious to the wildlife which depends on these habitats. We would also like to see restrictions that would protect archeological resources while still allowing limited public and commercial use.

Respectfully yours,



Jim and Nancy Lethcoe

Prince William Sound Seiners' Association  
P.O. Box 1072  
Cordova, AK 99574

Molly McCammon  
Executive Director  
EVOS Trustee Council  
645 G St.  
Anchorage, AK 99501

RECEIVED  
APR 16 1996

RE: Chenega Acquisition

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Ms. McCammon:

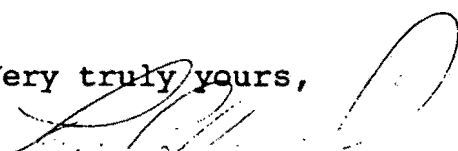
Prince William Sound Seiners' Association is a group of commercial fishermen who make their livelihoods fishing in Prince William Sound, principally for salmon. The members of the association encourage the EVOS Trustee Council to take prompt action to acquire the Chenega Native Corporation parcels which have been under consideration. We offer the following reasons for doing so:

Most of the land acquired by the Council for habitat protection has been outside the Sound. The fishermen of the Prince William Sound have, over the last six years, suffered by the far the largest continuing harm from the EXXON Valdez spill. Herring fisheries have been shut down for going on four years. Salmon returns have been late and weak since 1989, causing economic disaster to fishing families and the communities in which they live and work. It is time for the EVOS Trustee Council to focus on habitat acquisition in the area where the greatest harm occurred and continues to occur: Prince William Sound.

The Council itself recognized both the imminent threat and the significant resource value of the Chenega parcels. In addition to having high value for pink and sockeye salmon, the land provides important habitat for a variety of species impacted by the spill. These resources are important to all Prince William Sound users, including fishermen, recreationists, tourism (a growing and badly needed economic boost to the depressed Cordova area), subsistence users, and hunters.

It is time to act. Already much has been lost by the delays in acquiring this (and other) land in Prince William Sound. We urge you to quickly finalize an agreement of sale for the Chenega parcels. The residents and users of Prince William Sound will all benefit.

Very truly yours,

  
Tom Copeland  
Chair, Habitat Committee

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
Attn: Molly McCammon  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

April 18, 1996

RECEIVED  
MAY 03 1996

Re: Change of Heart

Dear Trustee Council,

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

I wish to notify the Trustee Council that from this point forward I am no longer supporting any further land acquisition by the Council.

I now believe that Natives and community leaders would be best served through projects that promote land stewardship through self determination of culturally appropriate economic development of forested lands.

The relationship with the land provides the basis for the Native cultural identity. Natives must be allowed to retain the land and rekindle their ancestral bonds by determining their own land stewardship ethic - including options for forest management - as part of the legacy they wish to leave their children.

I fully realize that this may result in clear-cutting of some land parcels. But it may not if the Trustee Council and environmental leaders put the same energy that they are now putting into pressuring for land acquisitions instead into providing the people who own the land with a way to work together to build a common future with respect to forest use and management.

Ultimately, I believe that successful long-term stewardship of forested lands occurs when people own the land and own their choices for the land. The ideas for land management must come from the people, not from governments or corporations, however well-intended.

In closing I ask: Can you think of any purchase of indigenous peoples' land by any government that in hindsight was in the best long term interests of the Native people?

I would welcome working with the Trustee Council and others on projects that promote land stewardship and different options for forest management by working with all the people.

Sincerely,

Riki Ott  
Riki Ott

- cc. Governor Knowles
- Alaska environmental groups
- UFA board members
- Native corporations in the spill zone
- Native tribal councils in the spill zone



Sustainable recreation and tourism for a quality future

March 13, 1996

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Re: Habitat Protection and Acquisition Program

As Executive Director of the Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association (AWRTA) I would like to extend my support and thanks to the Trustees for their continued efforts to further the habitat protection and acquisition program. In the comprehensive, balanced, ecosystem approach endorsed by the Trustees, habitat protection and acquisition is a means of restoring not only injured resources but also the services dependent on those resources.

However, AWRTA members have expressed concern about equal allocation of these funds. To date \$161.5 million of the \$375 million earmarked for habitat protection and acquisition has been spent; yet, some of the most seriously affected resources within the oil spill region remain threatened. While AWRTA recognizes the parameters within which the Trustee Council must work to successfully complete the complex negotiations, we would like to encourage the Trustee Council to now focus on Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula.

The following summary of completed transactions highlights our concern:

Kodiak Region: Total of 278,089 Acres

41,549 acres private inholdings on Afognak Island (Seal Bay and Tonki Cape) 119,885 acres from Akhiok-Kaguyak Inc in Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge 31,000 acres from Old Harbor Inc in Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge 60,000 acres from Koniag Inc in Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge 25,655 from Kodiak Island Borough on Shuyak Island

Kenai Peninsula: Total of 23,800 Acres

23,800 acres private inholdings in Kachemak Bay State Park

Prince William Sound: Total of 2,052 Acres

2,052 acres in Orca Narrows from Eyak Corporation

We support acquiring areas that are imminently threatened and have restoration value; however, we would like to see some acquisitions based on past damage. Alaska does not have an unending supply of wild and undeveloped land. Wild shorelines are a dwindling commodity but it is our hope that Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula will continue to offer unique opportunities for the wilderness user. The habitat protection and acquisition program is the appropriate restoration tool to accomplish this end.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this issue.

Sincerely,

Steve Behnke  
Executive Director



The National Outdoor Leadership School  
 Alaska Branch  
 PO Box 981, Palmer, Alaska 99645-0981  
 907-745-4047  
 Fax 907-745-6069  
 Don Ford  
 Branch Director

March 12, 1996

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
 645 G Street, Suite 401  
 Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

**Re: Habitat Acquisition in Southwestern Prince William Sound**

As Director of the National Outdoor Leadership School (NOLS) I would like to extend my support and thanks to the Trustees' for their continued efforts to further the habitat protection and acquisition program. In the comprehensive, balanced, ecosystem approach endorsed by the Trustees, habitat protection and acquisition is a means of restoring not only injured resources but also the services dependent on those resources.

As a consequence of the Exxon Valdez oil spill, recreation in Prince William Sound (PWS) has been significantly affected. Recreationalists are still seeking areas that have not been disturbed by the spill and heretofore received little or no use. Moreover, areas that have been previously impacted by recreation are now seeing additional visitation.

NOLS is concerned that Southwestern Prince William Sound not be overlooked when making acquisitions. To date \$161.5 million of the \$375 million earmarked for habitat protection and acquisition has been spent; yet, some of the most seriously affected resources within the oil spill region remain threatened. While we recognize the parameters within which the Trustee Council must work to successfully complete the complex negotiations, we would like to encourage the Trustee Council to now focus on Southwestern Prince William Sound.

The following summary of completed transactions highlights our concern:

**Kodiak Region: Total of 278,089 Acres**

41,549 acres private inholdings on Afognak Island (Seal Bay and Tenet Cape)  
 119,885 acres from Akhiok-Kaguyak Inc in Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge  
 31,000 acres from Old Harbor Inc in Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge  
 60,000 acres from Koniag Inc in Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge  
 25,655 from Kodiak Island Borough on Shuyak Island

**Kenai Peninsula: Total of 23,800 Acres**

23,800 acres private inholdings in Kachemak Bay State Park

**National Outdoor Leadership School**

Page 2

**Prince William Sound: Total of 2,052 Acres  
2,052 acres in Orca Narrows from Eyak Corporation**

We support acquiring areas that are imminently threatened and have restoration value; however, we would like to see some acquisitions based on past damage. Alaska does not have an unending supply of wild and undeveloped land. Wild shorelines are a dwindling commodity but it is our hope that Southwestern Prince William Sound will continue to offer unique opportunities for the wilderness user. The habitat protection and acquisition program is the appropriate restoration tool to accomplish this end.

Specifically, we encourage the Trustees to focus on the following areas:

Dangerous Passage  
South end of Knight Island  
East side of Knight Island  
Chenega Island  
Bainbridge/ Evans/ LaTouche Islands

We appreciate your efforts in soliciting public input and look forward to the progression of the habitat acquisition program. Thank you for your time and consideration of this issue.

Sincerely,



Don Ford

Director NOLS Alaska

# Museum exhibit offers a passage through Exxon Valdez disaster

*Editor's Note: Brian O'Donoghue, who covered the Exxon Valdez oil spill for the News-Miner, gives his perspective on a University of Alaska Museum exhibit on the 1989 disaster.*

By BRIAN O'DONOGHUE  
Staff Writer

One-time beach washers, bird scrubbers, boom tenders and other Fairbanks residents who found themselves on the front lines during Alaska's spill-stained summer of 1989 will find much they recognize, a few things they might debate, as well as interesting updates, in a new exhibit at the University of Alaska Museum.

"Darkened Waters: Profile of an Oil Spill," is a collection of photographs, audio recordings, maps, oil samples and notes about the Exxon Valdez tanker accident, and the resulting \$2 billion cleanup.

The exhibit opens with the tanker's disastrous grounding. "There was no single, simple reason why the Exxon Valdez crashed into Bligh Reef, one of the best known hazards in Prince William Sound," the display states.

The introductory segment, "A Huge Disaster," offers viewers a powerful blend of photos, illustrations—including a schematic showing the gaping holes punched in the tanker—and primary source material, such as an audio recording of tanker Captain Joe Hazelwood's radio report to the U.S. Coast Guard station in Valdez, 22 minutes after his ship struck the reef.

The exhibit next offers "The Rush to React," a collection of spill containment boom, oil wipes, aerial photos of the efforts to contain the spill, and recorded comments from Alaska Native villages ensnared in the spreading crude. The overall portrait supports the display's text: "...ultimately all methods of stopping the spread of oil failed."



**BEACH WALK**—A crew member surveys a beach designated for cleanup after the 1989 Exxon oil spill in this exhibit photo by Tina Baugher.

Condensing an event as sweeping as 1989's spill into quickly digestible fragments has the inevitable effect of a telegraphed message, in which major issues receive only passing treatment. For example, Exxon's \$2 billion cleanup is reduced to a series of photos, providing passing glimpses of mobilization that culminated in an 11,000-person clean-up force, which burned more fuel than the 10.7 million gallons spilled by the Exxon Valdez.

The comment from Roger MacCampbell, a state district ranger at Kachemak Bay, offers a case in point. "The earliest days of the spill were chaos," MacCampbell says in one of the exhibit's Points of View graphics. "We were totally unprepared for working together as agencies."

The exhibit was put together by the Pratt Museum in Homer with the assistance of the National Science Foundation and an assortment of other state, federal

and private groups. As might be expected in an exhibit highlighting the work of local volunteers who mobilized to clean beaches near their town, there is an Apocalyptic tone to many of the displays, particularly those in the segment entitled "A Shock to Nature," dealing with the crude's effect on local wildlife.

But update cards—one of "Darkened Waters" most impressive features—help place the overall damage to the ecosystem in perspective. For example, a large photo of a dead eagle is accompanied by this 1993 update: "The bald eagle population is recovering and long-term effects from the spill appear unlikely."

The touching photos of Exxon's \$45 million effort to clean oiled otters and birds are, likewise, presented in context. "No one knows how many sea otters survived rescue efforts," an update card reports, "most of the 45 otters monitored after rescue died or disappeared."

The final segment, "It's Not Over," offers viewers a variety of issues to take home, such as the frequency of oil spills and the proliferation of oil-based products in the American household. The legacy of the Exxon Valdez is addressed in a series of photos demonstrating oil still lingered, as late as 1992, under the surface of one of Exxon's clean beaches.

"Darkened Waters" will remain on display at the UA Museum through April 28.

FAIRBANKS  
**Daily News-Miner**

Thursday, March 28, 1996



**OIL AND WATER**—Vanessa Vick's exhibit photo shows a spill clean-up worker using a high-pressure water hose to remove oil from a Sleepy Bay beach.



**STILL THERE**—Although oil from the Exxon Valdez spill is no longer visible on many beaches, it can still be found under the surface, as shown in this exhibit photo by Tina Baugher.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

RECEIVED  
MAR 05 1990

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Kristine Schiebel  
15 Acme Avenue  
Bethpage, NY 11714

Dear Trustee Council:

I am aware that accidents due in fact occur. The contamination of 1500 miles of land is a large accident. Although Alaska has been compensated with money, money can not replace a life. When a large mistake is made that should have been prevented it is quite difficult to over look. Alaska's citizens might have smiled and excepted the money, but to the remaining animals the money received meant nothing in. I like your effort to get the government involved with the NRDA though. My references were not updated to this year, but hopefully the animals have been compensated too.

Sincerely,

*Kristine Schiebel*

Kristine Schiebel

Walter J. Hickel

Box 101700  
Anchorage, Alaska 99510-1700  
907-276-7400

February 23, 1996

**RECEIVED**  
**FEB 23 1996**

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

**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL**

Dear Members of the EVOS Trustee Council:

As the seventh anniversary of the 1989 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) approaches, I would like to urge you to diligently pursue the unique opportunity you have to help fulfill the intent of the EVOS Settlement.

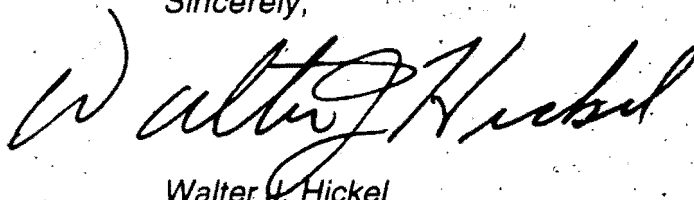
As many of you know, when my administration was negotiating the \$1 billion settlement with Exxon, we insisted the word "enhancement" be added to the agreement. That small but important word allows the trustees not only to rehabilitate and restore the Sound, it allows you to improve the region.

It has been seven years since the oil spill took its place in the pages of Alaska's history. Alaskans are deserving of timely closure to at least those aspects of this tragedy that man can actually influence. For many whose lives were harmed by the spill, closure will be difficult or impossible to attain. As to the injured resources, it will likely take the forces of nature and time to complete the task. However, prudent actions of the Council can hasten the day when such closure is substantially achieved.

Prince William Sound is fast becoming one of the premier tourist and recreational destinations. To me, it is the finest water recreational area in the world. The restoration and enhancement actions by the Council in the Sound today will help mitigate the effects of the spill through fish and wildlife habitat conservation, and it will help spur growth in outdoor recreation industries which fosters regional economic growth.

I urge you to act upon the public's overwhelming support for implementing a balanced conservation/enhancement plan for Prince William Sound, and move ahead without delay in advancing a positive legacy from the tragedy of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill.

Sincerely,



Walter J. Hickel

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

*DIVISION OF TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT*

February 20, 1996

Molly McCammon  
Exxon Valdez Trustee Council  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Subject: Korean Broadcasting System Delegation

Dear Ms. McCammon,

We wanted to thank you for your assistance during the recent visit of representatives from the Korean Broadcasting System. The delegation's Alaska visit from January 25 through February 4, 1996, provided them with the opportunity to meet with a variety of experts in the field of oil spill prevention, environmental protection and oil and gas development. Mr. Park and his film crew were very impressed with the information provided regarding Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council and the ongoing environmental restoration work.

As you may be aware, Korea has experienced several oil spills in recent years that have raised the concern of the Korean people in the area of environmental protection. The documentary that Mr. Park is preparing will discuss the impacts to the environment and showcase many of Alaska's efforts to provide stronger regulations and work cooperatively with industry to establish comprehensive spill prevention and response efforts. While in Alaska, the Korean delegation was able to view firsthand many of the efforts of the State and federal governments and industry to conduct contingency planning, provide for adequate spill response equipment, and operate oil and gas facilities with an eye towards prevention of spills.

We sincerely appreciate your efforts to assist the Korean delegation. Cooperative efforts such as this, provide the opportunity for Alaska's wealth of knowledge in environmentally sound resource development to be spotlighted around the globe. We appreciate the time you provided toward these efforts.

Sincerely,

*Laurie Cunningham*  
Laurie Cunningham  
Trade Specialist

*Priscilla Post Wohl*  
Priscilla Post Wohl  
Compliance Assistance Manager  
Department of Environmental Conservation

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

☐ P.O. BOX 110804  
JUNEAU, AK 99811-0804  
PHONE: (907) 465-2017  
FAX: (907) 465-3767  
TTY: (907) 465-2137

☐ 3601 C Street, Suite 700  
Anchorage, AK 99503  
PHONE: (907) 269-8110  
FAX: (907) 269-8125

☐ 751 OLD RICHARDSON HWY., #205  
FAIRBANKS, AK 99701  
PHONE: (907) 452-7464  
FAX: (907) 456-8173

RECEIVED  
FEB 28 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



February 1, 1996

RECEIVED  
FEB 5 1996

Molly McCammon, Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 G St., Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

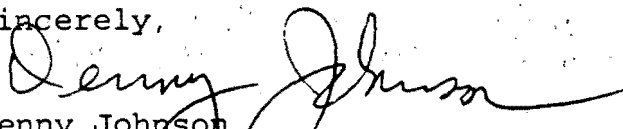
Dear Ms. McCammon,

I'd like to offer a belated thank you for your help last fall during my visit to Anchorage in September 1995. Also, please find enclosed a copy of an opposite-editorial (op-ed) piece written by one of the League's directors, Sam McDowell of Anchorage, about the large parcel purchases that are still pending.

I thought you would like to see it before it is published by various Alaska newspapers (it was mailed on Monday, Jan. 29, from Gaithersburg, Md.). The intent of this piece is to congratulate the Council on what it has accomplished to date and to encourage both the Council and the landowners to do everything within their means to finish up the other large-parcel purchases as soon as possible.

Thanks again for your help, and all that you are doing to ensure that the restoration funds allocated for habitat acquisition are committed and used for that purpose.

Sincerely,

  
Denny Johnson  
Director of Communications

National Office:  
707 Conservation Lane Gaithersburg, Maryland 20878-2983  
Phone: (301) 548-0150 Fax: (301) 548-0146

Midwest Office:  
5701 Normandale Road Minneapolis, Minnesota 55424  
Phone: (612) 922-1608 Fax: (612) 922-0240



## Oil Spill Habitat Acquisition: Step Up The Pace

By Sam McDowell

When the United States purchased Alaska in 1867, it took fewer than seven months for Congress to approve the agreement Secretary of State William H. Seward had signed with Russia.

The speed with which Seward and Congress acted provides a timely lesson for government officials who are entering the third year of buying land in Alaska to offset fish and wildlife damages caused by the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill. The threats to completing the five to eight transactions still on the table are likely to multiple two- or three-fold if these purchases are not concluded by the end of the year.

Four serious obstacles already threaten the pending deals: First, membership within the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council could change following the 1996 elections this fall. This could prove disastrous depending on who is appointed to the council since it must unanimously approve each sale.

The current trustees agree with the public's clear mandate that habitat protection is the best use of Exxon settlement funds. Expediency in completing the land purchases is the best insurance against the chance of new council appointments, should there be changes in elected officials later this year.

National Office:  
707 Conservation Lane Gaithersburg, Maryland 20878-2983  
Phone: (301) 548-0150 Fax: (301) 548-0146

Midwest Office:  
5701 Normandale Road Minneapolis, Minnesota 55424  
Phone: (612) 922-1608 Fax: (612) 922-0240

## Oil Spill Habitat Acquisition 2-2-2

Second, the approximately \$165 million to \$195 million remaining for habitat acquisition never will buy as much land as it can right now. The longer each sale takes, the more likely land prices will rise.

The trustees already face paying a premium for uncut old-growth spruce stands on Afognak Island because of the high prices these trees command when logged. Should prices continue to escalate, the government's purchasing power will erode further.

Third, because most of the remaining parcels identified for purchase are forested, pressures mounting on landowners to use their assets will lead to additional timber harvesting. Delays in acquiring these areas -- containing some of the world's last Northern Hemisphere rain forest -- could mean losing the chance to set them aside for long-term, sustainable uses.

Fourth, as anyone ever involved with protracted negotiations knows, fatigue sets in when weeks of discussions turn into months, and months into years. If the remaining transactions are as long and drawn out as the completed deals have been, the sellers may call it quits and refuse to sell.

Having lived here since Alaska's territorial days -- 1948 to be exact -- I've seen much habitat disappear and many fish and wildlife population levels decline. For instance, the harbor seal population has collapsed throughout the spill region as has the king crab fishery. Biologists report that the only commercial fish species in the spill area not in decline are salmon.

Completing the remaining Exxon Valdez restoration habitat

### Oil Spill Habitat Acquisition 3-3-3

purchases is important because of these and other adverse impacts to the oil spill region.

Acquiring coastal rain forest on Afognak Island and obtaining long-term protection for the Karluk River in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge will help ensure the region's bountiful salmon fisheries continue for generations to come.

The other pending sales around Tatilek, Chenega, Eyak and in the Kenai Fjords National Park are equally important opportunities to retain world-class natural resources. We cannot afford to lose them.

Protecting habitat with oil spill restoration funds ensures that Alaskans and all Americans receive a dividend on their investment. The return is paid year after year through such industries and activities as commercial fishing, tourism and personal use hunting and fishing. It also means restoration funds will continue to work in Alaska through the shareholder trusts established by the native corporations whose lands are purchased.

Last fall, the trustee council closed two more purchases involving Shuyak Island and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. The trustees and landowners involved with these sales, as well as five others that preceded them, are to be congratulated. As a result, some 361,000 acres of habitat have been protected in perpetuity or by conservation easement.

Now the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council and landowners need to continue to do everything they can to ensure that the pending

Oil Spill Habitat Acquisitions 4-4-4

acquisitions, which involve hundreds of thousands of additional acres, are completed by the end of 1996.

When putting together a real estate deal, time is of the essence. This maxim applies just as much to public land sales as it does to commercial or residential real estate transactions.

Neither the buyers nor the sellers can afford delays. The time has come to finish the appraisals, sit down at the table, and negotiate the best deals possible. To do otherwise only cuts short this unique opportunity to turn the nation's worst oil spill into a lasting conservation legacy.

*Sam McDowell is a director-at-large with the Izaak Walton League of America, a national conservation group founded by sportsmen in 1922. He lives in Anchorage.*

# NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH

## Department of Wildlife Management

P.O. Box 69

Barrow, Alaska 99723

Phone: Central Office: (907) 852-2611 ext. 350  
or: (907) 852-0350

Arctic Research Facility: (907) 852-0352

Fax: (907) 852-0351 or

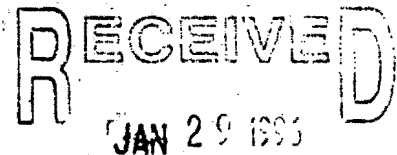
(907) 852-8948

*Warren Matumeak, Director*



January 26, 1996

Stanley E. Senner  
Science Coordinator  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 G Street (suite 401)  
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451



EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Mr. Senner,

This is just a note to thank you for inviting me to give one of the two keynote presentations during your 1996 Restoration Workshop held January 16-18 that was sponsored by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council. Hopefully my presentation "Eskimo traditional knowledge as a basis for scientific studies of the bowhead whale (Balaena mysticetus) as conducted by the North Slope Borough" and my brief comments at the end of meeting were helpful to you.

The Workshop was very interesting and it is clear that much good work is being done. I am particularly impressed by your peer review system which helps improve study design and the final reports. It would be good if such a peer review system was utilized for all impact assessment studies done on the North Slope.

It was a pleasure working briefly with you, Molly McCammon, and Martha Vlasoff. I wish you all continued success in your important work. Please let me know if I can be of assistance in the future.

Sincerely,

*Tom Albert*

Thomas F. Albert, V.M.D., Ph.D.  
Deputy Director and Senior Scientist



# Chugach Regional Resources Commission

January 25, 1996

Chenega Bay

Eyak

Nanwalek

Port Graham

Qutekeak  
Native Tribe

Tatitlek

Valdez Native  
Association

Ms. Molly McCammon, Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
Attention: Stan Senner  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Dear Molly,

After attending the 1996 Restoration Workshop, which was the first one I have attended, I must say that I was impressed with the number of research projects occurring in Prince William Sound under Trustee Council funding. I think its important that the local community members hear what's going on in the scientific community in regards to their resources and the scientific community in turn hear what the community perception is. I was glad to see a large number of Native participants at the workshop. I was especially pleased to see the initiative by the Trustee Council to incorporate traditional knowledge into the scientific research process.

In response to your request for input on the 1996 Work Plan, I have met with my Board of Directors and through discussions with them, am offering the following comments:

As you know, the main concern for CRRC has been the status of the Sea Otter, i.e. its continued listing as an "Injured Resource." In discussions with the community members and Native hunters in the villages affected by the oil spill, I must reiterate that this simply is not the case. I sat in on the presentation by Ms. Ballachey and Mr. Bodkin and listened carefully to their reasons for believing the sea otters are not recovering. From what I understand, the Sea Otter Study Methods they employed included demographic information, trophic level measures, and individual health measures. I can understand the findings of the individual health

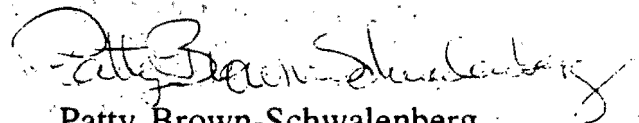
measures, but to study the population and food source in one particular area (Knight Island) and expect to come up with a conclusion for the entire Prince William Sound is beyond me.

Gary Kompkoff, who is a member of my board and Village Chief of Tatitlek, I believe, puts the sea otter status in the proper perspective when he said "If you go to a restaurant and there is a case of food poisoning, you wouldn't continue going to the same restaurant." The conclusion made by the traditional knowledge holders is that the sea otters have moved to other areas in Prince William Sound where the food source is more abundant and are proliferating at an alarming rate. Such proliferation has led to reduced shellfish, crab, sea urchins, and clams for subsistence use by the local people.

We must address these inconsistencies to implement a more reasonable management plan of action that will benefit both the sea otter management and local subsistence users. I would be happy to assist in including the traditional expertise in this management effort. Might I suggest the possibility of funding CRRC to conduct a population survey of sea otters in the Tatitlek and Chenega areas to further the research of this issue?

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the FY96 Work Plan. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or wish to discuss this with me in more detail.

Sincerely,



Patty Brown-Schwalenberg  
Executive Director

# TATITLEK VILLAGE IRA COUNCIL

P.O. Box 171  
Tatitlek, AK 99677

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

January 24, 1996

Ms. Molly McCammon, Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK. 99501-3451

RE: EVOS '96 Restoration Workshop

Dear Ms. McCammon,

I am writing to express my comments regarding the recent Restoration Workshop that was held at the Hotel Captain Cook.

First, I'd like to express my gratitude for the opportunity to participate. As a village leader, it means a great deal to be able to hear first hand what progress has been made in addressing the concerns of the people and to better understand the research being conducted on the effects and recovery of the resources damaged by the oil spill. Overall, this workshop was very informative and meaningful and very well organized. The format used to present the information this year allowed for much better participation.

The scientific research projects have much to gain by taking advantage of the vast amounts of traditional knowledge contained in the villages. The sharing of this knowledge will be beneficial to everyone involved in the research projects and also provide for a greater degree of community involvement, thus creating a much better relationship between the villagers and researchers. In order to ensure that maximum use of traditional knowledge is attained, I urge that it be made a requirement in the project proposals-a brief description of how it will be used in each project should be required.

Over the years, in addition to the effects of the oil spill, the sea otter has contributed greatly to the decline in availability of subsistence resources. Village residents are very aware of the growing population of the sea otters and do not agree that it should be listed as "not recovering". We do not agree with the method used to determine the recovery. The overall population of sea otters in Prince William Sound should be considered, instead of relying on two specific oiled areas for that determination.

We are very interested in the ongoing research on the recovery of the harbor seals, especially the reasons for the continuous decline of population numbers. Whatever input that we can provide as subsistence users will be available whenever it is needed.

In closing, I'd like to again congratulate you and the EVOS Restoration Office staff on a very well organized and informational workshop. Please do not hesitate to call our office if we can be of any assistance on any of the restoration projects or issues.

Sincerely,

  
Gary P. Kompkoff, President  
Tatitlek Village IRA Council

# PHONE COMMENT LOG

| Name        | Affiliation | Phone    | Address                                 |
|-------------|-------------|----------|---|
| Shavna Kane | EMCON       | 562-3452 | 4701 Business Park #2<br>Anch, AK 99503 |

Add to mailing list? Yes ☒ No ☐ Newsletters only ☒ Technical Docs + ☐

Date of call: 1/23/96 Talked to: Eric Myers

Subject of comments: Alaska SeaLife Center

## Comments:

Called re: SeaLife Center - wanted general update.

Eric provided update on progress of the facility development + science program. Discussed Mike Castellini's talk @ Annual Restoration Workshop.

December 6, 1995

**KFP**  
**Koncor Forest Products Company**

3501 Denali, Suite 202  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503  
(907) 562-3335 FAX (907) 562-0599

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501

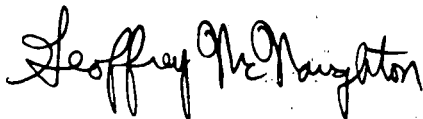
Greetings:

I am writing to show support and express interest in your Landowner Assistance Program. It truly has the potential to be the most important and successful endeavor for the Trustee Council to date. This program would focus on working with resource developers instead of against them, and could be much more effective than habitat acquisition in protecting and restoring resources impacted by the oil spill. It would also foster greater cooperation between parties than has happened in the past, and has great potential to gain cooperative funding from other sources.

Koncor has recently met with Mark Kuwada (ADF&G), Ken Holbrook (USFS), and others to discuss the level of interest and options for proceeding with the program. Other private landowners have subsequently expressed an interest to Koncor. All parties agreed that helping landowners with environmental protection during development was a high priority. This would also help ensure compliance with all laws and regulations over the life of a project. Another desirable effort for this program would be to help identify enhancement opportunities that may only be feasible while machinery and personnel are present during the initial phases of a project. This may include fish ladders, large woody debris placement, or other stream enhancement procedures.

These are only a few of the many ideas that have been discussed. There are many others that need to be further refined. We hope that you will seriously consider continued funding for this program.

Sincerely,



Geoffrey McNaughton Ph.D.  
Environmental Manager

c: Mark Kuwada (ADF&G)  
Ken Holbrook (USFS)

# PHONE COMMENT LOG

| Name          | Affiliation | Phone    | Address                                      |
|---------------|-------------|----------|--|
| Carol Gehaver | (GAB-OWER)  | 563-1903 | 5930 Franklin Dr. #5<br>Anchorage, AK. 99518 |

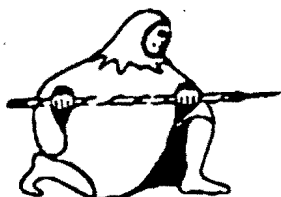
Add to mailing list? Yes ☐ No ☐ Newsletters only ☒ Technical Docs + ☐

Date of call: \_\_\_\_\_ Talked to: Eric F. Myers

Subject of comments: Alaska SeaLife Center

## Comments:

Spoke with Eric F. Myers regarding status of the project. She is interested in the SeaLife Center and the project status — Eric provided an update.



# The Eyak Corporation

P.O. Box 340 Cordova, Alaska 99574

(907) 424-7161 Fax (907) 424-5161

March 22, 1996

RECEIVED  
MAY 03 1996

Dear Mayor Johnson:

EXXON VALDEZ OIL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

This letter describes the ongoing selective harvest project on Eyak Corporation land adjacent to Eyak lake and Eyak River. It outlines specific plans to minimize impacts on viewsheds, fish and wildlife resources and the Cordova community.

We feel these extensive efforts to minimize impacts on our lands eliminate any requirement for restoration bonds, taxes or any other needs that could potentially delay the project. These efforts have been developed with the assistance of two of the most experienced and environmentally responsibly forest products industry - related companies operating today. We want you and the Cordova community to know we are doing what we can to minimize any potential impacts that have worked hard to do so.

There will also be significant local economic benefits to this area. The project alone is expected to generate 35 direct jobs and approximately \$150,000 each month in payroll alone. All employees are either already living in the area or will be in the area for the duration of the project. In addition, there will be significant local purchases of supplies and services.

The harvest is being accomplished to generate additional revenues to better enable The Eyak Corporation to diversify its current operations from being primarily dependent on timber harvesting.

## Project Overview

The Eyak Corporation is going to selectively harvest two, possibly three areas of Eyak Corporation lands adjacent to Eyak lake and Eyak river while minimizing the impact on viewsheds, fish and wildlife resources and the Cordova community. There is approximately 14,000 acres of timberland adjacent to Eyak Lake and Eyak river in the Cordova area and we plan to begin a selective timber harvest on approximately 1,000 acres this spring.

The management and professional services will be provided by Rayonier, Inc. and Columbia Helicopter, Inc. Rayonier, one of the oldest and most experienced forest products companies

in the United States with a reputation for environmental responsibility, is managing the project for Eyak. Columbia Helicopter Inc., considered the most experienced and safest helicopter logging company in the world, will conduct the removal operations. Rayonier and Columbia have been working in Alaska for the last four years harvesting over 50 million board feet of timber, and they have experience working within areas such as Eyak Lake.

It is our intent to minimize impacts on our lands, and special efforts are being taken to protect fish and wildlife habitat and viewsheds. Harvest activities began in March and should conclude by mid-July. Since this is a selective harvesting project, at least eighty (80) percent of the trees in the areas will remain. Trees to be harvested were marked and cut beginning in March. From mid-April until mid-July, a single helicopter will transport logs to three landing sites near the project areas. They will then be loaded, banded and hauled by truck to an existing log transfer facility at Fleming Spit. From there they will be rafted, towed, and stored in Orca Narrows where they will be sold.

#### Benefits of Selective Harvesting

Selective harvesting with a helicopter is generally recognized as the most environmentally sensitive harvest method. As well as one of the most expensive methods. The use of a helicopter also permits the selective removal of harvested trees and reduces the potential of damage to other trees and fish and wildlife habitat. The importance of our area's fish resources, wildlife habitat and natural beauty are why selective harvesting by helicopter was chosen for this project. This kind of harvesting minimizes soil disturbance and reduces construction of logging roads and impacts on viewsheds. The use of selective harvesting rather than clear-cutting will reduce the impact on the viewshed. While there will be some visual impacts, on average only one of every five trees in the project area will be harvested and no clear-cutting will be done.

In selective harvesting, trees in the project area were first viewed by foresters on the ground. Mature trees with the best marketability that have no direct bearing on fish and wildlife were marked for logging. When harvested, selective trees are felled so that they do not harm other trees in the area or fish and wildlife habitat. The logs are then trimmed of limbs and lifted by the helicopter to a nearby landing where they are sorted and loaded for trucking.

### Efforts to Protect Public Safety

As well as the selective harvesting, efforts are being taken to minimize community impact and maximize public safety. Columbia was hired to transport logs because of their safety record and experience. They will use a Boeing Vertol an aircraft with an excellent safety record. It has two engines and can land safely on one in the event of an emergency. Highly trained and experienced professional pilot and co-pilots, who have operated in all kinds of terrain will be on board at all times. Two crews will be used, and to ensure optimum safety, each crew only flies for one-half of the helicopter's operating time each day. Columbia's crew's are also subject to random monthly drug testing.

A maintenance crew will be on the project site at all times and will spend considerable time ensuring that the helicopter is in optimal flying condition. A thirty (30) minute maintenance check will be conducted at each day when flight crews are changed, in addition to checks performed at the end of each day. The helicopter will only operate under good flying conditions and it will not operate during inclement weather or foggy conditions. At no time will the helicopter fly over residential areas.

Log hauling will only last for approximately two (2) months on Power Creek road. Log trucks on Power Creek road will communicate with flaggers at check points and will be monitored via radio in an effort to minimize traffic impact and areas where log trucks enter and leave roadways will be posted. To minimize traffic congestion and insure public safety, log trucks will be required to use Railroad Avenue through Cordova.

We have met with ADOT/PF and reviewed with them the use of state roads to conduct our operations. We have a plan in process which should minimize traffic impact and allow immediate emergency access to the residents who live in the area of Power Creek. After review of our plan with the Cordova Police Department, it is our intention to use Railroad Avenue to move our timber through the business district in an effort to minimize our effects on the flow of traffic. If our use of this city road is too costly because of the "potential" for damage to the street, we can always change our plans and keep to the state highway and move our timber through the business district via first street.

As to the concern regarding trucking operations within popular recreational areas; please be reminded that all of the land in the areas of timber harvest operations is owned by The Eyak Corporation. Access is guaranteed along Power Creek road but will be regulated to insure public safety. Because of potential liability from having people in the

timber harvest area, all public sportfishing, hunting and gathering, woodcutting, and recreation will not be permitted on the corporation's lands until our operations have been completed.

We have done significant work to consider public safety. As outlined above we have clearly taken actions appropriate to address concerns regarding helicopter and logging truck operations within the city. We believe we have done all that we are legally required to do in regard to the planned selective timber harvest operation. In fact, we feel that we have gone far beyond what the minimum standards require.

#### Efforts to Protect Water Quality

If required to prevent runoff from the landing near lower power creek, small settling ponds, silt fences and straw bale filtering systems will be used. Runoff is expected to be minimal or non-existent with the use of these systems. All petroleum products will be stored in lined containment areas, and absorbent materials will be made available on site during all operations.

We have done much to consider public health as well. Concerns have been raised regarding adequate watershed protection for the city's water supply. Look at the type of operation we have planned. The whole concept to log with helicopters has increased our costs in an effort to mitigate any perceived damage to the lake. This type of logging operation is being utilized successfully in many areas where the same concerns exist. An oil spill contingency plan is being developed as well as an extra safeguard for the lake. We have also worked to mitigate effects on public drinking water by setting aside two areas around Eyak lake to convey to the city for watershed.

We are working within the proper channels to permit cutting within the riparian habitat. It is up to ADF&G to manage this habitat and up to ADNR to manage actions conducted under the Forest Resources and Practice Act. If harm to the habitat can be quantified by these agencies they will not permit our activities to take timber from within the riparian buffer zones or they will require our operations to include work to mitigate any hazards to the watershed. We are not going to conduct our operations without working first to obtain the authority to conduct our operations from the State of Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry as lead agency in regards to the Forest Resources and Practices Act.

### Economic Benefits

The Cordova economy has benefited from the development of native owned natural resources and lands. We would encourage the city council to create a regulatory climate that encourages and facilitates development; not impede, restrict and frustrate. We would encourage the council to look at insuring the conformity with the real economic and social needs of The Eyak Corporation's native shareholders when considering any actions which may affect development of our ANCSA landholdings.

We expect almost all of the individuals who are employed through the Eyak lake and Eyak river operations to rent and live in Cordova. This amount of money which will be brought to this community as a direct result of our logging operations, clearly shows that Cordova will benefit significantly from our logging operations. This economic development will increase income in Cordova. Wages will be spent on rent, food, utilities, and entertainment. Many of the supplies will be purchased from local entities. The sales will have an impact on increasing local sales tax revenues.

To this point in time, The Eyak Corporation has provided substantial benefits to the citizens of Cordova by providing at little, or no cost, free access to our private land holds in this area. Residents have had the ability to take firewood, fish and game, subsistence foodstuffs, and recreational opportunities. We have been good neighbors as a result of this practice and have asked for nothing in return except that individuals respect our private property.

### Private Property Considerations

Certain individuals have circulated a petition in Corova claiming their efforts are the "last chance to protect Cordova's watershed" and pushing for a sale of timber to the EVOS Trustees Council. It seems we are being ordered by certain environmental extremists to sell our property at any cost, since the makers of the aforementioned petition have indicated their intention to fight our efforts to negotiate a potential deal with the Trustee's Council if trees are cut. Their petition focuses development on native owned lands in a direction that confers benefits, on non-natives and increases the costs to us of alternative economic development. We ask that the Cordova City Council not be drawn into this. We certainly will not be forced to act as a result of this extortion attempt. We will work via our established timeline to discuss a deal with the EVOS Trustee's council for habitat protection surrounding Eyak lake. ~~If those who have circulated the petition in Cordova really wanted to protect the waters of Eyak lake and not~~

just use this issue as a guise to attack us, they would work on cleaning up the many individual actions which cumulatively create a greater risk to human health and the watershed.

We wonder if this attack is aimed at Eyak specifically, or if these citizens are ready to spread the responsibility of protecting this area to all individual users? At this time their attack appears to us to be racially drawn. We warn the city to be careful when considering their demand of taxation and environmental bonding requirements and not open this Pandora's Box. If this concern over environmental integrity is not racially motivated then all users of this watershed area will eventually be drawn into this issue.

- Is it okay for fuel company operators to pass through the area without specific watershed bonding and contingency planning, but not our contractor's logging trucks?
- Is it acceptable for individuals to fuel their boats along Eyak River without contingency planning and specific watershed bonding, but not for our contractors?
- Is it fair for individuals to be able to clear cut old growth timber to make space for a homesite along the lake and river, but not for our contractors to selective harvest timber?
- Is it all right for uncontrolled development to occur along the land and river area on non-Eyak owned lands without consideration for social, cultural and environmental issues, but not acceptable for our contractors to conduct an operation that has a high level of control and consideration?

If the Cordova City Council presses the corporation to expend additional resources to protect watershed on lands where we own the watershed, we will work to oppose your efforts. We believe protection of area's habitat is an admirable action, but taxation, zoning or bonding plans should not be based on an emotional wave to insulate any habitat who's value to fish and human resources has never been quantified. If the city council is set on creating a tax for our operations, than the council's action may encourage us to look outside this community to invest our capital. We will also look at other ways to recover these added costs and may consider creating a "tax" of our own on the community by imposing user fees for all access to corporation land holdings.

~~We feel that it is important to reiterate our position regarding the annexation of our lands within this area.~~

Eyak's position has always been that it will be us in compliance with State and Federal laws who will maintain ultimate authority over planning and zoning of our ANCSA land holdings. We remind you that ANCSA Section 22(1) requires that "no village or regional corporation shall select lands which are within two miles from the boundary, as it exists on the date of enactment of this act, of any home rule or first class city..." the purpose of this section was to allow for expansion of cities without infringing upon native lands. The city ignored the 2-mile buffer in its entirety. The city annexed 68 square miles outside prior city boundaries and that only a very small percentage of land is in private ownership, other than those lands owned by The Eyak Corporation. The contention that is being made that the annexation will allow the city to plan and control likely development in this territory needs to be carefully examined by the city to avoid a "takings" issue.

#### Summary

Our bottom line is that The Eyak Corporation feels very good about what has been done to minimize the impact of this selective harvesting project on Eyak land and believes reasonable people in our community would to.

We believe there is no need for unnecessary burdensome efforts that could serve to add expenses to this project. Because we will be using the most sophisticated and environmentally sensitive logging practices there are today and the other steps we are taking, there will be minimal safety, public health, and natural resource impact and very positive economic benefits.

Thank you for this opportunity to describe this project. If you have any specific questions not addressed in this letter, please do not hesitate to contact myself. I would be happy to answer any questions you might have.

Sincerely,  
THE EYAK CORPORATION



Brian J. Lettich  
General Manager

BJL:ala

### HELICOPTER LOGGING FACT SHEET

- All of the property upon which the timber harvest is to occur is private property and access will be regulated to that property according to safety considerations and the laws governing private property access.
- Maximum allowable cut under contract is 5.2mmbf
- Maximum percentage of trees to be cut is 20% or 1 in 5. (Note: This 20% is to be balanced in each area. ie; If there is a 5 acre area and only one acre has acceptable trees the logger may not take all the trees off of that one acre and claim that they are within the contract. The logger would be limited to 20% of the trees on that one acre and would not harvest any trees on the other 4 acres.)
- Under the contract the logger shall not cut trees from any areas which would result in a new opening in the canopy larger than  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an acre with the exception of landings.
- A detailed transportation plan is being developed for DOTPF for use of Power Creek Road.
  - Flaggers will be used for traffic control.
  - There will be a company imposed speed limit in appropriate areas.
  - The trucks to be used are to be street legal.
  - There will be public traffic delays which should not be, in most cases, any longer than  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour.
  - For those persons involved in emergency services living in the traffic controlled section of Power Creek Road, arrangements are being made to facilitate their expedited movement in, through and around the traffic pattern.
  - The log haul will only last for approximately 2 months on Power Creek Road.
  - There will be some improvements done to the road.
  - For the most part, the logging operation will be doing routine maintenance to the road during the haul period.
  - In the event dust becomes a problem a reasonable solution will be determined.
  - The Cordova Police Department suggested the safest route for the loaded log trucks was Railroad Avenue as opposed to First Street.

- In the event Railroad Avenue becomes too costly the trucker has the right to use First Street, a state highway, at no additional cost.
- There is a spill contingency plan being developed.
- The logs will be put into the water at the log crib at Fleming Spit.
- The helicopter operation will employ between 30 and 40 persons.
- There is a review of the Eyak lands involved in this operation being accomplished by a qualified archeologist.
- If all timber harvest operations occur in 1996 as planned there will be in excess of 70 full time and 30 part time jobs directly associated with those operations.
- It is contemplated that the work week will be six days.
- It is contemplated that the helicopter will operate approximately twelve hours per day.
- We have received no violations of compliance with the Forest Practices Act under the current management structure and in fact have received compliments from those involved in compliance review.



The Board of Directors of The Eyak Corporation have considered the February 28, 1996 offer of The Exxon Valdez Trustees Council and have concluded that the transaction that Eyak had been offered is unacceptable because it would require Eyak to terminate timber operations in the Cordova area in return for no certainty of any payment, during the extended time the Council and the shareholders of Eyak consider various parts of the transaction. The proposed transaction would require Eyak to receive a favorable vote from the shareholders to sell lands surrounding Eyak Lake, Power Creek and lower Eyak River. Eyak is disappointed with this offer and is continuing work with the Council to create an agreement with mutually acceptable terms.

Eyak informed the Council last fall of its intentions to proceed with a selective timber harvest operation within the Core Tract area. The Trustee's Council declined to buy Eyak out of its planned timber harvest. The council presented Eyak the offer with only two (2) weeks remaining before the start of the timber operations. The council's resolution indicates that the offer was valid until timber harvest operations began on the Core Lands.

Because of commitments Eyak had with its logging operators the Council's resolution came too late to stop the operations without Eyak having to bear a financial loss for no guarantee of any level of payment at any time certain. We would have welcomed an offer earlier.

Eyak has been negotiating with the Council since 1991 in order to provide a mutually acceptable level of habitat restoration and protection to Eyak's land. Eyak has also worked with the State on other similar efforts, including House Bill 411 which passed the 1992 legislature and then was vetoed.

Eyak has made a number of proposals to the Council. The first proposal made in 1992, was for a moratorium on logging on Eyak's lands. The council had no mechanism to process that proposal, and it was referred to their staff; as a result, Eyak's second tier subsidiary, Sherstone, Inc. initiated work to log again.

In a July 1993 proposal, Eyak offered a conservation easement on the Eyak Lake lands, which would convert to fee title if the corporation's shareholders voted for it. Eyak was told the easement was not strong enough. In response, Eyak amended that offer on August 5, 1993 to strengthen the easement. The council stated it wished fee title instead of an easement, and so Eyak responded August 9 with a proposal for fee title, subject to a shareholder vote. In addition, Eyak was informed that the Council wished protection for the Orca Narrows area, north of Cordova, and so Eyak's August

5th proposal contained a proposal for a moratorium on logging in this area.

Negotiations continued with the principal objectives of the Trustee Council as follows: 1) High level of habitat protection at Power Creek, Eyak Lake and lower Eyak River, 2) Limited protection on Eyak lands north and West of Shepard Point, 3) An acceptable timber harvest plan, if possible, for Orca Narrows lands.

On December 2, 1994 the Trustee's Council passed a resolution which placed a price cap for the Core Lands for fair market value up to \$21.4 million, for a conservation easement it was \$16 million. If an appraisal reflected a fair market value in excess of these caps, The Eyak Corporation would not receive the extra value in cash. It would only be considered as a charitable donation to the Forest Service. If the Council's appraisal came in less than these caps, Eyak would get less, there was no guaranteed minimum amount.

Logging operations were halted throughout 1994 as Eyak negotiated with the Trustees Council. As a result of this year long negotiation process Eyak lost a large potential for timber harvest income and sold approximately 2,000 acres of commercial timber harvest rights only to the Trustees Council in the area of Orca Narrows. Eyak was paid only \$3.45 million even though the Trustee Council's original appraisal valued this timber at \$4.2 million. Further transactions fell through as Eyak was unable to meet the ever increasing demands of the Trustee Council for control of development rights in the Orca Narrows Area.

The Trustee's Council offer of February 28, 1996 supersedes the December, 1994 offer and dropped the value of the Core land package to \$7 million with the possibility of a larger payment if they determine through appraisal that fair market value is more. The Council's current appraisal work put the value of the Core Lands at between \$2.9 to \$3.9 million. Eyak feels that the property is worth more and is working to appraise that value.

The Council's appraisal method does not reflect a value consistent with what Eyak projects to make if the timber is harvested and does not appraise the timber rights for more than one timber cycle. The value Eyak places on its property interests is to be based upon an estimate of value with highest and best use considering commercial timber harvest. Eyak will work this year to create an appraisal to set a value which then can be incorporated into a serious counter offer back to the Trustee Council.

# PHONE COMMENT LOG

| Name                    | Affiliation | Phone    | Address                       |
|-------------------------|-------------|----------|-------------------------------|
| Joan Buckley<br>Jackson |             | 424-7591 | P.O. Box 374<br>Cordova 99574 |

Add to mailing list? Yes ☒ No ☐ Newsletters only ☒ Technical Docs + ☐

Date of call: 3/4/96 Comment taker: Molly McCammon

Subject of comments: Eyak Core Lands.

Comments:

Eager for Trustee Council to come up with serious offer. Why not timber rights only?

Would like to be notified of any teleconferences on this issue.

# Sierra Club

Alaska Field Office

241 E. Fifth Avenue, Suite 205, Anchorage, Alaska 99501  
(907) 276-4048 • FAX (907) 258-6807



by Wilbur Mills

February 13, 1996

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage AK 99501

RE: Eyak Corporation logging in "core lands"

Dear Trustee Council Members,

I have heard that the Eyak Corporation has filed notice that it intends to selectively log its lands at Power Creek, Eyak River, and Eyak Lake.

The Sierra Club and the seven other environmental organizations which comprise the Alaska Rainforest Campaign would oppose the Trustee Council purchasing these "core lands" fee simple if they have been logged. As you know, a fee simple purchase of the core lands would be very controversial in Cordova and within the Eyak corporation. A fee simple purchase after logging would retain all the problems of a fee simple purchase, without the benefit of protecting the forest and its resources.

I strongly urge the Trustee Council members to immediately communicate to the Eyak Board that you will not purchase the these areas if they are logged.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

*Pam Brodie*

Pamela Brodie  
Environmental Representative,  
Public Advisory Group

cc: Alaska Rainforest Campaign steering committee members

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\* MULTI TRANSACTION REPORT \*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

TX/RX NO:

4563

INCOMPLETE TX/RX

TRANSACTION OK

[ 09] 19075867589

[ 25] 19075867840

[ 26] 19074652075

[ 27] 12022084684

[ 28] 19075867249

[ 29] 19074652332

[ 31] 19074655070

[ 36] 2787022

[ 37] 2714102

JUNEAU OFFICE

P. JANIK

B. BOTELHO

G. FRAMPTON

S. PENNOYER

FRANK RUE

MICHELE BROWN

ALEX-CRAIG

D. WILLIAMS

ERROR

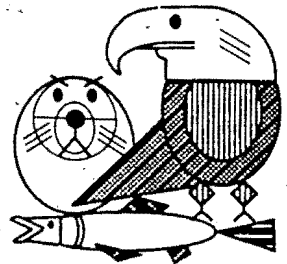
FAXED

# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



FAX COVER SHEET

**FAXED**

To: Trustee Council

From: Mindy M. Cannon Date: Feb. 14, 1996

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_ Total Pages: 3

Please forward this letter from  
Pam Brodie to the TC member  
in your office

## TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEMBERS AND THEIR ALTERNATES:

Botelho, Bruce

~~Burden, Gene~~

Frampton, Jr., George T.

Janik, Phil

Pennoyer, Steve

Rue, Frank

Tillery, Craig

Brown, Michele

Williams, Deborah

Wolfe, Jim

Collinsworth, Don

Bosworth, Rob

Document Sent By: \_\_\_\_\_

8/15/95

Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation

United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

## **Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund**

Dear Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council,

I want to save up to 70,000 acres of ancient rainforest in Prince William Sound by supporting a timber buyback of Eyak Corp. land in imminent threat of clearcut in Orca Narrows. I support a timber rights purchase plan proposed by the Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund and the Coastal Coalition. I want this Forest Forever deal negotiated and signed NOW to prevent logging on this land in perpetuity.

Phase One of this deal would empower the trustees council to purchase timber rights from the Eyak Corp. so that logging never occurs in this ancient rainforest. Phase Two of the deal would create a three-year moratorium on current land-use rules to negotiate the finer details of the Forest Forever plan; allowing the federal government, concerned citizens, and the Eyak shareholders a chance to iron out the legal terms (i.e. conservation easements) for how the land would be protected and managed.

Respectfully,

Kari Stone

6721 Weimer Dr #3

Anchorage, AK 99502

**URGENT  
TO PROTECT EYAK LAKE, E'  
LAST CHANCE TO PROTECT**

|       |                |         |         |
|-------|----------------|---------|---------|
| To    | Molly McCammon | From    | Cardova |
| Co.   |                | Co.     |         |
| Cost  |                | Phone # |         |
| Fax # | 276-7178       | Fax #   |         |

In response to the plans by Eyak Corporation to harvest 6 million board feet (about 20%) of trees around Eyak Lake, Eyak River and Power Creek starting March 15, we the undersigned have grave concerns about:

- public safety - helicopter and logging truck operations within city limits and in popular recreational areas,
- public health - adequate watershed protection for the City's water supply (under Area 1 requiring Special Attention or AMSA) and noise disturbance from operations,
- riparian habitat - cutting a large number (60) of trees within the Eyak River stream side zone may harm Eyak River fish habitat and salmon runs, and
- road maintenance - the City and State should not be made to maintain roads damaged from Eyak Corporation's operations.

Since the proposed Eyak Corporation operations are in the City's jurisdiction as an area under AMSA area, we the undersigned request the City to aggressively advocate a deal between Eyak Corporation and the EVOS Trustee Council to purchase all timber rights in the Core Lands including Eyak Lake, Eyak River and Power Creek as an alternative and prior to any logging. Further, we urge the City to NOT support acquisition of timber rights or fee simple title to these lands if any logging commences.

If negotiations to purchase the intact Core Lands are unsuccessful, we the undersigned expect the City to charge the full sales tax of 6% on all timber sales. Further, we request the City to have Eyak Corporation post a Restoration Bond sufficient to mitigate potential damage to the City's watershed, riparian habitat, City roads, State roads, and USFS trails.

| NAME (PRINT)       | NAME (SIGN)        | ADDRESS      | DATE    |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|---------|
| LAKE PAHL          | Lake Pahl          | Box 2503 CDV | 2-16-96 |
| Jim Totemoff       | Jim Totemoff       | Box 1232 CDV | 2-16-96 |
| Anna Totemoff      | Anna Totemoff      | Box 1232 CDV | 2-16-96 |
| Christine Soper    | Christine Soper    | Box 1223 CDV | 2-16-96 |
| Greg Hunkeler      | Greg Hunkeler      | Box 2546 CDV | 2-16-96 |
| Pamela Smith       | Pamela Smith       | Box 251 CDV  | 2-16-96 |
| Jill Phillips      | Jill Phillips      | Box 1165     | 2/16/96 |
| Mike McHone        | Mike McHone        | Box 1025     | 2/16/96 |
| Angela Arnold      | Angela Arnold      | Box 25100    | 2/16/96 |
| Deigh T Baker      | Deigh T Baker      | Box 1209     | 2-16-96 |
| Shirley L. Merrill | Shirley L. Merrill | Box 561      | 2-16-96 |
| Terry J. Bailey    | Terry J. Bailey    | Box 1302     | 2-17-96 |
| Virginia Humes     | VIRGINIA Humes     | Box 456      | 2-16-96 |
| Gully Thompson     | Gully Thompson     | Box 2214     | 2-16-96 |
| Lee C. Gales       | Lee C. Gales       | Box 2546     | 2-16-96 |

# URGENT PETITION TO PROTECT EYAK LAKE, EYAK RIVER & POWER CREEK

## LAST CHANCE TO PROTECT CORDOVA'S WATERSHED!!!

In response to the plans by Eyak Corporation to harvest 5 million board feet (about 20%) of trees around Eyak Lake, Eyak River and Power Creek starting March 15, we the undersigned have grave concerns about:

- ✓ public safety - helicopter and logging truck operations within city limits and in popular recreational areas;
- ✓ public health - adequate watershed protection for the City's water supply (under Area Meriting Special Attention or AMSA) and noise disturbance from operations;
- ✓ riparian habitat - cutting a large number (61) of trees within the Eyak River stream side buffer may harm Eyak River fish habitat and salmon runs, and
- ✓ road maintenance - the City and State should not be held liable to maintain roads damaged from Eyak Corporation's operations.

Since the proposed Eyak Corporation operations are under City jurisdiction as an annexed and AMSA area, we the undersigned request the City to aggressively advocate a deal between Eyak Corporation and the EVOS Trustee Council to purchase all timber rights in the Core Lands, including Eyak Lake, Eyak River and Power Creek as an alternative and prior to any logging. Further, we urge the City to NOT support acquisition of timber rights or fee simple title to these lands if any logging commences.

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| NAME (PRINT) | NAME (SIGN) | ADDRESS | DATE |
|--------------|-------------|---------|------|
|--------------|-------------|---------|------|

|              |              |          |         |
|--------------|--------------|----------|---------|
| Mike Pearson | Mike Pearson | 1733 cde | 2-15-96 |
|--------------|--------------|----------|---------|

|                  |                 |          |         |
|------------------|-----------------|----------|---------|
| TERESA A. HARDIE | Teresa A Hardie | Box 2253 | 2-15-96 |
|------------------|-----------------|----------|---------|

|              |              |        |         |
|--------------|--------------|--------|---------|
| W. L. HARRIS | W. L. Harris | Box 78 | 2-15-96 |
|--------------|--------------|--------|---------|

|               |               |          |         |
|---------------|---------------|----------|---------|
| Donald Hardie | Donald Hardie | Box 2253 | 2-15-96 |
|---------------|---------------|----------|---------|

|            |            |         |         |
|------------|------------|---------|---------|
| Joel Adams | Joel Adams | Box 461 | 2-15-96 |
|------------|------------|---------|---------|

|             |             |         |         |
|-------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| Holly Emond | Holly Emond | Box 740 | 2-15-96 |
|-------------|-------------|---------|---------|

|                 |                 |          |         |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------|---------|
| Dennis Anderson | Dennis Anderson | Box 1110 | 2-15-96 |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------|---------|

|              |              |        |         |
|--------------|--------------|--------|---------|
| Mike Ledford | Mike Ledford | " 1355 | 2-17-96 |
|--------------|--------------|--------|---------|

|               |               |               |         |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------|
| Dan Ruchquist | Dan Ruchquist | P.O. Box 1913 | 2-17-96 |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------|

|             |             |                   |         |
|-------------|-------------|-------------------|---------|
| Karl Becker | Karl Becker | Box 1185, CORDOVA | 2-15-96 |
|-------------|-------------|-------------------|---------|

|              |              |                   |         |
|--------------|--------------|-------------------|---------|
| Edward Bluff | Edward Bluff | Box 1731, CORDOVA | 2-15-96 |
|--------------|--------------|-------------------|---------|

|              |              |                   |         |
|--------------|--------------|-------------------|---------|
| Julie Quales | Julie Quales | Box 1202, CORDOVA | 2-15-96 |
|--------------|--------------|-------------------|---------|

|                   |                   |                   |         |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------|
| Charles W. Quales | Charles W. Quales | Box 1202, CORDOVA | 2-15-96 |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------|

|             |             |               |         |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------|
| Laura Craig | Laura Craig | Box 1921, CDV | 2-15-96 |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------|

|           |           |               |         |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|---------|
| Max Craig | Max Craig | Box 1921, CDV | 2-15-96 |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|---------|

|           |           |               |         |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|---------|
| Max Craig | Max Craig | Box 1921, CDV | 2-15-96 |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|---------|

# URGENT PETITION TO PROTECT EYAK LAKE, EYAK RIVER & POWER CREEK

## LAST CHANCE TO PROTECT CORDOVA'S WATERSHED!!!

In response to the plans by Eyak Corporation to harvest 5 million board feet (about 20%) of trees around Eyak Lake, Eyak River and Power Creek starting March 15, we the undersigned have grave concerns about:

- ✓ **public safety** - helicopter and logging truck operations within city limits and in popular recreational areas,
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| NAME (PRINT)     | NAME (SIGN)      | ADDRESS              | DATE    |
|------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------|
| Rebecca          | Jay Barclay      | 1542                 | 2/16/96 |
| Candice          | Quales           | 1202                 | 2/16/96 |
| Shen Harrington  | AK               | Box 2082             | 2-16-96 |
| Barbara S. Scott | Barbara Scott    | P.O. Box 362 Cordova | 2/16/96 |
| Jennifer         | Rose Smith       | 251                  | 2/16/96 |
| Ann Lundquist    | Ann Lundquist    | 1913                 | 2/16/96 |
| Laurence         | Nicholas         | Box 794              | 2/16/96 |
| Billie Bailey II | Billie Bailey II | Box 2                | 2/16/96 |
| Paul Anderson    | Paul Anderson    |                      |         |
| Donald Cardel    | Donald Cardel    | 130                  | 2/16/96 |
| John             | John             | 1136                 | 2/16/96 |
| John             | John             |                      |         |
| John             | John             |                      |         |
| Diane Platt      | Diane Platt      | 1604                 | 2-17-96 |

# URGENT PETITION TO PROTECT EYAK LAKE, EYAK RIVER & POWER CREEK

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In response to the plans by Eyak Corporation to harvest 5 million board feet (about 20%) of trees around Eyak Lake, Eyak River and Power Creek starting March 16, we the undersigned have grave concerns about:

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| NAME (PRINT)      | NAME (SIGN)       | ADDRESS       | DATE    |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------|
| Tony Hardie       | Tony Hardie       | P.O. Box 2253 | 2/15/96 |
| Pam Hardie        | Pam Hardie        | P.O. Box 2253 | 2/15/96 |
| JENN K HARDIE     |                   | P.O. Box 2253 | 2/15/96 |
| John A Macak      | John Macak        | P.O. Box 692  | 2-15-96 |
| Andy Hanson       | Andy Hanson       | P.O. 2795     | 2-15-96 |
| Robert D. Macbert | Robert D. Macbert | P.O. Box 2559 | 2-15-96 |
| Kevin G. Stole    | Kevin G. Stole    | P.O. Box 1875 | 2/18/96 |
| Rob Bullis        | Rob Bullis        | P.O. Box 352  | 2-15-96 |
| Steve Vira        | Steve Vira        | P.O. Box 1043 | 2-15-96 |
| John Smith        | John Smith        | Box 1043      | 2-15-96 |
| Neil Moore        | Neil Moore        | P.O. 1053     | 2-20-96 |
| Toby Bean         | Toby Bean         | Box 231       | 2/20/96 |

# URGENT PETITION TO PROTECT EYAK LAKE, EYAK RIVER & POWER CREEK

## LAST CHANCE TO PROTECT CORDOVA'S WATERSHED!!!

In response to the plans by Eyak Corporation to harvest 5 million board feet (about 20%) of trees around Eyak Lake, Eyak River and Power Creek starting March 15, we the undersigned have grave concerns about:

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| NAME (PRINT)       | NAME (SIGN)      | ADDRESS          | DATE        |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|
| PAUL MALEC         | Paul Males       | Box 1121-99574   | 2-19-96     |
| PAUL SWARTZBART    | Paul Swartzbart  | Box 233 CDV      | 2/19/96     |
| ENKYN BROWN        | Enkyn Brown      | Box 306 CDV      | 2/19/96     |
| JAMES BROWN        | James C Brown    | Box 1049         | " "         |
| Pam Wiese          | Pam Wiese        | Box 864          | CDV 2/19/96 |
| JODY SEITZ         | Jody Seitz       | Box 881 CDV      | 2/19/96     |
| SCOTT CLARK        | Scott Clark      | —                | CDV 2/19/96 |
| SUSAN OGLE         | Susan Ogle       | Box 895 CDV      | 2/20/96     |
| ROY NOWLIN         | Roy C. Nowlin    | Box 1844 Cordova | 2/20/96     |
| EDITH M. TAYLOR    | Edith M. Taylor  | Box 814          | " 2/20/96   |
| ROBERT M. TAYLOR   | Robert M. Taylor | Box 814          | " 2/20/96   |
| KATHLEEN BUCHAN    | Kathleen Buchan  | Box 1238         | " 2/20/96   |
| SUSAN LAIRD        | Susan Laird      | Box 1624 CDV     | 2/20/96     |
| THOMAS FLAUX       | Thomas Flaux     | "NURGE"          | 2/21/96     |
| 152 TERRY P BUCHAN | Terry P Buchan   | 2105 SHAWNEE     | 2/21/96     |

# URGENT PETITION TO PROTECT EYAK LAKE, EYAK RIVER & POWER CREEK

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| NAME (PRINT)       | NAME (SIGN)        | ADDRESS       | DATE    |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------|
| DAN P. BILDERBACK  | Dan Bilderback     | P.O. Box 723  | 2-16-96 |
| KAY D. ADAMS       | Kay Adams          | P.O. Box 961  | 2-16-96 |
| MIKE ADAMS         | Mike Adams         | Box 961       | 2-16-96 |
| LARRY KRITCHEN     | Larry Kitchen      | Box 1745      | 2-16-96 |
| ANDY SHIDNER       | Andy Shidner       | P.O. Box 1255 | 2/16/96 |
| JUDY LIETZAU       | Judy Lietzau       | P.O. Box 2195 | 2/16/96 |
| SHERYL WICKERMAN   | Sheryl Wickerman   | P.O. Box 1212 | 2/16/96 |
| RIKI OTT           | Riki Ott           | P.O. Box 1430 | 2/16/96 |
| PETER G. MICHOLSON | Peter G. Michelson | Box 325       | 2/16/96 |
| JOHN C. KLAGG      | John C. Klagg      | Box #424      | 2/16/96 |
| JOHN C. KLAGG      | John C. Klagg      | Box #424      | 2/16/96 |
| STEPHEN BOEHM      | Stephen Boehm      | Box 2262      | 2/19/96 |
| GAIL T. MICHOLSON  | Gail T. Michelson  | Box 770       | 2-19-96 |
| BELLE MICKELSON    | Belle Michelson    | Box 325       | 2-20-96 |
| JERRY BENDZAK      | Jerry Bendzak      | P.O. Box 86   | 2-20-96 |

# URGENT PETITION TO PROTECT EYAK LAKE, EYAK RIVER & POWER CREEK

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| NAME (PRINT)         | NAME (SIGN)          | ADDRESS          | DATE    |
|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|---------|
| James R. Pahl        | James R. Pahl        | Box 179, CDVAK   | 2-15-96 |
| Patricia Kallander   | Patricia Kallander   | Box 2272         | 2-16-96 |
| MARK STEEN           | Mark Steen           | Box 1310         | 2-17-96 |
| BARCLAY JONES-KOCHAK | Barclay Jones-Kochak | Box 1126         | 2/17/96 |
| E.K. WEAVERLING      | E.K. Weaverling      | Box 895          | 2-17-96 |
| Dan Ferguson         | Dan Ferguson         | Box 1430         | 2-17-96 |
| Robert Fuller        | Robert Fuller        | Box 1425         | 2-16-96 |
| Darlene Ferguson     | Darlene Ferguson     | Box 1425         | 2-16-96 |
| Teresa Kagan         | Teresa Kagan         | Box 244          | 2-16-96 |
| Suzanne Shattuck     | Suzanne Shattuck     | Box 643 Cordova  | 2/16/96 |
| Jim Shattuck         | Jim Shattuck         | Box 643 Cordova  | 2/16/96 |
| Mark S. Heidbrink    | Mark S. Heidbrink    | Box 2084 Cordova | 2-17-96 |
| Sharon L. Glaser     | Sharon Glaser        | Box 575 Cordova  | 2-17-96 |
| W.H. Hagmiller       | W.H. Hagmiller       | Box 2325 Cordova | 2-17-96 |
| John Nair            | John Nair            | Box 551 Cordova  | 2-17-96 |

**LAST CHANCE TO PROTECT CORDOVA'S WATERSHED!!!**

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| NAME (PRINT)          | NAME (SIGN)           | ADDRESS     | DATE    |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------|
| MICHAEL L MONTGOMERY  | Michael L. Montgomery | Box 2402    | 2-15-96 |
| WIFE Harstad          | Chose Harstad         | Box 2324    | 2-15-96 |
| DORNE HANXHURST       | Dorthea Hanxhurst     | Box 856     | 2-15-96 |
| ROSS MULLINS          | Ross Mullins          | Box 436     | 2-16-96 |
| Daniel Sharp          | Daniel Sharp          | POB 2541    | 2/20/96 |
| DAVID (MIKE) PHILLIPS | David M. Phillips     | PO Box 396  | 2/20/96 |
| Kris Phillips         | Kris Phillips         | PO Box 2295 | 2/20/96 |

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|               |            |               |         |
|---------------|------------|---------------|---------|
| Wade Slick    | March 1942 | P.O. Box 1385 | 2-21-96 |
| Robert Taylor | March 1942 | " 1845        | 2-21-96 |

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| NAME (PRINT) | NAME (SIGN) | ADDRESS     | DATE    |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Kenneth      | Carlson     | PO Box 1063 | 2-26-96 |

# URGENT PETITION TO PROTECT EYAK LAKE, EYAK RIVER & POWER CREEK

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| NAME (PRINT) | NAME (SIGN) | ADDRESS | DATE |
|--------------|-------------|---------|------|
|--------------|-------------|---------|------|

|            |            |         |         |
|------------|------------|---------|---------|
| Wes Lathin | Wes Lathin | Box 254 | 2/20/96 |
|------------|------------|---------|---------|

|             |             |         |         |
|-------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| John Lathin | John Lathin | Box 254 | 2/20/96 |
|-------------|-------------|---------|---------|

|                   |               |         |         |
|-------------------|---------------|---------|---------|
| 234 Bobbie Glasen | Bobbie Glasen | Box 432 | 2/21/96 |
|-------------------|---------------|---------|---------|

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| NAME (PRINT)       | NAME (SIGN)        | ADDRESS              | DATE    |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------|
| Kenneth D. Katchen | Kenneth D. Katchen | Bx 1255 COV, AK      | 2/22/96 |
| Carly A. Katchen   | Carly A. Katchen   | " "                  | "       |
| DAVID P. JANKA     | David P. Janka     | POB 1231 CORDOVA, AK | 2/26/96 |
| Susan Bourgeois    | Susan Bourgeois    | POB 1945 Cordova     | 2/26/96 |
| Linda Lohse        | Linda Lohse        | Box 14 Cordova, AK   | 2-27-96 |
| KEN HADZIMA        | Ken Hadzima        | Box 1500 Cordova, AK | 2-27-96 |

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| NAME (PRINT)       | NAME (SIGN)              | ADDRESS                | DATE    |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------|
| Shannon J Willis   | <i>Shannon J Willis</i>  | Cordova                | 2/22/96 |
| Don Maeller        | <i>Donald S. Maeller</i> | Valdez                 | 2-22-96 |
| Mary L Rutzler     | <i>Mary L Rutzler</i>    | 205 Breakwater Cordova | 2-23-96 |
| Geoff Steinhart    | <i>Geoff Steinhart</i>   | Logan, UT              | 2/24/96 |
| Tania Vincent      | <i>Tania Vincent</i>     | Cordova                | 2/24/96 |
| Dana School        | <i>Dana School</i>       | Cordova                | 2/24/96 |
| <i>[Signature]</i> | <i>[Signature]</i>       | Cordova                | 2-26-96 |
| Brooks T. ADKINSON | <i>Brooks</i>            | Cordova                | 2-27-96 |

# Construction bid process begins for SeaLife Center

By Ingrid Martin

Alaska Journal of Commerce

**S**olicitation of bids for construction of Seward's Alaska SeaLife Center hit the street March 12, a major coup for project manager Lelf Selkregg.

"In the last three months we have been working to put private financing together for the \$12 million visitor component," said Selkregg. "We have had the final indication from a financial institution that we have their commitment to the financing, and with that in hand, we have gone to (the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority) and represented that at the time of the bid award, all funds will be available."

The \$12 million is part of the \$49.5 million total capital budget for the center, which also includes \$12.5 million secured from the Legislature and \$24.9 million from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee's Council, toward construction of its research component.

To date, a fund-raiser for the visitor component has gathered more than \$2.2 million in pledges, including \$1 million from the City of Seward and \$1.2 million from individuals and

corporations in Alaska and nationally.

"That demonstrates the tremendous support for the project by both individuals and business," Selkregg said. Among the most recent contributions has been \$175,000 from the Seward branch of the First National Bank of Anchorage, for construction of a "touch

pool" to give visitors a hands-on experience with live marine creatures in a naturalistic habitat setting. The fund-raiser year-end goal is \$6 million.

Bids sought will be for a general construction contract, worth between \$24 million and \$28 million. Preliminary site and marine work, worth \$2 million, was completed in December.

Seward's center will be the only cold-water marine research facility in the Western Hemisphere, although its public aquariums will be less elaborate than those found in places such as Osaka, Japan, and Monterey, Calif.

"What we have going for us is the location and the proximity to Resurrection Bay," said Raj Bhargava, whose firm serves as mechanical and electrical engineer on the project. "It will draw the crowds, then they can go out on the bay and see more than they can in even a larger aquarium."

It is the research aspect of the center that,

while not the public drawing card, ranks as its centerpiece.

"There is a lot of money invested in the infrastructure, (in support of) three wet labs and three dry labs," he said. Scientists already are lining up for grant money to allow them to bring their work to Seward, he said.

Requisite computer networks, exhaust hoods, inside and outside tanks, and therapy and surgery rooms, much of which will go unnoticed or unseen by the public, present an exceptional engineering challenge.

"One of the big concerns is air quality, for example, so we have high-efficiency filters on the air handling system," Bhargava said.

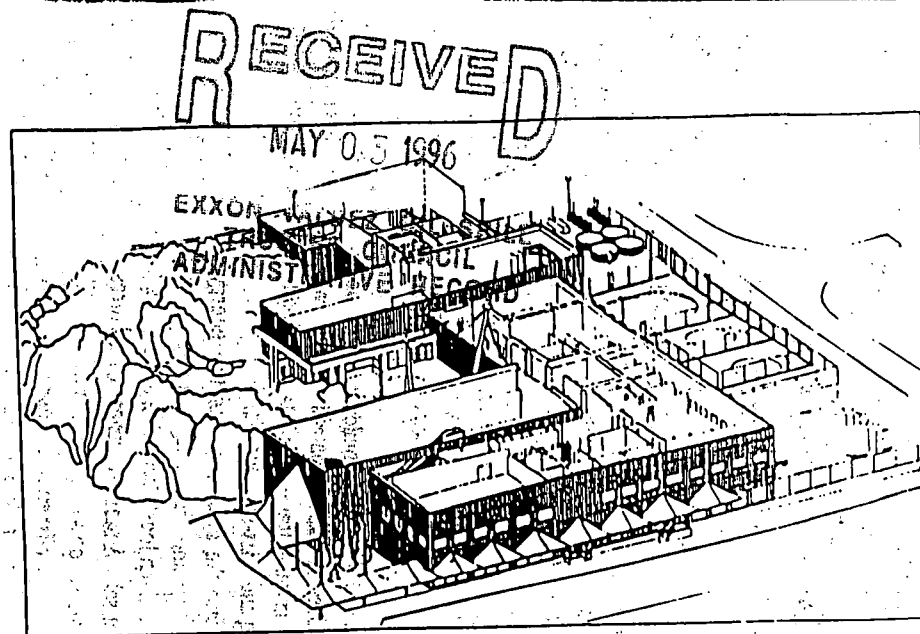
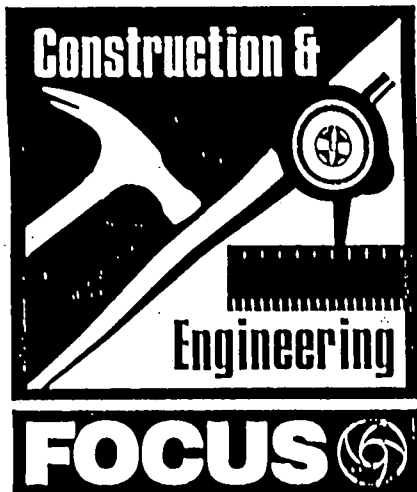
A reliable flow of seawater through the facility is likewise critical. Incoming water is filtered to prevent algae and grime buildup in tanks, and effluent is funneled back into the ocean.

"At the same time, a concurrent system brings in fresh water from a creek about 1,000 feet away," Bhargava said. It, too, is cycled into the bay after use. "These two are the lifeblood of the facility," he said.

Seawater also offers another fringe benefit.

"Resurrection Bay is very cold so we were able to use that to provide free air conditioning," Bhargava said. "We use heat exchange."

Continued on Page 13



An architectural schematic of the Alaska SeaLife Center.

# Bidding to begin for marine center

Continued from Page 9

ers, so we just run it through our air-handling equipment." Seawater used for cooling is circulated separately from that used to supply sea life tanks. "It goes back to the bay a little bit warmer but it's hardly noticeable," Bhargava said. "It's a slick system."

The heat-exchange technique is one of a number used to promote energy conservation. "A facility like this can use a very large amount of energy, so we have a 'smart' electrical distribution system which can be monitored for energy consumption." The power distribution bus in the building relies on microprocessor-based controllers that can report current, voltage and wattage for load-shedding and start-stop functions.

"We have the ability to read the energy consumption and use a logic sequence to prioritize which loads are going to be shed," Bhargava said. A standby generator ensures uninterrupted power. Two computers will serve as the user-friendly brains of the building, allowing staff to monitor mechanical and electrical functions, as well as a 100-point security system, from centralized vantages.

The finished facility, on seven acres of waterfront property on Resurrection Bay in downtown Seward, will comprise 74,287 square feet of interior and 24,800 square feet of exterior space. The research and rehabilitation component accounts for half of it; the remainder will be split between education and support services departments.

Along with wet and dry laboratories, there will be a waste treatment system; marine mammal, fish and invertebrate tanks; marine mammal and marine bird habitats; offices; a research library; food preparation and freezer facilities; and wildlife surgery, necropsy and quarantine areas.

The City of Seward will own the facility, which will be operated by the nonprofit Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science. The University of Alaska is providing scientific leadership, naming UAF marine biology professor Mike Castellini science director for the project. "The university does not own the facility or in any way have financial responsibility for the operation of the facility, but is providing strategic leadership in science and research," said project manager Selkregg.

Site preparation began in June, and the center is expected to open to the public in May 1998.

"This is a project that in the last 36 months has assembled close to \$50 million and that is a huge accomplishment for the City of Seward and the nonprofit," Selkregg said. "We have great partners in this project — the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, the State of Alaska, the University of Alaska, and now Cambridge Partners, our private financing partner."

"I think the project is a true representation of a public-private partnership. And it's going to be one of the finest research and visitor facilities in the state. It really is dynamite."

Preliminary site and marine work was done by Heery International Inc. (construction manager) and Sandstrom and Sons (trade contractor) of Anchorage, and METCO (sub-contractor) of Seward. Along with Selkregg and Bhargava, Anchorage firms on the planning and design team are Livingston Stone Inc. (architect) in conjunction with Cambridge Seven Associates of Boston; Peratrovich, Nottingham & Drage Inc. (structural, civil and geotechnical engineer); Spectrum Design (lighting consultant); and Land Design North (landscape architect). Seattle's BIOS (exhibit designer), D.W. Thomson Consultants Ltd. (life support consultant), McLellen & Copenhagen Inc. (laboratory consultant) and T.A. Maranda Consultants Inc. (life support engineer) complete the professional team.

## Quote Of The Week

*"This is a project that in the last 36 months has assembled close to \$50 million and that is a huge accomplishment for the City of Seward and the nonprofit."*

**— Leif Selkregg,  
project manager,  
Alaska SeaLife Center**

# Kodiak Island -- A Conservation Success Story That Needs Your Help

BY RYAN SHADRIN



**H**ow about some good news concerning the environment. Since announcing our commitment to raise \$150,000 for Kodiak Island, Alaska this past January, donations from customers have been incredibly strong. In fact, we've raised over \$17,000 to date, and checks continue to flow into Orvis headquarters every day. With the matching funds that are triggered by customer donations, the total gift Orvis has presented to The Conservation Fund is well over \$52,000.

But there's much to be done. The Conservation Fund is counting on the generosity of Orvis and its customers to secure the rights to over 500 of the most vital acres on Kodiak Island; land that is home to over two hundred Kodiak Bears, one million spawning steelhead and salmon, and incredible numbers of bald eagles.

The island is unlike any place you can imagine, where forested uplands rise above deep valleys chiseled by the steady march of prehistoric glaciers, where meadows of brilliant wildflowers greet expanses of salt flats. Kodiak is absolutely teeming with bald eagles, red foxes, deer and beaver. Over thirty million salmon spawn in its pristine tributaries. So astounding is the island habitat, that it has been called "the most important totally intact ecosystem in the United States" by former Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt. And he is not alone in that summation of Kodiak.

The Conservation Fund thought likewise when they investigated the possibility of purchasing several hundred thousand acres from Native American Holding Corporations and handing the land over to the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge for permanent protection. It was a radical idea: a private foundation buying millions of dollars worth of prime habitat, and simply presenting the entire parcel to the National Fish and Wildlife Service. But this noble experiment has proven very successful, even in its infancy, and the mammoth bears of Kodiak as well as the other members of the Kodiak ecosystem will soon have their futures assured forever. Of course, for the entire program to be successful, continued support by Orvis customers is absolutely essential.

What triggered The Conservation Fund's action was a dangerous situation resulting from a well-meaning law passed in 1971 called the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act. As a result of this bill, over 340,000 acres of Kodiak were deeded to three Native American holding corporations for the purpose of settling disputed land claims, and to provide a solid economic base for the future. Unfortunately, recent years have brought an onslaught of economic tribulations for Alaska's native population, and the Alutiq Indians who have treasured and cared for the great expanses of Kodiak are now forced to sell their only asset: the island itself. The natives are inextricably tied to the rhythm of the land and waters of Kodiak. Their heritage and culture are direct outgrowths of over 7,000 years of existence on the island. Parting with their most precious of belongings is not an easy decision, and while their goal has been to sell to the highest bidder or develop the land themselves for commercial or

recreational purposes, the Alutiq have been searching for an alternative solution that would allow Kodiak to remain as pristine as it has always been.

The Conservation Fund realized the potential fallout from such a calamitous decision, and working in partnership with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, they reached an agreement to use \$90 million dollars from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Fund to purchase the 340,000 acres that are being offered from the native holding corporations. However, these funds may not be used to save critical areas not owned by the native corporations.

The critical areas not covered by the spill are the 500 acres that The Conservation Fund has asked Orvis to help secure. This land sits on the mouth of the Ayakulik River, and is considered the crown jewel of Kodiak, since it supports the world's highest densities of brown bears along with one million salmon and steelhead that make their way up the river to spawn each year, and incredible numbers of bald eagles that nest and raise their young in the upland forests of the watershed. It is quite difficult to put a price tag on land whose value is measured in natural splendor and an ability to sustain an incredibly vibrant, but delicate web of life.

The reality is, of course, that a price must be set, and The Conservation Fund sought out potential donors who could assist them in purchasing key acres on Kodiak. They approached Orvis with the opportunity to take part in this unique campaign by raising and contributing funds specifically for the 500 acres on the Ayakulik. The \$150,000

goal that Orvis has set for the Kodiak project will go towards the purchase of this treasure.

Orvis recently spoke with The Conservation Fund concerning what progress has been made since the first Kodiak Island report in The News, and they had some very encouraging information. While negotiations continue on the protection of certain areas of the island, The Conservation Fund, in partnership with Orvis and the US Fish and Wildlife Service, has been purchasing important small parcels of land in strategic locations. These tracts, ranging from 5 to 500 acres, are the linchpins to effective ecosystem protection. Typically situated at the mouths of

spawning streams, these tracts often control entire bays and watersheds.

In the past months, The Conservation Fund has purchased 10 small strategic parcels totaling over 400 acres. "This is in the heart of the [Kodiak Island National] refuge. It is at the head of the [Kodiak] Bay, with mountains rising on each side, and extensive tide flats," says Bruce Meiklejohn of The Conservation Fund's Alaska bureau. "I have seen 17 Kodiak bears on the property at one time, a simply remarkable number."

The Fund is also concentrating their efforts on Brown's Lagoon, a marine estuary with exceptional habitat for wintering sea ducks, as well as Kodiak Bears and spawning salmon.

The completed land agreements between the Native Corporations and The Conservation Fund safeguarded a large portion of the Kodiak Refuge inholdings, but some of the finest habitats remain unprotected. "Our number one priority is to see the refuge whole," says Kodiak Refuge manager Jay Bellinger. It appears The Conservation Fund is on their way to doing just that.

It is said that success begets success. Indeed, if Kodiak Island's early progress holds true to that axiom, we should see tremendous strides made on the island in the weeks and months to come. But we cannot do it alone. There are thousands of acres, prime habitat for Kodiak Bear families, and other precious wildlife, that needs the donations of Orvis and concerned customers. Please, join using this wonderful challenge, and don't hesitate. Our friends and associates know how they can get involved as well. With increased support, we'll achieve our goal even more quickly.

The Conservation Fund has set out to raise \$100,000 from private sources to protect these vital acres. In support, Orvis is working to raise \$150,000 by committing a \$50,000 Orvis matching grant, securing an additional \$50,000 matching grant from The Conservation Fund, and seeking \$50,000 from our customers. We are asking customers to contribute amounts of \$50, \$100, \$250 or more to trigger these matching monies and reach our goal. With the matching grant program, your \$100 gift will multiply into \$300 going to protect the 500 acres on the mouth of the Ayakulik River.

Please help us in this worthwhile project. Make a deductible donation to: The Conservation Fund, Kodiak Island, and send it to The Orvis Company, Dept. 28, Route 7A, Manchester, Vermont 05254. Your contribution will be acknowledged.



Kodiak Island is just off the southern coast of the largest state in the union.



ok Journal of Commerce 4/1/96 pg 2

recession faced the same fate, Birmingham said. The settlement applies to operating engineers who worked in Alaska for fewer than 10 years between 1976 and 1988.

The deadline to file a claim for part of the settlement is Sept. 2.

### Contractors lined up for quick Denali Princess hotel rebuild

FAIRBANKS — Contractors lined up for the rapid reconstruction of the Denali Princess Lodge say they already have the carpenters and laborers needed for the two-month job.

The 280-room hotel burned March 20, losing more than half the rooms, the restaurant, lobby and gift shop. GBC Inc. had plans to hire 45 workers from the Carpenters Union Local 1243 in Fairbanks and begin round-the-clock construction by March 27. Alcan Builders Inc., a nonunion contractor, said it already has pooled its 50 or so hires from its own work list but didn't want to discourage interest from other local workers.

Don Rosenberger, Princess' vice president of rail operations and hotel construction, said deals were firming up with GBC, Alcan Builders, Ridgetop Roofing & Gutter Inc., Western Mechanical Inc., Samson Electric Inc. and Patrick Mechanical Inc.

### Independent firm gives oil spill trustee council a clean audit

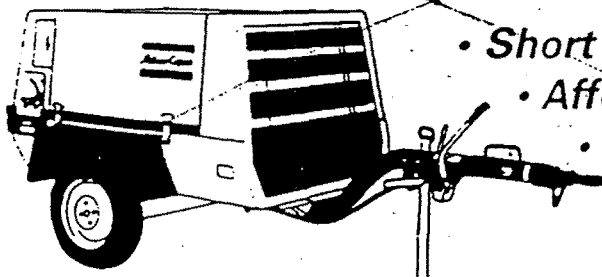
The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council got a clean audit from an independent auditor. But the Juneau accounting firm suggested several ways the council could strengthen internal controls and increase operating efficiency.

The auditors noted that the Trustee Council was paying a Texas court to invest the trustee funds in U.S. Treasury securities and more than \$1.1 million has been paid to that court since Exxon Corp. started making deposits in 1992. Those charges are excessive given the services provided by the Texas court, the auditor said. That court was paid nearly \$545,000 in the last fiscal year alone. The audit shows the trustee council took in nearly \$73 million in the fiscal year that ended Sept. 30, and spent \$90.5 million. Of that, about \$37 million was spent to buy land. The bulk of the money went to the state and the U.S. Interior Department for damage assessment and restoration projects, as well as research.

The audit, performed by the accounting firm of Elgee, Rehfield & Funk, cost nearly \$49,000.

*Compiled from staff and wire reports.*

## RENT AIR



- Short or Long Term
- Affordable Rates
- Popular Sizes

## Oil spill habitat acquisition: It's been 7 years — step up the pace

By Sam McDowell

When the United States purchased Alaska in 1867, it took fewer than seven months for Congress to approve the agreement Secretary of State William H. Seward had signed with Russia.

The speed with which Seward and Congress acted provides a timely lesson for government officials who are in their third year of buying land in Alaska to offset fish and wildlife damages caused by the March 24, 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill, which occurred seven years ago this week. The threats to completing the five to eight transactions still on the table are likely to multiply two- or threefold if these purchases are not concluded by the end of the year.

Four serious obstacles already threaten the pending deals: First, membership within the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council could change following the elections this fall. This could prove disastrous, depending on who is appointed to the council, since it must unanimously approve each sale.

The current trustees agree with the public's clear mandate that habitat protection is the best use of Exxon settlement funds. Expediency in completing the land purchases is the best insurance against the chance of new council appointments, should there be changes

### Commentary

in elected officials later this year.

Second, the approximately \$165 million to \$195 million remaining for habitat acquisition never will buy as much land as it can right now. The longer each sale takes, the more likely land prices will rise.

The trustees already face paying a premium for uncut old-growth spruce stands on Afognak Island because of the high prices these trees command when logged. Should prices continue to escalate, the government's purchasing power will erode further.

Third, because most of the remaining parcels identified for purchase are forested, pressures mounting on landowners to use their assets will lead to additional timber harvesting. Delays in acquiring these areas — containing some of the world's last Northern Hemisphere rain forest — could mean losing the chance to set them aside for long-term, sustainable uses.

Fourth, as anyone ever involved with protracted negotiations knows, fatigue sets in when weeks of discussions turn into months, and months into years. If the remaining transactions are as long and drawn out as the completed deals have been, the sellers may call it quits and refuse to sell.

Having lived here since Alaska's territorial days - 1948 to be exact - I've seen much habitat disappear and many fish and wildlife population levels decline. For instance, the harbor seal population has collapsed throughout the spill region as has the king crab fishery. Biologists report that the only commercial fish species in the spill area not in decline are salmon.

Completing the remaining Exxon Valdez restoration habitat purchases is important because of these and other adverse impacts to the oil spill region. Acquiring coastal rain forest on Afognak Island and obtaining long-term protection for the Karluk River in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge will help ensure the region's bountiful salmon fisheries continue for generations to come.

The other pending sales around Tatitlek, Chenega, Eyak and in the Kenai Fjords National Park are equally important opportunities to retain world-class natural resources. We cannot afford to lose them.

Protecting habitat with oil spill restoration funds ensures that Alaskans and all Americans receive a dividend on their investment. The return is paid year after year through such industries and activities as commercial fishing, tourism and personal use hunting and fishing. It also means restoration funds will continue to work in Alaska through the shareholder trusts

established by the native corporations whose lands are purchased.

Last fall, the trustee council closed two more purchases involving Shuyak Island and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. The trustees and landowners involved with these sales, as well as five others that preceded them, are to be congratulated. As a result, some 361,000 acres of habitat have been protected in perpetuity or by conservation easement.

Now the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council and landowners need to continue to do everything they can to ensure that the pending acquisitions, which involve hundreds of thousands of additional acres, are completed by the end of 1996. When putting together a real estate deal, time is of the essence. This maxim applies just as much to public land sales as it does to commercial or residential real estate transactions.

Neither the buyers nor the sellers can afford delays. The time has come to finish the appraisals, sit down at the table, and negotiate the best deals possible. To do otherwise only cuts short this unique opportunity to turn the nation's worst oil spill into a lasting conservation legacy.

*Sam McDowell is a director-at-large with the Izaak Walton League of America, a national conservation group founded by sportsmen in 1922. He lives in Anchorage.*

## Running short on time? Prepare these tasty dishes quickly

Welcome to my cooking corner! Today we are going to do some fast and easy recipes using Bisquick. These are a few of my favorites Bisquick published about 15 years ago. Several people have requested them so here they are.

Margaret's  
Cooking



2 eggs  
1/4 cup onion finely chopped  
1 pkg. frozen spinach, thawed and drained  
1/2 cup grated Parmesan cheese  
4 oz. Monterey Jack cheese cut into 1/2 cubes

# Oil Spill Trustees Get Clean Audit, Suggestions

ANCHORAGE (AP)—The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council got a clean audit from an independent auditor.

But the Juneau accounting firm suggested several ways the council could strengthen internal controls and increase operating efficiency.

The auditors noted that the Trustee Council was paying a Texas court to invest the trustee funds in U.S. Treasury securities, and more than \$1.1 million has been paid to that court since Exxon Corp. started making deposits in 1992.

Those charges are excessive given the services provided by the Texas court, the

auditor said. That court was paid nearly \$545,000 in the last fiscal year alone.

Molly McCammon, executive director of the trustee council, said the matter was being referred to lawyers who would see if there was a way to reduce the fees.

The trustee council currently has \$117 million invested through the U.S. District Court for the southern district of Texas, with that court taking a 10 percent cut of the income from that money.

The auditors made various technical recommendations on operating procedures to make sure money was allo-

*See Audit... Page 18*

cated to various projects correctly and to improve accounting of administrative expenses.

The audit shows the trustee council took in nearly \$73 million in the fiscal year that ended Sept. 30, and spent \$90.5 million. Of that, about \$37 million was spent to buy land. The bulk of the money went to the state and the U.S. Interior Department for damage assessment and restoration projects, as well as research.

The trustee council was set up to oversee the \$900 million being paid by Exxon in settling a suit brought by the state of Alaska and the federal government over the 11-million-gallon Exxon Valdez oil spill in 1989.

The Coastal Coalition, a Cordova-based group, filed a suit in federal court a year ago contending that the trustee council was wasting money and taking too long to decide how to restore Prince William Sound and other oiled areas.

Judge H. Russel Holland refused to order a special commission to investigate the council's activities, but said that "the court is not unsympathetic with the Coastal Coalition's concerns."

Rick Steiner, a member of the coalition, said Wednesday that the audit did not go

to the root of the problem. Rather than protecting habitat, the council has "gotten lost buying computers and outboard motors, sending people out to measure temperatures and so on. It's been a silly response. Industry and government deserve more than they've gotten here."

The audit was performed by the accounting firm of Elgee, Rehfield & Funk. It cost nearly \$49,000.

*Valdez Star  
3/27/96*

Kodiak Daily Mirror 3/19/96



Erik Kvilaas photo

Plentiful to the point of being a nuisance in Kodiak's harbors, declining Steller sea lion populations prompted a proposal by the National Marine Fisheries Service to upgrade the species from threatened to endangered. New research suggests the move is unnecessary. Populations appear to be increasing and stabilizing.

## Scientists oppose endangered classification for sea lions

By ERIK KVILAAS  
Mirror Writer

Anyone who spends time around Kodiak's harbors would most likely conclude the local Steller sea lion population has grown appreciably over the last several years.

Dozens of the animals routinely haul out on the floating breakwater in St. Herman Harbor. They cruise cannery row as if checking a trap line, always on the lookout for a free lunch. They have even been known to be so brazen as to bite fishermen in the butt.

However, the Steller sea lion population around Kodiak and

most of the Gulf of Alaska has actually declined.

Since 1980 the worldwide population of Steller sea lions has fallen more than 65 percent. Once numbering more than 300,000 animals, fewer than 92,000 remain.

No one knows exactly why Steller sea lions are disappearing, but many have assumed fisheries are at fault.

In 1990, Steller sea lions were declared a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act.

The National Marine Fisheries Service recently proposed to separate Steller sea lions into two distinct breeding stocks: uplisting

the western population (including Kenai, Kodiak and the Aleutian Islands) to endangered and maintaining the threatened status of the eastern (includes Southeast Alaska to California) portion.

Changing the species classification could have a major impact for all sectors of the commercial fishing industry.

In response to the decline and potential impacts, an independent research group was formed in 1992: The North Pacific Universities Marine Mammal Research Consortium.

Funded by a broad-based coalition of fishing industry groups,

See SEA LION, Page 3

# Sea lion decline puzzles officials

Continued from Page 1  
the main priority of the consortium is to solve the sea lion puzzle.

The NPUMMRC consists of four participating universities: University of Alaska; University of British Columbia; University of Washington and Oregon State University.

Dr. Andrew Trites, consortium research coordinator, gave a brief seminar during ComFish outlining the results of the group's first two years of research.

He said it has been discovered that the eastern population is actually increasing and the western population appears to be stabilizing.

In light of this, Trites said it is their recommendation that the eastern population be de-listed and the western population remain as threatened rather than endangered.

"It might seem unusual for a marine mammal biologist to take this position, but the science just

doesn't support a reclassification," Trites said.

Trites said Alaska is home to 60 percent of the remaining Steller sea lions.

He said the common assumption is that fisheries are driving the population decline, but his studies don't support that.

Trites said four major studies have failed to make a direct connection between commercial fishing and the decline in sea lions.

"Only one, the winter pollock fishery, had a measurable impact," he said.

But he added the results were not conclusive and could be interpreted different ways.

Trites said they are focusing on nutritional stress as the leading hypothesis for the high mortality of sea lions, but the initial results point to something other than commercial fishing as the causative agent leading to the nutritional stress.

Another leading theory that sup-

ports a nutritional stress hypothesis focuses on the mass removal of whales that occurred until the 1970s. That, plus the collapse of the ocean perch, yellowfin sole and herring stocks during the same period is believed by some to have had a major impact on the biomass of the region.

Trites said long-term research is needed to solve the sea lion puzzle, and that is dependent on continued funding.

Some \$300,000 per year for the consortium's research program is provided by the North Pacific Marine Science Foundation, formed especially for that purpose.

Many members of the fishing industry have decided to support the consortium research and urge others to do so.

Contributions are tax deductible and may be sent to:

North Pacific Marine Science Foundation, c/o Farrel A. Born, CPA, 2150 6th Ave North, Suite 202, Seattle, WA 98109.

### **Alaska experts pitch in on Wales oil spill**

**JUNEAU** — Two oil cleanup experts from Alaska are in Wales to advise the British government on how to clean up last month's Sea Empress tanker spill.

John Bauer of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, who was the state's shoreline cleanup manager for the Exxon Valdez spill, and Robert Spies, chief scientist for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, went to Wales this week.

"Alaskans know what those affected by the spill in Wales are going through," said Gov. Tony Knowles in a news release Friday.

The Liberian tanker Sea Empress ran aground Feb. 15 off the coast of Milford Haven, Wales. The tanker spilled an estimated 19 million gallons of crude oil, almost twice the volume spilled in the 1989 Valdez accident.

# SeaLife Center forges on

The Seward Phoenix LOG

Thursday, March 14, 1996

By Eric Fry

LOG Staff

Construction of the city-owned Alaska SeaLife Center is set to start this summer, after the final piece of financing fell into place Monday, the developers said. The center could be complete by March 1998.

Cambridge Partners, a New York investment bank, has agreed to buy \$16 million in nonrecourse city bonds and sell them, mostly to institutional investors, said City Manager Ron Garzini.

That — along with \$12.5 million from the state and \$25 million from trustees of an oil-spill settlement with Exxon — will build the \$49.5 million research, rehabilitation and public education center at the foot of Fourth Avenue.

The loan by Cambridge Partners is secured by the project itself and its revenues, and by bond proceeds, said Don Grimes of Houston, Texas-based Coastal Securities, the city's financial advisor, in a letter to the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority, which the Legislature asked to review the financing.

"We are comfortable with the terms and conditions as outlined and have no reason to question the validity of the projections," Grimes wrote. "The city in fact will have significant additional assurances

## SeaLife ...

From page 1

regarding the management of the facility as a result of the various reserves and protective covenants which will be made part of this financing."

Standard and Poors will rate the bonds, Garzini said. The city's assets are not pledged to pay the bonds, which is why they're called nonrecourse.

But the building will be the bank's collateral. "They have to be able to acquire it if there is a prob-

lem," Garzini said.

The Seward Association for the Advancement of Marine Science, the center's developer and operator, hopes to raise funds to help pay off the loan. SAAMS has received pledges of \$2.5 million so far, about \$1 million of that from Seward, said project administrator Darryl Schaefermeyer. The center also has applied for \$1.3 million in grants, he told the City Council on Monday.

Bids for the construction work, which is estimated at \$24 million to \$26 million, are due April 23 and may be awarded May 7, said Paul Daugherty, an architect at

Anchorage-based Livingston Stone. Construction could start any time after that.

The bid is for all labor, materials and equipment for the center, including research labs, offices, exhibition galleries, three large water tanks supplied by sea water, a fresh water system, and a public plaza, parking, research pools, and landscaping.

The contractor is expected to use specialist subcontractors, Daugherty said. He had no estimate of the number of workers that might be used. A copy of the building plans will be kept at the city manager's office.

# Sound Ecosystem Assessment community report set for March

By Jody Seitz

Special to The Times

Scientists with the Sound Ecosystem Assessment will report on its research program to the community of Cordova Friday. In 1993, the SEA program was initiated locally in response to run failures of pink salmon and herring in Prince William Sound.

The SEA program is in its third year. Scientists have identified pollock as a predator of pink salmon and are on the way to developing tools to predict population changes

in commercial species. An important first step is the development of good techniques to assess the biomass of fish populations.

During the SEA program, the Prince William Sound Science Center used new acoustic methods to estimate the biomass of herring and pollock. Gary Thomas, president of the science center, says the new methods are extremely successful.

"They involve not only using some of the newer techniques in underwater acoustics, but combining that effort with local fishermen's knowledge to go out and be efficient

when we're doing our surveys," Thomas said.

Thomas noted the importance of minimizing the amount of empty water the acoustics surveys cover.

"This is very important because the sound is a big place and the distribution of the adult fish when they come back to spawn and overwinter is pretty limited and restricted," Thomas said.

According to Thomas, all of the costs for the 1995 pollock biomass estimate were recaptured through a test fishing permit. Thomas is hopeful that the methods developed and

applied in the SEA program will some day be adopted by management.

A cruise to study the distribution of herring began March 7, and will continue through March 31. Weather permitting, researchers plan to measure the biomass of both juvenile herring and pollock.

The March 15 presentation will be at noon in the basement of St. Joseph's church and will feature a catered no-host lunch. Call the Prince William Sound Science Center, 424-5800. Everyone is invited.

*Jody Seitz is a writer for the Prince William Sound Science Center.*

*Cordova Times 3-14-96*

Thanks to all who participated, the judges, those who made the tasty treats and those who came to hear about healthy living.

We hope next year's forum will bring many more heart healthy recipes.

Kim Greer and the Education Department staff, South Peninsula Hospital

## Good season

Dear Editor,

Congratulations to the Homer Junior High basketball team. They placed second in the borough. We are proud of you. You practiced hard and you played well. Thank you coach Brent Keene for putting together a great team. Also thanks to Dave Boone, who spent a lot of his time with the

team of potentially 30 animals. The area is the most populated, here around Homer. Hunters will not be escorted this year. As several committee members observed, two years ago their meeting room was packed with objectors to the hunt. My sense is the community voiced their objection. It was overruled, and they gave up.

So, my heart is heavy for my friend. I believe I was

See LETTERS, Next Page

## Point of View

# Step up the pace in oil-spill habitat acquisition

by Sam McDowell

When the United States purchased Alaska in 1867, it took fewer than seven months for Congress to approve the agreement. Secretary of State William H. Seward had signed with Russia.

The speed with which Seward and Congress acted provides a timely lesson for government officials who are entering the third year of buying land in Alaska to offset fish and wildlife damages caused by the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill. The threats to completing the five to eight transactions still on the table are likely to multiply two- or three-fold if these purchases are not concluded by the end of the year.

Four serious obstacles already threaten the pending deals: First, membership within the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council could change following the 1996 elections this fall. This could prove disastrous depending on who is appointed to the council, since it must unanimously approve each sale.

The current trustees agree with the public's clear mandate that habitat protection is the best use of Exxon settlement funds. Expediency in completing the land purchases is the best insurance against the chance of new council appointments, should there be changes in elected officials later this year.

Second, the approximately \$165 million to \$195 million remaining for habitat acquisition never will buy as much land as it can right now. The longer each sale takes, the more likely land prices will rise.

The trustees already face paying a premium for uncut, old-growth spruce stands on Afognak Island because of the high prices these trees command when logged. Should prices continue to escalate, the government's purchasing

power will erode further.

Third, because most of the remaining parcels identified for purchase are forested, pressures mounting on landowners to use their assets will lead to additional timber harvesting. Delays in acquiring these areas — containing some of the world's last Northern Hemisphere rain forest — could mean losing the chance to set them aside for long-term, sustainable uses.

Fourth, as anyone ever involved with protracted negotiations knows, fatigue sets in when weeks of discussions turn into months, and months into years. If the remaining transactions are as long and drawn out as the completed deals have been, the sellers may call it quits and refuse to sell.

Having lived here since Alaska's territorial days — 1948 to be exact — I've seen much habitat disappear and many fish and wildlife population levels decline. For instance, the harbor seal population has collapsed throughout the spill region, as has the king crab fishery. Biologists report that the only commercial fish species in the spill area not in decline are salmon.

Completing the remaining Exxon Valdez restoration habitat purchases is important because of these and other adverse impacts to the oil spill region.

Acquiring coastal rain forest on Afognak Island and obtaining long-term protection for the Karluk River in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge will help ensure the region's bountiful salmon fisheries continue for generations to come.

The other pending sales around Tatitlek, Chenega, Eyak and in the Kenai Fjords National Park are equally important opportunities to retain world-class natural resources. We cannot afford to lose them.

Protecting habitat with oil spill restoration funds ensures that Alaskans and all Americans receive a dividend on their investment. The return is paid year after year through such industries and activities as commercial fishing, tourism and personal-use hunting and fishing. It also means restoration funds will continue to work in Alaska through the shareholder trusts established by the Native corporations whose lands are purchased.

Last fall, the trustee council closed two more purchases involving Shuyak Island and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. The trustees and landowners involved with these sales, as well as five others that preceded them, are to be congratulated. As a result, some 361,000 acres of habitat have been protected in perpetuity or by conservation easement.

Now the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council and landowners need to continue to do everything they can to ensure that the pending acquisitions, which involve hundreds of thousands of additional acres, are completed by the end of 1996.

When putting together a real estate deal, time is of the essence. This maxim applies just as much to public land sales as it does to commercial or residential real estate transactions.

Neither the buyers nor the sellers can afford delays. The time has come to finish the appraisals, sit down at the table, and negotiate the best deals possible. To do otherwise only cuts short this unique opportunity to turn the nation's worst oil spill into a lasting conservation legacy.

*Sam McDowell is a director-at-large with the Izaak Walton League of America, a national conservation group founded by sportsmen in 1922. He lives in Anchorage.*

Homer News 3/14/96

# Deal falls along with trees near Cordova

By TOM KIZZIA  
Daily News reporter

The Eyak Corp. began selective logging Monday on the outskirts of Cordova, dashing hopes of a last-minute buyout by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

The Cordova-based Native corporation began cutting trees around Eyak Lake and Eyak River, along the road from Cordova to the airport, Eyak president Nancy Barnes said.

The 11,000-acre area had been one of

several forested areas targeted by the oil spill trustees for preservation. Years of negotiations over the area resulted in a \$7 million offer by the trustees two weeks ago — twice the value of the area set by a draft government appraisal.

"The council was very clear that once logging commenced, this deal was off the table," said trustee council executive director Molly McCammon.

In a letter to the trustee council Friday, Eyak rejected the latest offer, saying it could not halt logging plans "because of

commitments that we currently have with our logging operators and subcontractors."

"We've been working on this since October. We've got people mobilized," Barnes said Monday. "We just couldn't stop business to wait for something that might happen."

Eyak plans to cut the biggest trees in the Eyak Lake area by helicopter and leave the rest. Such a technique would be

Please see Page B-2, EYAK

## EYAK: Hopes for buyout die

Continued from Page B-1

less visible and cause less erosion than clear-cutting, McCammon said. Plus, no roads would be built.

Barnes said the company hopes to continue negotiating for sale of the land, even after some of the trees are removed. McCammon said the council hasn't ruled out a new round of negotiations.

Logging plans for the visible Eyak River area have been extremely controversial in Cordova. Public concern helped push the area up the priority list of the spill trustees, who are committed to buying habitat in areas affected by the 1989 Exxon spill to restore injured species. The trustees are charged with overseeing the \$900 million Exxon Valdez settlement.

Other Eyak lands around Prince William Sound, at Sheep Bay, Windy Bay and Port Gravina, also have been the subject of negotiations.

"It's a strong priority to the community of Cordova," McCammon said. "From a standpoint of habitat restoration value, the other lands are better for habitat."

In 1994, the trustees offered to match the appraised value, up to \$50 million, for land and timber rights on 28,500 acres owned by Eyak. By some estimates, the deal could have produced dividends averaging \$100,000 for each of Eyak's 326 shareholders, most of whom live outside Cordova. But the corporation turned it down, saying conservation easements in the deal were too restrictive.

To date, the trustees have managed to buy only 2,000 acres of old-growth timber opposite Cordova for \$3.4 million. The corporation has clear-cut about 15,000 acres of forest.

## Published in Valdez, Alaska

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### Subscriptions

1 Year ... \$30 (Valdez) ... \$45 (Out of Town)

## Letters to the Editor

### Editor;

I've watched the recent debate over the proposed RV Park in the midst of the Valdez Duck Flats from a distance. But Mr. Vetera's letter (2-28-96) and Chuck Dennis' cavalier style of trying to make a quick buck has me concerned.

We all know the pleasure these valuable wetlands give us. From our great fish runs to the nearly hundreds of thousands of migratory waterfowl that visit twice each year. Even from an economic stand point we profit. The container dock area from Old Town to New Town is heavily industrialized. What's left is a mosaic pattern of poor planning and a

threat to what little natural habitat we and our visitors have to enjoy.

I've reviewed Mr. Dennis' proposal and strongly oppose it and here's why:

1. Eventually it will be an RV Park and Boat Yard. Sounds like an industrial yard. Can you imagine RVs and Boats alike all rinsing and changing oil in their rigs. Where is all the run-off going to go? The only alternative is to "pave Paradise, put up a parking lot" as the song goes.

2. The Duck Flats have certainly been developed over the years and should heed these warning and back off.

3. I like the ducks! And so does about everyone in town who gives a darn about the area. Kids, tourist, young locals and old locals take great pleasure in the day to day changes in what little marine wetlands we have. The community is better because of our concern and protection of these areas.

Mr. Dennis should give up his antiquated vision of wetland development. There is plenty of both private land and if necessary a trade with the city for another parcel might make sense.

Nancy Lethcoe is certainly not a lone wolf on this issue as Mr. Dennis seems to imply. The only way we can show our opposition to this plan is to contact the Corps of Engineers, State of Alaska-ADF&G - Habitat Division or perhaps a call to a city counsel person.

There's my 5-cents worth. Though I'm no longer a resident of Valdez, my concerns over the duck flats has not subsided. I hope the residents of Valdez voice their concerns also.

Matt Kinney  
Heiden View

## Spill-money managers offer \$7 million for Cordova land

By NATALIE PHILLIPS

Daily News reporter

Government officials spending Exxon oil spill money voted Wednesday to offer Eyak Corp. \$7 million for 11,200 acres of land surrounding Power Creek, Eyak River and Eyak Lake, which are near downtown Cordova.

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council decided to make the offer after learning that the Native corporation intended to begin helicopter logging the land in mid-March, according to council

executive director Molly McCammon. The council has been unsuccessfully negotiating to buy up to 28,500 acres of Eyak land for nearly four years.

Eyak Corp. board president Nancy Barnes said Wednesday that she had not seen the offer, so could not comment on it. However, she said, "if the council has an offer, they know our door is always open."

A draft government appraisal found that the land was worth \$2.9 million to \$3.9 million, McCammon said. The Trustee

Council decided to offer more, McCammon said, because it is unlikely that Eyak Corp. would accept the appraisal price for the land. Also, the land is considered valuable for helping restore species injured by the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill, McCammon said.

Trustee Council biologists and land planners developed an elaborate system for ranking parcels of land for purchase with settlement money. The Eyak parcel ranked moderate under the plan.

*Peninsula Clarion*  
2/21/96



RRIS **STAN PITLO**  
General Manager

L **BOB HONEA**  
Director Production  
Manager

Corp. Newspaper



## save its olf study

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# Exxon Valdez purchases face big hurdles

By SAM MCDOWELL

## Guest Opinion

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*Sam McDowell is a director-at-large with the Izaak Walton League of America, a national conservation group founded by sportsmen in 1922. He lives in Anchorage.*

# Opinion

## Eyak Lake, Eyak River and Power Creek are priceless and are not for sale

*Editor's note: The following opinion is provided by the author as an insight into the proposed logging of 1 growth forest along the shorelines Eyak Lake, Eyak River and Power Creek by the Eyak Corporation, Sherstone Inc., ITT/Rayonier Inc., and Columbia Helicopter Logging*

by Glen E. "Dune" Lankard, Jr.

"No matter what corporate representatives or politicians present, do not take your eyes off the prize — in this case, the Eyak Rainforest. You can clearly see from past experience the end results of their words," Lankard said.

As we near the seventh anniversary of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (March 24, 1989), it is quite apparent the politics which surround the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council negotiation process are just as insane as the massive clearcuts that already plague this once pristine and unique ecosystem we call home.

Over the last five years the Eyak Corp. and the Trustee Council have been largely unsuccessful in negotiating a comprehensive settlement to protect the Eyak Rainforest(s). Only one small deal has been brokered to protect 2,000 acres of forest, near Orca Narrows, just outside of Cordova. At the rate the Trustee Council is moving to protect these forests, this 2,000 acre parcel could be the only forest left standing on private Native lands in the entire Prince William Sound.

After reading the Eyak Corp.'s proposed visual cut stories and hearing how aesthetically pleasing their

### Commentary

will be, I am convinced that they actually believe their planned, formal statements (just look across the bay).

The long-term cultural, social, environmental and economic impacts will be much greater than the visual cut story explains. This visual cut will take place within city limits in the newly annexed area, surrounding our public watershed. This region is still considered private Native land, but it should not be exempt from cultural, social, environmental and economic impact statements which protect the public's interest as a whole.

So why is it?

The Eyak Corp.'s spokespeople (currently Luke Borer and Nancy Cecile Barnes), say that "their logging activities are very important to our shareholder's welfare, in providing jobs and paychecks, self-respect and self-determination for local Natives, and that logging allows the Eyak Corp. to diversify its current operations, away from being totally dependent on logging." What? Who are they talking about? It is certainly not the shareholders who are benefiting from these natural resource extraction projects now, in the past, or in the future. And, how does logging our forests help the Eyak Corp. to diversify from logging?

Let's focus on the Eyak Lake, Eyak River and Power Creek for the moment. It is said that this will be an environmentally friendly, visually selective and sound development cut on Eyak Native lands. This is true, as it is our Eyak Native lands that will be cut.

What will be considered

Corp. will split the remaining profit (20 percent), to pay their management and past debt.

This equation doesn't reflect potential city sales tax (6 percent), or potential dividends, if there are any, for the shareholders who own this land and timber.

The other part of the story that goes unspoken by the Eyak Corp. or Sherstone is, once the logging is done

and the trees are lying on the forest floor, it is then that the Eyak Corp. board of directors will allow the shareholders to vote on the sale of their land, because the board of directors have once again offered our Native land to be purchased "fee simple title" to the Trustee Council and in the name of "restoration." but only after it's cut. This is not in the best

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Thursday, February 29, 1996

The Cordova Times

## Comment...

From page 5

interest of the public or the best use of the public monies (restoration settlement), let alone in the best interest of Eyak Corp. shareholders.

If one could review the Eyak Corp.'s books, it would reveal that the Eyak Rainforest has more value standing than lying on the ground. In the last eight years of clearcut logging operations, only \$3,000 have been paid in (supposedly) logging revenues, (\$1500 in '89; \$1000 in '90; \$500 in '91). When compared to protecting the 1994 Orca Narrows "timber rights only" sale to the Trustee Council for \$3.45 million, this transaction yielded two dividend checks totalling \$3,560. This "timber rights only" settlement also paid the way to the \$1.5 million out-of-court settlement with Sound Development. The 1993 \$15,000 net operating loss (NOL), dividend is not a logging revenue. The reality is, we as shareholders have made more money by protecting our forests than in eight years of clear-cut logging.

The Eyak Corp.'s board of directors won't allow its shareholders the right to vote on these critical decisions which continue to render irreparable consequences of corporate assets and their way of life.

The 1971, Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), gave Alaska's Native people the inherent right to vote on how their Native corporate assets were to be managed (i.e., money, land and timber). The shareholders need to demand an immediate "special shareholders" meeting with voting powers and vote to halt

the liquidation of their corporate assets, by the current board of directors of Sherstone and the Eyak Corp., and also allow (a first time ever), vote of the shareholders to decide between logging and a potential Trustee Council settlement, to protect their remaining rainforest equity and assets. The environmental community, along with the public and the Cordova city council, must request that the Trustee Council back off "fee simple acquisition" of our ANCSA lands and aggressively pursue a "comprehensive timber rights only" protection plan on Eyak Native lands. Eyak Lake, Eyak River and Power Creek's intact existence are critical to the fragile balance of this region.

Prior to the 1880s, over a quarter million sockeye returned to Eyak Lake (to spawn in fresh water). The water was so clear you could drink it. This region is also a popular recreational area for many Cordova residents and tourists, as well as an important city watershed. Because of its cultural significance to the "true" Eyak Indian people (subsistence, village, burial and ceremonial sites), it is for many of us considered "priceless" and "not for sale." It is also quite obvious that the wisdom has left many of our leaders; it would be foolish to jeopardize the intrinsic public interest value of this sensitive region.

So, in closing, I offer a resolution (a modern-day treaty), to be considered by all. It is ultimately up to us to protect our home; if not for us, our children and their children (some will have to set aside this personal gain).

Not often does an opportunity of this magnitude and importance cross our paths. Together, side by side and as one, we can work to protect and preserve rather than try to restore what has been destroyed.

We, the people, must ask the city council to hold an immediate "town meeting" and bring in the state agencies, and allow public testimony. (We must) also ask that the city council support a resolution directed towards the Trustee Council to protect Eyak Lake, Eyak River and Power Creek in its current intact state.

The City of Cordova could also show its commitment to protect our watershed by waiving any potential sales tax, restoration bonds, archeology surveys and environmental and economic impact statements to the Eyak Corp. and Sherstone, for its decision to protect our land and forests. If the Eyak Corp. chooses to level the forests, including the buffer zones, then it is only appropriate and necessary to demand sales tax or restoration bonds, archeology surveys and environmental and economic impact statements to mitigate the damages that are inevitable if logging commences.

Your voice can effect the outcome of this issue. This is our last chance to protect Eyak Lake, Eyak River and Power Creek. Call city hall (424-6200), and request a town meeting. Call or write the Trustee Council (278-8012; 645 G Street, Anchorage, Alaska, 99501), and the Eyak Corp. (424-7161; P.O. Box 340, Cordova, Alaska, 99574), and let them know how you feel.

Let's not let this opportunity escape us, like our trees will, if we can't work it out together and soon.

*Glen E. "Dune" Lankard Jr., is a shareholder of the Eyak Corp., a tribal member and spokesperson of the Eyak Traditional Elders Council and the founder of the Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund in Cordova.*

Anchorage Daily News February 28, 1996  
Wednesday Page 1B2

# Anglers' red take boosted

Decision angers commercial crews

By TOM KIZZIA  
Daily News reporter

Sportfishermen won a long-sought victory for Cook Inlet on Tuesday night when the state Board of Fisheries voted unanimously to allow up to 150,000 additional red salmon to swim past commercial nets and into the Kenai River.

Depending on further board action this week, the decision will probably force new closures on Kenai Peninsula setnetters and bring additional king salmon to the Kenai River in July.

The increase could double the daily bag limit for red-salmon anglers to six and push spawning numbers slightly past the current target for maximum productivity.

The higher in-river allocation of sockeyes could also bring more sportfishermen to the river, resulting in more riverbank habitat damage, board members acknowledged. The Fish Board told officials at the state Department of Fish and Game to measure the impacts, saying it would lower the red-salmon allocation in three years if habitat damage by anglers increases.

The Fish Board based its decision on a new set of "guiding principles" adopted this week to govern Cook Inlet salmon allocation. The principles call for the board to consider such things as habitat, the best scientific information, and maintenance of genetic diversity in the overall salmon population by preserving small salmon runs.

The principles were drawn in large part from recommendations by fisheries consultant Phil Mundy, hired by Gov. Tony Knowles in an unsuccessful effort to mediate a change in the way Cook Inlet salmon are allocated.

Commercial fishermen, stunned by the swift debate and sudden reversal of fortune before the

Please see Back Page, PANEL

DDN 2/28/96

# PANEL: Kenai red escapement boosted

Continued from Page A-1

board, said the additional closures could cut some setnetters' income in half.

The new decision requires Fish and Game to manage Inlet fisheries this summer so that between 550,000 and 800,000 reds reach sonar counters on the Kenai. Some of those fish will be caught by anglers and most will spawn. The top end of the formula rises to 850,000 by 1998. The old management plan called for a target of 450,000 to 700,000 fish.

Angry commercial fishermen said they were being cut back to meet the needs of non-resident anglers, whose numbers have been growing rapidly. They said the board ignored public testimony, staff reports and its own new principles — especially regarding habitat — in a rush to satisfy sportfish activists who backed the election of Knowles.

"This thing was greased from the word go," said Soldotna setnetter Gary Hollier.

But Kenai River sportfish activist Bob Penney said Tuesday's decision proved the board is willing at last to listen to demands of the public at large.

"This is exactly what the governor promised us, and it's working," Penney said after Tuesday's vote, interrupting himself to accept congratulatory handshakes from other sportfishermen. "The board totally refused to listen for 18 years. Now they're listening. It means democracy is working."

Knowles, elected in 1994 with support from Penney and other sportfish activists, added two members to the Fish Board immediately before the current meeting. Leading the board's debate Tuesday was new appointee Dan Coffey.

Coffey said he would oppose an allocation increase if it resulted in a net loss of habitat. But he said during the debate he believed Penney's testimony that habitat improvement projects on the Kenai River were making up for new damage. Coffey, an Anchorage lawyer, worked with Penney on several sportfish organizations and was backed by him for the board.

*The increase could double the daily bag limit for red-salmon anglers to six and push spawning numbers slightly past the current target for maximum productivity.*

"I would like to take Mr. Penney at his word that we have turned this thing around," Coffey said.

The comment brought howls from commercial fishermen in the audience, who later pointed to a 1995 Fish and Game study showing increased habitat trampling by anglers.

"One hundred people testified there was a habitat problem on the Kenai River. Bob Penney said there wasn't, and he turned the board around," said Karl Kircher, president of Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Association, a setnetters group.

The board improvised a way to monitor changes to river habitat, telling Fish and Game to repeat a 1994 study of riverbank damage along the Kenai. Sportfish division director Kevin Delaney said the study can be repeated but will have to begin with a new baseline study because of changes to the river caused by a 100-year flood last fall.

Commercial fishermen said the higher in-river returns could reduce the Kenai River's productivity over time. Fish and Game says the Kenai produces the most fish when spawning escapements are between 330,000 and 600,000 fish. Under the high end of the new in-river target, even with a six-fish bag limit, 680,000 fish might return to spawn, biologists testified.

The new number is in an untested range, but is close enough to the known ideal to pose no great problem. Delaney said after the vote. Board member Dick Bower said the additional salmon carcasses could enrich the river's ecosystem.

Anchorage Daily News

Thursday, 2/28/96

Page 2 of 2

ADN 2/28/96

# Fishing cops win new bite

State board cites  
habitat protection

By TOM KIZZIA  
Daily News reporter

The state Board of Fisheries took an unprecedented step Monday to protect salmon habitat, giving state biologists power to close damaged or endangered riverbanks to public fishing.

The Fish Board voted unanimously to give the Department of Fish and Game authority to outlaw fishing on public lands alongside Cook Inlet streams and lakes if necessary to protect stream banks from trampling.

The new action will allow fish and wildlife protection officers to cite anglers caught in no-fishing zones. Until now, the only recourse for public land managers was to fence off sensitive riverbanks and put up signs.

A task force created last year by the board recommended that Fish and Game should be able to close fishing on the Kenai River, where extensive riverbank habitat damage has been documented. But the board went even further Monday, extending the new authority to the entire upper Cook Inlet region.

The board also said it will consider the impact on habitat of any future decision to build up in-river sport fisheries.

Some closures will be in place by summer along the Kenai River, state biologists said Monday. They said studies probably would be necessary before habitat closures would be imposed in other popular fishing areas like the Mat-Su valleys and the lower Kenai Peninsula.

Monday's action marked the first time the state Fish Board has invoked habitat as a reason for

ADN

Tuesday 2-27-96

## PANEL: Fish cops gain new powers

Continued from Page A-1

vote was praised by both sport and commercial fishing groups.

Fish and Game gave several examples of possible no-fishing zones along the Kenai River:

- As a temporary measure where past bank-trampling damage is being restored, such as at a state park at Bing's Landing.

- On riverside lands and conservation easements purchased to protect habitat.

- On undisturbed lands threatened with a sudden influx of bank anglers, including pristine Kenai Peninsula Borough lands near Soldotna adjacent to a major new recreational vehicle campground.

- On grassy areas where walkways have been provided for anglers, such as land near the Soldotna airport.

The state said it would consider the impact of any closure on adjacent lands, since a closure could shift angling effort from already-trampled riverbanks to still-pristine areas.

The Fish Board has authority to regulate fishing to protect fish populations. That authority can be extended to protect habitat whenever a scientific link can be made between damage and potential declines in salmon production, said Doug McBride, regional supervisor of the Fish and Game sportfish division.

Natural grassy riverbanks are considered crucial rearing habitat for juvenile king and silver salmon. A state study

found 12 percent of the Kenai River's banks have already been altered by human use. Biologists have warned that continued degradation could cause the famous salmon runs to crash.

The new closures will be imposed only on public lands and will be used sparingly, said sportfish division director Kevin Delaney. The state also plans to develop a future program to authorize no-fishing zones on key parcels of private Kenai River land, Delaney said.

Most closures would be made with new regulations and a public comment period, Delaney said. The state also has authority to make emergency closures.

The Fish Board action to protect riverbanks throughout Cook Inlet came during a two-week meeting where "habitat" had become a cudgel in an allocation war that threatened to create an anti-protection backlash.

Commercial fishermen said they are worried about Kenai River habitat because a decline in king salmon returns will force them to pull their nets out of the water. But sport fishermen charged repeatedly that habitat problems have been exaggerated as an excuse for cutting back in-river allocations to anglers.

"The dangerous part of all this is that misuse of habitat information tends to desensitize the public to the importance of it," said Ben Ellis, executive director of Kenai River Sportfishing Inc.

"Bank degradation peaked," Kenai River activist Bob Penney testified before the board. "Kenai habitat has become a commercial (fishing) phreatic zone. The issue behind it is a habitat issue."

Others said habitat problems are minor compared to boat landings and the mouths of clearwater streams. They said riverbank damage should not be used as an argument against allowing more silver salmon in the northern Inlet.

"We don't have a habitat problem up there," testified Carl Grauvogel, chief of the Mat-Su Fish and Game advisory committee.

Fish and Game habitat biologists say otherwise in a memo this month spotlighting concerns in the Mat-Su region ranging from trampling and boat-caused erosion to construction fill along riverbanks. The information was contained in a response to a request for information received from a commercial fishing organization.

The first comprehensive Mat-Su habitat study will be undertaken on the Mat-Su River next summer, Delaney said.

Grauvogel said. "I don't have a problem with new state authority to close fishing on Mat-Su streams to protect habitat. If what they say is true and they have scientific reasons to protect habitat, I don't think anyone would be opposed to it," he said.

# Developer Throws In The Towel

CITY HALL—Growing weary of wrestling with various federal and state bureaucracies for the past two years, local developer Chuck Dennis is throwing in the towel.

Dennis told the Valdez city council Monday night he's willing to sell his 4.3 acres along the Richardson Highway and Chitna Drive. "I'm willing, I don't really

want to, but I'm willing to get off the property if we can find it reasonable to do so," Dennis told the council.

See Developer... Page 7

## Developer Abandons Duck Flats Project

Continued from Page 1

He asked the city council to endorse a request to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill trustee council to acquire his land.

The suggestion originated with Nancy Lethcoe, the operator of a Prince William Sound recreational cruise business.

She is adamantly opposed to any development on the Dennis property, saying it would be detrimental to the natural integrity of the Duck Flats.

She asked the city council to adopt a resolution in support of using Exxon Valdez Oil Spill funds to acquire the property.

For the past two years, Ms. Lethcoe has been bedeviling Dennis by writing to various federal and state agencies in opposition to his project.

Dennis' original plan was to acquire another 29 acres from the University of Alaska, giving him all the land

stretching from the Small Boat Harbor along Chitna drive to the Valdez Animal Shelter.

His plan was to build a boat dealership and an RV park on the property.

In the course of applying for various permits, Dennis has won support of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

But the state Department of Fish & Game, the Department of Environmental Conservation and the Department of Natural Resources have been opposed.

In an effort to break the bureaucratic logjam, Dennis offered to dedicate 16 acres of the property—the land

adjacent to the Duck Flats—to habitat uses.

Additionally, he pledged to build a 900-foot boardwalk along the edge of the property for public viewing of wildlife.

Those concessions failed to persuade either Ms. Lethcoe or the state agencies.

Dennis estimates he's spent \$60,000 so far on travel, permits, surveyors and engineering.

He's grown frustrated at dealing with the public agencies.

"They know how to work against big oil and big business but they don't know to deal with small business. They treat us just the same way," Dennis told The Star.

*The Valdez Star*

2/14/94

# Duck Flats Project Buyout Plan Given Reluctant Support By Council

**CITY HALL**—On a split vote of 4 to 2, the Valdez city council Monday night voted to support a developer's request that funds from the Exxon Valdez oil spill trust fund be used to buy up his acreage on the edge of the Valdez Duck Flats.

The developer, Chuck Dennis, expressed mixed emotions about the proposal.

He said he embraced the buyout plan reluctantly after experiencing 15 months of delays, and \$60,000 in costs, in seeking federal and state permits to develop his property.

Dennis owns 4.3 acres along the edge of the Duck Flats between the city animal shelter and the city boatyard. He had hoped to acquire an additional 29 acres from the University of Alaska, dedicate 16 acres to wildlife preservation and build a 900-public boardwalk along the edge of the Duck Flats.

On his highway frontage property he had planned to build an RV park and a boat dealership.

Dogging his footsteps has been Nancy Lethcoe, the co-owner of a marine tour business, who has protested to federal and state agencies.

She urged him instead to seek funds from the Exxon Valdez oil spill trustee council to buy him out.

He told the council Monday night that "if they offered me enough money, I

would get off the land. But it's sad to do that. Once we do that, we can't change our mind five years down the road and say the city needs to grow, we need that land back. It will never be developed."

"But I promised Miss Nancy that I would at least listen to an offer," he added. "I've been riding this donkey for 15 months now and it's gotten pretty rough."

"The war is not just against Chuck Dennis. The war is against the city of Valdez. When you walk into those (public) offices and those people get so involved at throwing rocks against each other that you become a victim the day you arrive. You've got some people who are dead set against what we do in this valley. And it's going to happen to you or anyone trying to develop. I've been caught up in a real rat race."

Dennis said that after a long struggle with public agencies, he anticipates getting a development permit by Feb. 26. "And if I don't get an offer, on May 1 I plan to start hauling gravel."

"Even if I take the money, I will still regret not doing the development," he said.

Dennis' plea to the council set off a round of debate.

Mayor John Harris opposed the resolution.

"If you encourage people to take a buyout of property when they are attempting to



Chuck Dennis On His Property Along the Duck Flats

Star photo

develop something that doesn't show any major environmental damage, that's not a very good statement for people attempting to develop," the Mayor said.

"If we had taken this tack years ago, we wouldn't have the Alyeska pipeline sitting there we certainly wouldn't have Petro Star and we sure wouldn't have a floating Container Terminal," the Mayor added.

"It's the wrong thing to do when we are trying to support business in this community," he told the council.

In defense of her efforts to halt the development, Mrs. Lethcoe said "this particular piece of property brings into conflict the right of individual's the right to develop their own property and the importance of public resources that are dependent on that individual's property, public resources that are used by other businesses and individuals," she said.

"In this case, the waters adjacent to the property and the tidelands are among the most important nursery areas for out-migrating

salmon," she added.

She said the development would change the drainage patterns and the food chain pattern in the area, and impact commercial and sports fishing, tourism and other business, she said.

"It's a difficult public policy decision," she told the council.

In the end, the city council split on the issue by voting 4 to 2 in favor of endorsing the proposal to buy Dennis out.

Mayor Harris and councilman Ryan Sontag dissented on the vote.

## Books

# A disaster of the first order

**Marine Mammals and the Exxon Valdez.** Thomas R. Loughlin, ed. Academic Press, San Diego, CA, 1994. 395 pp., illus. \$49.95 (ISBN 0-12-456160-8 cloth).

The grounding of the *Exxon Valdez* on Bligh Reef in Prince William Sound in March 1989 ranks as a disaster of the first order, the largest oil spill in US history. Eleven million gallons of North Slope crude dumped in one of the most beautiful places on Earth cannot be easily overlooked or ignored, and it was not. Nor did it take long to choose sides in what became a long-running and costly collection of activities called NRDA (for Natural Resource Damage Assessment). The sight of heavily oiled and dead sea birds and otters on the evening news, televised live from Prince William Sound, overwhelmed all human efforts to explain or contain the damage, including the public relations damage hapless oil company and bewildered government officials heaped on themselves. In the media contest between sea otters and Texas oil flaks or gray government bureaucrats, otters win every time.

Otters may have won the media contest, but some fear that scientists may have lost their innocence and science its credibility. Of one thing there is little doubt, the true winners overall are the lawyers, whose numbers are seemingly only exceeded by the black flies of summer.

Lawyers needed facts to support claim and counterclaim, and most of those facts revolved around the harm done by so much oil being dumped in such a lovely place. There was no dispute about the fact of oil in Prince William Sound—lots of the awful, stinking stuff—although assigning blame and figuring out why it got there required legal recourse and even-



tual penalty. In these pursuits, the facts required were often, if not primarily, scientific, and NRDA was a primary means to secure them.

This book assembles much of the marine mammal work done directly under NRDA. Some 40 marine mammal specialists from Alaska and elsewhere are featured in this collection, edited by Thomas R. Loughlin of the National Marine Fisheries Service's Marine Mammal Laboratory in Seattle, Washington. This book is most welcome for several reasons, not the least being its assembly in one place of perhaps the most extensive set of references on its stated topic. Nonetheless, the damage assessment went well beyond marine mammals to include monitoring, cleaning up, and mitigating activities and their consequences for terrestrial mammals, birds, fish and shellfish, and their habitats, including the entire ecosystem centered on, but not limited to, Prince William Sound. NRDA was huge, and this book concentrates on but a small part of it.

Two concise opening chapters

give adequate context to the discussion of mammals within the larger whole of the *Exxon Valdez* spill and its aftermath (up until approximately 1993). Readers wanting to know more about the legal and political institutional details are well advised to look elsewhere. The true purposes of this book are to highlight and detail marine mammals from various scientific angles. Chapters such as "Pathology of Sea Otters" (chapter 16), "Impacts on Distribution, Abundance, and Productivity of Harbor Seals" (chapter 6), and "Tissue Hydrocarbon Levels and the Number of Cetaceans Found Dead after the Spill" (chapter 20) suggest the approach and style of the book.

For the nonspecialist initially attracted by the book's compelling title the going could get rough. The conclusions reached and lessons learned could be less than edifying as well.

Sea otters died, to be sure. But how many? We know how many were captured and cleaned up: 343, approximately half of which died in captivity, and some of which died after release. Based on modeled esti-

mates, the otter loss may have been 2800 killed (p. 78), or somewhere between "3500 and 5500 otters from a total population of about 30,000 in the Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska may have died as a direct result of the oil spill" (p. xiv). The numbers are not precise. A consistent rationale for basic measurement problems was the lack of adequate baseline data from the pre-spill setting—a finding resulting in a call for "rigorous survey protocols in areas shared by sea otters and oil recovery, storage, and transportation" (p. 94).

The mortality figures and the causal connections between oil and other marine mammals are even less well grounded or defined than for otters, which makes damage assessment problematic. For instance, "None of the data presented and analyzed provided conclusive evidence of an effect of the Exxon Valdez oil spill on Stellar sea lions" (p. 137). Or, with respect to the killer whale groups or pods resident in Prince William Sound: "It is not clear why six resident pods, other than AB, have increased from 86 whales in 1984 to over 100 whales in 1992" (p. 159, emphasis added). Or for humpback whales: "The results of this study do not indicate a change in abundance, calving rates, seasonal residency time of female-calf pairs, or mortality" (p. 188).

So to what does it all add up? The final chapter, by D. J. St. Aubin and J. R. Geraci (chapter 21), tries to be responsive but comes up short with solid conclusions or hard recommendations, once again, save the expected call for more research: "It is apparent from the studies presented in this volume that good baseline data yield better answers sooner—a reminder of the value of ongoing studies into fundamental biological questions" (p. 375).

Under the circumstances a key question remains: Does good baseline data exist to judge the effects of the coming Newt-ron bomb on biology and biologists?

## ACID RAIN IN NORWAY

**Long-Term Experiments with Acid Rain in Norwegian Forest Ecosystems.** Gunnar Abrahamsen, Arne O. Stuanes, and Bjørn Tvelte, eds. Springer-Verlag, New York, 1994. 342 pp. \$79.00 (ISBN 0-387-94119-3 cloth).

Through the long public and scientific debate, mostly in the 1980s, on effects of acidic deposition, everyone seemed to be looking for the one critical experiment that would clearly support or reject hypotheses about acidic deposition and damage to forests. Even in areas of profound damage, as in the Black Forest of southwestern Germany, the presence of factors unrelated to acid, such as the high level of oxidants, left doubt as to whether reduction in acid gas emissions would relieve the damage. Millions of dollars were spent testing hypotheses by reproducing in enclosed facilities aspects of the growth and cycling of materials from a forest ecosystem. However, no one was ever sure that the results from these separate experiments were capturing the reality of a mature forest ecosystem as it functions in the field under the stress of acidic deposition.

The only serious alternative approach seemed to be to study directly what long-term changes were taking place in the field, supplemented by experimental human manipulation of acid inputs. The Norwegian Ministry of the Environment, the Agricultural Research Council of Norway, and the Norwegian Forest Research Institute undertook such a study in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Norway had been a leader in comprehensive, interdisciplinary studies of acid rain effects on aquatic ecosystems and adjacent forest uplands during the 1970s. This work led to other large-scale forest surveys and multiple small-plot or watershed studies of acid-base relationships in forest soils starting in the late 1970s. Some of these experiments used acid additions by spray watering, mostly between 1972 and 1978 (with a few extending until 1983). When relatively large-scale damage became

evident in mid- to high-elevation spruce forests in Germany during 1983, the Norwegian government approved increased funding for subsequent monitoring of these experiments and coordinated detailed process research at many sites.

The book *Long-Term Experiments with Acid Rain in Norwegian Forest Ecosystems*, edited by Gunnar Abrahamsen, Arne O. Stuanes, and Bjørn Tvelte, is a summary of the results up through 1988. As such, it may come as close to being a report on the ideal so-called critical field experiment as is possible.

One strength of the book is the systematic design by which large-scale field experiments were carried out, monitored, and reported. The only comparable study that comes to mind is the watershed manipulation done as part of the Hubbard Brook study in New Hampshire. The latter was more focused, because it was one site, and simpler, because there was not an ongoing manipulation of all the sites as there is when field studies of the effects of acidic deposition are undertaken. Thus, considering the need to investigate multiple types of forest/soil systems and the changes already taking place (ameliorated on some plots by lime treatments), this book is important for the experimental approach as well as for the results.

Perhaps the most conclusive findings are in a 64-page chapter on soil chemistry. Here, extensive survey charts show the gradual decline in soil pH, base saturation, and exchangeable calcium and magnesium in the B horizon layer of most of the acid application experiments. However, trends were not consistent for cation exchange capacity. Interestingly, however, the results show that the acid additions increased (and lime additions decreased) the organic matter in the surface soil horizon, thereby changing cation exchange capacity inversely to what is commonly expected following acid treatments. No discussion is offered in the text as to the importance of the so-called consistency in what is judged to be an inconsistent result.

The chapters that follow focus on soil biology (plant and animals), with interesting results on the effect of the treatment water pH on the

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# For Stevens, a prize Senate slot beckons

One more election stands in way of lawmaker

By DAVID WHITNEY

Daily News reporter

WASHINGTON — Sitting prominently on the corner of Alaska Sen. Ted Stevens' desk is a cream-colored paperweight emblazoned with what he proudly proclaims to be his motto.

"If you're not the lead dog," it reads, "the view never changes."

If everything goes well for Stevens this year — if he's re-elected and Republicans keep control of the Senate — the 72-year-old lawmaker finally will be the lead dog.

After a quarter century of important but less visible work on the Senate Appropriations Committee, Stevens is in line to become chairman next year.

"Time passes, it seems, slowly," Stevens said in an interview. "But all of a sudden ... I can't hardly realize that I really



Stevens

am going to be chairman."

There is no more powerful committee in the U.S. Senate than the appropriations committee. The committee's job is to divvy up money that has been budgeted for all branches and agencies of the federal government. As chairman, with the ability to steer money toward his own special interests, Stevens will be an economic powerhouse in Alaska.

"On a scale of one to 10, being appropriations committee chairman is a 10," said Lloyd Meeds, a senior partner and Washington, D.C., lobbyist for the Pacific Northwest's Preston, Gates

Please see Back Page, STEVENS

*Sealy Center*

*Anchorage Daily News*

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law firm.

"I think that it is as equally high as being Senate majority leader," Meeds said. "In terms of importance to a constituency, it is probably more important than majority leader because the appropriations committee chairman can still deal effectively with his state's issues."

To become chairman, Stevens must get re-elected. And for the first time in two decades, he faces stiff primary competition from a Republican conservative who considers the more moderate Stevens a wasteful big spender.

In announcing his candidacy last month, former Anchorage banker David Cuddy said the mood of the country is sweeping the big spenders out of office. He dismissed Stevens' rising power, saying Senate freshmen next year may demote the appropriations panel into a weak offshoot of the budget committee.

Stevens dismissed Cuddy's prediction as uninformed. If anything, he said, the budget committee eventually could become a subunit of the appropriations panel.

Still, Stevens' work channeling money to Alaska is certain to be a feature in the August primary race. Stevens, who will campaign heavily on his escalating power, insists that calling him a big spender is nonsense.

It's the budget process that determines how much money will be spent, he said. His committee merely spends what Congress authorizes and the chairman is positioned to make sure his state gets its cut.

Stevens' predecessors have used their positions to alter the economic landscape of their states.

The current chairman, Sen. Mark Hatfield, whose retirement clears the way for Stevens' ascension, has poured billions of dollars over the years into Oregon to revitalize downtown Portland and move the Oregon Health Sciences Center from obscurity to national prominence.

***I would not say that my being chairman (of the Senate Appropriations Committee) will result in any more money coming to our state. But it will assure Alaska that it will not be shortchanged.***

— Sen. Ted Stevens

Before Hatfield's reign, the committee was headed by Sen. Bob Byrd, D-W.Va., who used the position to prop up his state's floundering economy with billion-dollar road projects and new federal jobs at agencies that were suddenly moved to West Virginia by virtue of riders on spending bills.

Before Hatfield and Byrd was the legendary Washington Democrat Warren Magnuson whose directives in spending bills financed construction of powerhouses on Columbia River dams that generated more low-cost hydropower for the Northwest, paid for Puget Sound port expansions and brought irrigation projects to arid regions east of the Cascades.

So powerful was Magnuson that after the eruption of Mount St. Helens in May 1980, he rammed through a \$1 billion disaster bill said to have been drafted on the back of an envelope.

Those were different times, of course. The federal deficit was smaller, and few politicians were talking seriously about balanced budgets. Stevens, even more than Hatfield, will be presiding over a spending committee that will have less to spend.

According to Meeds, however, presiding during a period of fiscal retrenchment could make Stevens even more powerful.

"It won't lessen the importance of the office," he said. "His decisions with regard to spending priorities become more important."

Under Senate rules, Stevens would have to give up chairmanship of the

Senate Governmental Affairs Committee to head up appropriations. He also is a member of two other important committees: the Rules Committee and the Commerce Committee.

Les AuCoin, a former Oregon congressman who was senior Democrat on the House Appropriations Committee, said Alaska could blossom with Stevens running the show in the Senate.

"The chairmanship is a position of enormous influence," said AuCoin, now a lobbyist. "Ted will know how to use it. He's a hardball player. Having watched him over 20 years, there's a darned good chance that Ted will make Hatfield and Magnuson look like second-string players in terms of taking care of his state."

Stevens isn't promising Alaska the rainbow.

"I would not say that my being chairman will result in any more money coming to our state," Stevens said. "But it will assure Alaska that it will not be shortchanged."

Stevens' 28-year Senate career on and off the committee gives some definition to what he means by "assuring" Alaska.

He has delivered more than \$2 billion to Alaska Natives, with a trickle-down effect throughout the economy, through tax breaks and the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Hundreds of millions more have gone to promote logging in the Tongass National Forest, construct hospitals and federal buildings, keep and modernize military, and finance

village sanitation improvements.

That list is 'certain' to lengthen.

"I think it's a natural thing, if you see money that's going to be spent and it's compatible with your state's economy, to try to get it spent in your state," he said.

What others call "bringing home the bacon" Stevens characterizes as "seeing an opportunity and going out and convincing people that your state is the best for it."

He cited some examples of bacon he's been thinking about.

- More money for rocket-launched research, such as that at the Poker Flats Research Range near Fairbanks.

"Anyone who looks at polar launch would tell you that the place to put the polar launch is in Alaska," he said.

- Marine research at the Alaska SeaLife Center.

"We're the place that still has robust marine populations," he said. "I think there's a lot of reasons for us to try to see it that whatever research goes on, goes on at the science center in Seward."

- Subzero testing of military equipment.

"We had artificial subzero laboratories (built) in New Hampshire and Florida," he said. "You could park in a vacant lot in Fairbanks and get the same conditions for four or five weeks in a row. ... What do we do? We take Navy planes to Florida and put them in the subzero chambers and test them there."

- More earthquake research. "I think we ought to convince the federal government that they can find answers in Alaska to the things they need to know," he said.

"We are looking for a lot more things like that," he said.

"There will be more," he said, pensively fingering the paperweight on his desk.

"If you're not the chairman, the scenery will not change," he said. "Well, the scenery will change."

Anchorage Daily News 2/12/96

**MARINE HYMNS:** Sylvia Earle, Ph.D. — marine biologist, ocean advocate, former chief scientist of the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, author and director of a company that builds submersibles — sang the praises of the seas Thursday. The reception at the Anchorage Museum of History and Art was hosted by the **Alaska SeaLife Center** in Seward. When completed, the center will combine research with wildlife rehabilitation and public education.

Earle has been up here before to study humpback whales, to see the Exxon Valdez spill, to confer with whaling captains. "I have this long-term love affair with Alaska that shows signs of being permanent," she said before her talk.

In these times of change and threats to the environment, she feels the SeaLife Center could be a major beneficial force.

"The biggest threat to our future," she said, "is ignorance."

-C-12-11/29/96  
Oil Spill  
Public Info. Center  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99503

# Kodiak Daily Mirror

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KODIAK, ALASKA

36 PAGES

50 CENT

## Community gets look at oil spill protection plans

By SUE JEFFREY  
*Mirror Writer*

Nearly seven years after the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill dumped 11 million gallons of Alaskan crude in Prince William Sound, plans to protect Kodiak Island from future spill disasters are still in the works.

The first draft of the Sensitive Areas Index, which is part of the Kodiak Area/Regional Contingency Plan, was released in October and is now ready for public comments.

A meeting Tuesday, Feb. 13 will be the first opportunity for the community to learn about the details of the plan. Not only is it a chance to comment on the document, it also is a time to suggest to the Sensitive Areas Work Group how the plan could better serve Kodiak Island.

"We are at the beginning stages of this process," said Kristin Stahl-Johnson, who has been active in the oil spill plan process since 1989. "We need to make this our plan, one that is responsive to our needs."

The Sensitive Areas Work Group, which consists of 20 agency representatives from the U.S. Dept. of Interior and the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, is

ranking areas in the Kodiak region.

The Work Group is ranking areas by a method similar to the process the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council used to assess land parcels for acquisition. It rates the sensitivity of specific areas based on biological values, human use and geomorphology, or types of land formations.

Kodiak residents make comments to agency representatives on the process or suggest areas they think are especially important to protect at Tuesday's community information meeting.

"It is important—critical to the success of the cleanup plans—for local residents to give their input in the planning process," says.

"Two lessons we learned from the oil spill are one, adequate contingency plans must be in place for quick and effective oil spill cleanup response and two, the plans must include local knowledge from local residents to make them effective," Stahl-Johnson said.

The Sensitive Areas Work Group community information meeting will begin at 7 p.m. in the borough assembly chambers. For more information, call Stahl-Johnson at 486-4684 or Linda Freed at 486-9360.

## Lots of smoke: Little damage

By MARK BUCKLEY  
*Mirror Writer*

A cannery row fire yesterday afternoon burned stored fishmeal and blanketed downtown Kodiak with pungent, acid smoke. Fortunately, the fire caused little damage, a cannery official says.

Yesterday at 2:34 p.m. a 911 caller from International Seafoods of Alaska's Pacific Pearl plant reported a fire on the plant's second floor.

The plant is located at 517 Shelikof Street.

The fire is believed to have started after a fishmeal drying unit overheated and ignited fishmeal in an adjacent hopper.

"The flame dryer gets the fishmeal up to 350 degrees, said Kodiak fire chief Mike Dolph. "At temperatures hotter than that, the dryer is supposed to shut down. Yesterday, for some reason, the safety mechanism didn't work and the dryer overheated."



David Rogers, International Seafoamer, speaks with fire department plant on Shelikof Street. A fire blanketed downtown Kodiak with day afternoon.

David Rogers, the plant's general manager, said stainless steel response and good fighting kept damage to a minimum.

"No one was hurt, and the did minimal damage," Rogers.

"The hopper was stainless steel, and it contained the pretty well. Our guys here able to keep things cooled until the fire department arrived.

## Cardboard clogs land Recycling looks good

## Question of the Week

What do you think of a local landowner's plan to turn an 11.5-acre parcel of the Valdez Duck Flats into an RV park and boat repair shop?



"I think it's wrong. First of all, if you look at the Environmental Protection Act, you can't do that. And if he does get past the law, others would follow and build more and pretty soon there would be nothing left."

Pat Olson

"I think we need another RV park. And I don't think it will have an (environmental) impact where he plans to build it. But that's a lay opinion on my part."

Eric Nielsen



"I'd like to keep the Valdez Duck Flats preserved. If he can build it without encroaching the flats, I have no problem."

Jackie Robb



"I'm against it. I think a lot of people come to Valdez because it's a beautiful area. And the duck flats add to that. More construction there would be detrimental to the area, and to the ducks."

Donna Lane



*Valdez Vanguard 2/7/95*

*Valdez Vanguard*

*11-29-93*

### Trustees want piece of duck flats

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council said its ready to pay \$150,000 to protect from development a 10-acre parcel of the Valdez Duck Flats currently owned by resident Philip Hayward.

The proposal is part of a 30,000-acre, \$10.8 million private-land protection program authorized Nov. 20 by the Trustees. The chosen land — mostly river and ocean shoreline in or near spill-affected areas — stretches from Valdez to Kodiak. Five of the 16 parcels are located along the Kenai River. An offer of \$310,000 was also made to buy 22 acres near Tatitlek.

Hayward said last week he hadn't yet seen the offer in writing but assumed he'd find it acceptable. His land lies along the northeastern edge of the duck flats near the intersection of Mineral Creek Loop Road and the Richardson Highway. If sold to the Trustees, it would be jointly managed by the state Departments of Fish & Game and Natural Resources.

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2/5/94

## CORDOVA PLANS TO PUT A NEW FACE ON OLD SPIT

CORDOVA — Big changes are in store at Paradise Cove. Also known as The Spit. And Hippy Cove.

Historically, the Spit is a tent camp and transient hangout, also inhabited by a few select locals. Under a plan initiated by the Cordova Sporting Club, Fleming Spit is getting a facelift. The project is funded by money from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

"This project began as a glimmer in Ed (Zelne's) eye about seven or eight years ago," said Dave O'Brien, a founding member of the club. "We wanted to form a club for all people in Cordova who enjoy sporting and the outdoors. This is an important outgrowth from there."

O'Brien said the Fleming Spit enhancement project, at an estimated cost of \$400,000, is tentatively scheduled to begin

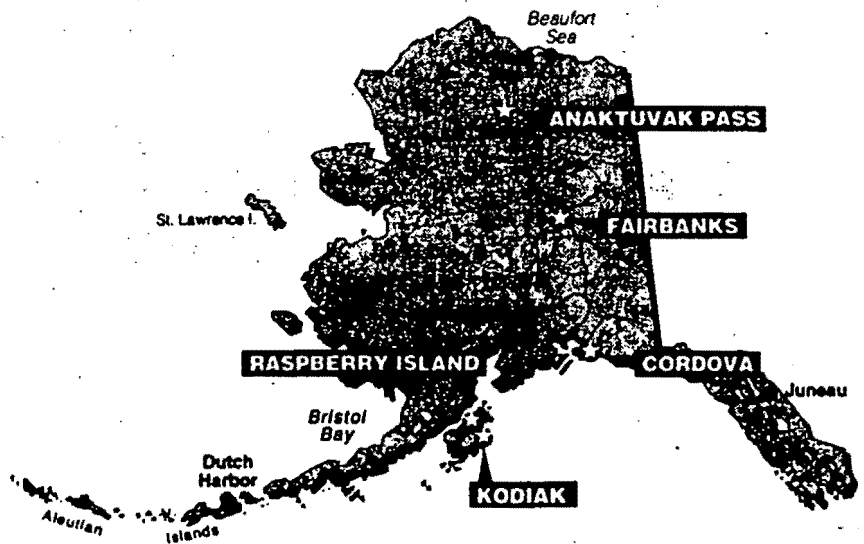
in March, if the project passes city government approval. If everything goes according to plan, the project could be finished this year.

The Spit has long been known as one of Cordova's prime silver and king salmon fishing spots. Fish returning to the area are from enhancement programs started by the state Department of Fish and Game, the Prince William Sound

Aquaculture Corp. and private individuals.

But people living on land in the Fleming Spit area don't have to worry about moving just yet. O'Brien said many of them are on private land, and until the landowners enforce evictions, the project won't cause any problems to anyone living in the area.

— Cynthia M. Stimson  
Kodiak Daily Mirror



Anchorage Daily News

# Killer whales till dying off

By Natalie Phillips

Anchorage Daily News

Seven years after the Exxon Valdez oil spill, scientists have discovered that a well-studied killer whale pod in Prince William Sound still is losing members.

"We don't know what is involved yet," said Robert Spies, chief scientist for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

Scientists suspect that oil toxicity is not to blame. Instead, they think the problem is related to a breakdown in the pod's social structure caused by the 1989 spill, said Craig Matkin, a Homer-based marine biologist who has been studying the pod since the early 1980s.

The pod lost 13 of its 36 members immediately after the spill. Since 1993, the pod has lost another five whales and has gained only one.

Of the five recent deaths, two were calves orphaned at the time of the spill; one was a mature male whose fin collapsed seven years ago; one was a female that lost most of her close relatives seven years ago; and the final one was a calf less than a year old, Matkin said.

The killer whale study, seabird studies, salmon and herring studies and dozens of others were discussed during a three-day workshop in Anchorage last week. More than 200 scientists and resource managers gathered to discuss findings from the \$19.2 million worth of studies conducted in 1995 and funded by the trustee council.

"We've found in previous years a major benefit of the workshop was the opportunity for researchers working in different fields to talk to one another," said Molly McCammon, the trustee council's executive director. "There aren't many opportunities to do this and the data one person has collected can often turn out to be useful to someone working on a different problem."

Exxon officials said they had no comment about the studies being conducted with the \$900 million the oil company paid to settle state and federal government claims for damage. Since the 1991 settlement, the trustee council has allocated roughly \$80 million of that \$900 million for studying the effects of the spill.

Research has found some recovering species.

Murres, seabirds that suffered the highest mortality during the spill, "are now producing within normal bounds," Spies said.

But most scientists are still looking at problems.

Oil can still be found in some of the spill area, which stretches from the center of Prince William Sound to beyond Kodiak Island.

"We know a lot of problem areas are the northwest-facing bays," Spies said. "It's in small proportions, but you can turn over cobble or mussel beds and they can be heavily oiled."

Spies said about 50 mussel beds are still contaminated, most near the heart of the spill, at Knight Island in Prince William Sound. The beds trapped and pre-

served the oil. In 1993, workers peeled back a number of mussel beds and removed oil.

Harbor seals, with numbers dropping before the spill, still are declining about 6 percent every year, Spies said. About 300 of the Sound's 2,000 harbor seals were lost the year of the spill.

"Nobody knows why," he said. "It doesn't appear that there is disease." Instead, harbor seals are

not surviving past the juvenile state.

And the number of sea otters in the Knight Island area is still depressed, Spies said.

Much of the study money for 1995 was spent on ecosystem studies, Spies said. Data from as far back as the 1970s is being examined in an effort to "figure out how things work," he said, "and under what conditions."

Valdez Vanguard

1-24-96

## Seven Years After Spill, Scientists Still Seeing Effects Of Oil On Wildlife, Fish

**ANCHORAGE (AP)—** Seven years after the Exxon Valdez oil spill, scientists have discovered that a killer whale pod in Prince William Sound still is losing members.

"We don't know what is involved yet," said Robert Spies, chief scientist for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

Scientists suspect that oil toxicity is not to blame. Instead, they think the problem is related to a breakdown in the pod's social structure caused by the 1989 spill, said Craig Markin, a Homer-based marine biologist who has been studying the pod since the early 1980s.

### Dying Orcas

The pod lost 13 of its 36 members immediately after the spill. Since 1993, the pod has lost another five whales and has gained only one.

The killer whale study, seabird studies, salmon and herring studies and dozens of others will be discussed during a three-day workshop that gets underway Tuesday in Anchorage. The workshop will bring more than 200 scientists and resource managers together to discuss findings from the \$19.2 million worth of studies conducted in 1995 and funded by the Trustee Council.

"We've found in previous years a major benefit of the workshop was the opportunity for researchers working in different fields to talk to one another," said Molly McCammon, the Trustee Council's executive director. "The data one person has collected can often turn out to be useful to someone working on a different problem."

### No Comment

Exxon officials had no comment on the studies being conducted with the \$900 million the oil company paid to settle state and federal government claims for damage. Since the 1991 settlement, the Trustee Council has allocated roughly \$80 million of that \$900 million for studying the effects of the spill.

Research has found some recovering species.

Murres, seabirds that suffered the highest mortality during the spill, "are now producing within normal bounds," Spies said.

### Still Looking

But most scientists are still looking at problems.

Oil can still be found in some of the spill area, which stretches from the center of Prince William Sound to beyond Kodiak Island.

"We know a lot of problem areas are the northwest-facing bays," Spies said. "It's in small proportions, but you can turn over cobble or mus-

sel beds and they can be heavily oiled." He said he didn't think the oil posed a toxic threat.

Spies said about 50 mussel beds are still contaminated, most near the heart of the spill, at Knight Island in Prince William Sound.

### Harbor Seals

About 300 of the Sound's 2,000 harbor seals were lost the year of the spill. Their numbers were declining before the spill and are still declining about 6 percent every year.

"Nobody knows why," Spies said. "It doesn't appear that there is disease."

And the number of sea otters in the Knight Island area is still depressed, Spies said.

Much of the study money for 1995 was spent on ecosystem studies, Spies said. Data from as far back as the 1970s is being examined in an effort "to figure out how things work," he said, "and under what conditions. What effect does climate have? How does predation work?"

☆

Thursday, January 18, 1996

## Letters

FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

### Delusional

Dear Editor,

Purely flabbergasting it was for our hifalutin' Speaker of the House in one sure-fired breath to characterize Alaska State Trooper Rose Edgren an outsider, deigning not to allow Edgren the floor to receive a medal of heroism during the governor's State of the State address, primly stating, "Charles Lindbergh was the last outsider ever to come on the House floor."

For crying out loud! Such starchy protocol might well be appreciated in Great Britain's House of Windsor, but here in our State House not to recognize someone with the esteem of Trooper Edgren, who, responding to a domestic violence disturbance, wound up prevailing in an ensuing shoot-out, resulting in not only protecting the life of her fellow trooper but, in fact, saving the life of the culprit she had to shoot by administering him crucial first aid, makes one wonder if our Speaker hasn't become a bit delusional, suffering from somewhat of a swollen head.

To dispel any further pretensions to grandeur, it's not as if the Speaker's comportment of herself has been particularly becoming, much less elevating to the House chambers, with three ethics violations racked up against her in the space of a year.

Under the circumstances it seems the House Republican majority has been more than liberal in their toleration of Phillips as Speaker of the House.

Certainly someone of such sterling stature as Trooper Rose Edgren should have been allowed to grace the House floor. It would have been a breath of fresh air: a genuine article of moral authority.

Tim O'Leary

### Last chance

Dear Editor,

An important meeting of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council is scheduled for Jan. 30. This could very well be the last opportunity to secure the destiny of the Baycrest and Overlook Park, protecting one of the

most beautiful places in the world from imminent development.

Historically, the property has many times come close to being acquired for use as a state park, fulfilling the wishes of many. Currently, plans for the Baycrest property are still underway for development of a world-class recreational subdivision, complete with boat launch facilities, private beach access and an awesome view of Kachemak Bay, unless a reasonable offer to purchase is made.

Anyone with an interest in seeing the Baycrest and Overlook Park parcels preserved for future generations should contact the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council in support of its purchase prior to the Jan. 30 council meeting. Write the Council at: 645 G St., Suite 401, Anchorage, AK 99501.

Rick G. Kamitchis  
Anchorage

### Blessed community

Dear Editor,

We on the board of Share the Spirit would like to thank the individuals and organizations that helped with this year's Christmas program.

We also did most of our shopping with local merchants. We believe in shopping locally.

Our local Brownie and Girl Scout Troops were responsible for the lovely angel tree decorations.

Helping Hands of Anchor Point helped with many toys. The Friendship Center made special gifts for Christmas tables. The school children helped with canned goods and turkeys.

The local stores helped with donations and angel trees, as did our three local banks. Most all the restaurants in town gave salads, fried rice and breads for the spaghetti feed.

Our local businessmen gave generously for door prizes and we cannot count the hours given for volunteer time.

Local organizations were also there to give support. We had help from Beta, Pioneers of Alaska, American Legion and the Auxiliary, Kachemak Bay Lions, Homer Elks and Emblem Club, Food Pantry and the Mormon Church.

A very special thanks to the folks and their patrons at the Waterfront. They do very special things for us all year long.

Many thanks to the big fish who give to

our cause every year. We know you help others all year long and we are very appreciative.

Lastly I want to thank and acknowledge the help this community receives from Elizabeth and Pat Parmley and the crew in the Grog Shop. We are blessed to have such giving people in our community.

Thank you to each and every person who gave and still continues to drop coins in our jars around town. You are blessed.

Norma J. Foust, Board Member  
Share the Spirit

### Another great year

Dear Editor,

We at Share the Spirit would like to give an accounting for the past year's activities. Through this community's generosity, we were able to help 54 families throughout the year and distribute 128 Christmas baskets for 1995.

This help amounted to approximately \$11,000. The majority of this money was raised in the Homer area. All monies were spent with local merchants whenever possible.

We thank you for your efforts and contributions in 1995 and hope that 1996 is an even better year.

Please take a moment to look for the Share the Spirit display ad in this issue. These businesses and groups deserve our patronage. We hope that you think to shop locally and when you do, think of these folks.

Share the spirit,

Shari Daugherty, Secretary  
Share the Spirit

### Kindness appreciated

Dear Editor,

This is to the folks at Homer Cablevision: As a new year comes around once again and we reflect on the events and the people who have supported us this past year, we would like to take a few moments to say thank you.

Your generosity goes beyond words and the pleasure received from your kindness is appreciated daily.

Thank you, from all of us at Detente Homer.

Anita Stahl

# *Let the healing begin*

## **Talking Circles focus on Native, community issues**

Times staff

The Native Village of Eyak, Sound Alternatives, the Family Resource Center and the University of South Alabama will be holding a two-day workshop aimed at healing the grief and loss of Native people affected by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

This workshop is funded by the Prince William Sound Regional Citizens' Advisory Council, as part of the "Growing Together" community education program. Additional support for this event will be provided by the Alaska Native Health Board, Trampling Tobacco Project and the Reluctant

Fisherman Inn.

The workshop will consist of talking circles and healing circles led by the facilitators "Cookie" Elizabeth Rose, a noted Native American speaker, and Lydia Robart from Port Graham, who will work primarily with women. Thomas Farquhar, from the South-central Foundation, will work primarily with men. Dolly Carter from Chugachmiut will also assist in the workshop.

Sam Lamebull and Joseph DeMatteo from the Alaska Council on Prevention of Alcohol and Drug Abuse will also attend the circles. Lamebull, spiritual leader, will assist in the drum ceremonies and

healing ceremonies. The Northern Light Drum Group will provide drumming for the ceremonies.

The workshop will be held at the Masonic Temple in Cordova for two days, Jan. 27 and 28, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Lunch will be provided for all participants on both days. This will be a tobacco-free event and information about tobacco will be available.

There is no charge for this workshop. All Native people and those who respect Native culture and traditions are encouraged to take advantage of this opportunity to gather together and promote healing among themselves and their community.

## Sound oil spill research raises new questions

### Decline in some species defies easy explanations

By NATALIE PHILLIPS  
Daily News reporter

Seven years after the Exxon Valdez oil spill, scientists have discovered that a well-studied killer whale pod in Prince William Sound still is losing members.

"We don't know what is involved yet," said Robert Spies, chief scientist for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

Scientists suspect that oil toxicity is not to blame. Instead, they think the problem is related to a breakdown in the pod's social structure caused by the 1989 spill, said Craig Matkin, a Homer-based marine biologist who has been studying the pod since the early 1980s.

The pod lost 13 of its 36 members immediately after the spill. Since 1993, the pod has lost another five whales and has gained only one.

Of the five recent deaths, two were calves orphaned at the time of the spill; one was a mature male whose fin collapsed seven years ago; one was a female that lost most of her close relatives seven years ago; and the final one was a calf less than a year old, Matkin said.

Please see Page B-2, **SOUND**

## SOUND: Wildlife changes puzzling

Continued from Page B-1

The killer whale study, seabird studies, salmon and herring studies and dozens of others will be discussed during a three-day workshop that starts today at the Hotel Captain Cook. The workshop will bring more than 200 scientists and resource managers together to discuss findings from the \$19.2 million worth of studies conducted in 1995 and funded by the trustee council.

"We've found in previous years a major benefit of the workshop was the opportunity for researchers working in different fields to talk to one another," said Molly McCammon, the trustee council's executive director. "There aren't many opportunities to do this and the data one person has collected can often turn out to be useful to someone working on a different problem."

Exxon officials said they had no comment about the studies being conducted with the \$900 million the oil company paid to settle state and federal government claims for damage. Since the 1991 settlement, the trustee council has allocated roughly \$80 million of that \$900 million for studying the effects of the spill.

Research has found some recovering species.

Murres, seabirds that suffered the highest mortality during the spill, "are now producing within normal bounds," Spies said.

But most scientists are still looking at problems.

Oil can still be found in some of the spill area, which stretches from the center of Prince William Sound to beyond Kodiak Island.

"We know a lot of problem areas are the northwest-facing bays," Spies said. "It's in small proportions, but you can turn over cobble or mussel beds and they can be heavily oiled."

Spies said about 50 mussel beds are still contaminated, most near the heart of the spill, at Knight Island in Prince William Sound. The beds trapped and preserved the oil. In 1993, workers peeled back a number of mussel beds and removed oil.

Harbor seals, with numbers dropping before the spill, still are declining about 6 percent every year, Spies said. About 300 of the Sound's 2,000 harbor seals were lost the year of the spill.

"Nobody knows why," he said. "It doesn't appear that there is disease." Instead, harbor seals are not surviving past the juvenile state.

And the number of sea otters in the Knight Island area is still depressed, Spies said.

Much of the study money for 1995 was spent on ecosystem studies, Spies said. Data from as far back as the 1970s is being examined in an effort "to figure out how things work," he said, "and under what conditions."

# METRO

ANCHORAGE DAILY NEWS

WEDNESDAY, January 17, 1996

## Whale study proves Slope elders right

### Borough biologists teach feds an expensive lesson

By NATALIE PHILLIPS

Daily News reporter

In the late 1970s, federal biologists thought there were fewer than 2,000 bowhead whales off Alaska's north coast and that those whales traveled only close to shore because they were afraid of ice.

Eskimo whaling captains told them they were wrong.

The whaling captains "said (bowheads) are not afraid of ice, you are," said Thomas Albert, chief scientist for the North Slope Borough Department of Wildlife Management.

An elder whaling captain, Harry Brower Sr., told local biologists there were many more whales than the federal biologists were reporting; that bowheads travel in a band that stretches 10 miles out from the coast; that unlike grey whales, bowheads can break the ice for air; that bowheads are greatly affected by noise; and that some bowhead whales migrate to Russia.

Borough biologists set out to see who was right.

"We designed a research program around the six things they kept telling us," Albert told more than 200 biologists and resource managers attending a three-day conference at the Hotel Captain Cook. Participants are discussing findings from ongoing studies paid for with settlement money from the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Both Albert and Larry Merculieff, general manager of the Central Bering Sea Fisherman's Association, were keynote speakers at the conference. Their message to scientists: Don't ignore local knowledge in your scientific pursuits.

"Harry Brower Sr. very patiently told us for years you must go out on the ice," Albert said. On the ice, they found the cracks that the bowhead makes to get air. "Conventional whale biologists couldn't grasp this," he added.

The borough spent 15 years and millions of dollars proving what Brower and other whaling captains already knew to be true.

Typically, scientists view local knowledge as "anecdotal," Merculieff said. But "we have our own validation system," the St. Paul Island Aleut said. "There is an informal process where consensus is reached. It becomes part of a discussion until everyone agrees on something."

Merculieff suggested biologists consult intermediaries — people experienced in both the world of science and the local customs.

Albert defined local knowledge as "information about the natural world derived from generations of observations by people who may be killed if they don't act on it or act wrong," Albert said. "It makes it truthful."

Over time, he said, the information becomes very precise.

"Transfer this knowledge," Albert said. "Do not ignore the people who already live there."

# The year in review

March

## Eyak Corp. and EVOSTC still in timber tussle

More than 14,800 acres in the Orca Narrows still sit in limbo early Wednesday, as the Eyak Corporation and the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council (EVOSTC) stand off in a stalemate over a decision effecting the timber rights of the forested areas.

The current moratorium in place prohibiting logging on those lands expired March 1.

Luke Borer, representing the Eyak Corporation, said the Eyak Corporation is scheduled to begin logging those lands March 2.

"It's what we've been saying for a year now," Borer said. "We're not saying anything different than what we've been saying all along."

EVOSTC offered the Eyak Corp. \$4.13 million in exchange for a seven-year commercial logging moratorium on 14,800 acres in the Orca Narrows to protect those lands while negotiations for a more permanent arrangement continue.

## Potential logging land still causes silent struggle

Land in the Orca Narrows, 14,800 acres off of Cordova, sit in quiet limbo early Wednesday, as the Eyak Corporation and the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council (EVOSTC) stand off in stalemate over a decision effecting the timber rights of the forested areas.

The Trustees and representatives from the Eyak Board of Directors met in Anchorage Tuesday and Wednesday, working to hammer out a deal, according to Rick Steiner, of the Cordova Marine Advisory Program (MAP).

"The word 'deal' is used in very loose terms here," Steiner said Wednesday. "The way it was explained to me, Eyak is still going to be logging. The Eyaks and the Trustees are trading out two sections in the Orca Revised Parcel for logging."

Areas along the Rude River and east of Simpson Bay are slated for logging sometime next week.

June

## Indigo Girls perform in Cordova

In an effort to restore the faith of mankind in nature and themselves, the Indigo Girls — Amy Ray and Emily Saliers, along with Native American speaker Winona LaDuke, arrived in Cordova to present a special "Honor the Earth" tour and performance.

The Indigo Girls and LaDuke presented their concert in support of the Eyak-Rain Forest, currently under threat of logging and extraction by local Native Corporations. The women's arrival coincided with that of a special meeting of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council in our fishing community, where a dozen or more people of various beliefs and feelings testified before the council, in an attempt to save the land from logging.

## Logging continues in Orca Narrows

With negotiations over land in Simpson Bay and Orca Narrows at an impasse, trees have been falling down right and left in the wake of indecision by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council (EVOSTC) and the Eyak Corp.

EVOSTC expressed disappointment at the inability to work out details of a timber exchange between the council and the Eyak Corporation on Native lands near Cordova in Prince William Sound.

"Attempts to come to an agreement on the exchange haven't been successful to date. The council con-

tinues to be willing to work with Eyak to explore other opportunities to protect the lands near Cordova as well as other Eyak lands important for the restoration of injured resources and services," Molly McCammon, EVOSTC executive director, said. "We believe this can be done while addressing Eyak's interests in economic development,

# Alyeska Builds Sea Otter Rescue Center

**THE TERMINAL—** Alyeska says it has completed a sea otter rehabilitation center at the Valdez Marine Terminal at a cost of \$870,000.

The rehab center is on stand-by status and will be activated only if sea otters are oiled in future oil spills.

It consists of 16 interlocked Conex boxes capable of housing 100 sea otters at a time.

"The facility is equipped to clean, dry and provide veterinary assistance to the sea otters," Alyeska said in a press release.

The sea otter center was mandated the U.S. Government under OPA 90, the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, in the wake of the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Sea otters died in large numbers—up to 1,000 by

some estimates—in the spill despite rescue efforts by veterinarians and a paid staff which hastily erected a rehabilitation center in the gymnasium at Prince William Community College.

More than 250 sea otters were rushed to the college center in the aftermath of the spill. They were washed down with soap, enclosed in pens with fresh sea water and fed

crab, shrimp and fresh fish.

Despite Herculean efforts, most of the animals died at the center, many from oiled livers when the sea otters preened their fur and ingested oil.

Fifty or more of them animals appeared to recover sufficiently to be released back into the wilds, their fate unknown.

See Rescue... Page 5

Continued from Page 1

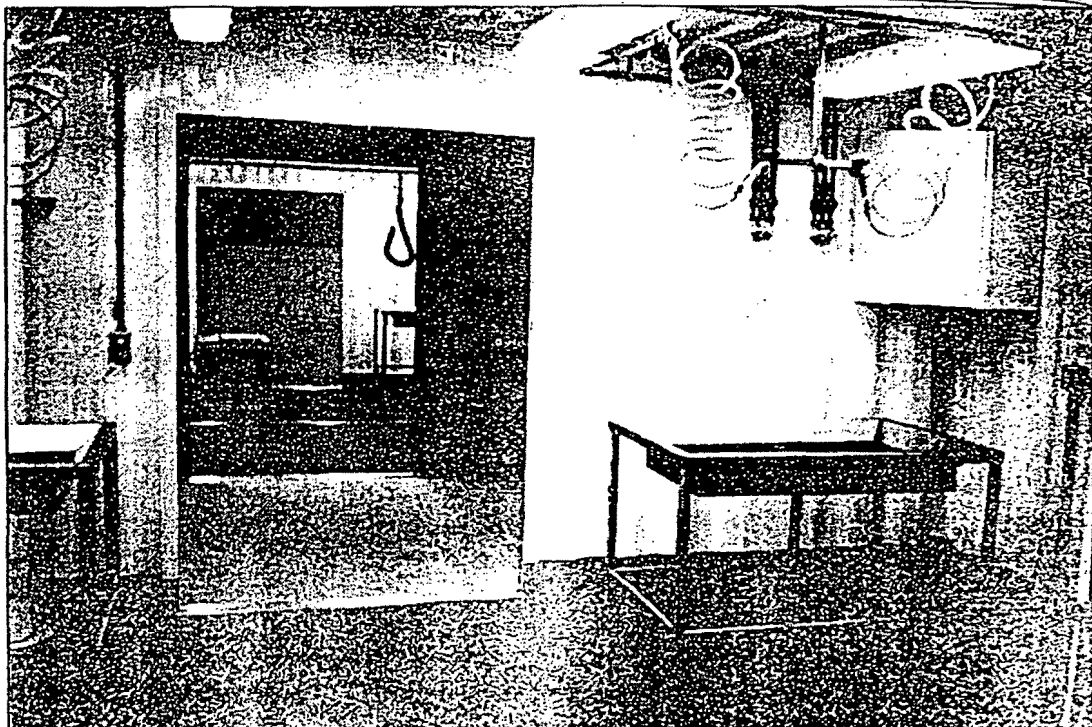
"It was a new experience for all of us," said Dan Murphy, one of the workers at the sea otter center.

It also proved to be a costly enterprise. The Exxon Corporation which footed the bill estimated the cost of treating the sea otters at \$80,000 each.

A bird treatment center, staffed by volunteers, was organized at one of the college dorms.

Instead of creating a bird treatment center in Valdez, Alyeska has contracted with International Wildlife Research to provide bird care at a wildlife treatment center in Anchorage.

January 10, 1996 Valdez Star Page 5



The New \$780,000 Sea Otter Rehab Center At The Alyeska Terminal

Alyeska photo

## Alyeska finishes otter facility in Valdez

VALDEZ (AP) — Construction of an \$870,000 otter rehabilitation facility at the Valdez Marine Terminal has been completed, Alyeska Pipeline Service Co. has reported.

The facility is equipped to clean, dry and provide veterinary assistance to sea otters, the company said. The new center will be able to house as many as 100 otters at a time.

After the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill, dozens of sea otters were brought to impromptu centers in coastal communities where volunteers tried to remove sticky crude oil from their coats so they could be returned to the wild.

## Shuyak Island land purchase

One of the first activities of this session was a meeting of the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee to review some of the provisions of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council purchase of lands on Shuyak Island. The sale will provide \$42 million to the Kodiak Island Borough, and the

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borough is committing \$6 million of these funds to the construction of the Near Island Research Facility. As the remainder is paid over the next seven years, the monies will be dedicated to a municipal facilities maintenance fund.

The Budget and Audit Committee gave its unanimous approval for the deal to proceed. There may be legislation introduced in the future to clarify how the state will manage the Shuyak lands but the monetary transactions can now go forward as scheduled. Mayor Jerome Selby, Molly McCammon from the trustee council, and state attorney Craig Tillery should all be commended for a job well done on completing this deal. This appears to be a win-win venture for the Kodiak Island Borough, the state of Alaska, and the ecosystem on Shuyak.

-C--12-11/29/96  
Oil Spill  
Public Info. Center  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

# Kodiak Daily Mirror

VOL. 56 NO. 11

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1996

KODIAK, ALASKA

12 PAGES

50 CENTS

## Killer whale decline continues in PWS

ANCHORAGE (AP) — Seven years after the Exxon Valdez oil spill, scientists have discovered that a killer whale pod in Prince William Sound still is losing members.

"We don't know what is involved yet," said Robert Spies, chief scientist for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

Scientists suspect that oil toxicity is not to blame. Instead, they think the problem is related to a breakdown in the pod's social structure caused by the 1989 spill, said Craig Matkin, a Homer-based marine biologist who has been studying the pod since the early 1980s.

The pod lost 13 of its 36 members immediately after the spill. Since 1993, the pod has lost another five whales and has gained only one.

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"We've found in previous years a major benefit of the workshop was the opportunity

for researchers working in different fields to talk to one another," said Molly McCammon, the Trustee Council's executive director. "The data one person has collected can often turn out to be useful to someone working on a different problem."

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But most scientists are still looking at problems.

Oil can still be found in some of the spill area, which stretches from the center of Prince William Sound to beyond Kodiak Island.

"We know a lot of problem areas are the northwest-facing bays," Spies said. "It's in small proportions, but you can turn over cobble or mussel beds and they can be heavily oiled." He said he didn't think the oil posed a toxic threat.

Anchorage Daily News January 7, 1996

# Famous display gets scant fanfare

By NATALIE PHILLIPS  
Daily News reporter

Six years ago, the little museum in Homer created an exhibit about the Exxon Valdez oil-spill. The exhibit became famous and toured the country. Millions of people saw it. And now, that exhibit is making its debut in Anchorage.

But not with much fanfare.

The exhibit, "Darkened Waters: Profile of an Oil Spill," opens today at the Anchorage Museum of History and Art. But unlike the dozen other museums — including the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History in Washington, D.C. — where the exhibit has appeared, no opening reception was planned. Nor was there anything special to draw the public or school children to see it.

The exhibit's creator suspects that has something to do with where some of the museum's financial support comes from. "Anchorage is an oil town," said Mike

O'Meara, a guest curator at the Homer Pratt Museum.

"I don't feel particularly comfortable with it," acknowledged museum director Pat Wolf. In fact, if displaying the exhibit wasn't part of an agreement among the state's three largest museums, it never would have been brought to Anchorage, Wolf said. "It's not in our field of expertise."

"The only reason I agreed to do it is because I was informed that it was balanced. I would not have shown it if it was not," said Wolf, who talked to the director at the Smithsonian museum before making her decision.

Wolf said she did not discuss the exhibit with local oil industry officials, who contribute no more than \$30,000 of the museum's annual \$3 million budget.

No reception was planned because of other current significant exhibits and events and no school programs were set up because the museum's education director is going to be on vacation, Wolf said. Besides, "we don't do receptions

for all the exhibits, only when there is an artist or someone affiliated with it," she added.

Officials with the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council — which oversees post-spill studies and restoration — were surprised the museum did not call for help in setting up educational programs related to the exhibit, said the council's executive director, Molly McCammon. "We have lots of experts."

Over the years, council staff have gotten calls from museums around the country seeking that kind of help. When the exhibit appeared in Juneau, the museum there arranged a discussion panel. In Fairbanks, where the exhibit is headed next, a lecture series is scheduled.

The exhibit was created by Homer artist O'Meara in 1989 in the weeks after the Exxon Valdez oil tanker ran aground in Prince William Sound, spilling 11 million gallons of oil.

Please see Page B-3, EXHIBIT

## Oil-spill exhibit comes to town

*Anchorage Daily News 1/7/96*



FRAN DURNER / Anchorage Daily News

Volunteer Darnell Little fastens down an exhibit of oil-spill workers' clothing Friday at the Anchorage Museum of History and Art. "Darkened Waters: Profile of an Oil Spill" opens today. Homer artist Mike O'Meara created the exhibit.

## EXHIBIT: Oil-spill display to debut with little fanfare

Continued from Page B-1

It was an immediate hit. "We had people from all walks of lives saying, 'Take this Outside,'" O'Meara said. The Homer museum exhibit — though modified and updated — still stands. And a traveling, updated replica was created.

It includes a map of the United States and a template, which can be moved to see how much land the spill would have covered. Visitors also get to see and smell a barrel of crude oil; touch a sea otter pelt; listen to recorded interviews with Native villagers affected by the spill; and hear a recording of Capt. Joseph Hazelwood when he radioed the U.S. Coast Guard to report he was "fetched up, hard aground" off Bligh Reef.

The exhibit made a test run Outside in 1991 at the Oakland Museum in California. "We did an extensive visitor research proj-

ect to see how long people spent reading the labels and what they learned," O'Meara said. "Basically, we found out that people spent more than twice the amount of time in the exhibit than they traditionally do and did twice the amount of reading."

From Oakland, the exhibit went on to make 11 more appearances — in-

*Anchorage Daily News 1/7/96*  
**No reception was planned because of other current significant exhibits and events and no school programs were set up because the museum's education director is going to be on vacation.**

cluding stints in Pittsburgh, Los Angeles, San Diego, Boston, Seattle and Bettendorf, Iowa — before arriving in Juneau in November. After appearances in Anchorage and Fairbanks, the exhibit moves on to Oregon, Delaware and New Jersey.

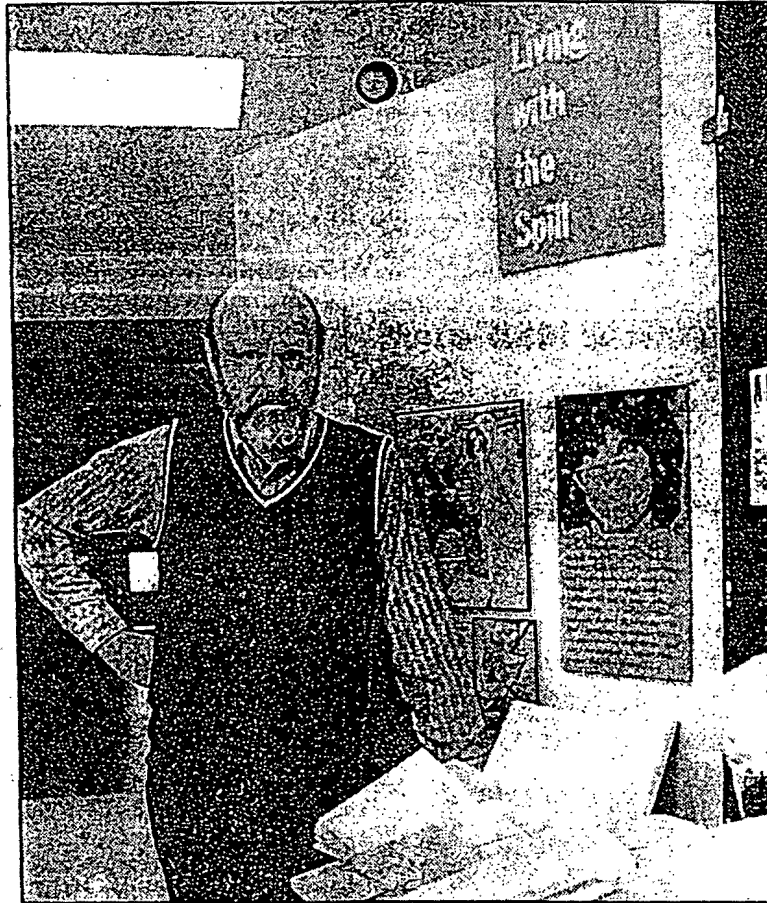
"I was sorry we couldn't have it longer," said Mark Daughhetee, curator of ex-

hibits at the Alaska State Museum in Juneau. "We had every sixth-grader in town come to see it. It was a good show for Alaska. One of the most significant pieces of state history. And it's pretty level."

In the early years of its travels, the exhibit was shadowed by the Exxon public relations machine. In the spring of 1992, when it arrived in Palm Beach, Fla., the local paper reported that an Exxon public relations firm was circulating company oil-spill studies that refuted parts of the exhibit.

Company officials have not seen the exhibit in several years, according to spokesman Ed Burwell. So "we don't know if the exhibit has been improved."

"We were concerned that the original exhibit was very unbalanced and failed to convey the dimensions or effectiveness of the cleanup effort and the extent of recovery."



Homer News

Mike O'Meara put together the Exxon Valdez oil-spill exhibit that goes on display today at the Anchorage Museum of History and Art.

# Alaska Journal of Commerce

1/1/96

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council has approved a 1996 work plan with funding totaling \$18.1 million. The plan also supports restoration, research and monitoring of areas affected by the spill. The plan calls for support of several projects: the Sound ecosystem assessment, nearshore vertebrate/predator ecosystem project and the seabird/forage fish ecosystem project. Researchers report that results from recent Pacific herring studies in Prince William Sound continue to forecast small returns, and that some seabird and marine mammal populations affected by the spill have not recovered to pre-spill levels. Trustees approved more than \$4 million for this year's restoration work, included with other council budget considerations.

The Community Association Institute will sponsor a seminar Jan. 20 from 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. at the Ramada Inn. Cost is \$35 at pre-registration and \$45 at the door. The workshop will cover topics including condominium and home-owner association laws, management and finance. To register, call Ryan Roley at 276-2535.

## SEATTLE

Alaska Airlines is offering two-for-one fares for 34 Alaska destinations for travel between Jan. 7-Feb. 29. Tickets must be purchased at least three days before planned departure. The deal requires that the two people must travel together and stay over at least two consecutive nights or one Saturday night, and one of the travelers must be 18 or older. Round-trip fares include Anchorage-Fairbanks at \$142; Anchorage-Juneau or Sitka at \$288; and Juneau to Sitka at \$98. Also, the airline has established a Dine Air Program to apply restaurant dollars toward frequent flier miles. For every dollar spent, mileage program members will receive three miles for the mileage plan. The program includes 150 West Coast restaurants and a minimum purchase of \$20 is required. To receive credit, members must present their Mileage Plan card or Alaska Airlines/Seafirst credit card.

## WASHINGTON, D.C.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has awarded a bronze medal to the National Marine Fisheries Service Alaska Region's Restricted Access Management Division. The division was honored for its work in implementing and managing the Pacific halibut and sablefish Individual Fishing Quota program. Division chief Philip J. Smith and the 14-member staff were honored at a ceremony in Silver Spring, Md.

widely expected to be followed by Andrei Kozyrev, the liberal foreign minister, who has also been elected to parliament. Members of parliament may not occupy government posts.

On Monday, Prime Minister Victor Chernomyrdin, leader of a pro-government party whose vote was less than half the Communists', said it was possible that Communists would be invited into the Cabinet.

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Meadows Subdivision properties, 1377 acres on  
the Kenai River.

This notice is to inform you that the Board of  
Directors of Salamatof did not and will not  
accept the offer of 2.3 million dollars for our  
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ADN 12/27/95

## 278,890 acres in Kodiak area now public

By SUE JEFFREY  
*Mirror Writer*

After years of public hearings, land appraisals and negotiations, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council land acquisition program in Kodiak is winding down.

"Though we are continuing to negotiate for Afognak Joint Venture lands (on Afognak Island), we are now focusing on protection in Prince William Sound," said EVOS trustee council executive director Molly McCammon.

Trustee council land purchases span the length of the Kodiak Island archipelago, from Shuyak Island to the south end of Kodiak Island.

To date, the council has bought 278,890 acres of critical Kodiak wildlife habitat lands. In return, landowners have received a total of \$170.6 million.

The land acquisition program not only protects wildlife habitat, it has also contributed to Kodiak's economic stability.

"The Shuyak sale gives Kodiak a place to establish eco-tourism for the long term," said Kodiak Island Borough Mayor Jerome Selby. The sales agreement transfers the Shuyak parcel to the state, anticipating that the Legislature will make it part of Shuyak Island State Park.

The Shuyak Island sale will be placed in a facilities fund, or permanent fund. The fund will pay for maintenance on borough buildings around Kodiak Island and will keep the lid on property taxes for years to come, Selby said.

Likewise, Native corporations have established permanent funds which will increasingly benefit shareholders as fund investments grow, generating income for dividend checks.

Most of the parcels sold around Kodiak Island were Native corporation lands, originally National Wildlife Refuge lands which were selected under the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. The majority of the parcels are located near Native villages at the heads of bays near salmon streams.

Under trustee council/Native corporation land sale agreements, most of the Native parcels will become refuge lands.

"These purchases are reconstructing the original refuge," said Kodiak Island Borough appraiser Pat Carlson.

"More than 75 percent of all Native corporation lands within the refuge have been returned to the refuge," he said.

The following land sales have been finalized:

- Shuyak Island—the trustee council bought a 26,665-acre parcel on Shuyak Island for \$42 mil-

See Shuyak, Page 6

## Shuyak—

Continued from Page 1

lion from the Kodiak Island Borough. At the same time, the council set aside \$1 million to purchase small Native allotment parcels in Uyak Bay currently in foreclosure.

• **Afognak Island**—the trustee council bought 41,549 acres of forested land on Seal Bay and Tonki Cape at the north end of Afognak Island from Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc. and Old Harbor Native Corp., doing business as Seal Bay Timber Co., for \$39.6 million. The parcel is now the Afognak Island State Park.

The trustee council is negotiating the purchase of another 48,728-acre parcel on Afognak Island. Most of the land is adjacent to the Seal Bay parcel with one portion bordering Shuyak Strait.

The trustee council says it will pay up to \$70 million to Afognak Joint Venture, the landowners.

• **Old Harbor area lands**—the trustee council bought 29,100 acres near Old Harbor and conservation easements on 3,000 acres in Midway and Barling Bays from Old Harbor Native Corp. for \$14.5 million.

The Native corporation also agreed to preserve 65,000 acres of land on nearby Sitkalidak Island as a private wildlife refuge.

The council contributed \$11.25 million toward the purchase price, with the remaining \$3.25 million generated from the Exxon Valdez federal criminal restitution fund.

• **South end, Kodiak Island lands**—the trustee council bought

76,646 acres on the south end of the Aliiuk Peninsula and the heads of Portage, Sulua, Kiavak and Koonag bays and conservation easement on Olga, Muser, Jap and Koonag Bay from Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc.

for \$46 million.

The trustee council contributed \$36 million toward the purchase price with the remaining \$10 million generated from the federal criminal restitution fund.

• **Uyak Bay and Karluk River lands**—the trustee council bought 59,691 acres in Uyak Bay and portions of the Karluk Lake area and conservation easements, until the year 2001, on 56,048 acres along the Karluk and Sturgeon River drainages, from Koniag,

Inc. for \$28.5 million.

The trustee council contributed \$21.5 million toward the purchase price with the remaining \$7 million generated from the federal criminal restitution fund.

It is also

negotiating with Koniag to purchase surface title to the 56,048-acre parcel currently in the Karluk and Sturgeon River conservation easement and has set aside \$16.5 million toward the purchase price.

The trustee council has also offered landowners \$213,000 for 56 acres at the mouth of the Ayakulik River and 21.5 acres at the Karluk River Lagoon.

Negotiations continue, as well, for purchase of the Triplet Islands off Spruce Island, which are owned by Ouzinkie Native Corp. The islands, totalling 60 acres, would become part of the Alaska Maritime Refuge.

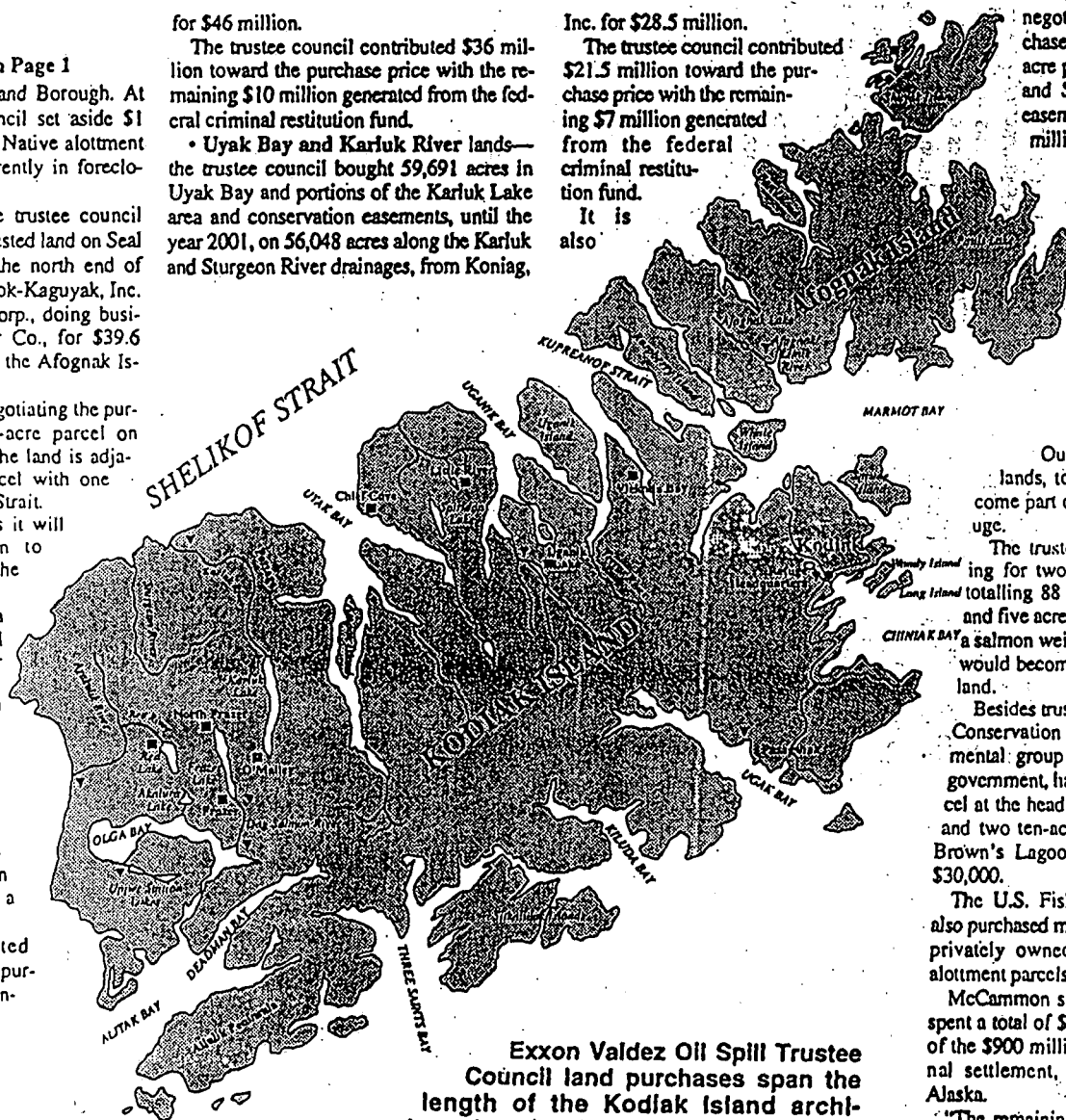
The trustee council is also negotiating for two Native allotment parcels, totalling 88 acres, at Three Saints Bay, and five acres on the Karluk River where a salmon weir site is located, all of which would become National Wildlife Refuge land.

Besides trustee council acquisitions, the Conservation Fund, a national environmental group working with the federal government, has purchased a 314-acre parcel at the head of Uyak Bay for \$600,000 and two ten-acre parcels at the mouth of Brown's Lagoon near Amook Island for \$30,000.

The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service has also purchased more than 500 acres of small, privately owned non-Native and Native allotment parcels within the refuge.

McCammon said the trustee council has spent a total of \$375 million, or 40 percent of the \$900 million from the Exxon criminal settlement, on land acquisitions in Alaska.

"The remaining money will fund ongoing research programs with some held in restoration reserves, which will also go to research," McCammon said.



**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council land purchases span the length of the Kodiak Island archipelago, from northernmost Shuyak Island to the Aliiuk Peninsula at the south end of Kodiak Island.**



*Sue Jeffrey photo*

A rainforest of virgin Sitka Spruce blankets Shuyak Island. The borough wants the state Legislature to make the Shuyak parcel it recently sold to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council part of the Shuyak Island State Park.

May 22

Refuge to grow by 150,000 acres

In the first of three 1995 Kodiak land deals, the Exxon Valdez Trustees Council agrees to buy Kodiak Archipelago lands to protect habitat from development. The money comes from the more than \$900 million Exxon paid as a result of the 1989 oil spill. The Akhiok-Kaguyak and Old Harbor Native corporations agree to sell 150,000 acres on the southeast side of Kodiak Island for a combined total of \$60.5 million.

Nov. 19

Koniag agrees to \$28 million for 60,000 acres in Uyak Bay

In the year's second major Kodiak land deal, the Exxon Valdez Trustees Council buys acreage from the Koniag Regional Corporation and transfers it to the National Wildlife Refuge.

Nov. 21

Shuyak land deal nets borough \$42 million

In the year's last major land deal, the borough sells 26,000 acres on Shuyak Island to the Exxon Valdez Trustees Council. The land will become part of a state park.

The local government will use \$6 million from the sale to build a research facility on Near Island. It will put the remaining \$32 million in a permanent fund, the interest from which will help pay to maintain borough buildings.



Carol Ranney photo

### Ready for launch

Gov. Tony Knowles signs legislation to help finance the Kodiak Launch Complex. Kodiak Island Borough Mayor Jerome Selby and Pat Ladner, executive director of the Alaska Aerospace Development Corporation, witnessed the ceremony in the Borough Assembly Chambers.

# Exxon Valdez funds to provide outlet for amateur archaeologists

State archaeologists who have had little success curbing illegal collecting in the past hope to harness artifact-inspired energy in a new way this spring.

Using funding provided by the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council, the Division of Park and Recreation's Office of History and Archaeology is launching a \$48,000 program to train volunteers to help watch sensitive archeological sites and cut down on pilfering.

"We're trying to get folks interested in monitoring sites being damaged by collectors and sites eroded by tides," said state archaeologist Doug Reger. "It's not going to save every site, but it will give us ammunition to get the dollars to salvage (artifacts) or stabilize erosion taking place."

To make sure that the state isn't just recruiting more foxes to watch the chickens, Reger said that the volunteers will be carefully assessed.

"We'll try to get people with a real interest in archaeology and screen out those who are more inclined to be just collectors."

Reger named Kachemak Bay as a problem area for both natural and collector-caused damage to sites, second to Western Alaska.

A permit is required to take artifacts from state or federal sites, and the Alaska Historic Preservation Act specifies minimum educational credentials — a B.A. degree in anthropology or a related field and field experience — required for the permit to be issued.

Federal standards are even higher, requiring a graduate degree in anthropology.

"We understand the interest and encourage it in the general public, but we also try to get the message out that taking artifacts out of context in which they could be interpreted by someone with archaeological training diminishes the find," Reger

said.

"If you came on an archaeological campsite and removed something ... you can't say the age of the object or who the people were. It's hard enough to answer those questions anyway. It's often impossible if it's removed."

Well-intentioned beachcombers often pick up artifacts fearing that tides will wash objects away, Reger said.

State archaeologists ask that finders first try contacting a park ranger or museum staff to come to the site and collect the object in a scientific manner. If that isn't possible, the state asks people to try to doc-

ument the location where the object was found by noting landmarks and taking photographs.

The Pratt Museum also tries to harness archaeological enthusiasm by welcoming volunteers to join professional digs or to join the 20 volunteers already doing curatorial and interpretive work at the museum.

"There is an intense interest in archaeological materials and prehistory in this community," said Betsy Webb, Curator of Collections at the Pratt.

For more information about the state stewardship program, call Reger at (907) 269-8725.

## 1996 marks 100 years for Homer

A centennial celebration is in the works to mark the 100th anniversary of the arrival of the city's namesake on the end of the Homer Spit.

In April 1896, Homer Pennock and his crew anchored at the end of the Spit aboard the Excelsior, according to historian Janet Klein in "A History of Kachemak Bay."

Homer Post Office opened Oct. 3, 1896, with the appointment of Stephen T. Penberthy as postmaster. That lasted until 1907, when it closed and mail began coming through Seldovia, Klein said.

The idea for a commemoration came Monday when Homer business owner Al Waddell urged the council to plan a celebration.

"We should do something," Waddell said. "Put up banners or something."

The council liked the idea and voted to

task force could include members of the council, the Homer Chamber of Commerce, city commissions, educators and private citizens.

People interested in serving on the task force or on subcommittees likely to be formed should contact City Clerk Mary Calhoun at Homer City Hall.

The council has yet to decide how and whether to fund the project. Members indicated Monday that the council probably would provide at least seed money. How much shouldn't be determined until the task force has returned with some ideas, Councilman Sam Matthews said.

"We should hold off at this time," he said.

He said he envisions a community-wide effort with more than one source of funding. He said the city's commitment

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235-0181

Located in Lands End

# Council to reconsider youth center equipment

By Eric Fry  
LOG Staff

The new youth center on the ground floor of the community center would have new furniture, two new regulation-size pool tables and two smaller ones for little kids, a Sony play station, a console TV, a VCR — and a computer linked to the Internet.

That is, if the City Council approves a \$30,000 to \$36,000 appropriation.

The council appropriated \$30,000 Monday to furnish and equip the youth center, down from the administration's requested \$36,442. But Councilman Bruce Sieminski asked for a reconsideration on Tuesday. He wasn't available for comment at press time.

Council members were concerned Monday that the city wasn't looking hard enough for local suppliers, and they balked at an estimated \$4,762 in shipping fees.

Councilman Dave Crane said local merchants might give the youth center a break in prices just to help out. "People want it to be done locally, because then there's an ownership in the facility," he said. "Businesses would be glad to cut their profits to go in on the facility."

The equipment wish list was developed by the Parks and Recreation Department and the Seward Teen Council. Good equipment and furniture would make the center more inviting, teens said in a letter to the council. And they offered to help maintain the equipment and enforce its proper use.

The \$4,525 for the center's computer budget includes \$3,150 for a computer with a fax and modem; \$715 for software; and \$500 for long-distance Internet access for the remaining six months of this fiscal year.

Computer users would pay a fee for a set time slot, said Karin Sturdy, the Parks and Rec director. The amount hasn't been decided yet. And she assured the council that the center would block access to forums on the Internet that

## News briefs

tor and freezer, folding wall, windows, floor coverings, lighting, doors, and construction of the interior rooms.

### Parks officials to meet new neighbors

The Bureau of Land Management conveyed 43,598 acres in Kenai Fjords National Park this month to the Port Graham Native village corporation, BLM officials said.

And the agency expects to convey about 16,000 acres in the park to the English Bay corporation, of Nanwalek, at the beginning of the new year. After that, a further 15,688 park acres would someday be passed along to English Bay, officials said.

The Native corporations selected the land as part of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971.

When it's all over, the national park will have 40 percent of its former coastline, park officials said. But they've worked out 25-foot-wide easements for trails leading to federal uplands, one-acre easements at the base of trails, and one-acre shoreline waypoints for kayakers, said Chief Ranger Peter Fitzmaurice.

Park officials had once hoped to buy back the land from the Natives, using funds from the Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement. Port Graham doesn't want to sell, Fitzmaurice said, but English Bay is still interested in negotiating.

Meanwhile, park officials plan to meet this week with Port Graham representatives to talk about cooperating in managing the shore.

Park superintendent Anne Castellina said she expects the parties will create a model partnership agreement that will preserve the whole ecosystem. "I know that's what Port Graham wants. I know that's what English Bay wants."

liquid could then be transported throughout Prince William Sound communities and by rail to Seward.

"Seward is going to be a very important strategic storage place for us," Avecac said in an interview. But a company document shows that it doesn't expect to build the Whittier plant until 1999.

The company had hoped to buy natural gas at a discount from the state's royalty supplies. The state has already turned down that request. Cook Inlet produces about 200 billion cubic feet of natural gas a year, state officials said. Alaska Intrastate wants to buy about 10 billion cubic feet a year.

### Ketchikan Pulp wants land

The City Council gave City Manager Ron Garzini the go-ahead Monday to pursue a land lease with Ketchikan Pulp Co.

The company wants to store beetle-killed spruce logs on 3.37 acres at the Seward Marine Industrial Center prior to barging them to Ketchikan in the summer.

The company's proposal for two lots near North Dock would have what the city calls an "incentive" rent of 10 cents a square foot a year, or \$1,223 a month.

Ketchikan Pulp has proposed paying wharfage of 75 cents a ton, less than the city's \$3 a ton tariff. And the company has proposed paying the city's usual moorage rates for vessels of \$1 a foot a day.

There will be a public hearing before the council if the lease is for more than 120 days, Garzini said. He has the authority to enter into a shorter lease.

Paul Slenkamp, representing Ketchikan Pulp, told the council it was a trial to test the feasibility of transporting trees from the Kenai Peninsula to the company's mill in Ketchikan. The log yard would employ only one or two people, he said.

The company has bought harvest rights to about 1.5 million board feet of beetle-killed spruce in the Chugach National Forest.

timber supply allow.

The log yard wouldn't significantly spread the beetles Seward, Slenkamp said.

### State to Bardarson: Pay up

The state Public Office Commission has fined city planning commission chairman Blaine Bardarson \$1,549 for delays in filing conflict of interest statement.

Part of the fine, \$69, is for filing his statement 24 days late in 1994. The majority of the fine, \$1,480, is for not filing a complete statement in 1993 until 148 days after it was due. The fines were \$10 a day.

The conflict of interest statement was missing a list of real estate interests, said Nan Freeman, administrative assistant at the commission. The agent sent Bardarson a letter at the time.

"If he had responded within 10 days he could have avoided the penalty," she said. Bardarson was given a further option of paying the penalty within 30 days and having the fine reduced to \$200 or \$400, she said.

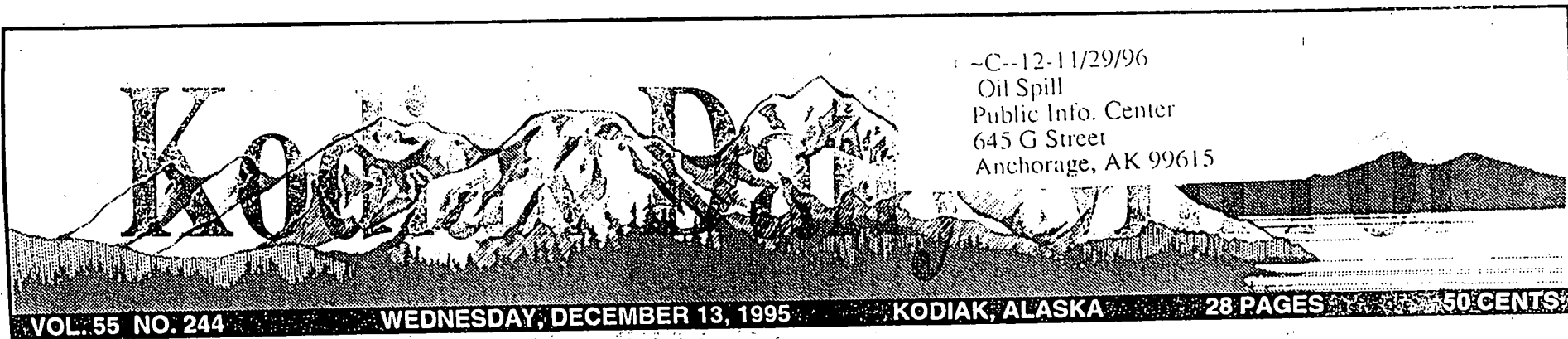
Bardarson said conflict of interest statements are a bureaucratic redundancy. Property information is available from the borough, he said.

The commission doesn't ask the attorney general's office to collect fines unless they're at about \$2,000, Freeman said. Bardarson's fines for his previous transgressions won't increase. "It would just be carried on the books," she said.

## ATHLETES

### Congrat





"There probably is not a road The frightening wind over-

See Storm, Page 3.

pose," said Finney. "Studying in- colonized the island's native

# Shuyak sale gives borough taxpayer big break

By SUE JEFFREY  
Mirror Writer

The sale of Shuyak Island will keep the lid on property taxes for years to come, says Kodiak Island Borough Mayor Jerome Selby.

Proceeds of the sale will be held in a facilities fund, a permanent fund established to pay for maintenance on borough buildings around Kodiak Island.

The borough sold a 56,787-acre parcel on Shuyak Island, which will become a state park,

for \$42 million to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council last month.

The trustee council had agreed to pay fair market value plus \$6 million to be used for a marine research facility on Near Island.

Maintaining the borough's 15 schools, mental health center buildings, a hospital and the borough office building affects the mill rate more than any other borough expense, Selby said.

"The big money is in maintaining buildings, not in operating expenses," he said.

"One thing for sure—we should be able to maintain the \$80 million in borough buildings for 50 years."

The fund will allow the borough to avoid deferred maintenance costs, which plague many Alaskan communities.

For example, the borough will paint its buildings every five to seven years.

"We won't have to issue a \$1 million bond down the road to pay for painting several buildings at once because we had to put off the expense for other priori-

ties," Selby said.

The facilities fund makes Kodiak one of the healthiest economic communities in Alaska, he said.

"Other communities typically have to choose between roofing a school or hiring another teacher.

"With the permanent fund paying for maintenance, we are free to focus our attention on other important programs like quality education."

This year, the borough completed the \$5 million high school

remodel and the \$1.2 million Ouzinkie remodel and addition. It is also in the midst of an \$18 million hospital addition and remodel.

In the future, the facilities fund will help pay for such projects, Selby said.

The borough will receive an \$8 million down payment for the Shuyak Island sale with the balance to be paid over the next seven years.

Anticipating the sale, the borough adopted an ordinance in

See Shuyak, Page 3

...permits at auction

age, where he continued a life-long interest in community theater, having done professional work in movies, radio and television.

Hickinbotham was chosen for the role of Baranov in the original 1960 stage version of Frank Brink's "Cry of the Wild Ram."

When the production moved to Kodiak in 1966, Hickinbotham volunteered to be Kodiak's Baranov.

He secured temporary duty status from the Air Force to spend the summer here, for

nal resting place. His close friends, the Reverend and Mrs. David Salmon, had made the request.

Bill Hickinbotham is survived by his widow, Sheila; son Cmdr. Michael Hickinbotham, on naval duty in England; son Mark Hickinbotham, with the Navy in Calif.; and daughter Kelley Smith, of Grants Pass, Ore., and their families.

Memorial donations may be made to Creative Christianity, 231 S.E. Rogue River Highway, Grants Pass, OR 97527.

people remained in the city today in North Oregon and Washington from Tuesday's peak of 1.8 million.

Northern California Gas and Electric has 291,000 customers and residential accounts blacked out after daylight, said spokeswoman Parnell. In Oregon, Pacific Electric Co. said 90,000 customers had no power today.

Rod McAlavey was across the San Francisco Bay Bridge on Tuesday when a strong wind made his truck jackskid, leaving it teetering on the edge.

The guardrail saved the truck, McAlavey said. "I was

## Shuyak—

Continued from Page 1

1994 which established the facilities fund for education and health costs.

The ordinance says the excess income of the fund, or 85 percent of the annual investment from the fund, may be used for the following purposes:

- debt service on bonds issued for facilities construction.
- upgrade and reconstruction of existing facilities.
- maintenance and repair of existing facilities.

The remaining 15 percent of the interest earned each year will be returned to the corpus of the fund for reinvestment.

The \$6 million earmarked for Near Island will remain in the enterprise fund and spent as needed, earning interest for the borough in the meantime.

Anticipating a modest 6 percent return on investments, Selby said, 85 percent will yield approximately \$2 million a year for maintenance expenses.

The fund will not earn that

amount until it receives the balance of the land sale payments. For fiscal year 1996-97, the permanent fund will earn about \$200,000 for maintenance costs.

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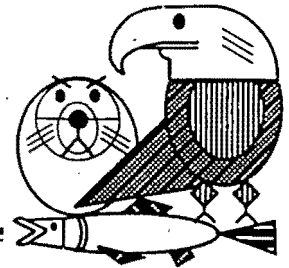
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# Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



## News Release - For Immediate Release

Date: December 13, 1995  
Contact: Molly McCammon or L.J. Evans at 907/278-8012

95-30

## Trustees Approve 1996 Work Plan

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council approved a final 1996 Work Plan December 11 at their meeting in Anchorage. The 1996 Work Plan funding totals \$18.1 million and supports an ongoing program of restoration, research and monitoring of the biological resources injured by the 1989 oil spill.

The 1996 Work Plan emphasizes restoration efforts for herring, pink salmon, sockeye salmon, subsistence resources, seabirds and marine mammals. In addition, the Trustees continued their support for three comprehensive ecosystem projects: the Sound Ecosystem Assessment, Nearshore Vertebrate/Predator Ecosystem Project and the Seabird/Forage Fish Ecosystem Project. These projects are investigating different aspects of the marine ecosystem which affect the injured resources, such as climate, ocean currents, or fluctuations in populations of small fish which serve as food sources for harbor seals and seabirds populations injured by the spill. Researchers report that results from recent Pacific herring studies in Prince William Sound continue to forecast small returns, and that some seabird and marine mammal populations affected by the spill have not recovered to pre-spill levels.

The Trustees approved a portion of funding for the 1996 Work Plan at a previous meeting in August, but deferred decisions on some projects awaiting results of scientific reviews which took place this fall. Based on these reviews as well as preliminary analysis of restoration work conducted during the 1995 field season, Executive Director Molly McCammon made final project recommendations to the Trustee Council on December 11. Monday's approval of more than \$4 million for 1996 restoration work, when combined with earlier decisions made by the Trustees in August, brought the Work Plan total to \$18.1 million for federal fiscal year 1996.

For more information, contact the Oil Spill Public Information Center at 645 G St., Suite 100, Anchorage, Alaska 99501, or call 278-8008, toll-free within Alaska at 1-800-478-7745.

###

Summary table attached...

### Trustee Agencies

State of Alaska: Departments of Fish & Game, Law, and Environmental Conservation  
United States: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Departments of Agriculture and Interior

Molly  
Stan  
Eric - P41-19

## Most Followed News Stories

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By The Associated Press Jan. 1, 1996

Most followed news stories, according to Times Mirror Center for the People & the Press, and the percentage of Americans who followed them closely:

- Challenger disaster, 80 percent.
- San Francisco earthquake, 73 percent.
- Rodney King beating, verdict and riots, 70 percent.
- Toddler in Texas well, 69 percent.
- End of Persian Gulf war, 67 percent.
- Hurricane Andrew, 66 percent.
- Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, 66 percent.
- Midwest flooding, 65 percent.
- Earthquake in Southern California, 63 percent.
- Iraq's occupation of Kuwait, 63 percent.
- Gas price increases, 62 percent.
- Hurricane Hugo and destruction, 60 percent.
- Invasion of Panama, 60 percent.
- Oklahoma City bombing, 58 percent.
- U.S. air strike on Libya, 58 percent.
- United Airlines crash in Sioux City, Iowa, 53 percent.
- U.S. troops to Somalia, 52 percent.
- \* Exxon oil spill in Alaska, 52 percent.

# Alaska Week in Review

By The Associated Press

## Bristol Bay hospital threatens service cutoff in tax dispute

Kanakanak Hospital, the only one within a 46,000-square mile swath in southwest Alaska, says it may quit offering all but emergency care to non-Natives because of a tax impasse with the city of Dillingham.

A spokeswoman for Bristol Bay Area Health Corp., which runs the federally funded hospital, said non-Native service would be curtailed after Nov. 22 unless ongoing negotiations are successful. The hospital board, which includes representatives from 33 villages, had reached no decision Nov. 20 and said it would continue discussions Nov. 21.

## MarkAir Express follows parent company into bankruptcy

MarkAir Express sought the protection of the U.S. bankruptcy code Nov. 17, filing a Chapter 11 petition three weeks after its parent company lost any hope of flying again.

The rural airline, which serves cities in the Bush from its Anchorage base, said it would continue to fly from Anchorage to McGrath, Sand Point, Dutch Harbor and Nikolski.

Airline president Mike Bergt told KTUU television in Anchorage that the cargo service also would continue as scheduled.

## Native-owned Cook Inlet Region acquires interest in coal site

Cook Inlet Region Inc. has purchased rights to an undeveloped coal project near Palmer, gambling that it will be able to extract more than 15 million tons of coal at the Wishbone Hill site.

North Pacific Mining Corp., a Cook Inlet subsidiary, finalized purchase in August of land leases and mining permits from Japan-based Idemitsu Alaska.

Idemitsu last year announced it wanted to abandon the coal project, for more than \$12 million and waiting seven years to begin mining. The company had planned to provide coal to Japanese utilities and create an estimated 200 jobs in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough.

based weekly, needed was a printer with a press that worked.

"I was getting a little nervous," he said in a telephone interview Nov. 22. "People say newspapers fold, they don't start up anymore. We're setting out to prove everyone wrong."

The Paper hit the streets as scheduled Nov. 22, in time to fulfill commitments to pre-Thanksgiving Day advertisers.

## Dissidents push headquarters move for Koniag Native corporation

KODIAK — A group of Koniag shareholders wants to relocate corporate headquarters from Anchorage to Kodiak and has made the issue a focus of its proxy campaign.

A move would establish the Native corporation as an "economic influence" in Kodiak and help foster Native leadership, a proxy statement says.

Koniag Inc., which represents Kodiak Island Natives, is among 12 regional corporations established in 1971 under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Corporation officials say that of 3,400 shareholders, about one-third live on Kodiak Island, one-third live elsewhere in Alaska and the rest are dispersed among the other states.

Koniag's annual shareholders meeting is scheduled Dec. 2 in Seattle. Three board members will be elected. The corporation has nominated three current members for retention: Frank Pagano, Koniag president since 1985; and Thomas Panamaroff and Glenn Godfrey Sr.

## State DEC official named to oversee pulp mill cleanup

SITKA — A state environmental regulator skilled in risk assessment will oversee Alaska's cleanup plan for the defunct Alaska Pulp Corp. mill, which has been evaluated for listing as a federal Superfund site.

Richard Cormack, a Department of Environmental Conservation technical services manager, said he has no "preconceptions" about the task.

While managing the hazardous waste program for the DEC's northern regional office in Fairbanks from 1988 to 1990, Cormack was responsible for state oversight of the Environ-

# One Man's

By Robert

## THE COLONEL

LONDON — Although Anchorage Mayor Rick Warren first started writing these columns, I never wrote a title. It is usually all I can do to get the text to come up with the perfect *bon mots* to end however, I am making an exception for the first demands — it.

Colonel H. Stuart Townend is the Headmaster of my two boys attend here in London. During the case on prior visits back home, the most of acquaintances are about the schooling experience degrees of trepidation about what is happening concerns what is it about the boys' school in schools in Alaska? The answer for me is, in a word: Colonel.

The Colonel is Hill House. For the last 44 years since he founded Hill House with his late wife, Colonel has dedicated himself body and soul to education and molding of young boys and, since young girls for whatever life may bring them after leave his school as young adults. At a time of life most other men would be enjoying regular round golf in sunnier climates, the Colonel will have it. "The work is too important," he will tell you. "What happens to a boy and girl between the ages of 11 and 18, in most respects, once and for all." As the Colonel says, "Afterwards, they can be developed, but only with the right help. The goal, therefore, is not just to teach how to treat peers (who often are not at Hill House) and how to take responsibility for your own life productively in a civilized society. If this sort of schooling techniques, I guess it is. But the preservation so important.

And so he continues on, doing what he loves as he has for most of the last half of his life: personally determining which clubs and assemblies where all 1,050 students and as it see him hand out athletic and academic awards every Thursday through Sunday to the school's lead 20 or so London-based students to skill introduction to our local and boarding school the school year. It is a job that is not easy, but it is. But for him and the school, it works.

Undoubtedly, the Colonel's 15 years in the school (which he is universally called) and involve contributed to both his stamina and to form it. It will be the first to claim that "the best he

See CIL, back page

# Fund could enhance riverbank

By MELISSA DeVAUGHN  
Peninsula Clarion

The Kenai City Council is hoping it may get some Exxon Valdez Trustee Council money to make improvements along the Kenai River.

A new fund, called the Kenai Habitat Restoration and Recreation Enhancement Project, has been designated to help restore public lands along the Kenai River that were indirectly affected by the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill. Damage on the Kenai after the spill was twofold: Over-escapement of fish was expected to lead to smaller runs in the future, and since fishing was closed in areas near the spill, fishers came in droves to the Kenai Peninsula, damaging banks and causing excessive erosion.

In discussing possible projects at Wednesday's meeting, the council liked the idea of building boardwalks along the Kenai River flats at Bridge Access Road, or making improvements at Cunningham Park on Beaver Loop Road. However, the members ultimately agreed that the council should address re-establishing the dunes along the mouth of the river. It plans to ask the state to be considered for the project, which will include river access, stairs to the dunes near the beach side and interpretive signs to guide visitors.

See COUNCIL, back page

*Peninsula Clarion*  
*Dec. 8-10, 1995*

## ...Council

Continued from page 1

If it gets the money, it will be up to the city to maintain the improvements once constructed.

"I felt if we were really going to be realistic and go after some habitat money, we should start at the mouth of the river with interpretive signs and boardwalks through it and tell (visitors) why it is important," said council member Jim Bookey.

The Alaska departments of Fish and Game, and Natural Resources are managing the enhancement project, and so far, it has received several proposals, said Chris Titus, Alaska State Parks Kenai River superintendent.

"Soldotna has a proposal at Centennial Campground," she

said. "but the borough probably won't make any proposals because they're not in the recreation management business."

State Parks is interested in receiving money to improve bank access and install bathrooms in Kenai Keys near Torpedo Hole. It also wants to improve floating docks at Funny River, Big Eddy and Ciechanski recreation sites.

"This is going to be geared toward public lands," Titus said. Federal lands also will be considered for projects, she added.

"As long as they're looking for money for projects to do, should we get that out of the drawer?" asked Mayor John Williams of the boardwalk project along the flats. That project, which included extending a boardwalk and installing interpretive signs, was tabled amid other projects.

Council member Linda Swamer said she'd rather see improvements to Cunningham Park which needs better river access and bank stabilization, but Bookey said he'd prefer to repair the dunes at the mouth of the river.

"Let's ask the administration to contact (Fish and Game) and tell them we want to participate," Williams said. "If they only allow one project, we'll put all of our efforts into the dunes. If there's more than one, we'll include Cunningham Park."

Even if the city does get money to complete one or more restoration projects, it will likely be up to three years before work is actually done. A preliminary meeting will be held today in Anchorage to discuss project possibilities. Titus said there are 30 to 40 ideas so far, but the list has not been completed.



# BEAR NEWS

VOLUME 11, NUMBER 2 — FALL 1995

PUBLISHED BY THE GREAT BEAR FOUNDATION • P.O. BOX 1289 • BOZEMAN, MT 59711

## More Kodiak land acquired

Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt signed an agreement to protect 58,000 acres of prime fish and wildlife habitat for bears, salmon, bald eagles and other species on Kodiak Island in perpetuity.

The agreement was signed on November 15 in Washington, D.C., with representatives of the Kodiak Native corporations and the Great Bear Foundation on hand.

"This agreement will protect important fish and wildlife habitat and increase opportunities for hunting, fishing and other outdoor activities in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge," Babbitt said. "This agreement marks another major step forward to preserve the salmon resources found on the island and to help promote the restoration of important

## Kodiak land acquisition, continued from Page 1

fish and wildlife populations following the Exxon Valdez oil spill of 1989."

Frank Pagano, president of Koniag, Inc., a Kodiak Native corporation, signed the agreement on behalf of the board of directors and shareholders of the corporation, one of 13 Alaska Native regional corporations, which were established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act in 1971.

The agreement protects 58,000 acres of land in perpetuity. In addition to that acreage, agreement protects another 56,000 acres under a six-year conservation easement. The total cost of the agreement is \$28.5 million, which will be paid from the Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement funds.

The purchase is the third this year from the Native corporations. The total acquisitions will add about 208,000 acres of unspoiled fish and wildlife habitat to the refuge as part of the continuing effort to remedy the damage caused by the 11-million-gallon oil spill.

Federal and state trustees who oversee the \$900 million Exxon settlement fund are negotiating with Koniag to buy the 56,000 acres that are being set aside under the six-year conservation easement.

Those lands are also inside the refuge and are cur-

rently owned by the Natives. They are considered the crown jewel of the four-phase land acquisition because they include the Karluk and Sturgeon river areas that are key habitat for salmon production and brown bears.

The land deals were announced at a ceremony at the World Wildlife Fund offices attended by Secretary Babbitt, Koniag President Frank Pagano, Great Bear Foundation Co-President Joel Zachry, oil spill trustees and other environmental supporters of the purchase.

"Kodiak represents one of the most productive and intact ecosystems anywhere in North America," said Dr. Dominick DellaSala, WWF wildlife ecologist.

"This federal acquisition — backed by everyone from Native corporations to sport and hunting associations and conservationists — provides the momentum for purchasing the remaining 20 percent of private lands within the Kodiak refuge," DellaSala said, referring to the land along the Karluk and Sturgeon rivers.

George Frampton, the Interior Department's assistant secretary for parks and refuges, said the land purchases represent a win-win situation for the residents of Kodiak Island and the wildlife.

"Obviously, Koniag and Kodiak Island residents benefit," Frampton said of the deal. "The land is still available for them to use and it unlocks the economic potential that might otherwise have been hard to do. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service benefits by being able to exercise more control over an entire ecosystem."

Oil spill trustees have been criticized for paying more money for the Native lands than they were appraised for, but Frampton vigorously defended the purchase agreements, saying the value of the lands cannot be measured by ordinary appraisal methods.

"What we are buying really is not land — it is restoration value," Frampton said. "There is no way to capture that value in appraisals."

According to the Interior Department, the most recent agreement will help implement the Final Restoration Plan of November 1994, which is designed to help guide efforts to restore natural resources injured by the oil spill. The agreement complements agreements reached with two other Kodiak Native corporations signed in May of this year and reported in the spring issue of Bear News. Together, the three agreements protect roughly 210,000 acres within the refuge boundary.

purchase these small acre parcels from willing sellers. Last June, the Richard King Mellon Foundation stepped forward and purchased 317 acres at the head of Uyak Bay in cooperation with The Conservation Fund. The lands were gifted to the refuge and comprise critical feeding habitat for brown bears — 17 bears have been seen on the property at one time!

The U.S. Congress appropriated nearly \$4 million to the acquisition of Kodiak small parcels in the 1993 and 1994 budgets through the Land and Water Conservation Fund, but that source may be tapped out in the future by the fiscal belt tightening. The Exxon Valdez Trustee Council has identified several Kodiak small parcels for acquisition in its small parcel program, but the oil spill and may not be able to protect all the available parcels without financial partners.

The Kodiak Brown Bear Trust will be calling on the GBF to help find the financial resources to complete one of the truly remarkable conservation achievements of this century.

As part of the May agreement with the Old Harbor Native Corporation, 65,000 acres on Sitkalidak Island in the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge was protected by a conservation easement which allows some commercial development, including ecotourism, as long as the fish and wildlife resources injured by the Exxon oil spill are not damaged.

GBF representatives toured these Native-owned lands this summer as part of an ecotourism planning mission, meeting with leaders of the Old Harbor Native Corp. and village-based tourism service providers to design a tour that will provide visitors with a world class experience, but not harm wildlife or the rural village lifestyle.

Two other Exxon Valdez land acquisition deals in the Kodiak region provide

a glimpse of what could occur on a larger scale on nearby Afognak Island. In 1994, the Trustee Council purchased 41,000 acres of Native-owned timbered land on Afognak Island and created a state park unit at Seal Bay. On November 21, 1995, the Kodiak Island Borough reached an agreement with the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council to sell 28,000 acres on Shuyak Island to the state of Alaska for inclusion in the state park system. Shuyak Island is the northernmost island in the Kodiak Archipelago, and like much of Afognak Island, is covered with old growth Sitka spruce forest.

The Seal Bay and Shuyak agreements, combined with purchases of Native corporation lands on Afognak Island would represent another world class conservation achievement in the Kodiak region and another outstanding achievement for brown bears.

Negotiations are underway between the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council and the Afognak Native Corporation and Koniag, Inc., who together own the Afognak Joint Venture, which owns the timber rights to most of the coastal forested lands under consideration for protection by the oil spill restoration plan. Again, these lands in the Kodiak Archipelago scored extremely high in their potential to benefit the fish and wildlife species injured by the oil spill.

As much as 140,000 acres on Afognak Island is worthy of protection and the question will be to make the limited Exxon Valdez dollars stretch as far as possible in protecting habitat.

The Kodiak Brown Bear Trust will once again call upon the GBF to help with these very worthy conservation projects. There is certainly more to be done in the Kodiak Archipelago, but it is heartening to recognize how much progress we have already made.

Thank you for your continued help on Kodiak!



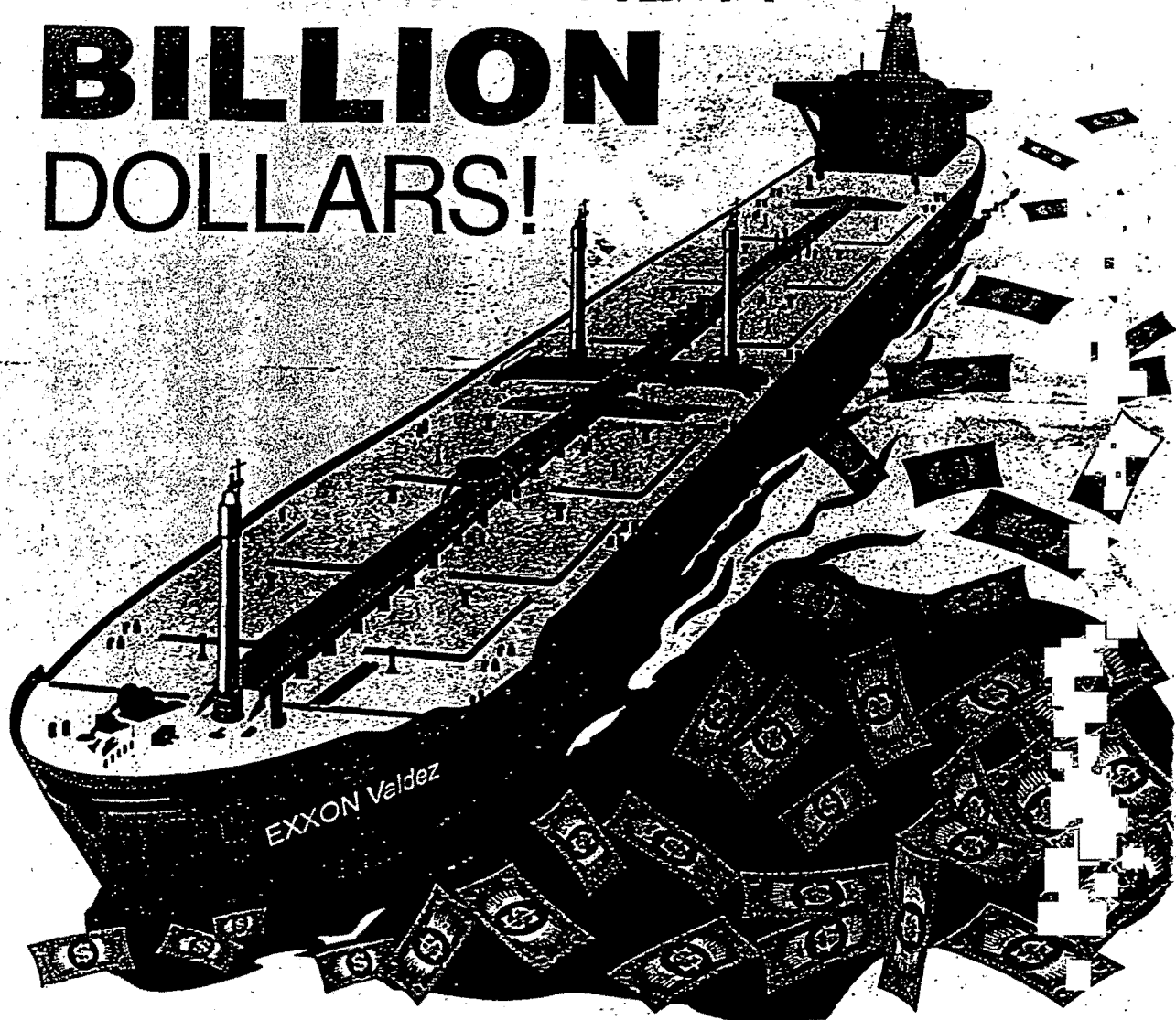
Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt (second from right) signed an agreement in Washington, D.C., on November 15 to protect an additional 56,000 acres of land on Kodiak Island. Babbitt was joined in the ceremony by Great Bear Foundation Co-President John Zachry (right), Archeologist/Old Harbor representative Sven Haakanson, Jr. (left), and Dominick DellaSala of the World Wildlife Fund.

11.7.6c

# Days & Nights

A L A S K A

## HOW TO SPEND A **BILLION** DOLLARS!



**Stepping Into Spring**

*From the Muscle - Bold & Bright*

**Extreme Skiing - Valdez**

*6th Annual World Championships*

April 1996

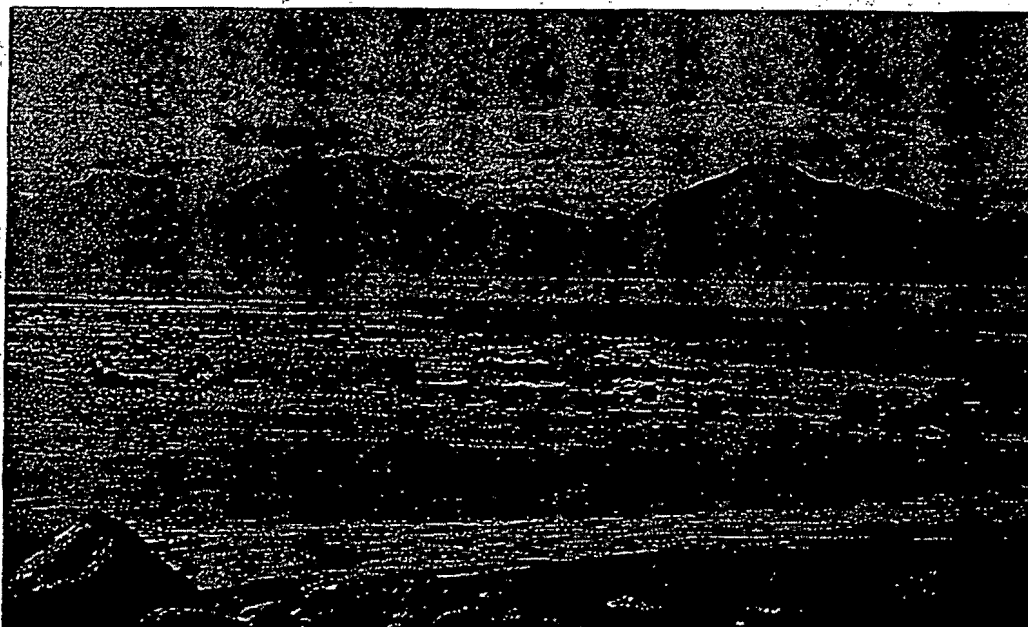
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MAY 05 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

# HOW TO SPEND A **BILLION** DOLLARS!

BY JOYCE LARSEN



A billion dollars! A huge sum of money and to be fair the settlement in question was

\$900 million, to be paid over a ten year period. \$90 million a year or about \$250,000 a day. You can be sure that managing such a substantial amount is no easy task and that satisfying a population with conflicting needs and expectations is sure to produce monumental headaches. So what was the settlement, where did it come from and how has it been spent?

In 1991, as a result of the EXXON Valdez Oil Spill, a civil settlement was reached whereby EXXON agreed to pay the State of Alaska and the United States

Government the sum of \$900 million. It was to be used "... for the purposes of restoring, replacing, enhancing, or acquiring the equivalent of natural resources injured as a result of the oil spill and the reduced or lost services provided by such resources." Those coastal communities that were most affected by the spill were encouraged by the outcome.

The President and the Governor of Alaska appointed six natural resources trustees to oversee the restoration and damage claims. Three federal

and three state trustees were chosen to administer the funds.

The State of Alaska Trustees are:

- Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Conservation
- Commissioner of the Department of Fish and Game
- Attorney General

The Federal Trustees are: divergent

- Secretary of the Interior
- Secretary of Agriculture
- Administrator of the National

Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, US Department of Commerce

Public participation

was considered important and a Public Advisory Group was established. The group consists of seventeen members of the public and their function is to "...advise the Trustee Council on all matters relating to the planning, evaluation, and conduct of injury assessments and restoration activities."

The Trustee Council solicits ideas and projects for research and restoration work in the spill area. After evaluation and review each project is either rejected or funded. One of the

biggest complaints is that many of the projects that have been funded are managed by State or Federal agencies, with little public participation. The money has for the most part remained in the lead agencies' domain. The coastal communities, especially those most affected by the spill, feel they have been excluded from the decision making and would like to have more say in how the funds are dispersed and managed. The Native communities are upset because only the State and Federal Governments are represented on the Council and there is no Native voice to speak for their villages.

A long awaited change in the management direction of the EVOS Council was apparent at this year's Restoration Workshop. One of the major themes was how to create a link between scientific studies and traditional knowledge. The Trustee Council is trying to give the Native people more of a voice. A community coordinator joined the Restoration Office and she will encourage communication between the villages in the spill area and the Trustee Council. Molly McCammon, the new Executive Director of the Council, was praised for her efforts to include the Native communities in the restoration process.

Of great concern to many Native villages is the restoration of subsistence resources. Subsistence activities are central to the way of life in many coastal villages and elders worry that with interruptions in the use of subsistence activities the return to these activities when restoration has been accomplished may be unlikely. Approximately \$3 million has gone towards subsistence restoration.

Fishing communities, while acknowledging that extensive research and restoration work has been accomplished, they wonder where the real benefits are to their communities. Funding was authorized in 1995 to

*So what is the problem?  
The projects, and therefore the  
funds, are approved by  
government and state agencies  
for state or federal agencies.  
On one issue there is a strong  
agreement, "...the funds have  
created a new bureaucracy and  
a lot of very well paid jobs."*

improve the UAF's Institute of Marine Science in Seward. The \$25 million Sea Life Center will house a world-class marine research facility. The Center will be used to conduct studies on those species of marine mammals and seabirds injured by the oil spill. Cordova will also benefit with the construction of the multi million dollar Prince William Sound Science Center. And the fisheries are certainly not overlooked with 54.4% of 1995's budget going to research and restoration in that area.

So what is the problem? The projects, and therefore the funds, are approved by government and state agencies for state or federal agencies. On one issue there is a strong agreement, "...the funds have created a new bureaucracy and a lot of very well paid jobs."

Not altogether an unfair statement if you consider that \$30 million will have been spent in a ten year period for public information, science management and administration. And that's apart from the \$72 million spent in the last 5 years on restoration, monitoring and research. A further estimated amount of \$84 million will be spent in the remaining years before the payments cease in 2001.

The Trustee Council points out that the terms of the civil settlement are not fully under-

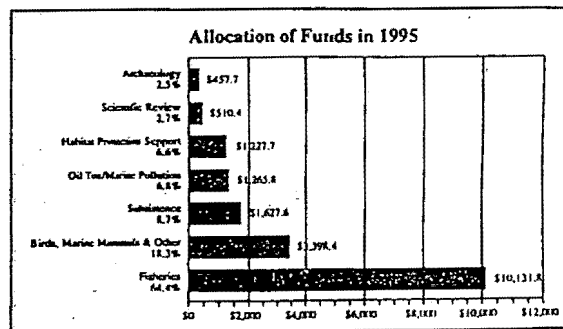
stood. Communities have requested airports or ski runs to be built and they are not happy when the proposals are turned down. A lot of people are not entirely clear what the settlement was for. It was designed to address the restoration of the affected areas and not to satisfy individual claimants. Those who suffered private losses need to pursue compensation through private litigation. This might take years and in the meantime there are fishermen who have lost boats, permits and even in some cases their homes. Could the coastal communities have participated in the restoration work in a more significant way?

Habitat protection sounds like a worthwhile cause. The Trustee Council has allocated \$381.5 million for the protection of land critical to fish and wildlife species injured by the oil spill. The availability of this fund has created a curious situation which some have labeled environmental blackmail. For example the threat of dear cut logging in

Kachemak Bay, across from the Homer Spit, created enough pressure to be applied to the Trustee Council and the State of Alaska that it was necessary to hurriedly purchase the surface title to 23,800 acres for \$22 million. Although this agreement saved the Kachemak Bay acreage it set an unfortunate precedent for environmental responsibility.

In this world where millions of dollars are spent with the nod of a head, the Trustee Council is currently faced with a similar situation in Cordova, Alaska. The community of Cordova watches as clear cut logging begins in the scenic areas surrounding the town. The Trustee Council had offered the Eyak Corporation \$7 million to purchase a fee interest in the 11,200 acres in the Cordova area. Although this was above the appraised timber value, the Eyak Corporation rejected the offer, the negotiations were terminated and logging began. Negotiations to protect the Orca Narrows also fell through in June, 1995, and soon after logging operations began.

It will take years before an accurate assessment of the damage can be made. As some species have not recovered monitoring and restoration projects will likely continue after the last payment is made in 2001 and the Trustee Council has authorized a Reserve Fund. To date \$36 million has been set aside and in the coming years a further \$72 million will be added. So the debate as to how to spend a billion dollars will continue for years to come.



Brian J. Lettich  
Box 2406  
Cordova, AK 99574

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April 10, 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Cordova City Council:

On 4/17/96, I will be in Washington, D.C., working to secure funding to help lower the cost of electric power in Cordova. Because I will be unable to attend your next meeting, I have put together within this letter, the comments that I wanted to make in person to you.

I was told that during the April 3rd Cordova City Council meeting that Glen Lankard, Jr. made an untruthful accusation in a public statement. To correct this attack on my character, let me state that the 3/22/96 letter I signed and sent to the Mayor of Cordova regarding The Eyak Corporation's selective timber harvest was authored by me, it was not written by my lawyer, nor by Luke Borer.

Right or wrong, I feel that it is important to give credit where credit is due. I am not sure what gave Glen Lankard, Jr. the cause to infer that I would ever sign a document for which I was not responsible for writing. Mr. Lankard's statement seems to purport fraud and I will have no part of it. I worked very hard to prepare the letter I sent to the Mayor and refuse to let anyone take credit for my efforts unless credit is due them.

Let me set the record straight-I do not need an attorney to help me write coherent documents, I definitely would never presume to take credit for work done by Luke Borer, and I've been publicly insulted by Glen Lankard's comments.

The letter that I wrote to Mayor Johnson was based on three items: 1) the petition circulating around the state opposing Eyak's logging operations, 2) comments made during the City Council meeting of 2/21/96, and 3) Dave Archambault's presentation to the City Planning Commission on 2/16/96.

The 3/22/96 letter is my attempt to reiterate Mr. Archambault's original operations presentation, elaborate on relevant issues in enough detail to address all of the public concerns I have heard, and restate The Eyak Corporation's position on the management of its private property. I felt that this letter was a constructive way to present all of this information. Perhaps, my letter doesn't go into enough detail to address all of your concerns and questions, please let me know what further information you might need.

It is my opinion that it would be a prudent business practice for council members to contact me and discuss any questions that might arise before you raise these concerns in a public meeting. In this way you can have all of the information to consider, instead of only one side of any issue.


During the Cordova City Council meeting on 2/21/96, Eyak's logging operations were made part of the agenda and yet I was not contacted, informed, nor invited to answer council's questions or defend my actions. Incidentally, I cannot recall receiving any recent phone calls from any member of the Cordova City Council on any matter relating to Eyak's selective timber harvest operations. This troubles me, given the fact that the timber operations have been an agenda item during several recent council meetings. I am available almost every day to talk to any member of the Cordova City Council, please do not hesitate to contact my office should you need anything further regarding the logging issues.

The Cordova City Council has tough decisions to make in the coming weeks which will have long-term effects on Eyak's ability to develop its private property holdings. The Council is encouraged to understand all sides of all issues in order to make the best decisions possible. Please don't bow to pressure from a small minority of the public to act to expedite a severance tax, or a watershed bond as a means to "punish" The Eyak Corporation, without first carefully thinking out the consequences to the city and Cordova's residents. There will surely be unfavorable long-term effects to everyone, not just to The Eyak Corporation.

Please be reminded that The Eyak Corporation has a very large stake in the future of this area and the Corporation can be the most effective in the area's long-term development planning efforts as the City's partner. I don't believe the City can afford to have The Eyak Corporation as an opponent.

I am always willing to make time to work with you and if given the opportunity, I feel confident that I can point out significant actions that have been accomplished on the part of The Eyak Corporation that continue to support Cordova's economy in ways which negate the need for any punitive assessments.

Thank you.

  
Brian Lettich

"Whatever is rushed to maturity will surely break down early. Whatever is accomplished in a hurry will surely be easily destroyed. What is done without making consideration for the long run, and is hastily finished, is not of a far-reaching and great character."

-Lingyuan

FROM : EYAKRAINFORESTPRESERVATIONFUND PHONE NO. : 907 424 5891

Apr. 03 1996 12:16PM P1

To: Trustees Council Attn: Molly McCommon

FROM: DUNE LANKARD

RE: Interesting correspondence

April 3, 1996

Dear Molly,

Hello! I thought you might find these letters interesting, since the Trustees are a topic of local conversation.

The letter to Mayor (Boyer) Johnson really should of started out ... "Dear Mom", ... since Luke (Boyer) and Evers & Rued wrote it. Also the two (2) pager was given to the Eyak Corporation shareholders at an informational meeting in Cordova on Friday 8<sup>00</sup> AM of March.

I can be reached at 907-424-5890 or fax number 907-424-5891 if you have any questions

In spirit of peace, friendship, respect,

Dune Lankard —

Concerned Eyak shareholder

424 716

11.7.6. A  
You are hereby notified that addressee is strictly private.  
someone other than the intended addressee at (907) 573-5132 and send original to  
in error, please notify us immediately at (907) 573-5132 and send original to

12-08-1995 12:57

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P.02

# CHENEGA BAY IRA COUNCIL

General Delivery  
Chenega Bay, Alaska 99574-9999  
(907) 573-5132  
(907) 573-5130 Fax

VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

## Resolution 96-16

- WHEREAS the Chenega Corporation is discussing with the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council, certain land sales and conservation easements on lands conveyed to Chenega Corporation; and
- WHEREAS the Chenega Bay IRA Council as tribal government for the peoples of Chenega Bay is asserting its tribal rights and powers to lands that is of historical, cultural and traditional significance and
- WHEREAS the Chenega Bay IRA Council asserts that dependance on lands for survival includes lands for subsistence in the present and for generations to come, and
- WHEREAS the Chenega Bay IRA Council in its preservation of its village culture and heritage believes that losing lands for economic independence by the Chenega Corporation is against the intent of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to serve the economic, cultural and spiritual interests of the Chenega people and,

NOW THEREFORE LET IT BE RESOLVED that the Chenega Bay IRA Council stands on record that no lands claimed by Chenega Corporation under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act shall be TRADED, BARTERED OR SOLD in perpetuity.

PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE Chenega Bay I.R.A. Council  
ON 22nd. November, 1995.

Donald P. Kompkoff Jr.  
Donald P. Kompkoff Jr. President

Pete A. Kompkoff Vice President  
ATTEST: