12.6.20

Habitat Acquisition by Region

A Report to the Public Advisory Group

Prepared by:

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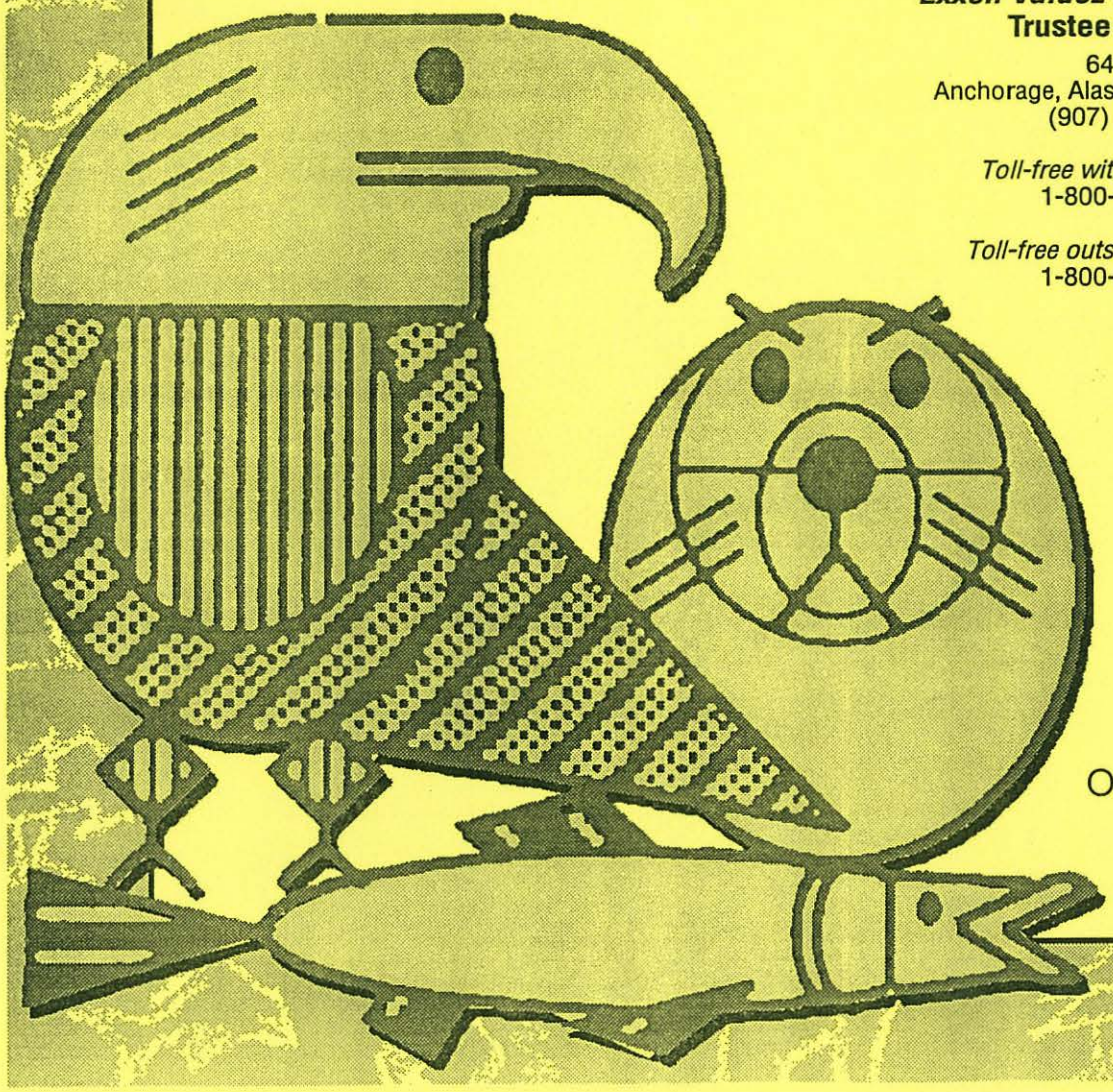

October
1994

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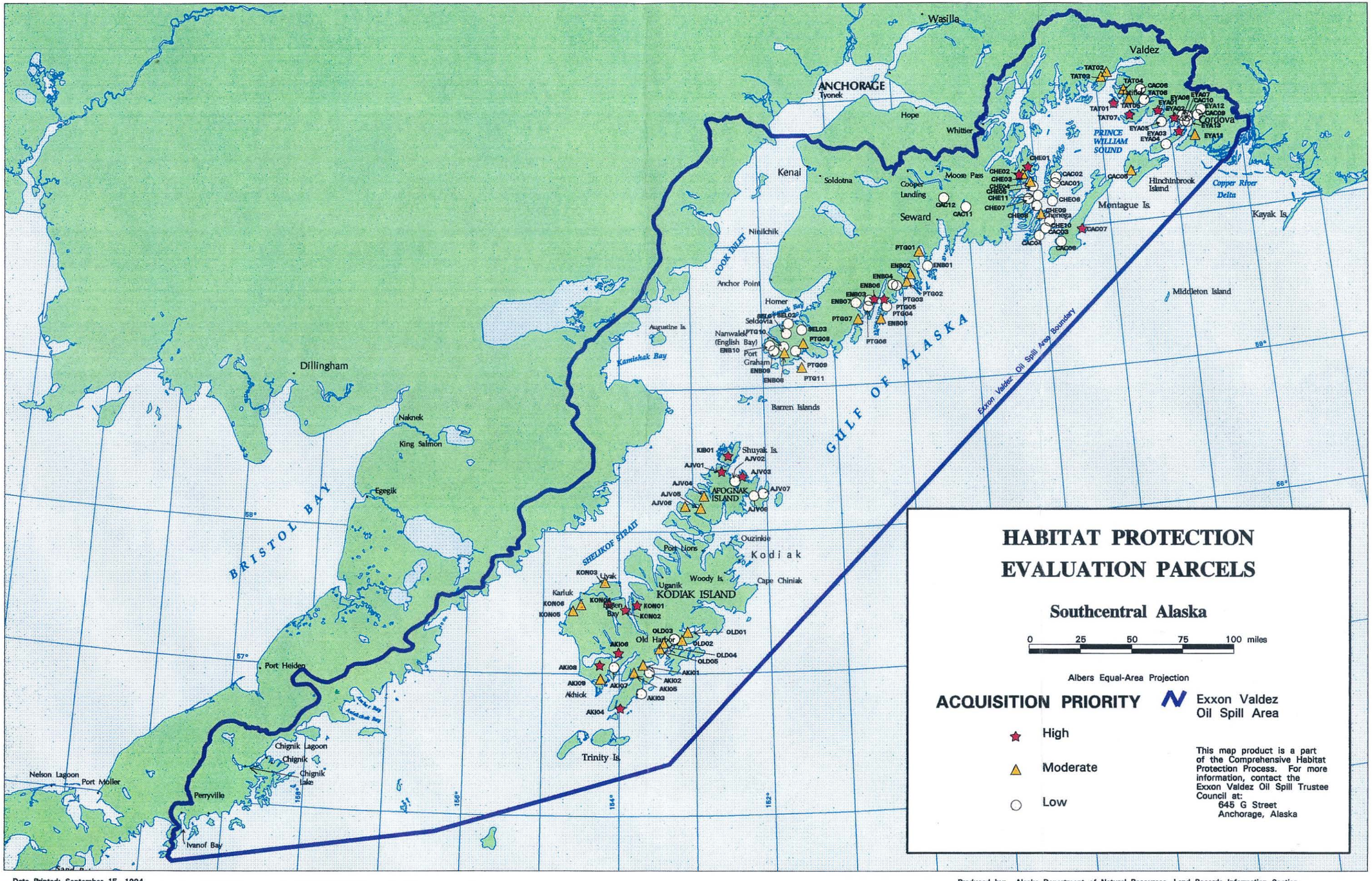
Spill-area Map of
Potential Acquisition



HABITAT PROTECTION EVALUATION PARCELS

Southcentral Alaska

0 25 50 75 100 miles

Albers Equal-Area Projection

ACQUISITION PRIORITY

- High
- Moderate
- Low

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Area

This map product is a part of the Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process. For more information, contact the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council at:
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska

Date Printed: September 15, 1994

Produced by: Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Land Records Information Section

HABITAT PROTECTION EVALUATION PARCELS

Prince William Sound, Alaska

0 25 miles

Albers Equal-Area Projection

ACQUISITION PRIORITY

- High
- Moderate
- Low

One square mile or 640 acres

This map product is a part of the Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process. For more information, contact the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council at:
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska

Valdez
Port of Valdez
VALDEZ ARM
PORT WELLS
Whittier
Perry Island
Naked Island
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
ORCA BAY
Cordova
Port Fidalgo
Port Gravina
Tatitlek
Bligh Island
Hawkins Island
HINCHINBROOK ISLAND
HINCHINBROOK ENTRANCE
Copper River Delta
Knight Island
Green Island
MONTAGUE STRAIT
MONTAGUE ISLAND
Chenega Island
Evans Island
Chenega
Bainbridge Island
Latouche Island
Seward
Resurrection Bay
Fox I
BLYING SOUND
Puget Bay

TAT01 TAT02 TAT03 TAT04 TAT05 TAT06 TAT07
CAC06
EYA01 EYA02 EYA03 EYA04 EYA05 EYA06 EYA07 EYA11 EYA12 EYA13
CAC09 CAC10
CHE01 CHE02 CHE03 CHE04 CHE05 CHE06 CHE07 CHE08 CHE09 CHE10 CHE11
CAC01 CAC02 CAC03 CAC04 CAC05 CAC07 CAC08 CAC11 CAC12

Date Printed: September 29, 1994

Produced by: Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Land Records Information Section

Prince William Sound

Ecosystem Description; Regional Overview of Potential Acquisitions

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Geographic Overview. Prince William Sound is a large semi-enclosed body of saltwater defined by the arc of the Chugach Mountains and two large islands, Hinchinbrook and Montague, that shelter its waters from the full force of the stormy Gulf of Alaska. The Chugach Mountains along the north rim of the Sound rise to more than 13,000 feet. Rivers and streams flowing off these slopes mostly follow short, straight paths to the sea.

Prince William Sound records great tectonic activity. Because of the continuing upward and downward adjustment of different parts of the Sound, few shorelines have extensive fine sediment deposits (mudflats). Most of the shoreline is moderately high energy gravel beach alternating with rocky headland. Local areas of mud bottom in relatively calm waters can be found on some of the heavily oiled islands such as Knight, Eleanor, Green and Evans.

The Chugach Mountains are located at the point where storms moving off the North Pacific have reached the end of their track and become stalled in place. The Chugach Mountain barrier generally serves as an effective block to the direct movement of intensely cold winter air from interior Alaska into the Prince William Sound region. As a result, even though the Sound is the northernmost part of the spill area, its waters offer suitable year round conditions for many marine mammals and overwintering habitat for populations of several birds.

The forests of northern Prince William Sound are the northernmost extension of the coastal forest type that extends down the Pacific coast to northern California. Most mature trees in productive forest stands are 100 to 200 years old, but trees 200 to 300 years old are common and trees 400 years old and older are scattered through older, low elevation stands. The largest trees occur in the most temperate areas of the Sound which is toward the west and southwest. Forests of the Sound exist on the large islands of the outer Sound, and in a thinner strip along lower elevations of the coastal mainland. The areas closer to the mountains have colder winter climate, more snow, and smaller, somewhat slower-growing trees. Nearly all of the forest in the region is coastal forest of western hemlock, Sitka spruce, and mountain hemlock.

Land Ownership. Most of the land in Prince William Sound is a part of the Chugach National Forest. The State of Alaska has significant mountain holdings in the northern Sound, and owns isolated coastal parcels, thirteen of which are State Marine Parks. In

addition, there are four native corporations with ownership in the Sound: Eyak, Chenega, Tatitlek, and Chugach Alaska Corporations.

Key Habitats[1]. In Prince William Sound, the comprehensive process evaluated 30 parcels totalling 184,700 acres; of those, six parcels totalling 48,400 acres were rated as having high value to restoration. The six high value parcels are located throughout the Sound, and are owned by three of the four large landowners: Eyak, Chenega, and Tatitlek Corporations. The five parcels of Chugach Alaska Corporations lands were ranked moderate and low value.

The next few paragraphs describe highlights of the habitat values in Prince William Sound important to restoration, by landowner. For a complete description of the habitat information and ranking, see the Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process: Large Parcel Evaluation and Ranking.

Chenega Village Corporation Lands. Chenega lands include Chenega Island and parts of Evans, Latouche, Fleming, 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. 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.

Two parcels in particular are widely admired for their beauty and biological productivity. Jackpot and Eshamy Bays hold important sockeye salmon spawning and rearing streams. They are key lands for sport fishing, commercial fishing, and recreation in Prince William Sound, and are of high value for a number of injured resources. In addition, Eshamy Bay has the highest population of cutthroat trout in western Prince William Sound, and is the northern- and westernmost extent of that species' range. Jackpot Bay has a large colony of pigeon guillemots immediately adjacent to the parcel.

Chenega lands were ranked high for the following injured resources and services:

- pink salmon (Jackpot and Granite/Paddy/Ewan Bays),
- sockeye salmon (Eshamy & Jackpot Bays),
- cutthroat and Dolly Varden trout (Eshamy & Jackpot Bays),
- bald eagles (almost all parcels),
- black oystercatcher (northwest Chenega Island),
- harbor seals (northwest Chenega, Flemming, and northwest Evans Islands),
- harlequin ducks (Jackpot Bay),
- marbled murrelet (northwest Evans Islands),

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[1] This overview does not include the evaluation of the six Tatitlek parcels, the results of which have not yet been published.

- pigeon guillemot (Jackpot Bay, and the Pleiades Islands),
- river otter (Eshamy Bay),
- sea otters (Granite/Paddy/Ewan Bays, northwest Chenega and Evans Islands),
- recreation and tourism (Eshamy and Jackpot Bays),
- wilderness (almost all parcels),
- cultural resources (Pleiades, northwest and southeast Chenega Islands), and
- subsistence (almost all parcels).

Eyak Village Corporation Lands. The Eyak lands consist of more than 70,000 acres in eastern Prince William Sound. Eastern Prince William Sound is characterized by a less rugged coast line than the western Sound. There is a general character of low forested hills dissected by streams, low marsh lands and tidal flats, The area presents a broken pattern of muskeg bogs, large areas of boreal forest covering entire hillsides and extending to 2,000 feet in elevation.

Eyak lands are an integral part of the public use and viewshed areas of the residents of Cordova, especially Orca Narrows and the three core parcels that surround Eyak Lake behind Cordova. Much of the area supports high value wilderness-based recreation including hunting, fishing, sea-kayaking and camping. A great variety of biological resources also rely on these lands.

Eyak lands were ranked high for the following injured resources and services:

- pink salmon (Sheep Bay, Deep/Windy Bay, and Canoe Passage),
- sockeye salmon (Eyak Lake, Power Creek, and Core Parcels),
- cutthroat trout (Deep/Windy Bay, Power Creek, Eyak Lake and Core Parcels),
- Dolly Varden trout (Power Creek, Eyak Lake, Eyak River, and Core Parcels),
- bald eagles (most parcels),
- black oystercatchers (Sheep Bay),
- harbor seals (Sheep Bay, and Canoe Passage),
- harlequin ducks (Sheep Bay),
- intertidal/subtidal biota (Sheep Bay),
- river otter (Port Gravina, Power Creek, Eyak Lake, Core Parcels, and Rude River),
- sea otter (Sheep Bay, Deep/Windy Bays, and East and West Simpson Bays),
- recreation and tourism (most parcels)
- wilderness (Port Gravina, Deep/Windy Bays, Outer Sheep Bay, and Rude River),
- cultural resources (Sheep Bay)
- subsistence (all parcels)

Tatitlek Village Lands[2]. The only Tatitlek parcel rated is Bligh Island. Trustee Council staff are currently evaluating other Tatitlek lands pursuant to a request from the Tatitlek Corporation. The area surrounding Bligh Island has a rich and diverse shallow intertidal area. Adjacent marine waters are inhabited by northern sea lion and killer whales. The parcel has high-value habitat for Pacific herring, bald eagles, black oystercatchers, harlequin ducks, intertidal/subtidal biota, cultural resources, and subsistence.

Chugach Alaska Corporation Lands. No Chugach Alaska Corporation parcels received a high ranking. The corporation's lands are scattered across Prince William Sound from Latouche Island in the southwest sound to Nuchek Island near Montague Entrance.

Although none ranked high overall, Chugach's holdings were rated high for the following injured individual resources and services:

- bald eagle (Central Latouche Island)
- black oystercatcher (Nuchek Island)
- harbor seals (most parcels)
- intertidal/subtidal biota (South Latouche and Nuchek Islands)
- pigeon guillemot (Drier Bay)
- sea otter (South Latouche and Nuchek Islands)
- wilderness (Drier Bay and South Latouche Island)
- cultural resources (Bay of Isles and Nuchek Island)
- subsistence (all parcels)

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2 This overview does not include the evaluation of the six Tatitlek parcels, the results of which have not been published.

Restoration Benefits Report
Eyak Lands

REGION

The Eyak Lands are located in eastern Prince William Sound in the vicinity of Cordova, Alaska.

PROPOSED ACQUISITION DESCRIPTION

The Eyak lands consist of more than 70,000 acres in eastern Prince William Sound. Eastern Prince William Sound is characterized by a less rugged coast line than the western Sound. There is a general character of low forested hills dissected by streams, low marsh lands and tidal flats, The area presents a broken pattern of muskeg bogs, large areas of boreal forest covering entire hillsides and extending to 2,000 feet in elevation.

Eastern Prince William Sound's better growing conditions produce extensive western hemlock/Sitka spruce forest. The eastern sound has few islands and the beaches are more open and flat as a result of the 1964 earthquake uplift.

The subsurface estate is owned by Chugach Alaska Corporation.

RESTORATION BENEFITS

Eyak parcels include important habitat for several species of fish and wildlife for which significant injury resulting from the spill has been documented. Over 30 anadromous streams have been documented. These streams provide important spawning habitat for Pink and Sockeye salmon, Cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden char.

There is documented occasional spawning of pacific herring in several of the bays.

The mature hemlock/spruce forests on the parcels provide important habitat for bald eagles as well as probable nesting habitat for marbled murrelets. Harlequin ducks feed and molt along shorelines and nearshore rocks; some areas are heavily used by molters and there is possible nesting along the many anadromous streams.

There are feeding and known latrine sites for river otter along the shorelines and probable denning sites.

Sea otter use is high in parts of the area with a pupping haulout at Cedar Bay, pupping concentrations in Deep Bay and possible wintering concentrations.

The area has high scenic value. Much of the area supports high value wilderness-based recreation including hunting, fishing, sea-kayaking and camping. The remainder of the area, which is immediately adjacent to the community of Cordova, is of very high importance to the community for recreation, maintenance of scenic quality and watershed protection. The parcels possesses high cultural resource values, with numerous documented historical and archaeological sites.

The Eyak parcels directly and indirectly support extensive recreation and subsistence activities on the part of Cordova residents. In addition, the scenic and fish and wildlife values of the area are becoming increasingly important as a resource to support a growing tourism industry for the community. Diversification of the Cordova economy is an important community objective as a way to dampen the cyclic fluctuations of recent years due to highly variable fish harvests.

Restoration of injured species will benefit from acquisition of this important habitat through protection from activities and disturbances which may adversely affect their recovery. The principal threat to the area is imminent, widespread timber harvesting via clearcutting. Substantial acreage is currently under contract with the Rayonier Corporation with logging planned to begin in the Spring of 1995.

Protection of habitat in the spill affected area to levels above and beyond that provided by existing law and regulation will have a beneficial effect on the recovery of injured resources and lost or diminished services provided by these resources.

The "core parcels" adjacent to the City of Cordova would be acquired in fee simple and become part of the Chugach National Forest. Management would be for protection and restoration of resources and services injured by the spill. In particular, the core parcels contain highly important eagle nesting and wintering habitat, as well as important spawning habitat for anadromous fish.

On the remainder of the Eyak parcels, administration of the limited conservation easement by the U.S. Forest Service would focus on insuring that the habitat protection for purposes for which the easement was acquired are realized. As the lands would remain in Native ownership, this will require development of a close working relationship with The Eyak Corporation to avoid potential conflicts between protection of habitat and the legitimate economic and cultural interests of the Corporation and its shareholders.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The acquisition would consist of fee simple acquisition of approximately 13,700 acres known as the "core parcels" in the immediate vicinity of the community of Cordova. On the remainder of the Eyak parcels being considered, the Trustee Council would acquire a limited conservation easement consisting of commercial timber rights, public access rights for non-consumptive uses, an acreage limitation of 5% on the conversion of forested lands to other purposes, and a limitation on development in Sheep Bay to day use facilities necessary to facilitate tourism activities.

The acquisition price would be determined at the time the appraisal is completed. A down payment of 20 percent with five to seven equal installments is proposed with interest accruing on the unpaid balance at a rate equal to the fifty-two week United States treasury bill rate compounded and adjusted annually. The source of revenue would be the civil trust funds.

RECOMMENDATION

A specific recommendation cannot be made at this time because it is not yet possible to determine an acquisition price.

Restoration Benefits Report
Tatitlek Lands

REGION

The Tatitlek lands proposed for acquisition are in eastern Prince William Sound.

PROPOSED ACQUISITION DESCRIPTION

Sawmill Bay (TAT 02) is located on the west side of Valdez Arm approximately two miles southwest of Valdez Narrows opposite Jack Bay. The bay is approximately 1.5 miles long by 0.75 miles wide. The bay is generally surrounded by extremely steep terrain with the Anderson Glacier overhanging the peaks to the north. The lower elevations are forested with Sitka spruce and western hemlock with an increasing proportion of mountain hemlock as elevation increases. The forest understory consists of a relatively dense mixture of devil's club, blueberry (Vaccinium), salmonberry, ferns, mosses and lichens. Alder is found in several steep avalanche slopes. The north end of the bay is shallow and supports an important eelgrass community with the upper beach zone fringed with various grasses. This parcel is bordered by public lands administered by the U.S. Forest Service to the northwest and southwest and state-selected acreage to the south.

The shorelands support a rich diversity of wildlife habitat including seabird colonies, bald eagle nests, and harbor seal haulouts. Spawning pink and chum salmon are found in Stellar Creek and Twin Falls Creek. Mink and river otter inhabit nearshore terrestrial areas. Sea otter pupping and rearing habitat has been documented and harbor seals are commonly observed throughout the bay. Pacific herring consistently utilize the rocky substrates in the shallow areas for spawning habitat. The bay also supports many terrestrial bird species and seabird populations. The Stellar Creek area is an important nesting and brood rearing area for harlequin ducks. Marbled murrelets have also been documented in this area and may even nest in the old-growth forests within the bay. Bald eagles are often observed feeding in the bay. The broad mudflats at the north end of the bay support an extensive eelgrass community and are highly productive habitat for mussels and clams. Sawmill Bay is also regarded as a popular anchorage because of its easy accessibility by boat from Valdez.

Columbia Bay (TAT 03) is a south-facing embayment of the mainland located west of Valdez Arm. This parcel includes Heather Island and most of the east side of the bay. The rapidly retreating terminus of the Columbia Glacier lies at the head of the bay and is recognized as Prince William Sound's most visited scenic attraction.

It is thickly forested with Sitka spruce below which grows a dense understory of Sitka alder, willow, devil's club, vaccinium, ferns, mosses and lichens. Blue joint and beach rye grasses fringe the upper beach zone. Several lakes and streams surrounded by meadow dot the interior of the tract. The parcel is almost entirely bordered by public lands administered by the U.S. Forest Service.

Mountain goats heavily use alpine areas and depend upon low-elevation coniferous forest for shelter during winter. A small number of brown bears feed on salmon runs at the head of Granite Cove located opposite the parcel. Evidence of Sitka black-tailed deer has been documented in the old-growth forest near the parcel but numbers are very low and probably limited by the deep snow cover common to the area. The shorelands and adjacent areas support a rich diversity of bird species. Canada geese intensively use the open wetlands and early successional vegetation recently exposed by the retreat of the Columbia Glacier. Marbled murrelets are abundant throughout the bay and some probably nest in large conifer crowns in the parcel. Other injured species such as black oystercatchers, common murres, and bald eagles are common residents of the area.

Pink, coho, king, and chum salmon are found in streams. Northern sea lion, porpoises and whales inhabit nearshore waters. Pacific herring consistently utilize the rocky substrates in the shallow areas as spawning habitat.

There are large numbers of harbor seals on ice flows and in the waters adjoining the parcel. Sea otters are occasionally observed throughout Columbia Bay. Several small groups of harbor porpoise have also been observed in the bay. The Columbia Bay area is popular for its outstanding hunting, wildlife viewing, and sea kayaking opportunities. The bay and its resources support several guiding operations.

The "Hells Hole" tract (TAT 07a) is located north of Port Gravina between Knowles Bay and St. Matthews Bay. The shoreline is low with broad beaches and spits at the mouths of two large saltmarsh lagoon complexes, habitat complexes uncommon in Prince William Sound. Hells Hole itself is a shallow tidal estuary formed by two major drainages. A similar large saltmarsh complex is located west of Hells Hole at the mouth of another unnamed anadromous stream. The upland portion of the tract is comprised primarily of extensive muskegs with numerous low gradient streams. Thin bands of Sitka spruce grow in well-drained areas along the beach fringe and stream courses. Large forested stands of Sitka spruce and hemlock are located north and east of Hells Hole. The parcel is bordered by U.S. Forest Service lands on the east and small isolated tracts of U.S. Forest Service lands on the north and southeast. Private timber harvest has occurred in sections 24, 28, 32, and 33.

The Hells Hole tract provides excellent fish habitat with 28 anadromous streams and lakes documented within its boundaries. These streams support populations of spawning

pink salmon, spawning and rearing coho salmon, cutthroat trout, and Dolly Varden. The shorelands and saltmarshes support a rich diversity of fish and wildlife habitats including saltmarshes, extensive tide flats, a seabird colony, mature spruce forests, bald eagle nest sites, and harbor seal haulouts. Adjacent coastal waters provide important Pacific herring spawning areas, and support productive kelp beds. These nearshore waters also provide high value harbor seal feeding areas, and sea otter feeding and pupping habitats. Moderate populations of marbled murrelets and pigeon guillemots are found in this area. Murrelet nesting may occur in mature spruce and hemlock stands. The Hells Hole area is an important wildlife viewing and sportfishing area.

Snug Corner Cove (TAT 07b) has historic value because Captain Cook used the Cove to overhaul one of his ships during his exploration of Alaska. It is timbered with Sitka spruce, although it has undergone significant logging and roading. It supports several resources injured in the spill including eagles, pink salmon, Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout, harbor seals, otters, black oystercatchers, and probably marbled murrelets. There is a small seabird colony at Gull Island. The Snug Corner Cove drainage has seven documented coho rearing streams, two of which also support pink salmon spawning. There is a good anchorage with increasing use by recreational boaters in Prince William Sound.

A total of 68,566 are being appraised as follows:

TAT 01 (Bligh Island):	8,829	high
TAT 02 (Sawmill Bay):	3,233	moderate
TAT 03 (Columbia Bay):	13,480	moderate
TAT 04 (Galena Bay):	10,919	moderate
TAT 04a (Galena Bay lagoon):	1,786	low
TAT 07 (Two Moon Bay):	21,775	high
TAT 07a (Hell's Hole):	4,391	moderate
TAT 07b (Snug Corner Cove):	4,153	low

It is not possible to determine which parcels will be acquired until the appraisal is completed.

Title to the subsurface estate is held by Chugach Alaska, Inc. Chugach Alaska has expressed its willingness to discuss sale of the subsurface estate as part of a transaction to purchase other lands in the spill area held by Chugach.

RESTORATION BENEFITS

The Sawmill Bay parcel 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 in invertebrates supports feeding harlequin ducks and marbled murrelets, as well as some black oystercatchers and pigeon guillemots. Habitat contained within the parcel may function as nesting habitat for marbled murrelets. Recovery of these injured species will benefit from acquisition of this important habitat. There is also high potential recovery benefits for river otters and concentrations of sea otters which feed along the shoreline. Harbor seals, an injured species with seriously reduced population levels, will likely benefit from parcel acquisition. Recovery for Pacific herring, an injured species documented to spawn near the shoreline, will benefit as will pink salmon populations, documented in two stream drainages on the parcel.

The area has high scenic value and supports high value wilderness-based recreation including hunting, fishing, sea-kayaking and camping.

The Hells Hole tract is a unique area providing important habitat for many of the fish and wildlife species and habitats injured in the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. This includes bald eagles and black oystercatchers which nest and feed along the shoreline, and moderate populations of marbled murrelets and pigeon guillemots. The tract provides high-value feeding and pupping habitat for sea otters and land otters. Harbor seals feed and haulout on tract beaches. It provides pink salmon spawning and cutthroat trout spawning and rearing habitat. The acquisition of this parcel will help assure the recovery of the injured species by conserving high value habitat. Recovery of nearshore spawning Pacific herring, as well as injured cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden, and pink salmon will be aided by conservation of this parcel. The scenic and recreational values of this area, including sport fishing, sea-kayaking, and camping, will also benefit. This is a unique and productive area with many restoration opportunities and benefits.

Protection of the 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 the resources. Protection of fish and wildlife habitat and fish and wildlife populations will be the highest management priority. Public use of the lands will include sport, personal use, and subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping, and recreational uses insofar as consistent with public safety and permitted under law or regulations. There shall be no commercial timber harvest on these lands nor any other commercial use of these lands excepting any such limited commercial use as may be consistent with state and federal laws and the goals of restoration.

The acquisition of these parcels with highest management priority on the protection of fish and wildlife habitat and populations will allow an expeditious recovery of injured resources and services by precluding additional impacts to habitat and disturbance to fish and wildlife populations. No species specific restoration efforts are proposed at this time

for these parcels.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The acquisition price will be determined at the time the appraisal is completed. Although specific terms have not been discussed, Tatitlek has been advised that payment will be by down payment and installments.

RECOMMENDATION

A specific recommendation cannot be made at this time because it is not yet possible to determine an acquisition price.

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 is 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.

PROPOSED ACQUISITION

Chenega Corporation, in the fall of 1993, indicated a willingness to consider selling simple fee title of 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.

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 in Prince William Sound.

All lands being considered for acquisition from Chenega Corporation have a split estate with the subsurface ownership with the regional corporation, Chugach Incorporated.

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) Section 704, required that within three years (by December 2, 1983) a study with recommendations as to the suitability or nonsuitability of wilderness within the Prince William Sound area of the Chugach National Forest be completed and submitted to Congress. This report when submitted to Congress, provided for a preferred alternative of land to be classified as wilderness. This preferred alternative of land classification is contiguous to Chenega lands as shown on the enclosed map. Congress has never acted on the report as submitted. All land within the proposed study area is being managed as wilderness area pending action on the study as submitted to Congress.

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. The resources and services that will benefit most from habitat protection:

High value resources/services in the Eshamy/Jackpot area are: Pink salmon, sockeye salmon, cutthroat trout, Dolly Varden, bald eagle, black oystercatcher, harbor seal, harlequin duck, pigeon guillemot, river otter, recreation/tourism, wilderness, and subsistence.

Of the high value resource/services identified on this parcel sockeye salmon, pink salmon, cutthroat trout, and Dolly Varden are susceptible to water quality and 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 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 duck 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.

<u>High Benefit in the Eshamy/Jackpot area</u>:

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 Eshamy/Jackpot area has important wintering lakes and supports strong populations of Dolly Varden as well as fourteen documented bald eagle nests 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. There is a large colony of pigeon guillemots adjacent to the parcel. Eshamy has high concentrations (based on pre-spill documentation) of river otters. There are currently high levels of recreation with increasing potential with the area being a destination sport fishing area for nearby major population areas. 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/services: pink salmon, bald eagle, black oystercatcher, harbor seal, harlequin duck, marbled murrelet, pigeon guillemot, sea otter, wilderness, cultural resources and subsistence.

Of the high value resources/services identified on the remainder of Chenega lands eleven were rated high value in the comprehensive habitat evaluation process. Acquisition of timber rights for these land would benefit the injured resource/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 known. 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. Pigeon 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.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Present acquisition price is pending the values established by an approved appraisal. Actual land and interests to be acquired are dependent upon final negotiations after appraisal values are available to the corporation for consideration.

The approval to begin negotiations for acquisition of Chenega lands was made by the federal Trustees in August of 1993 with funds to be available from federal restitution funds. In the fall of 1993 the Trustee Council authorized the state and the U.S. Forest

Service to negotiate jointly for acquisition using civil funds. Actual monies for acquisition will be a combination of federal restitution and civil funds.

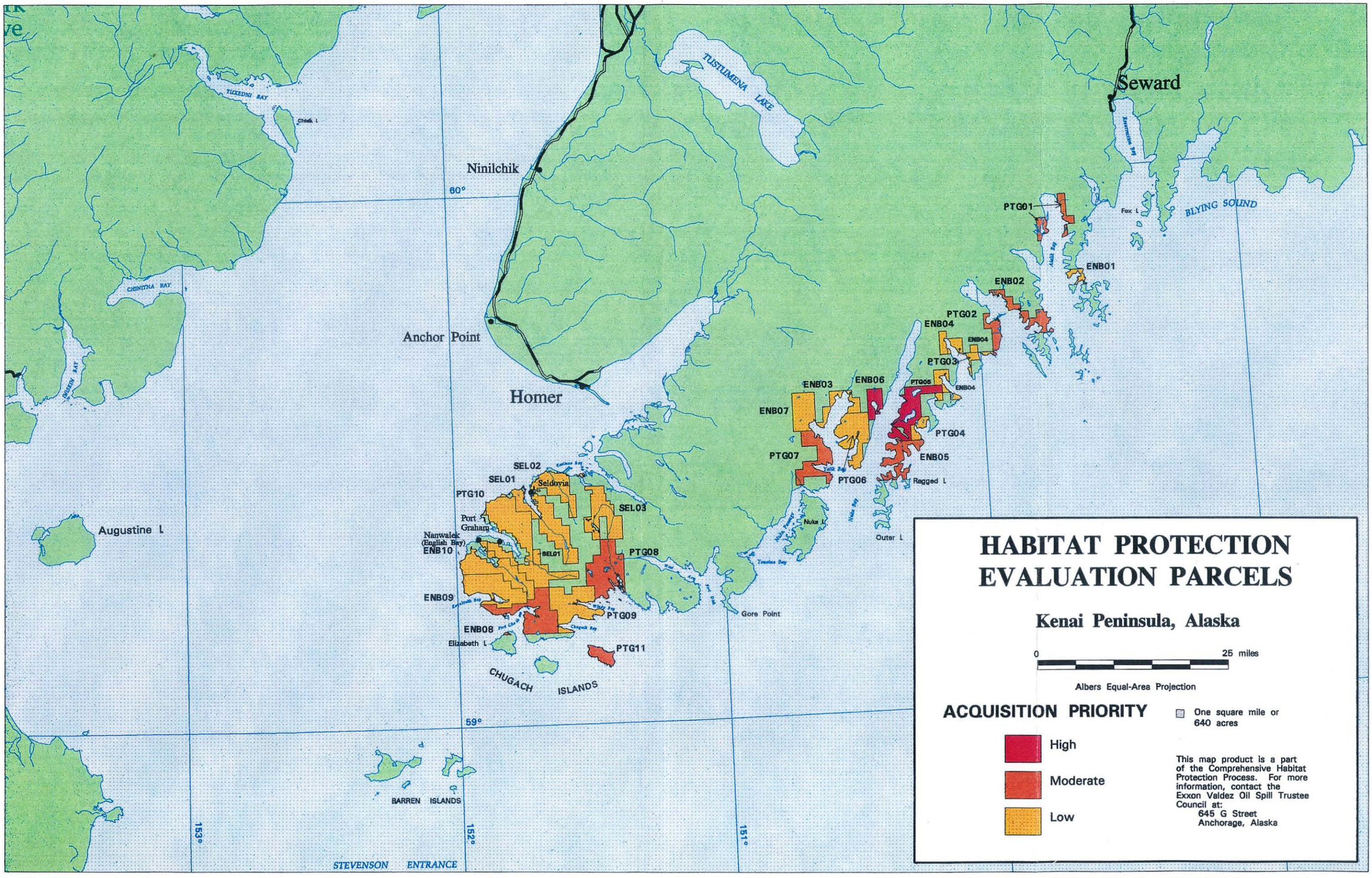
Terms of payment will be dependent upon actual costs and final size of acquisition as well as a final determination as to federal requirements for partial payment and interests rates.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The two parcels CHEO1 and CHEO2 together rank as one of the highest, if not the highest, parcels in the Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process. They are located one of the areas most heavily impacted by the spill. While providing not only the capability to provide a high degree of essential quality habitat protection to species linked to the spill, they also provide important public service sites for recreational use and sport fishing and land within the Nellie Juan-College Fjord Wilderness Study Area.

The remaining partial interests consisting presently of an offer of timber rights is recommended, however final disposition of the proposal is dependent upon pending appraisal values and negotiations with Chenega. The timber provides essential habitat.

Kenai Peninsula



HABITAT PROTECTION EVALUATION PARCELS

Kenai Peninsula, Alaska

0 — 25 miles

Albers Equal-Area Projection

ACQUISITION PRIORITY

- High
- Moderate
- Low

One square mile or 640 acres

This map product is a part of the Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process. For more information, contact the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council at:
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska

Date Printed: December 03, 1993

Produced by: Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Land Records Information Section

Kenai Peninsula

Ecosystem Description; Regional Overview of Potential Acquisitions

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Geographic Overview. Several miles of forest grow along the coast in a land emerging from glaciers of the Kenai Mountains. The outer Kenai Coast, including Kenai Fjords National Park, is a part of the coastal spruce-hemlock forest. On the eastern side of the peninsula, forests are transitional between the coastal forests that characterize much of the remainder of the spill area and the boreal forests of interior Alaska.

Lower Cook Inlet fills a wide rift that opens between the Kenai Peninsula and the Alaska Peninsula. This low elevation zone served as a major outflow route for ancient glaciers. The waters of Cook Inlet are generally shallower than 330 feet. A characteristic current system in the lower Inlet made up of two gyres rotating in opposite directions has been noted in lower Kachemak Bay west of Homer. This mixing system bring together upwelling coastal water, seawater from the Gulf of Alaska, and freshwater runoff from the upper bay, making an extremely productive biological zone.

Frequent and heavy rainfall from Gulf of Alaska storms fall on the outer Kenai Coast. The interior and eastern side of the peninsula is in a rain shadow caused by the interception of storms from the south by the icefields and mountains of the southern Kenai Peninsula.

Land Ownership. Land in the Outer Kenai Coast is primarily within Kenai Fjords National Park, and Kachemak Bay State Park. Municipal and state lands make up most of the coast near Seward. Native corporation lands cover much of the tip of the Kenai Peninsula near Nanwalek, Port Graham, and Seldovia. In Cook Inlet, land ownership is a mixture of Native Corporation, State, and municipal lands along the east shore, with a mixture of national park, state reserves, and Alaska Native Coproation land on the west shore.

Key Habitats. In this region, 24 parcels totaling 237,100 acres were evaluated. Of those, two parcels totalling 15,300 acres were rated high. The two high ranked parcels are located in Kenai Fjords National Park, in the east arm of Nuka Bay. One parcel is owned by Port Graham Corporation, the other by English Bay Corporation. The other private landowner in the region is Seldovia Native Corporation with holdings mostly near that community.

The next few paragraphs describe highlights of the habitat values in the Kenai Peninsula region important to restoration, by landowner. For a complete description of the habitat information and ranking, see the Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process: Large Parcel Evaluation and Ranking.

English Bay Lands. English Bay Corporation owns inholdings within Kenai Fjords National Park and along the Kenai Coast south and west of the village. The most important parcels for habitat purposes are located on the deep water fjords of Kenai Fjords National Park.

Kenai Fjords National Park is the only fjords system in the United States protected by the designation of a national park. State waters adjacent to the park are teeming with marine life and are often occupied with harbor seals, sea otters, Northern sea lions, porpoises and Minke, Humpback, Orca and Gray whales. Several species of salmon, including pinks and reds, are supported by the park's upland habitat. Numerous species of marine and other birds, including many injured by the spill, are found throughout the area. The park is a birder's paradise. Upland areas support black bear, moose, Dall sheep, mountain goat, marten, lynx, fox, river otter, mink, coyote and wolverine.

English Bay lands were ranked high for the following injured resources and services:

- pink salmon (James Lagoon and Port Chatham)
- Dolly Varden trout (English Bay River)
- bald eagles (James Lagoon and Port Chatham)
- black oystercatcher (James Lagoon)
- harlequin ducks (James Lagoon)
- intertidal/subtidal biota (James Lagoon, Port Chatham, and Dogfish Bay)
- marbled murrelet (Bear Cove, Harris Peninsula, McArthur Pass, James Lagoon, and Beauty Bay)
- pigeon guillemot (James Lagoon)
- river otter (Bear Cove and James Lagoon)
- recreation and tourism (Harris Peninsula)
- wilderness (Bear Cove, Harris Peninsula, Northern Arm of Nuka Bay, McArther Pass, and James Lagoon)
- cultural resources (Harris Peninsula, McArther Pass, and Port Chatham)
- subsistence (Port Chatham, Dogfish Bay, and English Bay River)

Port Graham Lands. Like those of English Bay, Port Graham Corporation owns land within Kenai Fjords National Park and near the village. As a result, the fjords are of the same topography and support similar biological resources and human uses as do those of English Bay.

Port Graham lands were ranked high for the following injured resources and services:

- pink salmon (Delight/Desire Creeks, Rocky Bay, and Windy/Chugach Bays)
- sockeye salmon (Delight/Desire Creeks)
- pacific herring (Rocky Bay)
- bald eagles (Rocky Bay, and Windy/Chugach Bays)
- black oystercatcher (Upper Aialik Bay, Delight/Desire Creeks, Shelter Cove/Yalik Bay, and Chugach Island)
- harbor seal (Rocky Bay, and Windy/Chugach Bays)
- harlequin ducks (Sandy Bay/Paguna Arm, and Delight/Desire Creeks)
- intertidal/subtidal biota (Northwest Lagoon/Cup Cove, Rocky Bay, Windy/Chugach Bays, and Chugach Island)
- marbled murrelet (Northwest Lagoon/Cup Cove, Delight/Desire Creeks, and Shelter Cove/Yalik Bay)
- pigeon guillemot (Northwest Lagoon/Cup Cove, and Surprise Bay/Quartz Bay)
- river otter (Upper Aialik Bay, and Delight/Desire Creeks)
- sea otter (Northwest Lagoon/Cup Cove, and Delight/Desire Creeks)
- recreation and tourism (Northwest Lagoon/Cup Cove, and Chugach Island)
- wilderness (Northwest Lagoon/Cup Cove, Sandy Bay/Paguna Arm, Black Bay, and Chugach Island)
- cultural resources (Shelter Cove/Yalik Bay, and Windy/Chugach Bays)
- subsistence (Rocky Bay, Windy/Chugach Bays, Port Graham Uplands, and Chugach Island)

Seldovia Native Corporation. In 1993, the Trustee Council purchased inholdings in Kachemak Bay State Park. In addition, three other parcels from Seldovia Native Corporation were evaluated. They are near the village, and all were rated low value for restoration.

The parcels were ranked high for the following injured resources and services (excluding the Kachemak Bay purchase):

- bald eagles (Barbara Creek)
- intertidal/subtidal biota (Barbara Creek)
- recreation and tourism (all three parcels)
- cultural resources (Seldovia Bay)
- subsistence (Barbara Creek, and Jackalof Bay)

Restoration Benefits Report
English Bay Lands
Parcels ENB 01 through 07

REGION

Kenai Peninsula. The Trustee Council has evaluated 24 parcels containing 237,100 acres. Lands are located along the length of the peninsula from Aialik Bay, near Seward, to Jackalof Bay, near Homer. Fourteen of the parcels are located within Kenai Fjords National Park, and one is within the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge.

PROPOSED ACQUISITION DESCRIPTION

English Bay (ENB) parcels 01 through 07 are located on the deep water fjords of Kenai Fjords National Park. The landscape of the park and these parcels is characterized by a highly indented coastline interspersed with protected waters and extremely scenic uplands. Many of the fjords support tide-water glaciers. Upland slopes are predominately steep, although there are several relatively flat areas; soils are generally shallow. Most of the land is covered by a sparse forest of Sitka spruce and western hemlock. Understory vegetation is typical of that found with this forest type. Parcel ENB 06 contains James Lagoon, a large tidally-influenced waterbody that is bordered by sandy beaches and both forested and marshy lowlands. Numerous short clearwater streams drain into the Lagoon.

Kenai Fjords National Park is the only fjords system in the United States protected by the designation of a national park. State waters adjacent to the park are teeming with marine life and are often occupied with harbor seals, sea otters, Northern sea lions, porpoises and Minke, Humpback, Orca and Gray whales. Several species of salmon, including pinks and reds, are supported by the park's upland habitat. Numerous species of marine and other birds, including many injured by the spill, are found throughout the area. The park is a birder's paradise. Upland areas support black bear, moose, Dall sheep, mountain goat, marten, lynx, fox, river otter, mink, coyote and wolverine.

Although the park, like many others in Alaska, was established amidst great controversy in 1980, it is now the prime attraction for the city of Seward's tourism economy. Numerous businesses related to the park have been created in the city since that time. Many of the fledgling businesses have matured into companies of significant size. Even now, companies are still adding capacity to carry more tourists to see the park, its magnificent landscape, and its viewable wildlife. For five months a year the Anchorage Daily News runs daily advertisements for several tour companies for park tours. The

Alaska Railroad runs summer trains to Seward, which are scheduled to connect to park tour boat operators schedules. Many nationally distributed magazines carry monthly advertisements for guided trips to the park. Recently, large cruise ships have discovered Seward, and their passengers fill the park's visitor center as they disembark into town and seek out points of interest. Many of the cruise ship tourists take flight-seeing tours of the park and have helped spawn yet more jobs. In fact, fully half the park's commercial use licenses in effect for 1994 are for flight-seeing businesses.

The parcels in this package contain most of the injured resources and services from the oil spill. By protecting the habitat upon which these resources depend, the Council's goal of providing restoration benefits through protective measures can be accomplished on the Kenai Peninsula.

Parcel Acreage and Ratings. All parcels are being appraised. Combined, the parcels total 33,349 acres. Parcels have been evaluated by the Council's Habitat Work Group (1993) and score from high to low. High and moderate parcels comprise 10,000 acres; low rated parcels comprise 23,349 acres. However, even low-rated parcels provide valuable benefits to many resources and services. For example, ENG05 provides high individual benefits for marbled murrelets, wilderness, and cultural resources, as well as moderate benefits for Pacific herring, black oystercatchers, intertidal and subtidal biota, and recreation and tourism.

OTHER INFORMATION

These parcels are currently selected under the authority of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and will be conveyed to these corporations. From the beginning of discussions, the English Bay Corporation has consistently stated their desire to sell the entirety of their lands within the park on a fee simple basis. Since the subsurface estate of these parcels will be conveyed to the Chugach Alaska Corporation, it is being appraised and an offer will be presented to Chugach Alaska Corporation.

A number of additional parcels have been rated by the Council's staff on the Kenai Peninsula near the villages of Port Graham and English Bay. Ratings were from moderate to low value. Lands within the boundaries of Kenai Fjords National Park represent the best potential to acquire lands on the Kenai Peninsula which have the highest potential to contribute to the Council's restoration goals.

RESTORATION BENEFITS

Injured Resources and Services. A very large number, 15 of 19, listed injured resources and services are present on and directly associated with the lands in this package. The following list contains those rated by the Council staff as having high or moderate potential to benefit restoration. Injured resources and services, and some of their activities on these lands, include: spawning pink salmon, feeding and likely spawning Dolly Varden, spawning Pacific herring, nesting bald eagles, feeding black oystercatchers, feeding and haulout areas for harbor seals, molting harlequin ducks, intertidal & subtidal biota including some dense mussel beds, kelp and eelgrass areas, probable nesting marbled murrelets, feeding pigeon guillemots, high use areas and latrine sites for river otters, and feeding sea otters. Services include: nationally known and advertised recreation and tourism destinations, pristine wilderness qualities and several pre-historic and historic cultural resources sites including some from the Russian historic period. Additionally, a small commercial pink salmon fishery is, in part, supported by James Lagoon, parcel ENB 06.

Acquisition of this package will result in habitat protection for not only the lands acquired, but for a much larger area. These lands are within the designated boundaries of Kenai Fjords National Park. As such, adding these lands back into park status will ensure that the thousands of acres of protected habitat in the park are not fragmented by various man-made developments. Lands within the exterior boundary of the park total 669,000 acres.

This area is receiving steadily increasing recreational visitation. Both large commercially operated and small privately-owned boats ply the fjords in greater numbers. The area is well known by sports fishers who seek out salmon and halibut. Kayakers, photographers and hikers from around the world have discovered the park and use it regularly. Flight-seeing is increasingly popular and a growing number of tourists see the park in this way. The number of commercials users in the park is on a steady upward trend. Over 30 businesses now operate with Park Service commercial use licenses.

Park management will maintain habitat acquired in its natural condition, thereby protecting injured resources and services from further injury. Park rangers and other park staff will regularly patrol the park ensuring a high level of compliance with park regulations and Council restoration goals. At the same time, services like recreation and tourism can continue to occur and increase, in balance with restoration needs. The park already provides some remote visitor cabins. Cultural sites of particular importance to the Native community will be protected consistent with state and federal laws. The commercial pink salmon fishery associated with James Lagoon will be

maintained by protection of spawning and rearing habitat.

Proposed Management Structure. Lands acquired would be managed by the National Park Service pursuant to the National Park Service's Organic Act, 16 USC 1, and the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), 16 USC 3101. These two laws provide the key legislative mandates for management. For Kenai Fjords National Park, ANILCA section 201 (5) says,

> Kenai Fjords National Park... shall be managed for the following purposes, among others: To maintain unimpaired the scenic and environmental integrity of the Harding Icefield, its outflowing glaciers, and coastal fjords and islands in their natural state; and to protect seals, sea lions, other marine mammals, and marine and other birds and to maintain their hauling and breeding areas in their natural state, free of human activity which is disruptive to their natural processes....

These mandates from Congress mesh well with Council restoration goals for the injured resources and services. The very core of the Park Service mission is both protection and use. On the one hand, most areas will be left in their natural state, thus providing undisturbed habitat for the many species that will benefit from such protection. On the other hand, services like recreation and tourism can continue to occur and people from Alaska, the lower 48 states and from around the world can use the park, marvel at its scenery and learn about its natural resources.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Because the appraisal for these lands has not yet been completed, the acquisition price and other terms and conditions have not yet been determined.

Sources of Revenue. Civil restoration and federal restitution monies.

RECOMMENDATION

Because the appraisal has not yet been completed, a specific recommendation cannot be made at this time. However, all indications are that a fee simple acquisition for the full acreage will be presented.

Restoration Benefits Report
Port Graham Corporation
Parcels PTG 01 through 07

REGION: KENAI PENINSULA

Kenai Peninsula. The Trustee Council has evaluated 24 parcels containing 237,100 acres. Lands are located along the length of the peninsula from Aialik Bay, near Seward, to Jackalof Bay, near Homer. Fourteen of the parcels are located within Kenai Fjords National Park, and one is within the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge.

PROPOSED ACQUISITION DESCRIPTION

Port Graham (PTG) parcels 01 through 07 are located on the deep water fjords of Kenai Fjords National Park. The landscape of the park and these parcels is characterized by a highly indented coastline interspersed with protected waters and extremely scenic uplands. Many of the fjords support tide-water glaciers. Upland slopes are predominately steep, although there are several relatively flat areas; soils are generally shallow. Most of the land is covered by a sparse forest of Sitka spruce and western hemlock. Understory vegetation is typical of that found with this forest type.

Parcel PTG 01 contains Pederson Lagoon, a large tidally-influenced waterbody that is bordered by lakes, a glacier, and both sandy beaches and forested shoreline. The lakes on the parcel support spawning sockeye salmon which are used by both sport and commercial fishers. Parcel PTG 05 contains both Delight and Desire Lakes and Creeks; the lakeshores and stream-sides are forested. These streams and lakes support spawning populations of both pink and sockeye salmon. The areas are used by both sport and commercial fishers. It is not uncommon to find several aircraft (fly-in charters and privately-owned planes) and boats in the vicinity when the fish are running.

Kenai Fjords National Park is the only fjords system in the United States protected by the designation of a national park. State waters adjacent to the park are teeming with marine life and are often occupied by harbor seals, sea otters, Northern sea lions, porpoises and Minke, Humpback, Orca and Gray whales. Several species of salmon, including pinks and reds, are supported by the park's upland habitat. Numerous species of marine and other birds, including many injured by the spill, are found throughout the area. The park is a birder's paradise. Upland areas support black bear, moose, Dall sheep, mountain goat, marten, lynx, fox, river otter, mink, coyote and wolverine.

Although the park, like many others in Alaska, was established amidst great controversy in 1980, it is now the prime attraction for the city of Seward's tourism economy.

Numerous businesses, related to the park, have been created in the city since that time. Many of the fledgling businesses have matured into companies of significant size. Even now, companies still are adding capacity to carry more tourists to see the park, its magnificent landscape, and its viewable wildlife. For five months a year the Anchorage Daily News runs daily advertisements for several tour companies for park tours. The Alaska Railroad runs summer trains to Seward, which are scheduled to connect to park tour boat operators schedules. Many nationally distributed magazines carry monthly advertisements for guided trips to the park. Recently, large cruise ships have discovered Seward and their passengers fill the park's visitor center as they disembark into town and seek out points of interest. Many of the cruise ship tourists take flight-seeing tours of the park and have helped spawn yet more jobs. In fact, fully half the park's commercial use licenses in effect for 1994 are for flight-seeing businesses.

The parcels in this package contain most of the resources and services injured by the oil spill. By protecting the habitat upon which these resources depend, the Council's goal of providing restoration benefits through protective measures can be accomplished on the Kenai Peninsula.

Parcel Acreage and Ratings. All parcels are being appraised. Combined, the parcels total approximately 47,000 acres. Parcels have been evaluated by the Council's Habitat Work Group (1993) and score from high to low. High and moderate parcels comprise about 29,000 acres; low rated parcels comprise about 18,000 acres. However, even low-rated parcels provide valuable benefits to many resources and services. For example, PTG03 provides high individual benefits for harlequin ducks, marbled murrelets, and wilderness, as well as moderate benefits for Pacific herring, black oystercatchers, and pigeon guillemots.

Other Information. These parcels are currently selected under the authority of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and will be conveyed to these corporations. The subsurface estate of these parcels will be conveyed to the Chugach Alaska Corporation. This subsurface estate is being appraised and an offer will be presented to Chugach Alaska Corporation.

A number of additional parcels have been rated by the Council's staff on the Kenai Peninsula near the villages of Port Graham and English Bay. Ratings were from moderate to low value. Lands within the boundaries of Kenai Fjords National Park represent the best potential to acquire lands on the Kenai Peninsula which have the highest potential to contribute to the Council's restoration goals.

RESTORATION BENEFITS

A very large number, 16 of 19, of listed injured resources and services are present on and directly associated with the lands in this package. The following list contains those rated by the Council staff as having high or moderate potential to benefit restoration. Injured resources and services, and some of their activities on these lands, include: spawning sockeye and pink salmon, over-wintering and feeding Dolly Varden, spawning Pacific herring, nesting bald eagles, nesting and feeding black oystercatchers, feeding and important pupping areas for harbor seals, feeding harlequin ducks, intertidal & subtidal biota including some large mussel beds, and areas with kelp, feeding concentrations of marbled murrelets, feeding pigeon guillemots, possible denning sites and latrine sites for river otters, and pupping and feeding sea otters. Services include: nationally known and advertised recreation and tourism destinations, pristine wilderness qualities and several cultural resources sites. Additionally, a small commercial sockeye salmon fishery is, in part, supported by Pederson Lagoon, parcel PTG 01. Similarly, parcel PTG 05, the Delight and Desire Lakes area, supports in part both sockeye and pink fisheries that are used by sport and commercial fishers.

Acquisition of this package will result in habitat protection for not only the lands acquired, but for a much larger area. These lands are within the designated boundaries of Kenai Fjords National Park. As such, adding these lands back into park status will ensure that the thousands of acres of protected habitat in the park are not fragmented by various man-made developments. Lands within the exterior boundary of the park total 669,000 acres.

This area is receiving steadily increasing recreational visitation. Both large commercially operated and small privately-owned boats ply the fjords in greater numbers. The area is well known by sports fishers who seek out salmon and halibut. Kayakers, photographers and bidders from around the world have discovered the park and use it regularly. Flight-seeing is increasingly popular and a growing number of tourists see the park in this way. The number of commercial users in the park is on a steady upward trend. Over 30 businesses now operate with Park Service commercial use licenses.

Park management will maintain habitat acquired in its natural condition, thereby protecting injured resources and services from further injury. Park rangers and other park staff will regularly patrol the park ensuring a high level of compliance with park regulations and Council restoration goals. At the same time, services like recreation and tourism can continue to occur and increase, in balance with restoration needs. The park already provides some remote visitor cabins. Cultural sites of particular importance to the Native community will be protected consistent with state and federal laws. The commercial pink salmon fishery associated with James Lagoon will be

maintained by protection of spawning and rearing habitat.

Proposed Management Structure. Lands acquired would be managed by the National Park Service pursuant to the National Park Service's Organic Act, 16 USC 1, and the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), 16 USC 3101. These two laws provide the key legislative mandates for management. For Kenai Fjords National Park, ANILCA section 201 (5) says,

> Kenai Fjords National Park... shall be managed for the following purposes, among others: To maintain unimpaired the scenic and environmental integrity of the Harding Icefield, its outflowing glaciers, and coastal fjords and islands in their natural state; and to protect seals, sea lions, other marine mammals, and marine and other birds and to maintain their hauling and breeding areas in their natural state, free of human activity which is disruptive to their natural processes....

These mandates from Congress mesh well with Council restoration goals for the injured resources and services. The very core of the Park Service mission is both protection and use. On the one hand, most areas will be left in their natural state thus providing undisturbed habitat for the many species that will benefit from such protection. On the other hand, services like recreation and tourism can continue to occur and people from Alaska, the lower 48 states and from around the world can use the park, marvel at its scenery and learn about its natural resources.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Because the appraisal for these lands has not yet been completed, the acquisition price and other terms and conditions have not yet been determined.

Sources of Revenue. Civil restoration and federal restitution monies.

RECOMMENDATION

Because the appraisal has not yet been completed, a specific recommendation cannot be made at this time.

HABITAT PROTECTION EVALUATION PARCELS

Afognak Island, Alaska

0 5 miles

Albers Equal-Area Projection

ACQUISITION PRIORITY

- High
- Moderate
- Low
- Previous Acquisition

This map product is a part of the Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process. For more information, contact the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council at:
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska

KIB01

AJV01

AJV02

AJV03

AJV04

AJV05

AJV06

AJV07

AJV08

Shuyak Island

Shuyak Strait

Perenosa Bay

Seal Bay

Tonki Bay

Tonki Cape

Afognak Island State Park

Foul Bay

Ban Island

Paramanof Bay

Afognak Island

Malina Bay

Marmot Strait

Izhut Bay

Kazakof Bay

Duck Bay

Cape Izhut

Cape Kostromitinof

Raspberry Strait

Raspberry Island

Afognak Bay

SHELIKOF STRAIT

VIEKODA BAY

MARMOT BAY

Spruce Island

58°

152°

Date Printed: September 28, 1994

Produced by: Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Land Records Information Section

Afognak and Shuyak Islands

Ecosystem Description; Regional Overview of Potential Acquisition

Geographic Overview. Afognak and Shuyak Islands form the northern part of the Kodiak Archipelago. Many of the forces that shaped the two islands also shaped the Kodiak Island itself. This section provides a geographic overview of both regions: of Afognak and Shuyak Island, and of Kodiak.

The two regions form the southernmost region of the spill. They are dominated by the effects of the subducting Pacific plate in the Aleutian Trench. Volcanic activity in the arc behind the subduction zone is intense. About 15 recently active volcanic peaks dot the crest of the Alaska Peninsula in the spill area. As a result of repeated ash deposition over the Alaska Peninsula subregion, the usual shoreline of rocky headlands along this generally exposed coast includes many sandy intertidal areas and shores.

The Kodiak Archipelago is generally subsiding because of subduction in the Aleutian Trench located to the southeast. The average elevation of the Kodiak Archipelago is low compared with the other spill regions. Only a few small glaciers are found on the crest of Kodiak Island, generally on the limited area of slopes above 4,000 ft (1,200 m). As a result of the small area of glaciers, rivers in this subregion contain much less sediment than most of the rest of the spill area, allowing a greater percentage of high quality clearwater aquatic habitat important for spawning anadromous fish.

Most of the coast of Kodiak Island is steep rocky cliffs and headlands with interspersed pocket beaches of boulders and coarse gravel, reflecting exposure to severe fall and winter storms. The coast of Afognak Island and smaller islands in the north archipelago is similar but with less rugged and more subdued topography. During the Pleistocene ice age mountain glaciers flowing from the crest of Kodiak Island toward Shelikof Strait carved deep U-shaped valleys and narrow fjords. Southwestern Kodiak Island experienced continental glaciation that left gentle topography with glacial till deposits. Unconsolidated glacial material has been eroded and re-formed into beaches of gravel, sand, and glacial boulders.

One of the distinctive features of the Kodiak Archipelago is its position close to the deep water of the Aleutian Trench. Marine waters south and east of the archipelago are characterized by full ocean salinity of 32 parts per thousand and clear water with minimal glacial turbidity. The very deep water of the trench strongly modifies the

climate, moderating winter temperatures, but also cooling summers. Ocean current systems bring bottom water up from the trench through submarine canyons to the pelagic and nearshore environment of the archipelago, conditions that make a highly productive marine environment. Continental shelf waters surrounding the archipelago produce a significant share of Alaska's king and other crab harvest.

Large private or municipal landholdings in the Kodiak area are concentrated in the two northern islands — Shuyak and Afognak — and on the southern part of Kodiak Island. These two areas have very different upland habitat. The northern islands are heavily forested with dense, old-growth stands of coastal forest type that extends to Prince William Sound and in Southeast Alaska. On south Kodiak Island the spruce treeline is advancing and was probably limited in the past partly by geographic isolation. The Kodiak Archipelago is made up of national wildlife refuge, Alaska Native lands on Afognak and north, west, and south Kodiak Island, state and borough land.

The remainder of this section discusses landownership and key habitats on Afognak and Shuyak Islands. Similar information for Kodiak Region is given in Attachment F.

Land Ownership. Shuyak Island is divided between two owners: the State of Alaska and the Kodiak Borough. The western part of the island is a State Park. The only public ownership on northern Afognak Island is the recently created Afognak Island State Park. Six private parcels on Afognak Island are owned by Afognak Joint Venture, which is owned by two Kodiak Village Corporations.

Key Habitats — Shuyak and Afognak Islands. On Shuyak and Afognak Islands, the Comprehensive Process evaluated seven parcels totalling 167,200 acres. Of these, three parcels — the Borough's Shuyak parcel and two most northern AJV parcels were rated as high, 68,400 acres in all.

Together the three high-rated parcels, together with the existing Shuyak and Afognak Island State Park, would make a large, ecological unit in public ownership. It would include Shuyak Island and almost all of the north coast of Afognak Island, including both sides of Shuyak Straight.

The next few paragraphs describe highlights of the habitat values on Shuyak and Afognak Islands important to restoration. For a complete description of the habitat information and ranking, see the Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process: Large Parcel Evaluation and Ranking.

Parcels on these two Islands were ranked high for the following injured resources and services:

- pink salmon (Shuyak Strait, and Pauls/Laura Lake)
- Dolly Varden trout (Shuyak Strait, and Shuyak Island)
- pacific herring (Shuyak Strait, Delphin Point, Paramanof Peninsula, Inner Malina Bay, and Malina Peninsula)
- bald eagle (Delphin Point, Laura/Paul's Lake, and Inner Malina Bay)
- black oystercatcher (Shuyak Strait, and Laura/Paul's Lake)
- harlequin ducks (Shuyak Strait, Laura/Paul's Lake, Paramanof and Malina Peninsulas)
- intertidal/subtidal biota (Shuyak Strait, and Laura/Paul's Lake)
- marbled murrelet (Shuyak Strait, and Laura/Paul's Lake)
- pigeon guillemot (all parcels except Inner Malina Bay)
- river otter (Shuyak Island)
- sea otter (all parcels except Inner Malina Bay)
- wilderness (Shuyak Strait, Laura/Paul's Lake, Paramanof Peninsula and Shuyak Island)
- cultural resources (Shuyak Strait, Laura/Paul's Lake, and Shuyak Island)
- subsistence (Paramanof Peninsula, Inner Malina Bay, Malina Peninsula, and Shuyak Island)

Restoration Benefits Report
Shuyak Island

REGION

Shuyak Island is directly north of Afognak Island in the Kodiak Island archipelago.

PROPOSED ACQUISITION DESCRIPTION

Shuyak Island, lying at the northern tip of Kodiak Island, has a crenulated, rocky coastline and low rolling terrain. It is thickly forested with Sitka spruce below which grows a dense understory of Sitka alder, willow, devil's club, blueberries, ferns, mosses and lichens. Blue joint and beach rye grasses fringe the upper beach zone. Numerous lakes and streams surrounded by bogs and meadows dot the interior of the island. The Shuyak Island parcel occupies the center of Shuyak Island and represents over half of the island acreage. The parcel is bordered by the Shuyak Island State Park on the northwest and the proposed Alexander Baranov State Game Refuge on the east. Several small private parcels exist along Shuyak Strait on the south and Perevalnie Passage on the north. The area provides good deer and river otter habitat and supports a population of brown bears. Its shorelands support a rich diversity of wildlife habitat including seabird colonies, bald eagle nests, and harbor seal haulouts. Pink, coho and chum salmon are found in streams and Steller sea lion, sea otter, porpoises and whales inhabit nearshore waters. There are large populations of ducks along the coast. The area is popular for its outstanding hunting, wildlife viewing, fishing, and sea kayaking opportunities. The island supports several lodges and guiding operations.

26,565 acres are being appraised. All of the acreage is included in one parcel which is proposed for acquisition. If this acquisition is approved by the Trustee Council, the parcel will be managed as part of the Shuyak Island State Park which will provide protection for the entire island.

Title to the subsurface estate is held by the State.

RESTORATION BENEFITS

The parcel 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 community 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 high potential recovery benefits for river otter and concentrations of sea otter which feed and breed along the shoreline. Harbor seal, an injured species with seriously reduced population levels, have the potential to benefit from parcel acquisition through protection of haulout areas and control of potential disturbances. Recovery for 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.

Protection of the 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 the resources. The Shuyak Island management plan draft for the park specifically recommends these lands for inclusion in the park management plan. The Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, Department of Natural Resources, will manage Shuyak Island State Park from offices in Kodiak and will maintain seasonal rangers and cabins on the island. Protection of fish and wildlife habitat and fish and wildlife populations will be the highest management priority. Public use of the lands will include sport, personal use, and subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping and recreational uses insofar as consistent with public safety and permitted under law or regulations of the Board of Fisheries of Board of Game. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game will manage the fish, wildlife, and aquatic plant resources from offices in Kodiak and will maintain biologists to monitor the commercial, sport, and subsistence resources and habitats on the island. There will be no commercial timber harvest on these lands nor any other commercial use of these lands excepting any such limited commercial use as may be consistent with state and federal laws and the goals of restoration to its prespill condition.

The acquisition and designation of this parcel as state park lands with highest management priority on the protection of fish and wildlife habitat and populations will allow an expeditious recovery of injured resources and services by precluding additional impacts to habitat and disturbance to injured fish and wildlife populations. No species specific restoration efforts are proposed at this time for this parcel.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The acquisition price will be determined at the time the appraisal is completed. A down payment of 20 percent with seven equal annual installments is proposed with interest accruing on the unpaid balance at a rate equal to the fifty-two week United States treasury bill rate

compounded and adjusted annually. The source of revenue will be the civil trust funds.

RECOMMENDATION

A specific recommendation cannot be made at this time because it is not yet possible to determine an acquisition price.

Restoration Benefits Report
Afognak Island

REGION: AFOGNAK ISLAND

Afognak Island is north of Kodiak Island and immediately south of Shuyak Island in the Kodiak Island archipelago.

PROPOSED ACQUISITION DESCRIPTION

A total of 155,064 acres are being appraised as follows:

PARCEL	ACREAGE	RANKING
AJV 01	26,754	high
AJV 01a	19,357	high
AJV 01b	7,397	low
AJV 02	2,153	low
AJV 03	13,396	high
AJV 03a	10,396	moderate
AJV 03b	3,000	low
AJV 04	56,706	moderate
AJV 05	11,601	moderate
AJV 06	28,256	moderate
AJV 07	2,470	low
AJV 08	13,355	low

It is anticipated that not all of the acreage being appraised will be acquired although it will not be possible to determine which parcels will be acquired until the appraisal is completed. AJV has indicated that it will not agree to acquisition of only the high value parcels.

If parcels AJV 01a, 01b, 02, 03a, 03b, 07, and/or 08 are acquired the Alaska Legislature will be asked to include them in the Afognak Island State Park. If parcels 04, 05, and/or 06 are acquired they will be made available to the Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service for possible inclusion in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Title to the subsurface estate is held by Koniag, Inc. a part owner of AJV. Koniag is willing to discuss sale of the subsurface estate. Koniag as part of a transaction has also indicated a willingness to sell the subsurface estate at Seal Bay and Tonki Cape.

AJV 01, 01a, and 01b are located in the north central portion of Afognak Island. The rocky shoreline is highlighted by several large bays. Blue joint and beach rye grasses fringe the upper beach zone. The uplands are typified by low mountainous and rolling hill terrain interspersed with numerous lakes and streams. The parcel is thickly forested with Sitka spruce below which grows an understory of devil's club, mosses, vaccinium, ferns, salmonberry, blueberry, and alder. Along with the stands of dense spruce forest are openings of brushy vegetation (alder, willow, elderberry, salmonberry) and open grassy meadows of bluejoint and fireweed. The Shuyak Strait Parcel is bordered on the north by Shuyak Strait, on the west by Blue Fox Bay and the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, on the east by Perenosa and Delphin bays, and on the south by land owned by the Ouzinkie Native Corporation. The area provides good deer and elk habitat and supports a relatively low density (less than 0.25 per square mile) of brown bears. Its shorelands support a rich diversity of wildlife habitat including seabird colonies, bald eagle nests, and harbor seal haulouts. Pink, coho, and chum salmon, rainbow trout, and Dolly Varden are found in the streams and Northern sea lions, whales, and porpoises inhabit nearshore waters. There are large populations of sea otters, seabirds, and ducks along the coast. The area is popular for its hunting, wildlife viewing, fishing, and wilderness experience opportunities.

AJV 03, 03a and 03b parcels are located in the northeastern portion of Afognak Island. The rocky, crenulated shoreline is highlighted by several bays and has numerous nearshore rocks and islets. Blue joint and beach rye grasses fringe the upper beach zone. The uplands are typified by low mountainous and rolling hill terrain dominated by the Laura Lake - Paul Lake system. This stream and lake complex has been enhanced with two fish ladders (installed in 1952) between Paul's Lake and Laura Lake and one fish ladder in Gretchen Creek (installed in 1952) to provide pink and coho salmon access to upper reaches of the drainage and to enhance the sockeye salmon run. The parcel is thickly forested with Sitka spruce below which grows an understory of devil's club, mosses, vaccinium, ferns, salmonberry, blueberry, and alder. Along with the stands of dense spruce forest are openings of brushy vegetation (alder, willow, elderberry, salmonberry) and open grassy meadows of bluejoint and fireweed. The parcels are bordered on the north by the Gulf of Alaska, on the west by Perenosa and Discoverer bays, and on the east and south by Seal Bay and the recently established Afognak Island State Park. The area provides excellent deer and elk habitat and supports a relatively moderate density (between than 0.25 and 0.33 per square mile) of brown bears. The shorelands support a rich diversity of wildlife habitat including seabird colonies, bald eagle nests, and harbor seal haulouts. Pink, coho, sockeye and chum salmon, rainbow trout, steelhead, and Dolly Varden are found in the streams and lakes and Northern sea lion, whales, and porpoises inhabit nearshore waters. There are large populations of sea otters, seabirds, and ducks along the coast. The area is popular for its hunting, wildlife viewing, fishing, and wilderness experience opportunities. The area supports guiding operations.

Parcels AJV04, AJV05, and AJV06 are contiguous tracts of land located in the southwestern portion of Afognak Island and total approximately 97,000 acres. These parcels received a moderate rank in the Habitat Work Group's large parcel evaluation. The topography of the area is mountainous with several river and lake systems in the adjoining valleys. The shoreline varies from mudflats to rocky headlands with numerous offshore rocks and islets. The vegetative cover is characterized by discontinuous stands of Sitka spruce primarily at the lower elevations. Along with the stands of Sitka spruce are areas of alder, salmonberry, willow, elderberry brush and devil's club interspersed with open grassy meadows of bluejoint and fireweed.

AJV07 is a north facing stream valley on Tonki Cape. It is an inholding within previously purchased conservation lands. It has three salmon spawning streams with coho, pink, and chum salmon and Dolly Varden trout. The stream valley is wooded with Sitka spruce. It has an eagle nest and adjacent coastal waters provide some herring spawning and moderate sea otter habitat. It provides access to the interior of Tonki Cape, and its purchase would complete public holdings on Tonki Cape.

Most of AJV08 is very steep, and only a few sections have timber. Section 33 and part of 34 have been cut. The remainder of the tract is comprised of brush and alpine tundra. There are two salmon streams which support pink, coho, and Dolly Varden trout on AJV08. There are five documented eagle nests along the shoreline. There are some elk, brown bear, and deer. There is also waterfowl, seabird, and harbor seal usage of the tract and adjacent waters.

RESTORATION BENEFITS

AJV 01, 01a and 01b include important habitat for several species of fish and wildlife for which a significant injury from the spill has been documented. A rocky shoreline heavy with kelp beds, pockets of eelgrass, mussels, and rich in invertebrates supports feeding harlequin ducks, black oyster catchers, marbled murrelets, and pigeon guillemots. Black oyster catchers and pigeon guillemots nest and harlequin ducks molt along the shoreline. There is substantial evidence of nesting marbled murrelets and a high probability that harlequin ducks nest within the area. Logging may directly affect the foraging and nesting activities of these species and hence impact their rehabilitation. There are twenty-five documented bald eagle nests within the parcel with feeding and roosting along the shoreline. Recovery of these injured species would benefit from acquisition of this important habitat. There are also high potential recovery benefits for river otter which likely den in the area and for concentrations of pupping and feeding sea otters found in Blue Fox Bay and in western Perenosa Bay. Both types of otter feed along the shoreline. Harbor seals, and injured species with seriously reduced population levels, has the potential to benefit from parcel acquisition. Recovery for Pacific herring, an injured

species documented to spawn along the coastline, will benefit as will pink salmon populations, documented in twelve streams, and Dolly Varden, documented in seven streams, on the parcel. The area has high scenic value and supports high value wilderness-based recreation including hunting, fishing, and camping. The area possesses high cultural resource values with five historic and prehistoric sites, two having been documented as important by the State Historic Preservation Office.

AJV 03, 03a and 03b include important habitat for several species of fish and wildlife for which significant injury from the spill has been documented. A rocky shoreline accentuated by nearshore rocks and islets is heavy with kelp beds, pockets of eelgrass, mussels, and rich in invertebrates which supports feeding harlequin ducks, black oyster catchers, marbled murrelets, and pigeon guillemots. Black oyster catchers and pigeon guillemots nest and harlequin ducks molt along the shoreline. There is substantial evidence of nesting marbled murrelets and a high probability that harlequin ducks nest within the area. Logging may directly affect the foraging and nesting activities of these species and hence impact their rehabilitation. There are twenty-four documented bald eagle nests within the parcel with feeding and roosting along the shoreline. Recovery of these injured species would benefit from acquisition of this important habitat. There are also high potential recovery benefits for river otters which likely den in the area and for concentrations of pupping and feeding sea otters found in Discoverer, Perenosa, Phoenix, and Seal bays. Both types of otter feed along the shoreline. Harbor seals, an injured species with seriously reduced population levels, have the potential to benefit from parcel acquisition. Recovery for Pacific herring, an injured species documented to spawn along the coastline, will benefit as will pink salmon populations, documented in five streams, and Dolly Varden, found in most waterbodies, on the parcel. The area has high scenic value and supports high value wilderness-based recreation including hunting, fishing, and camping. The area possesses high cultural resource values with fourteen historic and prehistoric sites, seven having been documented as important by the State Historic Preservation Office.

AJV04, AJV05, and AJV06 provide outstanding restoration benefits to many EVOS injured resources and services. The coastline and nearshore rocks provide key nesting habitat for bald eagles and pigeon guillemots, and molting areas for harlequin ducks. Marbled murrelets, pigeon guillemots, black oystercatchers, harlequin ducks, and bald eagles feed in the productive intertidal and subtidal areas. The coastal estuaries adjacent to the parcels are extremely important to overwintering seabirds and sea ducks. Harbor seals and sea otters use the sheltered bays for foraging and pupping areas and the nearshore rocks for haulout sites. The streams and intertidal areas provide spawning and rearing habitat for pink salmon, Dolly Varden and Pacific herring. The stream systems also support substantial populations of chum, coho, rainbow and steelhead trout. The parcels have outstanding wilderness qualities and numerous cultural resource sites.

Protection of the 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 the injured resources and lost or diminished services provided by the resources. Title to the lands shall be conveyed to the State of Alaska for inclusion in the recently established Afognak Island State Park. Protection of fish and wildlife habitat and fish and wildlife populations shall be the highest management priority. Public use of the lands shall include sport, personal use, and subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping and recreational uses insofar as consistent with public safety and permitted under law or regulations of the Board of Fisheries or Board of Game. There shall be no commercial timber harvest on these lands nor any other commercial use of these lands excepting such limited commercial use as may be consistent with state and federal laws and goals of restoration to its prespill condition of any natural resource injured, lost, or destroyed as a result of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill 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.

The acquisition and designation of this parcel as state park lands with highest management priority on the protection of fish and wildlife habitat and populations will allow an expeditious recovery of injured resources and services by precluding additional impacts to habitat and disturbance to fish and wildlife populations. Acquisition of AJV 03a will assure continued operation of the ADF&G research and management fish weir near tide water and the continued maintenance and operation of the fish passes in the Laura-Paul's Lake system.

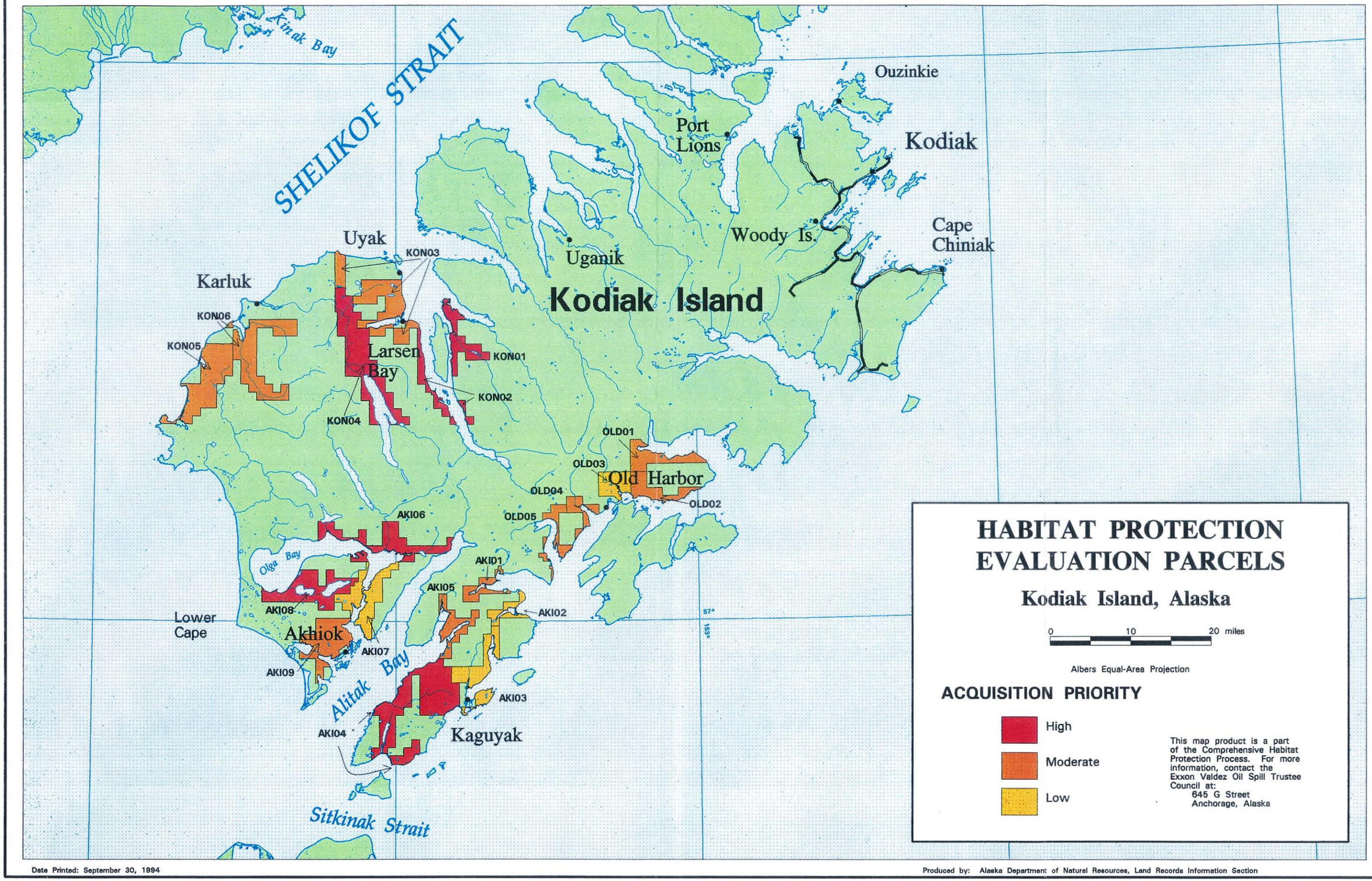
TERMS AND CONDITIONS

The acquisition price will be determined at the time the appraisal is completed. Although specific terms have not been discussed AJV has been advised that payment will be by down payment and installments.

RECOMMENDATIONS

A specific recommendation cannot be made at this time because it is not yet possible to determine an acquisition price.

Kodiak Island



HABITAT PROTECTION EVALUATION PARCELS

Kodiak Island, Alaska

0 10 20 miles

Albers Equal-Area Projection

ACQUISITION PRIORITY

- High
- Moderate
- Low

This map product is a part of the Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process. For more information, contact the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council at:
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska

Date Printed: September 30, 1994

Produced by: Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Land Records Information Section

Kodiak Island

Ecosystem Description; Regional Overview of Potential Acquisition

Geographic Overview. The Kodiak Island region was shaped by many of the forces that shaped Shuyak and Afognak Islands, and the geographic overview of Kodiak Island is discussed in Attachment E.

Land Ownership. On southern Kodiak Island, almost all public land is within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Key Habitats — Kodiak Island. On Kodiak Island, the comprehensive process evaluated 20 parcels totaling 274,100 acres from the three private landowners in the region: Akhiok-Kaguyak Inc., Koniag Inc., and Old Harbor Native Corporation. Of those 20 parcels, 111,900 acres in nine parcels were rated high. These parcels range from Larsen Bay on the west side of the island to the tip of Aliulik Peninsula in the southeast.

The next few paragraphs describe highlights of the habitat values on southern Kodiak Island important to restoration. For a complete description of the habitat information and ranking, see the Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process: Large Parcel Evaluation and Ranking.

Koniag Incorporated. The topography of the region is unique when compared to the rest of Kodiak Island. The majority of Koniag lands were not covered by glaciers during the last ice age. The rolling hill topography and distinctive flora contrast with the rugged terrain found elsewhere on the island. The land is not forested and a large portion has vegetation similar to arctic tundra. Broad valleys and longer rivers also characterize the region.

The Koniag lands are part of a large, intact ecosystem which provides multi-million dollar commercial, subsistence and recreational benefits to the larger Kodiak population and the State. The area's biodiversity is extraordinary because of rich aquatic and marine environments. The lands include the world-renowned Karluk River.

Koniag lands were ranked high for the following injured resources and services:

- pink salmon (Brown's Lagoon, and Karluk River)
- sockeye salmon (Karluk River)
- Dolly Varden trout (Karluk River)

- pacific herring (Brown's Lagoon)
- bald eagle (Brown's Lagoon, Uyak Bay, and Karluk River)
- black oystercatcher (Brown's Lagoon, and Larsen Bay)
- harbor seals (Brown's Lagoon, Uyak Bay, and Halibut Bay)
- harlequin ducks (Brown's Lagoon, Uyak Bay, Larsen Bay, Karluk River, and Sturgeon Bay)
- intertidal/subtidal biota (Brown's Lagoon, Uyak Bay, and Larsen Bay)
- marbled murrelet (Brown's Lagoon, Uyak Bay, and Larsen Bay)
- pigeon guillemot (Brown's Lagoon, Uyak Bay, and Larsen Bay)
- river otter (all parcels)
- sea otter (Brown's Lagoon, and Uyak Bay)
- wilderness (Uyak Bay, Halibut Bay, and Sturgeon River)
- cultural resources (all parcels but Larsen Bay)
- subsistence (all parcels)

Akhiok-Kaguyak Incorporated. The topography of the region consists of rolling hills, some mountains and an interspersion of lakes, short streams and rivers. The land is not forested but is covered with dense grasses and shrubs on the areas with well drained soils. Cottonwood, willow and alder thickets are found along the numerous drainages.

The Akhiok-Kaguyak lands are part of a large, intact ecosystem which provides multi-million dollar commercial, subsistence and recreational benefits to the larger Kodiak population and the State. The area's biodiversity is extraordinary because of rich aquatic and marine environments. Much of these lands surround important red salmon spawning waters from the lakes in the southeastern tip of the island.

Akhiok/Kaguyak lands were ranked high for the following injured resources and services:

- pink salmon (Aliulik Peninsula, and North Olga Bay)
- sockeye salmon (North Olga Bay and Upper Station Lakes)
- Dolly Varden trout (Aliulik Peninsula, North Olga Bay, and Upper Station Lakes)
- pacific herring (Sulua/Portage Bays, North Olga Bay, and Upper Station Lakes)
- bald eagle (North Olga Bay, and Upper Station Lakes)
- black oystercatcher (Aliulik Peninsula)
- common murres (Aliulik Peninsula)
- harbor seals (Kaiugnak Bay, Aliulik Peninsula, Sulua/Portage Bays, North Olga Bay, Upper Station Lakes, and Sukhoi/Kempff Bays)
- harlequin ducks (Kaiugnak Bay, Aliulik Peninsula, Sulua/Portage Bays, North Olga Bay, Olga Bay Narrows, and Sukhoi/Kempff Bays)
- intertidal/subtidal biota (Kaiugnak Bay, Kiavak Bay, Aliulik Peninsula, Sulua/Portage Bays, North Olga Bay, and Sukhoi/Kempff Bays)
- marbled murrelet (Kaiugnak Bay, Aliulik Peninsula, Sulua/Portage Bays, and Sukhoi/Kempff Bays)

- pigeon guillemot (Kaiugnak Bay, Aliulik Peninsula, Sulua/Portage Bays, North Olga Bay)
- river otter (Aliulik Peninsula, Sulua/Portage Bays, North Olga Bay, Upper Station Lakes, and Sukhoi/Kempff Bays)
- recreation/tourism (North Olga Bay)
- wilderness (Kaiugnak Bay, Kiavak Bay, Kaguyak Bay, Aliulik Peninsula, and Sulua/Portage Bays)
- cultural resources (Kiavak Bay, Upper Station lakes, and Sukhoi/Kempff Bays)
- subsistence (North Olga Bay, Olga Bay Narrows, Upper Station Lakes, and Sukhoi/Kempff Bays)

Old Harbor Native Corporation. Mountains rising to 3000 feet dominate the landscape of the region. The mountains are interrupted by a profusion of short stream valleys. The land is not forested but is covered with dense grasses and shrubs on areas with well drained soils. Stream valleys contain pockets of dense cottonwood, willow and alder thickets.

Old Harbor lands were ranked high for the following injured resources and services:

- pink salmon (Kiliuda Bay, and Barling Bay)
- pacific herring (Kiliuda Bay, Sitkalidak Strait, and Barling Bay)
- bald eagle (Kiliuda Bay, Midway Bay, and Three Saints Bay)
- harbor seals (Sitkalidak Strait)
- harlequin ducks (Midway Bay)
- intertidal/subtidal biota (Midway Bay)
- wilderness (Sitkalidak Strait)
- cultural resources (Kiliuda Bay)
- subsistence (all parcels)

Restoration Benefits Report
Akhiok-Kaguyak Lands

REGION: KODIAK ARCHIPELAGO

The subject Akhiok-Kaguyak (AKI) lands are located within the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill area along the coast on the south end of Kodiak Island. The lands were subdivided for the comprehensive large parcel analysis into AKI01 through AKI08.

PROPOSED ACQUISITION DESCRIPTION

The topography of the region consists of rolling hills, some mountains and an interspersion of lakes, short streams and rivers. The land is not forested but is covered with dense grasses and shrubs on the areas with well drained soils. Cottonwood, willow and alder thickets are found along the numerous drainages.

Acres proposed for acquisition:

High ranked acres:	74,812
Moderate rank acres:	13,485
Low rank acres:	22,109
Total acres:	110,406

Subsurface: The subsurface estate is owned by the United States.

Note: Akhiok-Kaguyak lands were evaluated by the Habitat Work Group as the "Alitak" and "Olga Bay" packages.

RESTORATION BENEFITS

The AKI lands are part of a large, intact ecosystem which provides multi-million dollar commercial, subsistence and recreational benefits to the larger Kodiak population and the State. The area's biodiversity is extraordinary because of rich aquatic and marine environments. This ecosystem's foundation is clean, free flowing water which supports an abundant fishery that sustains Kodiak's people and wildlife. The AKI lands contain a rich assemblage of species, habitats and services injured by the EVOS. The area supports high subsistence use of sockeye, coho, pink salmon and Sitka black-tailed deer. The following is a summary of injured resources and services found on AKI lands that received a high score in the Habitat Work Group's large parcel evaluation.

Sockeye Salmon:	Four sockeye-producing drainages cross AKI lands. Total commercial harvest of sockeye salmon returning to these drainages is estimated to be from 772,000 to 1,099,000 fish. Commercial harvest value of these stocks ranges from $6.5 to $9.3 million.
Pink Salmon:	Thirty-five (35) pink salmon streams wholly or partially are on AKI lands. Total commercial harvest of pink salmon returning to these drainages is estimated to be from 204,500 to 623,000 fish. Commercial harvest value ranges from $120,000 to $360,000.
Dolly Varden:	Dolly Varden are widespread and abundant throughout AKI drainages. Lake systems such as the Upper Station Lakes provide critical overwintering Dolly Varden habitat.
Pacific Herring:	Herring spawn in the nearshore waters off most AKI beaches. Commercial sac-roe and food/bait herring harvests are substantial in adjacent management units.
Bald Eagle:	Seventy-six (76) known bald eagle nests are within the package. Eagle feeding concentration sites are found at the package's many anadromous fish streams.
Black Oystercatcher:	Colonies and feeding groups occur along most of AKI coastline. Documented nesting occurs along the rocky areas of the Aliulik Peninsula.
Common Murre:	AKI04 was the only parcel of the 81 parcels evaluated by the Habitat Work Group to rank as having a high restoration value to common murres. Winter feeding concentrations occur along nearshore waters and within several bays on the Aliulik Peninsula.
Harlequin Duck:	Nesting occurs along the numerous drainages within the package. Molting aggregations are common on nearshore rocks.

Marbled Murrelet:	Although undocumented, nesting is highly likely; broods have been spotted in nearshore marine waters. Large winter feeding concentrations occur in Sulua/Portage bays.
Pigeon Guillemot:	Numerous nesting colonies are found along rocky shorelines; the largest with over 100 birds.
River Otter:	Otters are widespread with sizeable populations, especially along streams flowing into lakes. River otters provide income to local trappers.
Harbor Seal:	Seven known haul-out sites on rocks adjacent to AKI lands.
Intertidal/Subtidal Biota:	Extensive mussel and eelgrass beds occur along large stretches of shoreline. King crab molting occurs in nearshore waters of Olga Bay.
Recreation/Tourism:	AKI lands support prime sport fishing, deer and bear hunting. Several hunting and fishing guides are established on AKI lands. Economic benefits to the local, regional and state economy are worth hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.
Wilderness:	Evidence of human use is generally limited to coastal sites with good access. The area retains outstanding wilderness attributes.
Subsistence:	Many of the lands are primary harvest areas for Akhiok village residents. Wildlife resources harvested include fish, deer, waterfowl, crab and clams.
Cultural Resources:	Archaeological sites are found extensively on these lands. Most bays contain prehistoric and historic village sites.

Direct Benefits: Akhiok-Kaguyak lands encompass a large portion of the coastline of southern Kodiak Island. North Olga Bay (AKI06) received the highest HPWG score of any Kodiak Island parcel. Three major sockeye and pink salmon producing drainages, Dog Salmon Creek, Akalura Creek and Horse Marine Lagoon are located within this parcel. The nearshore waters of the Aliulik Peninsula (AKI04) have tremendous marine food resources that sustain common murres, marbled murrelets, harlequin ducks, black

oystercatchers and bald eagles. Concentrations of bald eagles gather at Upper Station Lakes (AKI08) to feast on the returning sockeye and pink salmon. Large Pacific herring harvests occur offshore from these lands. All of Akhiok-Kaguyak coastal properties have pockets of dense eelgrass and mussel beds that are considered high value intertidal/subtidal habitat.

Three parcels of Akhiok-Kaguyak land received a moderate score. However, these parcels encompass the coastline of protected bays and have strategic value to ensure protection of restoration benefits for this package. Sulua/Portage Bays (AKI05) have two documented harbor seal haulouts as well as high marbled murrelet, pigeon guillemot, and harlequin duck feeding concentrations. Kiavak Bay (AKI02) supports rich intertidal/subtidal biota that are food for pigeon guillemots, harlequin ducks, black oystercatchers as well as bald eagles and river otters.

Other Benefits: The rich salmon runs of the region support a high density of brown bears. Several bays in the region are used by wintering emperor geese and Steller's eiders. Local residents and non-residents use the lands for bear and deer hunting as well as fishing. The broad, perpetual economic and social values of protecting this intact ecosystem cannot by overstated. Although this restoration effort focuses on habitats of high value for specific injured species and services; the long term success of any regional protection effort requires that biodiversity, the basic fabric of the ecosystem, be maintained. To ensure this result, acquisition of moderate and low ranked parcels needs to be included. Ecosystem disruptions within the area, regardless of the parcel's rank, will permeate the area and diminish the value of surrounding parcels.

Proposed Management Structure: Acquired lands will be managed as part of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (Kodiak Refuge). A primary purpose of the Kodiak Refuge is the conservation of fish and wildlife populations and habitats in their natural diversity. Subsistence use is also a purpose of the Kodiak Refuge. The well established legal mandates and authorities under which Kodiak Refuge is managed will ensure injured resources and services are protected in perpetuity.

Special management note: Three fish weir sites will be acquired under this proposal. Right-of-way permits, without a rental charge, will be issued to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game for continued use of these sites.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Acquisition Price:

Down Payment:	20% down in concept
Term of Payment:	Seven years, subject to Solicitor's approval
Interest Rate:	A fixed rate to be determined, subject to Solicitor's approval

Sources of Revenue: EVOS restoration funds constitute the bulk of funds available. Additional funds are Federal EVOS restitution funds, currently $12.5 million has been allocated for large parcels on Kodiak; Land and Water Conservation funds, $3.5 million is available with annual appropriations of $1-2 million expected for the next five years; and potentially private conservation foundations providing modest amounts to purchase key inholdings, unacquired with other monies.

Division of Acres and Funds:

93,774 acres with restoration funds. Parcels AKI01, AKI04, AKI05, AKI06, AKI07A (west), AKI08.

16,632 acres with restitution, LWCF, and other funds. Parcels AKI02, AKI03.

110,406 acres total

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's well established and long standing legal authority and extensive experience in managing fish, wildlife and habitat nationwide and specifically on Kodiak, it is recommended that the parcels acquired from Akhiok-Kaguyak be managed by the Service as part of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Perpetual protection and conservation of the injured resources on the AKI lands is entirely consistent with the legal authorities and management programs of the Kodiak Refuge. No other conservation system in the world is so thoroughly dedicated and structured to protect fish, wildlife and habitat. This action would be an enduring natural legacy and a source of invaluable sustained economic and social values for Alaska and the nation.

Appraised Large Parcels

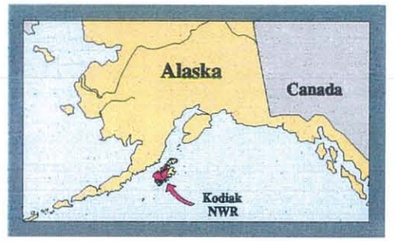
Akhiok-Kaguyak Incorporated

Legend

- High
- Moderate
- Low
- Retained by AKI
- Small Parcels
- Relinquished Selections
- Refuge Land
- Prioritized Selections (included)

- Land status represents USFWS interpretation of BLM records.
- Projected in UTM zone 5.

* Selected Land. Remaining entitlement would come from these lands.



Miles
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Kilometers

Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge

Sept. 23, 1994

Proposed Acquisition Package October 5, 1994

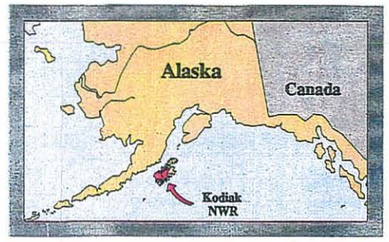
Akhiok-Kaguyak Incorporated

Legend

- High
- Moderate
- Low
- Retained by AKI
- Small Parcels
- Relinquished Selections
- Refuge Land
- Prioritized Selections (included)

- Land status represents USFWS interpretation of BLM records.
- Projected in UTM zone 5.

* Selected Land. Remaining entitlement would come from these lands.



Miles
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Kilometers

Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge

Sept. 23, 1994

AKI06A
AKI06B
AKI06C
AKI08
AKI07A
AKI07B
AKI01
AKI02
AKI05
AKI03
AKI04A
AKI04B
AKI09
Akalura Lake
Dog Salmon Creek
Bay
Olga
South
Olga Lakes
Moser Bay
Deadman
Kauignak Bay
T.36S.
Kiavak Bay
Sulua Bay
Portage Bay
Kempff Bay
Sukhoi Lagoon
Alitak
Humpy Cove
Kaguyak Bay
Old Kaguyak Bay
Russian Harbor

Restoration Benefits Report
Koniag Lands

REGION: KODIAK ARCHIPELAGO

The subject Koniag lands are located within the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Area along the coast and inland waterways on the west side of Kodiak Island. The lands were subdivided for the comprehensive large parcel analysis into KON01 through KON06.

PROPOSED ACQUISITION DESCRIPTION

The topography of the region is unique when compared to the rest of Kodiak Island. The majority of Koniag lands were not covered by glaciers during the last ice age. The rolling hill topography and distinctive flora contrast with the rugged terrain found elsewhere on the island. The land is not forested and a large portion has vegetation similar to arctic tundra. Broad valleys and longer rivers also characterize the region.

Acres proposed for acquisition:

High ranked acres:	47,417
Moderate rank acres:	46,648
Low rank acres:	0
Not ranked:	1,129*
Total acres:	95,194

* This small tract on Uyak Bay was recently conveyed to Koniag.

Subsurface: The subsurface estate is owned by the United States.

Note: Koniag lands were evaluated by the Habitat Work Group as the "Shelikof" and "Uyak Bay" packages.

RESTORATION BENEFITS

The Koniag lands are part of a large, intact ecosystem which provides multi-million dollar commercial, subsistence and recreational benefits to the larger Kodiak population and the State. The area's biodiversity is extraordinary because of rich aquatic and marine environments. The ecosystem's foundation is clean, free flowing water which supports an abundant fishery that sustains Kodiak's people and wildlife. The Koniag lands contain a rich assemblage of species, habitats and services injured by the EVOS. The lands support high subsistence use of sockeye, coho, pink salmon and Sitka black-tailed deer. The following is a summary of injured resources and services found on Koniag lands that received a high score in the Habitat Work Group's large parcel evaluation.

Sockeye Salmon:	Karluk River/Lake is one of the most productive sockeye salmon systems in the Kodiak Management Area. Total commercial harvest of sockeye salmon returning to this drainage is estimated to be from 1,109,000 to 1,782,000 fish. Commercial harvest value ranges from $9.4 to $15 million.
Pink Salmon:	Fourteen (14) documented spawning streams are wholly or partially on Koniag lands. Total commercial harvest of pink salmon returning to these drainages is estimated to be from 965,000 to 1,972,000 fish. Commercial harvest value ranges from $550,000 to $1.12 million.
Dolly Varden:	Dolly Varden are widespread and abundant throughout Koniag drainages. Lake systems such as Karluk provide critical overwintering Dolly Varden habitat.
Pacific Herring:	Herring spawn in the nearshore waters off most Koniag beaches. Commercial sac-roe and food/bait herring harvests are substantial in adjacent management units.
Bald Eagle:	One hundred sixteen (116) known bald eagle nests are within the package. Non-breeding birds concentrate along the Sturgeon River during the salmon runs.
Black Oystercatcher:	Large stretches of Koniag's coastline are used by feeding black oystercatchers. Nesting occurs along the rocky areas of Larsen Bay.
Harlequin Duck:	Nesting occurs along the numerous drainages within the package. Molting aggregations are common on nearshore rocks.
Marbled Murrelet:	Although undocumented, nesting is highly likely; broods have been spotted in nearshore marine waters. Large winter feeding concentrations of marbled murrelets occur in Larsen Bay.
Pigeon Guillemot:	Numerous nesting colonies are found along the rocky shorelines of Koniag lands. Uyak and Larsen Bays provide critical winter feeding habitat for pigeon guillemots.

Sea Otter:	Sea otters are abundant throughout Uyak and Larsen Bays. Brown's Lagoon is a known sea otter pupping area and several haulouts are located in the region.
River Otter:	River otters are widespread with sizeable populations, especially along streams flowing into lakes. River otters provide income to local trappers.
Harbor Seal:	Nine known haul-out sites are on rocks adjacent to Koniag lands.
Intertidal/Subtidal Biota:	Extensive mussel and eelgrass beds are along large stretches of shoreline. Uyak Bay, Larsen Bay and Sturgeon Lagoon have extensive eelgrass beds that attract a variety of marine life.
Recreation/Tourism:	The Karluk river drainage is a popular destination for sport fishing, flight-seeing and bear viewing. Island residents and non-residents hunt Sitka black-tailed deer and brown bear on Koniag lands. Several hunting and fishing guides are established on these lands. Recreational use is growing rapidly along with it's value to local and state economies.
Wilderness:	Evidence of human use is generally limited to coastal sites with good access. The area retains outstanding wilderness attributes.
Subsistence:	Many of the lands are primary harvest areas for Karluk and Larsen Bay village residents. Wildlife resources harvested include fish, deer, waterfowl, crab and clams.
Cultural Resources:	Archaeological sites are found extensively on these lands. Most bays contain prehistoric and historic village sites. The Karluk drainage is blanketed with cultural resource sites.

Direct Benefits: The Koniag package incorporates some of the highest quality wildlife and recreational lands in Alaska. The highly ranked Uyak Bay (KON02) and Brown's Lagoon (KON01) parcels encompass protected coastline within Uyak Bay that teems with marine wildlife such as harbor seals, sea otters, harlequin ducks, marbled murrelets, and black oystercatchers. The Karluk River (KON04) drainage supports tremendous returns of pink and sockeye salmon worth millions of dollars to the Kodiak commercial fisheries and Alaska's economy. The Sturgeon River (KON06) and adjacent tributaries of Halibut Bay (KON05) also support runs of pink salmon and resident Dolly Varden.

Other Benefits: Karluk lake is the site of some the highest densities of brown bears ever recorded. Chinook (king) and steelhead fishing on the Karluk river is popular with visitors from around the world. The Kodiak economy benefits from the increasing popularity of recreational fishing on Koniag lands. Waterfowl and seabirds congregate in the protected waters of Uyak bay during the winter season. Nearshore waters along Shelikof Strait are frequented by killer, minke and fin whales.

The broad, perpetual economic and social values of protecting this intact ecosystem cannot by overstated. Although this restoration effort focuses on habitats of high value for specific injured species and services; the long term success of any regional protection effort requires that biodiversity, the basic fabric of the ecosystem, be maintained. To ensure this result, acquisition of moderate and low ranked parcels needs to be included. Ecosystem disruptions within the area, regardless of the parcel's rank, will permeate the area and diminish the value of surrounding parcels.

Proposed Management Structure: Acquired lands will be managed as part of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (Kodiak Refuge). A primary purpose of the Kodiak Refuge is the conservation of fish and wildlife populations and habitats in their natural diversity. Subsistence use is also a purpose of the Kodiak Refuge. The well established legal authorities under which Kodiak Refuge is managed will ensure injured resources and services are protected in perpetuity.

TERMS and CONDITIONS

Acquisition Price:

Down Payment:	20% down in concept
Term of Payment:	Seven years, subject to Solicitor approval
Interest Rate:	A fixed rate to be determined, subject to Solicitor approval

Sources of Revenue: EVOS restoration funds constitute the bulk of funds available. Additional funds are Federal EVOS restitution funds, currently $12.5 million has been allocated for large parcels on Kodiak; Land and Water Conservation funds, $3.5 million is available with annual appropriations of $1-2 million expected for the next five years; and potentially private conservation foundations providing modest amounts to purchase key inholdings, unacquired with other monies.

Division of Acres and Funds

91,603 acres with restoration funds. Parcels KON01, KON04, KON05, KON06

3,591 acres with restitution, LWCF, and other funds. Parcels KON02 east, K-Parcel 1

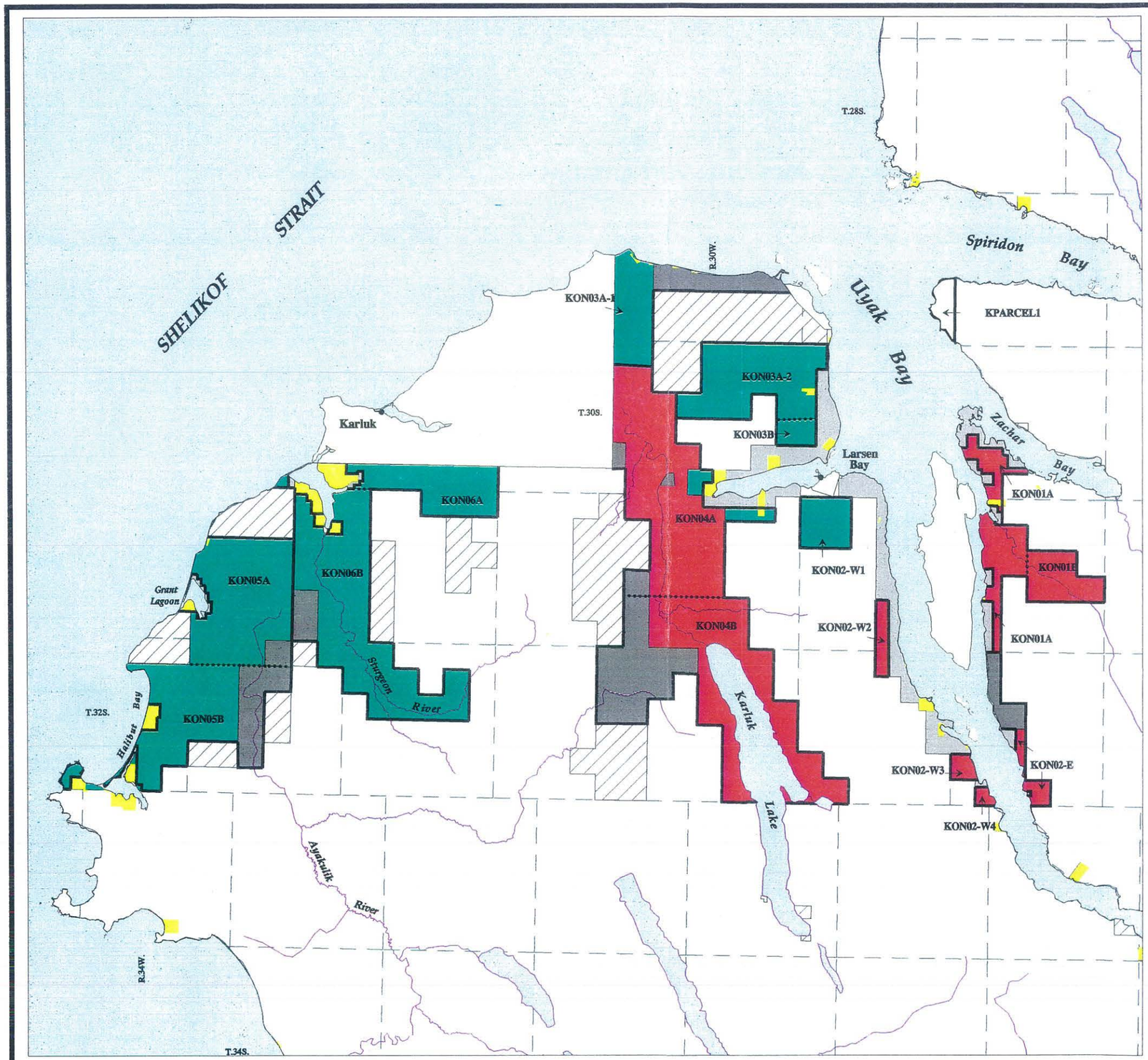
95,194 acres total

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's well established and long standing legal authorities and extensive experience in managing fish, wildlife and habitat nationwide and specifically on Kodiak, it is recommended that the parcels acquired from Koniag be managed by the Service as part of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Perpetual protection and conservation of the injured resources on the Koniag lands is entirely consistent with the legal authorities and management programs of the Kodiak Refuge. No other conservation system in the world is so thoroughly dedicated and structured to protect fish, wildlife and habitat.

Appraised Large Parcels

Koniag, Inc.

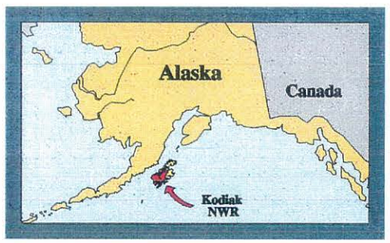


Legend

- High
- Moderate
- Low
- Not Ranked
- Refuge Land
- Small Parcels
- Sub-Parcel
- Other Koniag Lands
- Prioritized Selections (included)
- Selected Land
- Exhibit 'A' Lands

- Land status represents USFWS interpretation of BLM records.
- Projected in UTM zone 5.

* Selected Land. Remaining entitlement would come from these lands.



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Miles
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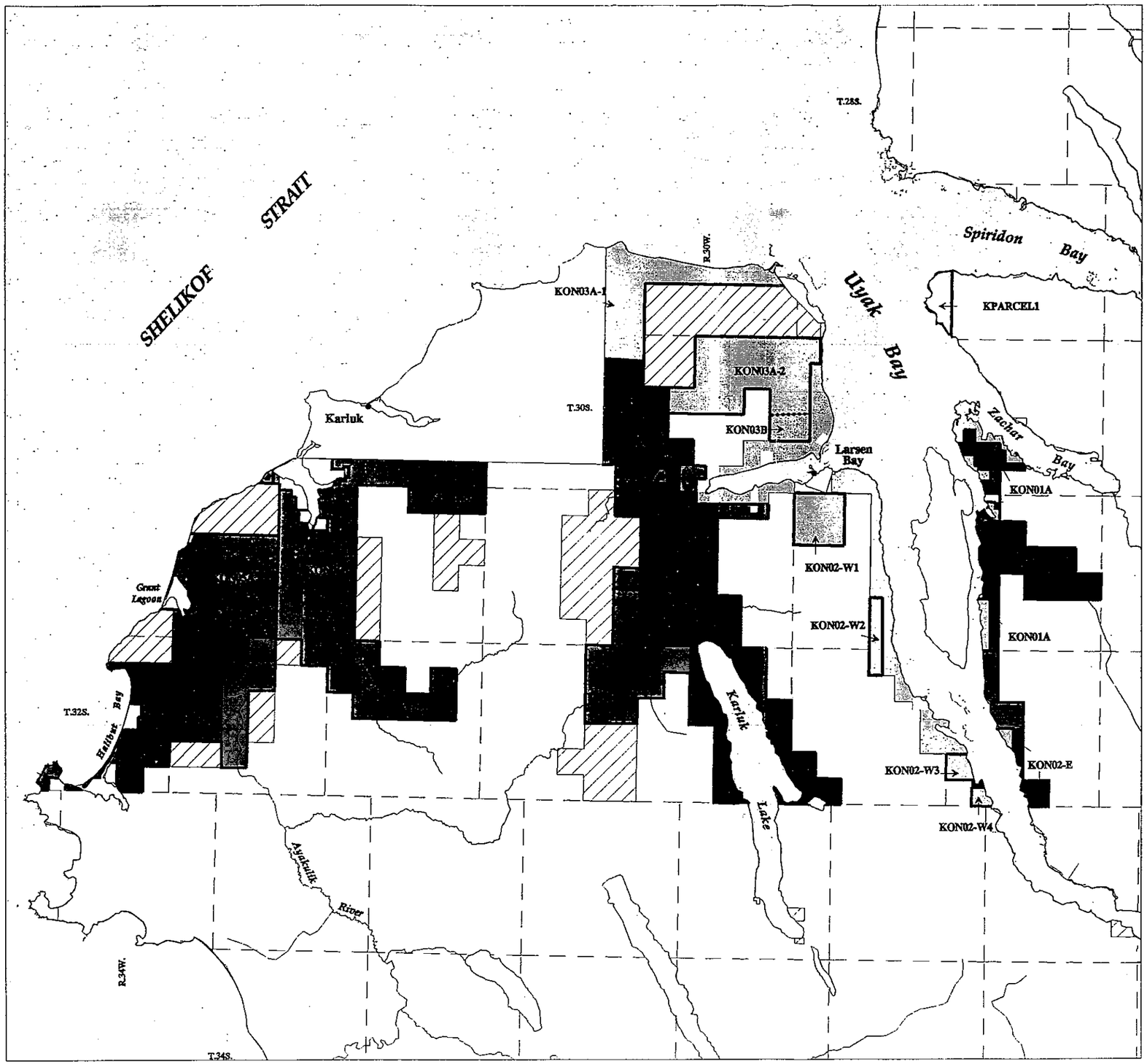
Kilometers

Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge

Sept. 23, 1994

Proposed Acquisition Package October 5, 1994

Koniag, Inc.

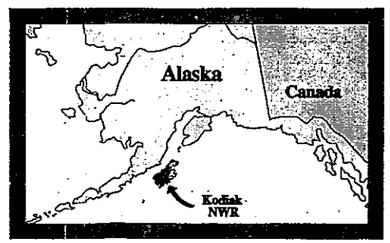


Legend

- High
- Moderate
- Low
- Not Ranked
- Refuge Land
- Small Parcels
- Sub-Parcel
- Other Koniag Lands
- Prioritized Selections (included)
- Selected Land
- Exhibit 'A' Lands

- Land status represents USFWS interpretation of BLM records.
- Projected in UTM zone 5.

* Selected Land. Remaining entitlement would come from these lands.



Miles
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Kilometers

Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge

Sept. 23, 1994

Restoration Benefits Report
Old Harbor Lands

REGION: KODIAK ARCHIPELAGO

The subject Old Harbor lands are located within the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Area along the coast on the east side of Kodiak Island. The lands were subdivided for the comprehensive large parcel analysis into OLD01 through OLD05.

PROPOSED ACQUISITION DESCRIPTION

Mountains rising to 3000 feet dominate the landscape of the region. The mountains are interrupted by a profusion of short stream valleys. The land is not forested but is covered with dense grasses and shrubs on areas with well drained soils. Stream valleys contain pockets of dense cottonwood, willow and alder thickets.

Acres proposed for acquisition:

High ranked acres:	0
Moderate ranked acres:	24,159
Low ranked acres:	8,625
Total acres:	32,784

Subsurface: The subsurface estate is owned by the United States.

RESTORATION BENEFITS

The Old Harbor lands are part of a large, intact ecosystem which provides multi-million dollar commercial, subsistence and recreational benefits to the larger Kodiak population and the State. The ecosystem's foundation is clean, free flowing water which supports an abundant fishery that sustains Kodiak's people and wildlife. The Old Harbor package contains a rich assemblage of species, habitats and services injured by the EVOS. The following is a summary of injured resources and services found on Old Harbor lands that received a high score in the Habitat Work Group's large parcel evaluation.

Pink Salmon:	Sixteen (16) documented spawning streams are wholly or partially on Old Harbor lands. Total commercial harvest of pink salmon returning to these drainages is estimated to be from 83,000 to 248,400 fish. Commercial harvest value ranges from $50,000 to $140,000.
Pacific Herring:	Herring spawn in the nearshore waters off most Old Harbor beaches. Commercial sac-roe and food/bait herring harvests are substantial in adjacent management units.
Bald Eagle:	Forty-eight (48) known bald eagle nests are within the package.
Harlequin Duck:	Harlequin ducks nest along the numerous drainages within the package. Molting aggregations of non-breeding males are common on nearshore rocks.
Harbor Seal:	There are nine known harbor seal haul-out sites on rocks adjacent to Old Harbor lands.
Intertidal/Subtidal Biota:	Extensive mussel and eelgrass beds along large stretches of shoreline. The numerous rocks and islets within Sitkalidak Strait provide substrate for marine plants and invertebrates.
Wilderness:	Evidence of human use is generally limited to coastal sites with good access. The area retains outstanding wilderness attributes.
Subsistence:	These lands are primary harvest areas for the residents of Old Harbor. Wildlife resources harvested include fish, deer, waterfowl, crab and clams.
Cultural Resources:	Archaeological sites are found extensively on these lands. Most bays contain prehistoric and historic village sites.

Direct Benefits: Three Saints Bay (OLD05), Barling Bay (OLD04) and Kiliuda Bay (OLD01) all received moderate scores. However, the numerous pink salmon streams on these parcels attract nesting bald eagles and support subsistence/commercial fishing. High densities of river otters and harlequin ducks are also found along these drainages. The bays surrounded by Old Harbor lands are used extensively by wintering seabirds. Common Murres, marbled murrelets and pigeon guillemots all follow schools of small fish throughout these bays.

Other Benefits: The uplands support a moderate to high density of Sitka black-tailed deer and hunting is important to residents and non-residents alike. Brown bears concentrate along the streams during the pink, chum and coho salmon runs. Steller's eiders, northern sea lions and killer whales, all species of national concern, use nearshore waters of Old Harbor lands. Three Saints Bay is of historical significance; it was the location of the first Russian settlement in Alaska.

The broad, perpetual economic and social values of protecting this intact ecosystem cannot by overstated. Although this restoration effort focuses on habitats of high value for specific injured species and services; the long term success of any regional protection effort requires that biodiversity, the basic fabric of the ecosystem, be maintained. To ensure this result, acquisition of moderate and low ranked parcels needs to be included. Ecosystem disruptions within the area, regardless of the parcel's rank, will permeate the area and diminish the value of surrounding parcels.

Proposed Management Structure: Acquired lands will be managed as part of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (Kodiak Refuge). A primary purpose of the Kodiak Refuge is the conservation of fish and wildlife populations and habitats in their natural diversity. Subsistence use is also a purpose of the Kodiak Refuge. The well established legal authorities under which Kodiak Refuge is managed will ensure injured resources and services are protected in perpetuity.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Acquisition Price:

Down Payment:	20% down in concept
Term of Payment:	Seven Years, subject to Solicitor approval
Interest Rate:	A fixed rate to be determined, subject to Solicitor approval

Sources of Revenue: EVOS restoration funds constitute the bulk of funds available. Additional funds are Federal EVOS restitution funds, currently $12.5 million has been allocated for large parcels on Kodiak; Land and Water Conservation funds, $3.5 million is available with annual appropriations of $1-2 million expected for the next five years; and potentially private conservation foundations providing modest amounts to purchase key inholdings, unacquired with other monies.

Division of Acres and Funds:

19,383 acres with restoration funds. Parcels OLD01, OLD02B (east), OLD04, OLD05.

13,401 acres with restitution, LWCF, and other funds.
Parcel OLD02A (west), OLD03.

32,784 acres total

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's well established and long standing legal authorities and extensive experience in managing fish, wildlife and habitat nationwide and specifically on Kodiak, it is recommended that the parcels acquired from Old Harbor be managed by the Service as part of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Perpetual protection and conservation of the injured resources on the Old Harbor lands is entirely consistent with the legal authorities and management programs of the Kodiak Refuge. No other conservation system in the world is so thoroughly dedicated and structured to protect fish, wildlife and habitat.

Appraised Large Parcels

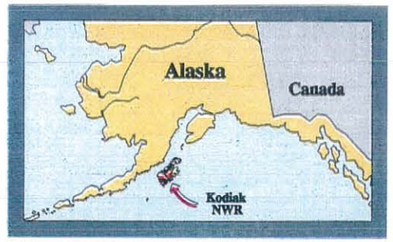
Old Harbor Native Corporation

Legend

- High
- Moderate
- Low
- Not Ranked
- Small Parcels
- Selected
- Prioritized Selections
- Refuge Land

- Land status represents USFWS interpretation of BLM records.
- Projected in UTM zone 5.
- Land Status not shown for Sitkalidak Island and small islands. Proposed acquisition is for Old Harbor lands only.

* Selected Land. Remaining entitlement would come from these lands.



Miles
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Kilometers

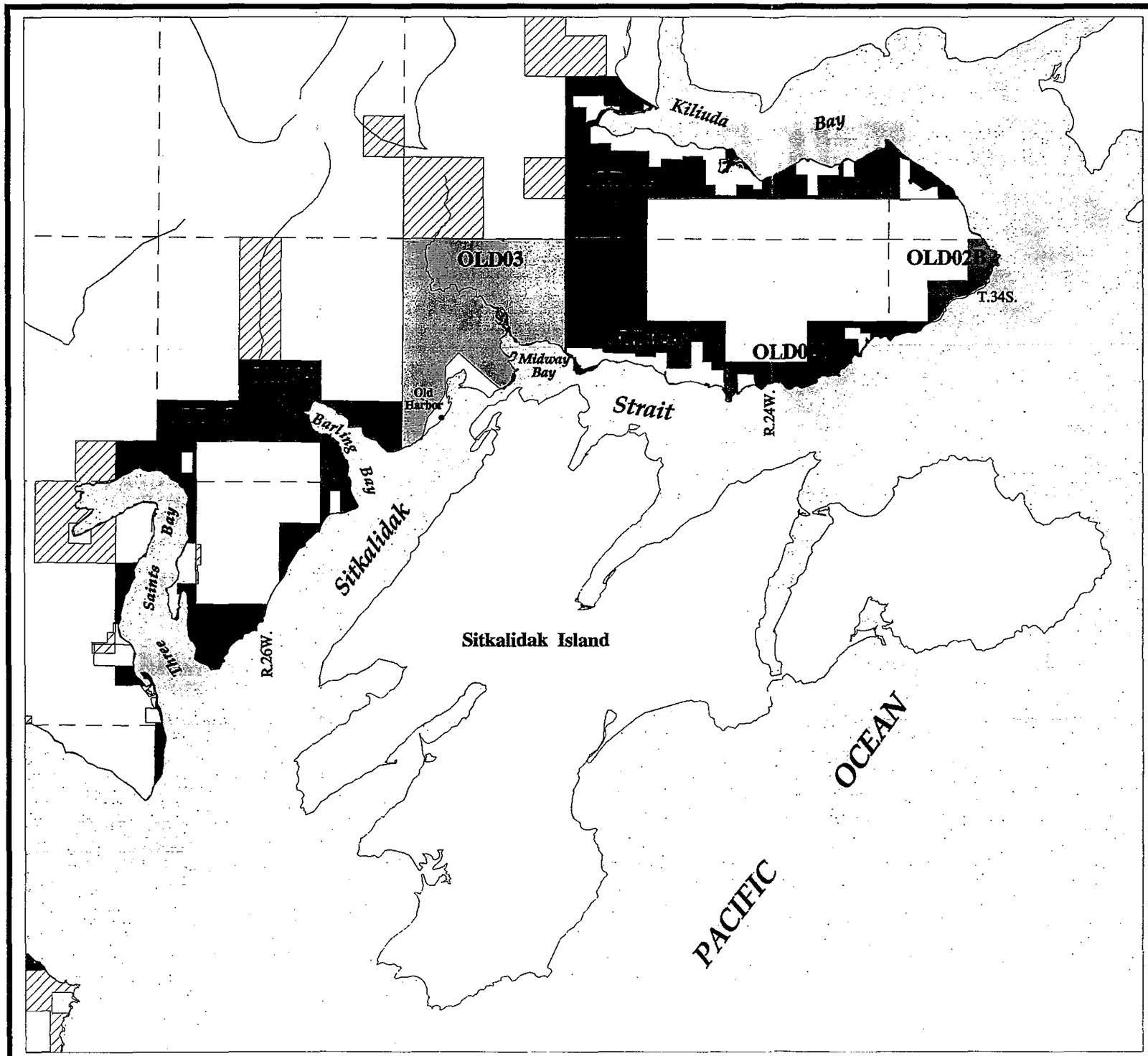
Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge

Sept. 29, 1994

OLD01A
OLD01B
OLD02A
OLD02B
OLD03
OLD04
OLD05
Kiliuda Bay
Midway Bay
Old Harbor
Barling Bay
Saints Bay
Thrae
Strait
Sitkalidak
Sitkalidak Island
T.34S.
R.24W.
R.26W.
PACIFIC OCEAN

Proposed Acquisition Package October 5, 1994

Old Harbor Native Corporation

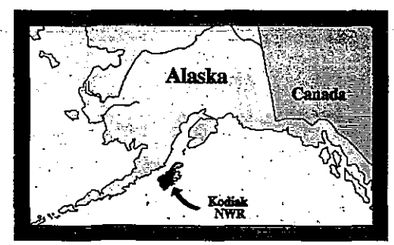


Legend

- ■ High
- ■ Moderate
- ■ Low
- □ Not Ranked
- □ Small Parcels
- □ Refuge Land
- ▨ Selected
- ▩ Prioritized Selections
- ▨ Other Old Harbor Lands

- Land status represents USFWS interpretation of BLM records.
- Projected in UTM zone 5.
- Land Status not shown for Sitkalidak Island and small islands. Proposed acquisition is for Old Harbor lands only.

* Selected Land. Remaining entitlement would come from these lands.



Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge

Sept. 29, 1994