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THE CITY OF WHITTIER

Gateway to Western Prince William Sound

11 April 1996

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

Dear Ms. McCammon,

This letter is sent to convey our appreciation for the funding provided by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council's Sound Waste Management Plan (SWMP).

The communication and cooperation fostered by this plan between the communities of Prince William Sound and the A.D.E.C. has been and will continue to be of great value.

The SWMP has given the residents of Prince William Sound a document that will have a positive and long lasting impact to both protect and preserve the quality of the land and waters of Prince William Sound.

The City of Whittier also hopes the Trustee Council will look favorably to fund Phase II of the SWMP. The implementation of the recommendations identified in the plan would bring the most necessary improvements quickly throughout Prince William Sound. We feel that the EnVironmental Operations Systems (EVOS) to be a key element for the success of our endeavors. The convenient and comprehensive system recommended will have an immediate reduction in the amount of oil waste in the waters of Prince William Sound.

The City of Whittier will strive to accomplish these goals; however, without funding from the Trustee Council for this cooperative effort it is doubtful we could accomplish these goals as effectively or in as timely a manner.

We again thank you for your past support and wish the Trustee Council success in your efforts on behalf of the Prince William Sound Region.

Sincerely,

Ben Butler
Mayor
City of Whittier

Jerry Durnil
Harbor Master
SWMP Representative

Chris Overbeck
PWSEDC
SWMP Representative

cc: Trustee Council Members
Phil Janik
Steven Pennoyer
George T. Frampton Jr.
Bruce M. Bothelho
Frank Rue
Michele Brown
Craig Tillery
Deborah Williams

P.O. BOX 608 WHITTIER, ALASKA 99693 (907) 472-2327 FAX (907) 472-2404

WHITTIER'S STATEMENT

Three (3) years ago when the City of Whittier's Public Works Department collected solid waste; a recycle program was started at the school. The Children collected on a weekly basis; cardboard, newspaper, plastic and aluminum. The City of Whittier has since contracted the collection and disposal to Peninsula Sanitation. The school still collects aluminum year round, and in the contract with Peninsula Sanitation recycle provisions were included. The provisions for recycling included a rate increase for collection to cover the transportation costs of the recycled materials, with the City of Whittier to purchase the receptacles. At $7,000.00, each and for a total city participation would require three (3) units. A program is now structured with the Volunteer Fire Department to maintain these receptacles, and corporate sponsors providing the transport of materials. This program has two great advantages in that no rate increase occurs, and the funds from the recycled material goes directly to a volunteer non-profit organization. We expect great community support in this endeavor.

The City of Whittier's Waste Oil Management currently consists of one (1) waste oil burner in the City Shop, and one (1) 300 gallon trailer in the Harbor for collection. The burner adds some heat to the building, but is mostly used to rid us of the collected oil. The collection trailer is outside, uncovered and currently inadequate (to small for collection & storage, not weather protected, no provisions for filters or rags, and often used for other products not intended for collection).

The City of Whittier's participation with the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council (PWSEDC) solid waste plan has been beneficial in the shared knowledge of problem identification and solutions.

The City of Whittier feels that the recommendations and request for funding from Environmental Operations Systems (EVOS) is an excellent plan, its implementation provides our community with a program to responsibly deal with our waste products in an environmentally sound manner.

Whittier has a small (287) population with a large influx of people in the summer. Most of our summer visitation involves waterways of the Prince William Sound.

With the EVOS stations located in our harbor area and managed by harbor staff,. and with the pilot program of recycling also in the harbor area Whittier would be making a tremendous difference in halting the despoiling of the water, shoreline and wildlife of the Prince William Sound.

The City of Whittier also strongly supports the concept of bilge water treatment and collection and continues to devote staff to insure a design for Whittier that would be user friendly and insure its maintenance and operation included in the harbor expansion plans currently underway.

The City of Whittier was pleased to see the new issue of HHW addressed although the City has determined that year round collection and storage is not needed, an annual collection as proposed would be of great benefit, and again would be managed by our harbor staff, since we have identified the major source of the materials to come from the harbor area. It is anticipated that an annual (perhaps bi-annual) event would be well received and supported by the City residents and boaters.

The City of Whittier is the only access to western Prince William Sound and its impact to Prince William Sound is expected to increase with improved access. The residents and boaters take pride in providing proper management and the responsibilities of stewardship. We are pleased that PWSEDC has provided the forum for identifying and providing solutions to the problems of the communities and their impact on Prince William Sound.

The City of Whittier hopes that EVOS trustees would support and fund the efforts intended to protect and enhance the quality of Prince William Sound.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
March 12, 1996

Ms. Molly McHammond, Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Restoration Council
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Dear Ms. McHammond:

I want to thank and you the EVOS trustees for supporting the Sound Waste Management Program (SWMP) both financially and with staff support. Without the spark from EVOS the Sound Waste Management Program would not have gotten off the ground.

This project has gone a long ways toward getting the communities to work together. It is has given us a plan to reduce the pollution from the major communities around the Sound. I think it is also helping to heal the wounds of an event that happened about 6 years ago. It has helped guide all the communities into an environmental awareness and an environmental state that would not be possible otherwise. I know that City of Valdez has improved our recycling practices, waste oil practices, and our landfill practices as a direct result of the SWMP.

I am looking forward to talking to the Public Advisory Group on March 13, 1996, about the success of the Sound Waste Management Program. I am looking forward to working with EVOS in the future to try to continue he momentum that has been generated toward solving our oily waste and solid waste problems.

Sincerely,

CITY OF VALDEZ

William L. Wilcox
Public Works Director

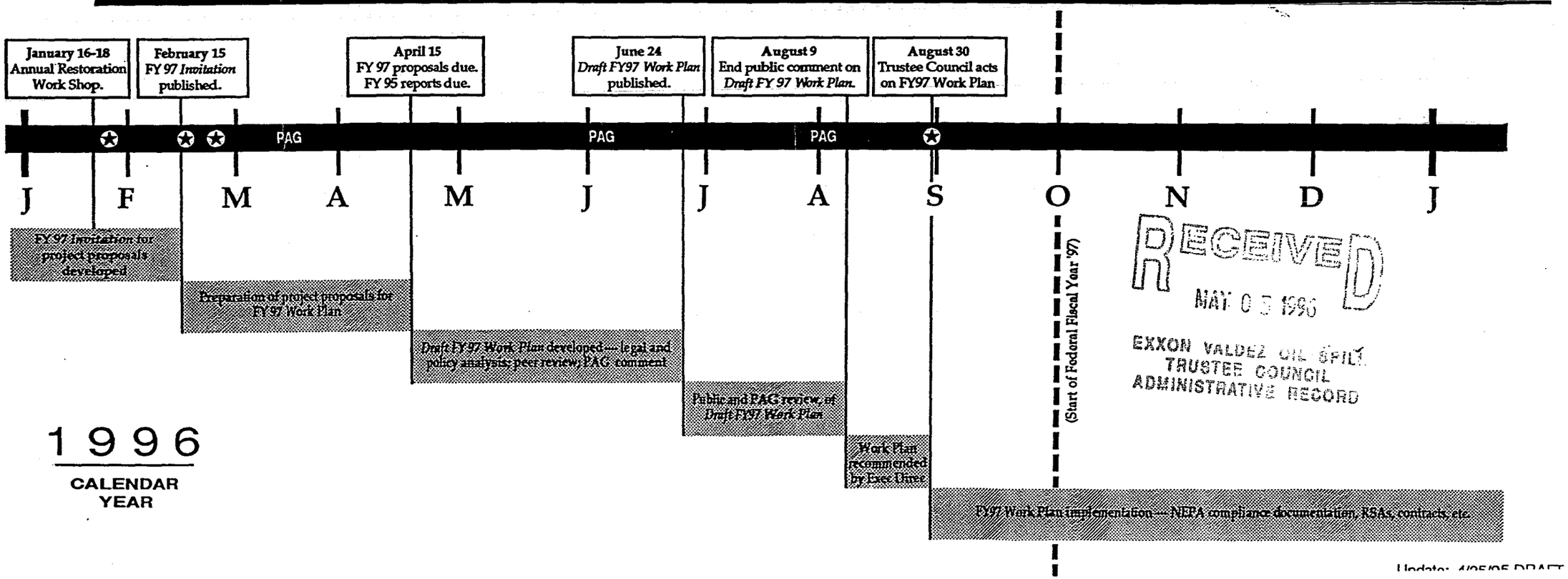
cc: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Committee

P.O. BOX 307 • VALDEZ, ALASKA 99686
TELEPHONE (907) 835-4313 • TELEX 25-381 • TELECOPIER (907) 835-2992

Fiscal Year 1997 Annual Work Plan

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

* *tentative date.*



Update: 4/25/95 DRAFT

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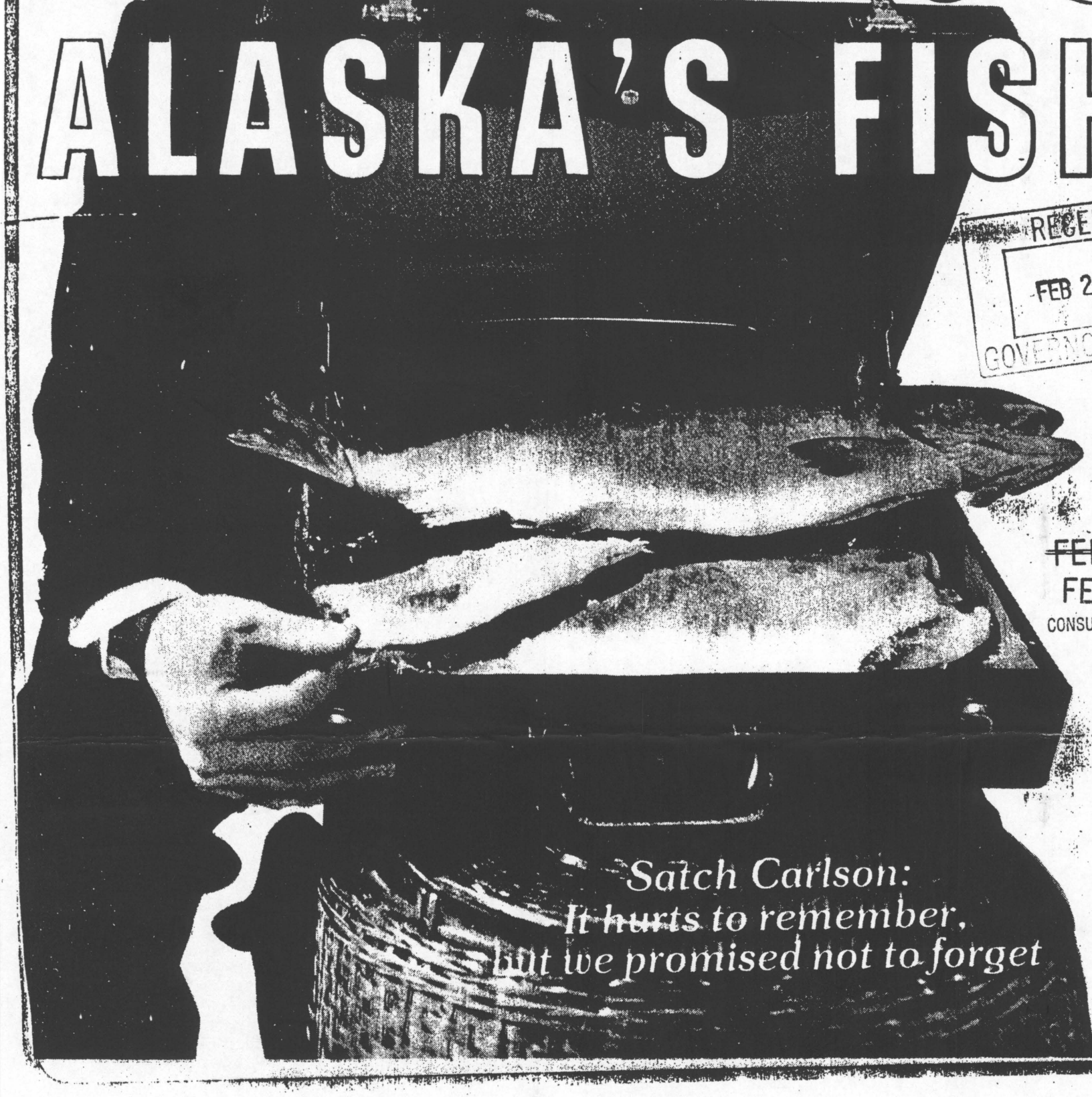
The story behind Seldovia's oil spill

Volume 2, Number 49 For the week of December 7-13, 1978 75 cents

ALASKA ADVOCATE

Guide to a bookfilled Christmas

WHO OWNS ALASKA'S FISH?



Satch Carlson:
It hurts to remember,
but we promised not to forget

Mr. Tashiro goes to Kodiak

Quietly, calculatedly, Japan buys an Alaska industry

by W.P. Dougherty

The international Japanese trading and fishing companies, as their investment in the Alaska seafood industry grew and grew, found little use for such American corporate conventions as gaudy ribbon-cutting ceremonies and groundbreaking photo sessions. They seemed to cherish their low profile.

After all, over the years, the multinational Japanese industrialists found they reached a so-called "peril point" upon acquiring more than one-third of a particular local industry in a foreign country. The usual result of venturing beyond the peril point, notes a director of the Southeast Asia Research Center in Japan, is indigenous opposition and a flowering of anti-Japanese sentiment.

In the Alaska fish processing industry, however, the peril point passed years ago—without ceremony, without fanfare, and, apparently, without protest.

Foreign control of Alaska's fisheries, in one form or another, is hardly a recent wrinkle in the pages of state history. As one hard-boiled Kodiak fisherman groused, "We were a colony of Seattle; now we're becoming a colony of Tokyo."

In the halls of state government, the attitude seems equally as resigned; in 1976, Hammond assistant Bob Palmer told the authors of *Lost Frontier: The Marketing of Alaska* that "...the Japanese have a near monopoly (in the processing industry), if not an actual one."

Surprisingly, the state has failed to follow up such alarming pronouncements with a comprehensive, up-to-date look at how the Japanese affect one of Alaska's principal businesses. As a result, no one outside of the typically tight-lipped industry really knows how much the Japanese have invested, where they've invested it, or what degree of control ensues.

The few voices decrying Japanese ownership of processors operating in Alaska cite five potential problems begging for closer examination:

- The Japanese have a vested interest in retarding development of an Alaska bottomfish industry, and they may be able to accomplish this if the numerous processing companies they control decline to handle American-caught bottomfish.
- Monopolistic practices could be encouraged by increased interownership in an industry already notable for extensive inter-ties between the larger operating companies.
- Processing within Alaska, with its potential for tax revenue and local employment, could be abbreviated to allow Japanese firms to perform as many processing functions as possible in plants in Japan.

Unlike the timber industry, which also is heavily controlled by the Japanese, the fishing industry has no primary processing requirements. This encourages foreign firms to ship home virtually raw fish products.

- The Japanese-invested processors appear to have little reason to seek out and develop markets other than Japan, which raises the possibility of fishermen without bargaining leverage because no alternate markets

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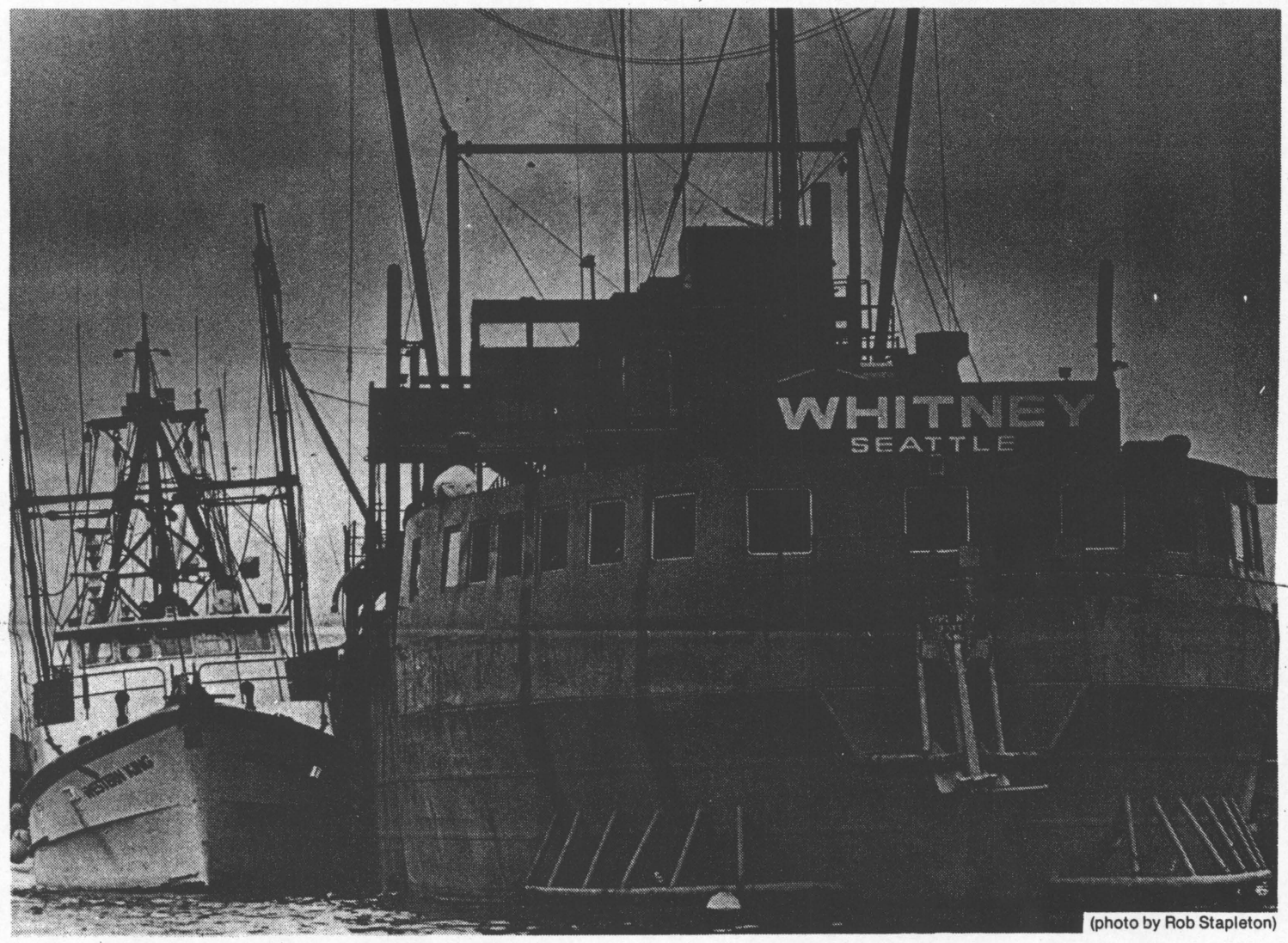

(photo by Rob Stapleton)

Accepting a load of fish aboard the M/V Whiteny, a floating processor owned by Whitney-Fidalgo Seafoods, which is 99% Japanese.

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exist.

● Since the majority of Alaska fishery products apparently are destined for Japanese markets, the health of the industry in Alaska is intimately tied to the ups and downs of Japan's economy.

Almost too obvious to mention is the fact that foreign ownership means profits will be guided to corporate treasuries overseas, while company accountants spend their days contemplating ways to reduce local tax liability, which is one of the primary ways Alaskans stand to benefit from the exploitation of their resources.

The legitimacy of these fears is undetermined and likely to remain so until two questions are answered: How extensive is Japanese investment in the Northeast Pacific processing industry? And how much control do the Japanese exercise as a result?

Petersburg processor Tom Thompson believes the Japanese miss few opportunities for investment. "I don't think anyone doesn't (have some Japanese financing)," he says, with a chuckle.

A recent investigation by the *Advocate* found Japanese investment in the majority of large-scale processors operating in the state. In terms of total production, the best guesses available indicate that Japanese-invested companies produce 65-85 percent of Alaska's commecial seafood.

Poor record keeping by the state and evasiveness on the part of many American processors, however, make it nearly impossible to paint an exact, current picture of the industry. The figure given above may well be too low.

Control is even more intangible than actual investment. Only industry insiders can knowledgeably discuss who pulls the corporate strings, and they are reluctant to do so.

Control of a corporation is not apparent in the reports filed annually with the state Division of Corporations (see story on Page 7). Just because U.S. citizens own 51 percent of a processing company's stock does not mean Americans control it. Effective control can be bargained away in exchange for a loan necessary to prepare for the upcoming season, for example.

As one processor explained, "...If you're hurting for cash, (the Japanese) will come up and say, 'Sure, we'll give you a million dollars, but we want this and this and this at such and such and such a price.' Either you're not going to produce what they want and make nothing, or you're going to take (their) money. In fact, the Japanese come in as partners."

But, he adds, the most obvious, most effective method of control involves neither stock ownership nor loans. "The markets are Japan for the fishing industry in Alaska. That's enough control right there."

To understand how the interests of the Pacific neighbors—Alaska and Japan—become so wedded, a little history is in order.

MR. TASHIRO GOES TO KODIAK

One gray, damp spring day in 1964, Yoshio Tashiro followed his American guide through the frenzy and fragrance of a Kodiak Island salmon packing plant. Tashiro, an executive with the marine products department of the Japanese trading company, Marubeni Corp., had been dispatched on a mission to secure future supplies of salmon for his company to process and sell.

As he slipped past the clattering machinery and Filipino laborers, his footsteps were arrested by a startling sight.

"My God," Tashiro exclaimed under his breath, and then, more loudly: "Are you people dumping that stuff into the sea, guts and all?"

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Japan buys

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The guide, somewhat puzzled by the visitor's reaction, replied uncertainly, "Yes, sir. Salmon eggs are worthless, aren't they? We just throw 'em away here."

Tashiro excitedly asked to speak with the manager, and soon was ushered into the plant office. He and the manager quickly agreed that Marubeni could purchase all it wanted of the glistening red salmon eggs.

"You people sure buy funny stuff," the plant manager told Tashiro as he prepared to leave. The manager, of course, had never crossed paths with a plate of *sujiko*, a salmon egg delicacy pleasing to the Japanese palate.

A year later, after arrival of specialized equipment and technicians to prepare the eggs for finicky consumers, Marubeni imported 100 tons of eggs, $200,000 worth, from four packers. Two years later, a Canadian packer and two more Alaska canners were signed on to meet the growing demand for *sujiko*. During the same time, other Japanese companies, goaded by the Marubeni profits, began searches for their own roe suppliers.

Although he couldn't have realized it at the time, Tashiro's chance discovery at Kodiak presaged a new era in the Alaska fishing industry.

If the salmon egg incident had occurred just a few years earlier, the Japanese government would have aborted the *sujiko* scheme while it was little more than a twinkle in Mr. Tashiro's eye, since such imports had been severely restricted.

In the early '60s, however, unsatisfied consumer demand in Japan for a variety of specialty products persuaded the government to drop some import barriers, including those on salmon roe.

Tokyo's decision on egg imports could hardly have come at a more critical time in the history of the Alaska processing business. Poor management by the federal government and avaricious plundering by the West Coast canners had reduced the industry to a shambles by the late 1950s. (The annual total of salmon canned, which reached nearly 8.5 million cases in 1936, fell to 1.5 million by 1960 despite the efforts of roughly four times as many fishermen.)

By 1964, with salmon stocks still seriously depleted after the ravaging of the '40s and '50s, many of the remaining canners were strained financially to the breaking point. Such was the scene when the Japanese arrived with intentions of boosting processor revenues by purchasing eggs, which the canners had flushed out to sea for 75 years.

Some still-operating processors who struggled through those early years of statehood say the egg sales to Japan provided the margin of profit on which they survived.

"The Japanese...saved the salmon industry because of roe. The canneries couldn't have made it without the market for roe," says Larry Salkield, attorney for Whitney-Fidalgo Seafoods, which is 99 percent Japanese-owned and one of the largest processors in Alaska today.

The stream of yen that began with egg purchases flowed steadily into the Northeast Pacific fishing industry through the mid-1960s. The major Japanese firms expanded their dealings from buying roe to the initiation of broader-ranging partnerships, or joint ventures, with American processors. Tokyo still maintained its historic overseas investment restrictions, which discouraged outright investments in or purchases of U.S. companies.

By the close of the '60s, though, Japan's foreign investment dampers became increasingly anachronistic. The governors in Tokyo found themselves confronting mounting trade surpluses, which had grown steadily in recent years and threatened to upset the world economy.

The subsequent Japanese decision to reduce the surpluses by removing obstacles to overseas investment opened the way for a flood of capital into West Coast-Alaska processing firms.

Relaxation of investment barriers came at a time when Japan's interest in Alaskan fisheries found new focuses. Japanese demand for semi-processed tanner (snow) crab sections in the early '70s enlivened that fishery to the profit of U.S. fishermen. (The snow crab catch, for example, leapt from 13 million pounds in 1971 to 61 million pounds two years later.) Also in 1971, Marubeni was again prowling for fish eggs, though this time the quarry was herring roe, a Japanese delicacy known as *kazunoko*.

With profitable new incentives and greater freedom to invest, Marubeni, as Japan's largest importer of marine products, eagerly committed $1 million to three American firms in mid-1972. Other companies did likewise. In 1973, Tokyo set up a government agency with the sole purpose of promoting overseas investment in fisheries.

A 1974 study by the U.S. Department of Commerce revealed that foreign investments in commercial fisheries nationwide doubled from 1970-74, with an increase of 30 percent in 1974 alone. The bulk of the investment ended up in the North Pacific fishery. The study suggested the investment surge was spurred by the increasing likelihood that the U.S. would extend its exclusive fishery zone from 12 to 200 miles.

One American processing company launched by the Japanese in 1974 was Universal Seafoods, a joint venture of the Japanese fishing firm Nippon Suisan Kaisha Ltd. and a group of Americans.

"Nippon Suisan's participation was necessary and critical for us to get started. We could not find American capital," said Richard Pace, president of Universal Seafoods and vice president of Dutch Harbor Seafoods, a second company formed by the same group two years later.

In 1976, as the Japanese had unhappily anticipated, Congress passed into law the Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Proponents argued that the 200-mile limit law was necessary to revive an anemic U.S. fishing

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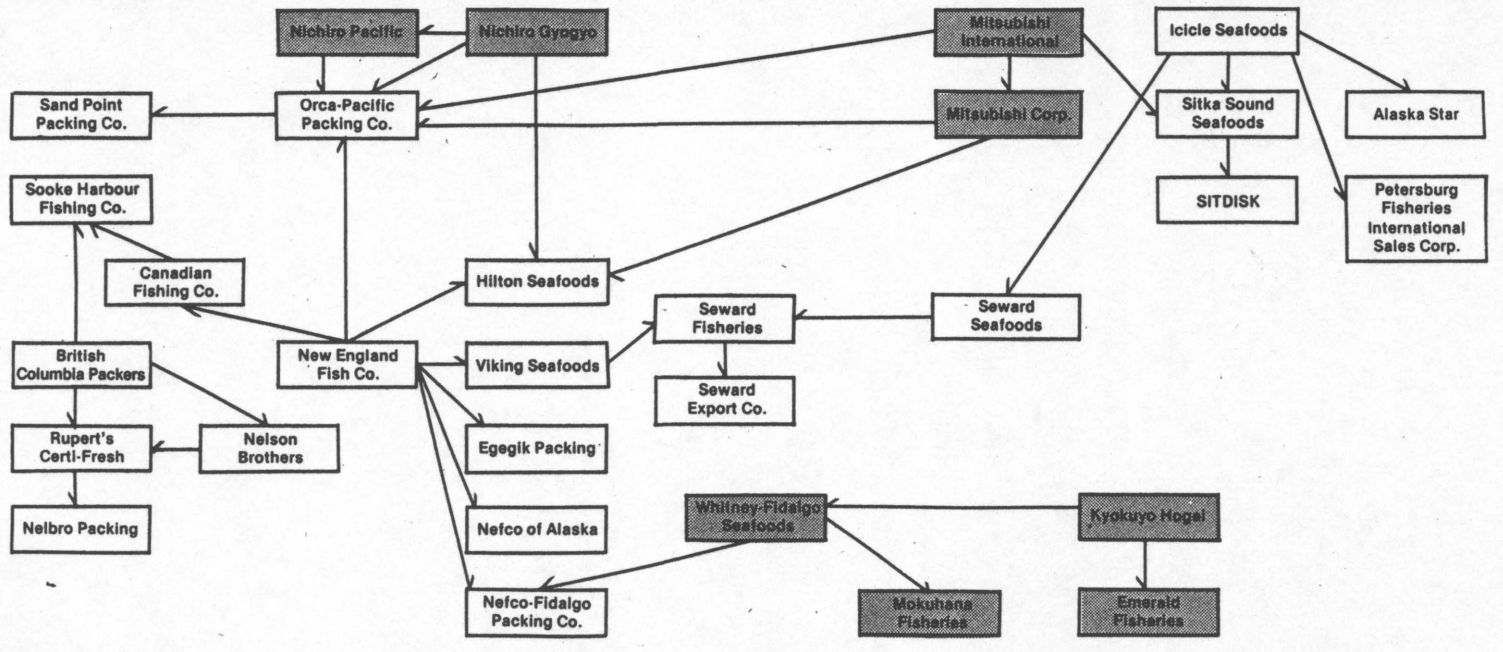
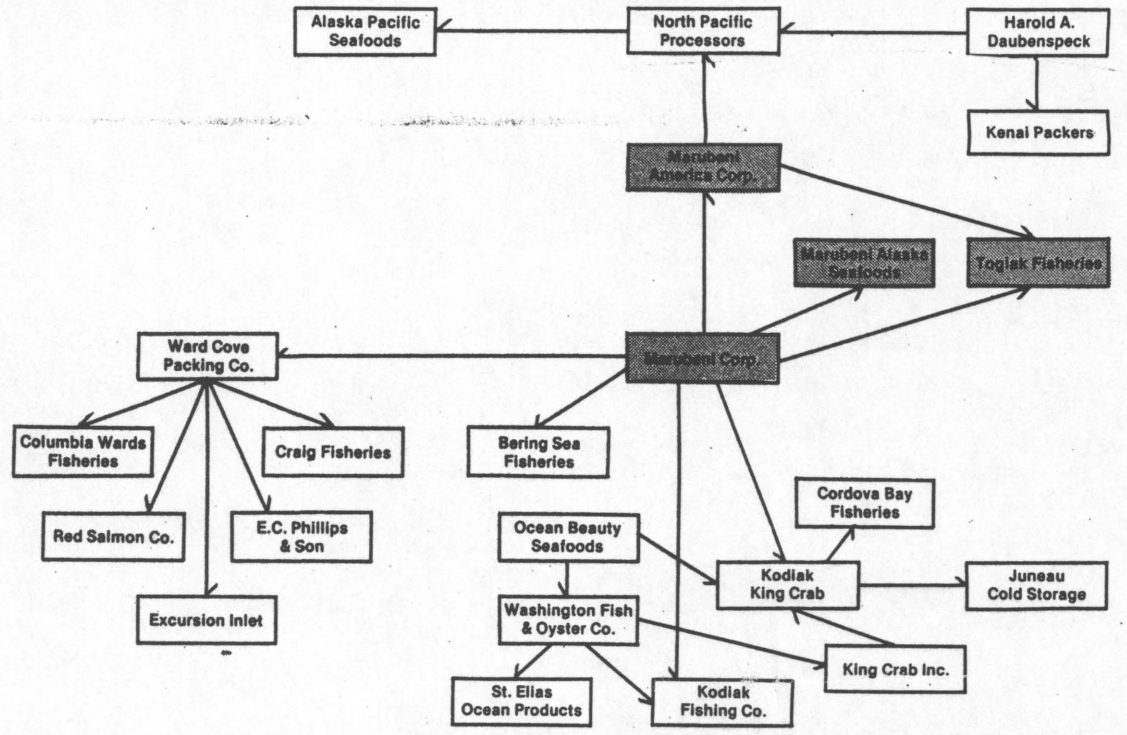


The fish processing industry in Alaska historically has been characterized by considerable interownership among the larger firms. One of the effects of substantial Japanese investment has been to bring more companies in it. These two charts show ties between the companies, which may be stock ownership, control or both. Critics of Japanese investment worry that price fixing or other monopolistic machinations are encouraged by common financial interests among many, many companies. A distinction must be made between the worldwide Japanese fishing companies, such as Nichiro Gyogyo and Kyokuyo Hogei, and trading companies such as Mitsubishi International and Marubeni Corp. Since Japan's giant trading companies reportedly do not compete with one another, it is interesting to note that while the fishing companies have investments overlapping those of the trading companies, the trading companies maintain spheres of investment separate from one another.



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industry and protect the nation's marine resources from heavy foreign fishing.

Japan, traditional harvester of hundreds of millions of tons of bottomfish, crab and salmon taken within 200 miles of Alaska in the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska, faced the dismal prospect of eventual eviction. Worldwide, nearly half of Japan's supply of seafood swam within 200 miles of some other nation's shores. Since seafood is a basic element of the Japanese diet, the implications of the new law were staggering.

JAPAN AND THE AGE OF LIMITS

Imposition of an American 200-mile limit gave a new cast to Japanese investment in the American processing industry. Where earlier they were a desirable source of profits, the investments suddenly became a precious guarantee of future supplies of marine products.

The 200-mile limit law divided all fishery resources within 200 nautical miles of the U.S. among eight regions, each governed by a management council. Because Alaska's coastline and fisheries are so vast, they comprise a single region overseen by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC).

Each council is responsible for formulating and periodically revising a regional management plan, which is approved and enforced by the secretary of commerce. Councils also study the fisheries under their jurisdictions, listen to comments from various elements of the fishing industry and suggest policy to the commerce secretary.

In very simple terms, the North Pacific council annually treats each species fished commercially off Alaska as though it were an imaginary pie. Scientific data on a particular species are gathered and used to determine the size of the pie (actually how much of that species is available in the region).

The council determines the optimum yield—how much of the pie can be removed without permanently reducing the number of fish. Since American fishermen are entitled to all the fish they can catch, the council calculates how much the U.S. fleet is able to handle, and what remains becomes the foreign quota.

Based on information from the councils, the secretary of commerce ultimately decides the total allocations to foreign and domestic fishermen. The 200-mile law requires that Americans receive as large a share as they reasonably can expect to catch and process.

Once the commerce secretary decides the total foreign harvest, the secretary of state divides it among the various nations vying for a share. The law provides that the secretary of state withhold allocations from nations barring imports of American marine products. The law also dictates that a country which traditionally has fished for a certain species in an area receive preference in the final foreign allocations.

In the North Pacific, Japan is the primary traditional user.

The Japanese find this system far from ideal; it only becomes acceptable when contrasted with complete exclusion from the fishing grounds. Each year they must argue for the largest possible allocations, with no guarantee of approval.

A delegation of Japanese fishery officials, at a press conference in Washington, D.C., last August, charged that they weren't really permitted to harvest their full allotment because of various hobbling regulations imposed on their fleets.

In addition, they complained, "It is common for regional fishing interests to keep foreign allocations as low as possible through the use of inflated U.S. catch capacity claims, underestimated harvestable stock data, and reductions in allowable catch quotas based on domestic economic and political considerations, not conservation criteria."

Ultimately, Japan's fishing industry must recognize the futility of such complaints. The Japanese realize their best protection lies in control of American processors, which at least assures them a surety of supply virtually immune to any chauvinistic arbitrariness by the councils, the commerce secretary or the secretary of state.

Under the 200-mile limit law, the Japanese fishing the North Pacific must contend with a supply continually shrinking as Americans bite off a larger and larger share.

Through their shore-plant investments, which continue today, the Japanese retain a voice in what is produced from Alaskan waters, how much is produced and where it is marketed.

TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING?

Everybody thinks and talks about (Japanese investment in processing)," admits Dick Reynolds, fisheries development specialist with the state Division of Economic Enterprise. "We haven't kept track of the real development (of investment). In the beginning it was good, it may still be good."

Reynolds is one of the few persons in state government with any detailed knowledge of Japan's evolving role in Alaska processing. In 1974, he authored a report entitled "Japanese Investment in Alaska" in which he concluded, "...Whatever the concerns are, Japanese investment in the Alaska fishing industry has so far produced higher prices to the fisherman, money for plant expansion and product diversification, and a good market for products not currently salable in the U.S."

Reynolds estimated in the report that plants then wholly or partly owned by Japanese firms accounted for roughly 20 percent of total Alaska seafood production. Since then, he acknowledges, the investment has grown prolifically, and he has lost track of it.

Asked why the state's interest waned while the issue became increasingly significant, he explains:

"Government operates in response to people saying, 'My God, look what's happening,' and going to their legislators and telling them they want something done.

"Long-range, long-term things that happen slowly and don't make headlines get put on the back burner."

For the last two years, the Department of Fish and Game has relegated to the back burner any requests for its statistical section to compute the percentage of total seafood production represented by companies wholly or partly owned by Japanese firms. The department waves off such requests as too time-consuming, too expensive or too unimportant to bother with.

Consequently, no one knows the amount of Japanese-invested production. Educated guesses range from 65 to 85 percent of Alaska's annual total, which represents a wholesale value of roughly $250 million to $375 million.

Critics of pervasive Japanese investment, such as former state representative Ed Naughton of Kodiak, say they don't need any computer print-outs to know that the "peril point" has arrived.

"Having Japanese investment here is very good, it's a positive thing. But having only their money is not a good thing," Naughton says.

"One of my concerns is that the Japanese fishing industry is not regulated but (rather) run by the Japanese Fishery Agency (an arm of the Japanese government). We don't like them making decisions about what is going to happen here.

"I'm aware of some companies that want to get into (new) species, but they can't get permission (from the fishery agency).

"There are (joint venture) companies that have proposed larger on-shore facilities and then the Japanese (partners have) ...had to back away because they can't get permission to make the investment.

"No company (controlled by the Japanese) can make investments that will allow the Japanese quota (under the 200-mile law) to be reduced." (Remember, the greater the American fishing and processing capacity, the smaller the foreign allocation.)

"Development of a bottomfishery," one of the best worn phrases in Alaska these days, basically means construction or conversion of vessels to trawl for bottomfish, retooling of processing plants to handle the new species and cultivation of a market for U.S.-caught fish.

Fisheries specialist Reynolds, for example, agrees that the Japanese demonstrate precious little interest in bottomfish development, possibly in order to protect their quota

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Division thwarts alien disclosure law

The extent of Japanese investment in the Alaska processing industry would be far less a mystery if state government had forced companies to live up to the law.

Alaska's progressive corporate disclosure statutes require firms doing business here to reveal who owns them and what foreign ties, if any, they have. The Division of Corporations, however, has until recently elected to enforce the laws laxly or not at all.

For example, on the corporate annual report forms used by the division, the state asks companies to list "alien affiliates" and then gives the following definition for the term:

"A non-resident alien or a corporation whose place of incorporation is outside the United States."

This would scarcely seem to elicit the type of disclosure envisioned by the legislature when it decided that corporations should identify "any (alien) individual, corporation, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, unincorporated organization, government subdivision or government" that "directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control with, a corporation" doing business in Alaska.

Any Alaska corporation with an alien affiliate must reveal the number of its shares held by such an affiliate.

If this statute were enforced, Japanese ownership of Alaska processors would be readily apparent in each corporation's file in Juneau. However, it appears the division of corporations has permitted compliance with the law to be voluntary.

State Rep. Terry Gardiner, D-Ketchikan, sent a letter more than a year ago to Julius J. Brecht, director of the Division of Banking, Securities and Corporations, asking why the misleading definition appeared on the annual report forms.

Wrote Gardiner, "It would appear that the definition being used by the Dept. of Commerce effectively thwarts the intent of 145 SLA 1975."

Gardiner was told that the forms had been printed two years in advance, and the definition would have to stand until the new forms were ordered. Another batch of forms was ordered this year, but they retained the same misleading definition.

When asked about this failure to change the forms, Brecht said, "This was not meant to be read as a definition. The companies are responsible for knowing what the law is and obeying it. We now have two years worth of forms due for delivery. If this turns out to be a serious problem, perhaps we can do something with the definition, like typing a message (by computer) onto the annual report forms."

More than just a few corporations take advantage of the state's unconcerned attitude by neglecting to mention alien affiliates. At the moment, the division has no method for even spot checking the reports to see if they are correct.

A second favorite corporate oversight is the law requiring companies to report every holder of 5 percent or more of its stock. This failure is readily apparent when the forms arrive in the corporations section, but seldom are the reports returned to the companies for completion.

—Dougherty

Alaska seafood processing industry awash in a flood of Japanese capital

Following are many of the companies owned partly or wholly by Japanese firms and the nature of their investment. Largly because of incomplete files in Juneau, no such list can be complete.

ALASKA PACIFIC SEAFOODS INC.

Owned 100% by North Pacific Processors, which is owned 50% by Marubeni America Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of a Japanese company.

ALASKAN MARINE PRODUCTS INC.

Apparently owned 49% by Iwakiri Suisan Co. Ltd., a Japanese corporation. The company reportedly is engaged in negotiations to adjust its present ownership, but executive vice president Yutaka Okamoto said the firm will maintain the 49-51 Japanese-American ownership ratio.

Operates the M/V/ Northern King in Cook Inlet.

B & B FISHERIES INC.

Owned 100% by Western Alaska Enterprises, which is owned 33% by Taiyo Fishery Co. Ltd. and 63.3% by Taiyo Americas, both of which are 100% Japanese.

Operates the M/V Pacific Harvest and the M/V Atlantico in Bristol Bay.

BERING SEA FISHERIES INC.

Owned 25% by Marubeni America Corp., which is 100% Japanese. The remaining 75% interest is held by Henry Bodey.

Last known to be operating the M/V Bering Sea and the M/V HiWaka, plus a shore plant at Yukon in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim (AYK) area.

COLUMBIA WARDS FISHERIES INC.

Apparently owned by Ward Cove Packing Co., which is owned 9% by Marubeni Corp. (100% Japanese).

Plant at Craig.

CORDOVA BAY FISHERIES INC.

Owned 50% by Marubeni Corp. (100% Japanese). The remaining 50% is owned jointly by King Crab Inc. (41.6%) and Ocean Beauty Seafoods (8.4%). Apparently Ocean Beauty controls King Crab, but Ocean Beauty executive John G. Peterson declined to discuss corporate ownership.

Plant at Hydaburg.

CRAIG FISHERIES INC.

Owned 55% by Ward Cove Packing, which is held 9% by Marubeni Corp. (100% Japanese).

Operates the M/V Loangen in Southeast and a plant at Craig. Firm also does business as Hole-In-Wall and Kelly Cove.

DUTCH HARBOR SEAFOODS INC.

Owned 25% by Nippon Suisan Kaisha Ltd., a Japanese firm. Other owners include Aaron S. Gilman (10%), Bert E. Gilman (10%), Harry Nierenberg (10%), J. Richard Pace (10%), Richard White (10%), and Wil Eve Inc. (25%), Wil Eve is headed by William Mimbu. This same group of shareholders also controls Universal Seafoods.

Operates the M/V Galaxy.

EASTERN SHELLFISH INC.

Owned 50% by Eastern Products Co. Ltd., reportedly 100% Japanese. The remaining 50% held by Alvah G. Hales.

Operates the M/V Wakkanai in the multinational corporation and Ward Cove

EXCURSION INLET PACKING CO. INC.

This firm has failed to report ownership as required by state law. It may be held jointly by Castle & Cooke, a Hawaiian multinational corporation, and Ward Cove Packing Co., which is owned 9% by Marubeni Corp.

Plant at Excursion Inlet. It may also do business as Hoonah Seafoods.

HARBOR SEAFOODS INC.

Owned 100% by Alaska Pulp America, which is owned 100% by Alaska Pulp Co. Ltd., a Japanese company affiliated with Alaska Boeki of Tokyo.

Plant at Wrangell.

JUNEAU COLD STORAGE INC.

Owned 100% by Kodiak King Crab, which is owned 50% by Marubeni Corp. (100% Japanese).

Plant at Juneau.

KODIAK FISHING CO. INC.

Owned 25% by Marubeni Corp. The remaining 75% is held by Washington Fish & Oyster Co., a Washington corporation of undisclosed ownership. Washington Fish is closely affiliated with Ocean Beauty Seafoods.

KING CRAB INC.

Although this firm owns stock in processing companies operating in Alaska, it does not operate here itself and therefore is not subject to the state's ownership disclosure statutes. Apparently it is under the control of Washington Fish & Oyster. Washington Fish President John G. Peterson declined to clarify ownership questions. Some sources note investment by Marubeni Corp. in King Crab.

KODIAK KING CRAB INC.

Owned 50% by Marubeni Corp. The remaining 50% is divided between King Crab (41.6%) and Ocean Beauty Seafoods (8.4%). Ocean Beauty and King Crab apparently are under common control.

Operates the M/V Kernel Korn and a shore plant at Kodiak.

MARUBENI ALASKA SEAFOODS INC.

Owned 100% by Marubeni Corp.

MITSUI & CO.

Owned 100% by Mitsui & Co. Ltd., a Japanese corporation.

Operates a plant at Naknek.

MOKUHANA FISHERIES INC.

Not on file with the state as a corporation operating in Alaska. However, a company official said it is indeed operating here. The spokesman said the firm is owned 80% by Whitney-Fidalgo, which is owned 99% by Kyokuyo Co. Ltd., a Japanese company. The remaining 20% is reportedly owned by the skipper of the floating processor.

Operates the M/V Mokuhana.

MORPAC INC.

Owned 92% by Japanese interests. Stock holdings are as follows: Mitsui & Co. Ltd. (44.4%), Nippon Suisan Kaisha Ltd. (46%) and Mitsui & Co. (USA) Ltd. (1.6%). The remaining 8% is held by Robert F. Morgan.

Operates two plants at Cordova.

NEFCO-FIDALGO PACKING CO.

Owned 50% by Whitney-Fidalgo, which is owned 99% by Kyokuyo Co. Ltd. (100% Japanese). The remaining 50% is held by New England Fish Co., which has failed to disclose its ownership as required by state law.

Plant at Ketchikan.

NICHIRO PACIFIC LTD.

Owned 100% by Nichiro Gyogyo Kaisha Ltd., a Japanese corporation.

NORTH PACIFIC PROCESSORS INC.

Owned 50% by Marubeni America Corp., a wholly owned Japanese company. The remaining 50% is held by H.A. Daubenspeck.

Plants at Kodiak and Cordova.

OCRA-PACIFIC PACKING CO. INC.

Owned 50% by Japanese interests

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Ownership

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as follows: Nichiro Gyogyo Kaisha Ltd. (22%), Mitsubishi Corp. (14.7%), Nichiro Pacific Ltd. (8%) and Mitsubishi International Corp. (5.3%). The remaining 50% is held by New England Fish Co., which has failed to disclose its ownership as required by state law.

Plant at Cordova.

E.C. PHILLIPS & SON INC.

Owned 55% by Ward Cove Packing, which is owned 9% by Marubeni Corp.

SEA CATCH INC.

Kanai Fisheries Ltd., a Japanese corporation, owns 40% of the company's preferred stock. However, corporate head Doris Lashley said the company hopes to buy out its Japanese partners in the near future.

Plant on the Kenai River. The firm previously used the name R-Lee Seafoods.

SAND POINT PACIFIC PACKING CO. LTD.

Owned 100% by Orca-Pacific Packing, which is owned 22% by Nichiro Gyogyo Kaisha Ltd., 14.7% by Mitsubishi Corp. and 8% by Nichiro Pacific Ltd. The remaining 50% interest is held by New England Fish Co.

S.A. PACKERS INC.

Owned 50% by Sasaya Shoten and 50% by Marusan Shokai Co. Ltd., apparently both Japanese companies. Was formerly Homer Seafoods.

Plant at Seldovia.

SEA PRODUCTS EXPORT CO. INC.

Firm was incorporated 10-5-78 and therefore has filed no annual reports with the state. It has, however, reported two alien affiliates: Takashi Seaki of Anchorage and Masaaki Kurosaka of Tokyo.

SITKA SOUND SEAFOODS INC.

Owned 25.5% by Mitsubishi International Corp. and 74.5% by Icicle Seafoods.

SITDISK INC.

Owned 100% by Sitka Sound Seafoods, which is 25.5% Mitsubishi International.

TOGIAK FISHERIES INC.

Owned 100% by Marubeni Corp.

Plant at Togiak in the Bristol Bay area and a flying buyer at Goodnews Bay for the AYK area.

UNIVERSAL SEAFOODS INC.

This company issues two kinds of stock, classes A and B. Class A is owned 49.998% by Nippon Suisan Kaisha Ltd. Other Class A shareholders include Aaron Gilman (24.999%), Bert E. Gilman (24.999%), J. Richard Pace (.002%) and William Mimbu (.002%). Harry Nierenberg owns 100% of the Class B stock. Although Universal Seafoods and Dutch Harbor Seafoods are separate corporations, their owners are essentially the same. On Dec. 30, 1977, Universal Seafoqds purchased the West Coast assets of Vita Food Inc., a subsidiary of the English multinational tobacco company Imperial Group Ltd. The Vita Food assets consisted mainly of processing equipment, office furniture and a plant at Dutch Harbor.

Operates the M/V Viceroy, M/V Vita and M/V Unisea.

WARD COVE PACKING CO. INC.

Owned 9% by Marubeni Corp. Remaining shares held by the estate of A.W. Brindle (75%) and Harold A. Brindle (16%).

Plant at Ward Cove.

WESTERN ALASKA ENTERPRISES INC.

Owned 33% by Taiyo Fishery Co. Ltd. and 63.3% by Taiyo Americas, both 100% Japanese.

Plants at False Pass, King Cove, Homer, Hawk Inlet and Dillingham.

WHITNEY-FIDALGO SEAFOODS INC.

Owned 99% by Kyokuyo Co. Ltd., a Japanese corporation.

Plants at Petersburg, Homer, Kodiak, Ketchikan, Cordova, Nome, Aniak, Bethel, Emmonak, Dillingham, Galena, St. Marys, Port Heiden, Kotzebue, Unalakleet, Anchorage, Uvak and Naknek. Operates the M/V Whitney, M/V Yankee Clipper and M/V Yardarm Knot.

NEW ENGLAND FISH CO. INC.

New England has disclosed that roughly 18% of its outstanding common stock is held by non-U.S. citizens, none of whom owns more than 3%, and that about 10% of its preferred stock is held by non-U.S. citizens, none of whom owns more than 3%. This disclosure does not meet statutory requirements; the company also fails fully to identify its alien affiliates. However, a proxy statement prepared for a September, 1978, stockholders meeting says, "Certain members of the Rogers family (including C. Reid Rogers, an officer and director of the company, and William L. Rogers, a director of the company, and their families) together beneficially own 111,791 shares representing 17% of the outstanding shares of common stock of the company. Certain members of the Hager family (including D.W. Hager, a director, and their families) together beneficially own 149,574 shares representing 23% of such shares. Univar Corp. of Seattle, Washington, beneficially owns 55,976 shares representing 8.5% of the outstanding shares of common stock of the company. With the exception of the foregoing, management knows of no person or group of associated persons that owns in excess of 5% of the outstanding shares of the company's common stock."

Because the Hagers are a Canadian family, they are considered alien affiliates under state law.

Since New England Fish Co. refers to itself as the largest fishing company in the U.S., it is interesting to take a closer look at some members of its board of directors:

- C. Reid Rogers, president and chairman of the board. He also holds directorships with the Dillingham Corp. of Hawaii, Seafirst Corp. of Seattle and Seattle-First National Bank. (Seafirst Corp. is a bank holding company that controls Seattle First National.) He is also a director of New England subsidiaries Viking Seafoods and Orca-Pacific Packing.
- Edward E. Carlson, director. He also is the chairman of the board and executive vice president of UAL Inc., which owns, among other things, United Airlines and Western International Hotels Co. He is also a director of Seattle-First National, First Chicago Corp., First National Bank of Chicago, Dart Industries and Deere & Co.
- Herbert C. Cornuelle, director. He also is a director of Dillingham Corp., Fibreboard Corp., Hawaii BanCorp., Bank of Hawaii, Hawaiian Telephone Co. Aloha Airlines Inc., The Private Investment Co. for Asia and the Boston Company. He is joined on several of these boards by directors of Castle & Cooke and Amfac Inc., both Hawaii-based multinationals that operate seafood processing plants in Alaska.
- Robert B. Holmes, director. He also is a director of Ticor Inc., Lazard Freres & Co., Snider Foods, Winters Canning Co. and Hunt-Wesson Foods of Canada Ltd. (Hunt-Wesson Foods sold Wakefield Seafoods, an Alaska company that no longer operates, to Amfac Foods, a subsidiary of Amfac Inc., in 1976.
- Ross J. Turner, director. He is also a director of several Canadian corporations, including Genstar Ltd., BACM Industries Ltd., Crown Zellerback Canada, Sutter Hill Ltd., Union Towing and Transportation and the Canadian Fishing Co., a subsidiary of New England Fish Co.
- Roger T. Hager, while not a director of Nefco, is a member of the family that owns a large block of stock and a director of the Canadian Fishing Co. He is also a director of Crown Zellerbach Canada Ltd., Domtar Ltd., Western Mines Ltd., British Pacific Properties, Labatt Breweries of B.C. Ltd. and Kaiser Resources Ltd.

Japan buys

[continued from page 7]

under the 200-mile limit.

"It seems like there's almost been a planned effort to keep the Japanese companies from investing in any development that might encourage a shore-based trawl fishery," Reynolds said.

Tom Thompson, an owner of Icicle Seafoods in Petersburg, speculates that, "If I were the Japanese, I would probably think that (the longer it takes to develop an American bottomfishery, the better). They have lots of men and boats depending on this fishery. I don't think they'd actively try (to prevent a bottomfishery); they wouldn't come out and say it, anyway."

Clem Tillion, chairman of the NPFMC, a state senator and former fisherman, predicts "the Japanese aren't going to be pioneers (of a bottomfish industry in Alaska)...Why should they put themselves out of business?"

One difficulty in launching a bottomfishery is the presence of an economic Catch-22. The processing companies hesitate to invest in equipment to handle bottomfish until fishermen show they can catch enough fish to keep plants running near capacity. The fishermen, on the other hand, don't want to spend time and money landing fish the plants can't accommodate.

One suggested approach to dissolving the standoff involves a controversial joint venture of Alaska fishermen and a multinational Korean fishing company.

The plan—which was approved by the commerce secretary after a year's delay, much public debate and an amendment to the 200-mile law—calls for Alaska fishermen to catch and deliver pollock (the least economic bottomfish species to produce) to Korean factory ships outside U.S. territorial waters (which extend three miles from shore).

> 'If you're hurting for cash, (the Japanese) will come up and say, 'Sure, we'll give you a million dollars, but we want this and this and this at such and such and such a price.' Either you're not going to produce what they want and make nothing, or you're going to take (their) money. In fact, the Japanese come in as partners.'

The proposal seems beneficial for fishermen, who gain a waiting market with little risk on their part, and it appears advantageous for the Koreans, who annually would receive up to 130,000 metric tons of pollock in addition to their allocations from the state department. The vast majority of Alaska pollock now is caught and processed by Japanese fleets.

Not too surprisingly, the Korean plan brought rains of condemnation from powerful American processors and unhappy Japanese. Both had little or nothing to gain and something to lose from such a scheme.

Though the processors would benefit by evidence that U.S. fishermen could provide them ample quantities of bottomfish, as the Korean venture may or may not show, they feared the possibility of later having to bid against Korea or other nations for the catches of American fishermen. The processors also worried that the foreign competition could prevent the American industry from moving beyond its infancy.

The competition would be unfair, they argued, because the foreign floating factories could compete unfairly in the absence of U.S. health, safety and labor regulations.

The Japanese, in their role as American processors, complained similarly. But, even more fundamentally repugnant to them was the idea of Americans helping Koreans cart off fish that otherwise would be caught by Japanese fishermen and processed aboard *their* floating factories.

When the Korean venture was proposed to the NPFMC in early 1977, strenuous objections were raised by opponents, the most adamant of which was New England Fish Co. of Seattle (Nefco). Nefco is an American multinational that describes itself as the largest fishing company is the United States.

The North Pacific Council, under considerable pressure from the various fishing interests involved, voted to postpone any decision until a study of joint ventures could be completed.

The processors, meanwhile, launched a well-financed effort to protect themselves by amending the Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Their amendment proposed to guarantee U.S. processors—no matter who owns them—a first right of refusal to buy and process American-caught fish.

The Koreans, with a sizeable bankroll and lobbyists of their own, journeyed to Washington to fight the processors.

The Wall Street Journal characterized the amendment drive as "little noticed, heavily lobbied." The newspaper quoted a source on the House Merchant Marine Subcommittee as saying, "The Nefco people were everywhere. They wrote position papers. They wrote part of the committee report and they wrote some floor statements for the members, too."

Considering Nefco's ties—both directly and indirectly—to other powerful multinational corporations on the West Coast, it's subsequent victory was less than a complete surprise.

In accordance with the limitations placed on joint ventures by the new amendment, which passed this August, the secretary of commerce approved the Korean proposal and a Soviet one this fall.

"In many cases, New England Fish Co. has been active in building up an emotional storm," said NPFMC chairman Tillion. "I'm not dismissing the threat (posed by foreign factory ships operating in U.S. waters), it's just not as great as those who talk about it say. It should be watched, but there is no reason to panic. The loudest screamers in Kodiak are busy packing sac roe for the Japanese."

That certainly is true of Nefco, which is a partner with the Japanese in several fishing companies: Nefco-Fidalgo Packing Co.; Orca-Pacific Packing Co., which owns Sand Point Packing; and Hilton Seafoods, which is not an Alaska firm.

Nefco's agitation over the joint ventures is understandable, though, when the stakes are kept in mind. If the Japanese can be nudged out of U.S. waters, if an American industry in bottomfish, for example, develops, and Japan's import barriers can be vaulted, then companies such as Nefco stand to make millions upon millions of dollars supplying the huge Japanese market.

At present, Nefco is pushing for congressional limits on foreign investment in processing companies, a move which runs counter to this country's historic policy favoring a free investment climate.

"Just as we would not accept a Soviet or Japanese takeover of CBS or of our coastwide shipping industry, we believe the United States should limit the ability of foreign interests to take over the protein resources adjacent to this nation's seacoasts..." testified Nefco consultant Edward W. Furia before Congress.

"...What we are saying is that America should control the destination of its fish protein resources and obtain the full political, strategic and economic benefits of that control."

Naughton, because he hired on as a consultant to the Korean joint venture, is a controversial figure frequently accused of serving as a mouthpiece for the Koreans. However, other industry observers such as cannery worker representative Larry Cotter, echo Naughton's fears.

Cotter, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Alaska Council, concludes, "You can be sure the Japanese don't want to see development of an American industry because they'd be

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cutting their own throats."

Another problem pointed out by state fisheries expert Reynolds and Naughton concerns the dangers of dependence on a single market.

"In the early '70s," Naughton recalls, "the (Japanese) government collapsed and the fishing industry (in Kodiak) went into a recession. There was no market when their economy collapsed."

Reynolds adds, "We've never developed a secondary market or the ability to market a large quantity of tanner crab anywhere else. So, if we do run into an economic crunch in Japan, as happened before recently, we could really hurt our tanner crab fishery...Everytime you concentrate your market in one spot, you're leaving yourself open to trouble."

"(The Japanese) could derail the crab industry by refusing to buy," Tillion admits. "The price now is so high that the American market is limited."

Like market concentration, the concentration of ownership attending Japanese investment also poses potential problems for Alaska fishermen.

Dr. Franklin Orth, in a recent report entitled "Japanese Investment in Alaska Seafood Processing," describes the ownership characteristics of the Northeast Pacific processing industry:

"Explicit concentration in the domestic seafood processing industry is already high in some areas of (Alaska). Ownership interties among domestic firms increases actual concentration to much higher levels. Add investments by a large Japanese fishing or trading company in several Alaska companies, and the potential for market power is further enhanced."

Marubeni's tentacular investment tendencies illustrate well the type of situation Orth outlines (see chart on Page 6).

Marubeni owns stock in four Alaska companies: Kodiak King Crab Inc., which operates two shore plants and a processing ship; North Pacific Processors Inc., which has two shore plants; Togiak Fisheries Inc., which operates a shore plant and a freezer ship; and Ward Cove Packing Co. Inc., which has one shore plant.

Kodiak King Crab in turn owns Cordova Bay Fisheries, which operates one shore plant, and Juneau Cold Storage, which has one shore plant.

North Pacific Processors owns Alaska Pacific Seafoods, which runs a single shore plant.

Ward's Cove Packing Co. apparently owns Columbia Wards Fisheries, which operates five shore plants; Craig Fisheries, which has one plant; and Excursion Inlet Packing Co., which runs one plant.

So, although Marubeni owns stock in four companies, which directly operate eight processing facilities, it actually interlinks a total of at least 18 plants statewide.

Since the state of Alaska has never undertaken to study the effects of such corporate connections, no one knows (for sure) whether cometitiveness in the market is reduced as a result.

"...The fishing industry has been this way forever: control has been vested within a few major corporations," Reynolds said. "If the Japanese trading companies are not 100 percent competitive among themselves, in other words, if their method of business operation is to carve out a niche that's not encroached on by another trading company, then you don't have the competition that you're looking for."

Dr. George Rogers, a Juneau economist who has written extensively on the Alaska fishing industry and is familiar with business operations in Japan, explained this about the huge Japanese trading companies:

"They have strict territories that they agree on among themselves. They have the whole world mapped out, and they don't compete with each other. I imagine they would probably do the same with processors in Alaska. My impression is that they would not have fishermen going back and forth between them selling to the one that gives them the best price."

It should be noted that all the Japanese firms operating in Alaska are *not* trading companies, which are very large, highly diversified multinational corporations. The two main trading companies active in the Alaska seafood industry are Marubeni Corp. and Mitsubishi International, supposedly the largest corporation in the world.

The other Japanese firms are primarily worldwide fishing companies. Since generally it is unde- that the fishing compani[illegible]d the trading companies a[illegible]ntagonistic competitors, i[illegible]portant not to lumpl them together as simply *the Japanese*, assuming a unilateral purpose or point of view.

"As far as whether Japanese investment is good or bad, I think you have to look at the people who make the investment. I would say some of the trading companies have not done so well for the industry," suggested Whitney-Fidalgo executive Salkield, who steadfastly refused to elaborate on his remark. (Whitney-Fidalgo is owned 99 percent by Kyokuyo Hogei, a Japanese fishing company.)

Although no one interviewed by the *Advocate* could substantiate any charges of illegal oligopsony (market control resulting from a limited number of buyers) in Alaska processing, at least one of the major Japanese trading companies operating here has recently been accused of corporate hanky-panky in the North. A Los Angeles grand jury last month indicted Marubeni Corp. in connection with a bribe-kickback scam involving an employee of the Anchorage Telephone Utility. The telephone company buys materials from Marubeni.

State labor officials recently launched an investigation into charges that Japanese roe technicians regularly exceed the limits of their alien work visas. (*Advocate*, Aug. 24, 1978) The probe began in response to urging by union official Cotter, who represents some 3,000 Alaska workers, including processor employees.

The alien work visas, which are issued by both the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the State Department, restrict the foreign workers to specific tasks that employers

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Japan buys

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are unable to fill with Americans.

Since Japan has been the sole market for Alaska salmon roe, the Japanese buyers used that leverage to demand that processing of roe be overseen by Japanese technicians.

Local union spokesmen and state labor officials don't object to the Japanese supervisors, but they strongly object to use of Japanese in relatively unskilled jobs that could be filled by Alaskans.

In a letter to Sen. Mike Gravel's office, Cotter wrote:

"...Whether through lack of knowledge, industriousness, or lack of direction from the companies, the Japanese are almost continually working beyond the boundaries of their (U.S. visa) jurisdiction—and it seems impossible to stop them.

"I have seen them working on Saturdays when there were no Americans in the plant, loading vans with roe cartons, making boxes, loading the freezers in the cold storages, driving fork lifts, packing eggs in the boxes, and, just last week in a cold storage in Ketchikan, working on a fish sliming line.

"If you are aware of the general wages for fish workers in the state, and the extreme seasonality of their occupation—and the unemployment in the state—every extra bit of work, and every extra job makes a big difference."

The state so far has not released any conclusions drawn from its investigation.

LOOKING OUT FOR NUMBER ONE

"People can look at these conspiracy theories and say, 'Hey, that guy's off the wall,'—and maybe I am off the wall—but I'm just saying these things could happen and we have to look at them and see that they don't happen," concludes union official Cotter at the end of one of his periodic sermons on foreign investment.

If there is any recurring theme among the people with some detailed knowledge of the evolution of the Alaska seafood business, it is just what Cotter suggests: the industry is changing, but no one knows exactly how or understands what effect those changes will have on the day-to-day lives and livelihood of Alaskans; the only way to protect the state's interests is to find out what is happening.

"If we are going to look after anybody, then we are going to have to look after Old Number One," as Naughton says.

True to bureaucratic form, state government reacted ponderously to "things that happen slowly and don't make headlines..."

Neither Jim Edenso, the governor's bottomfish coordinator, nor Chuck Meacham, Gov. Hammond's assistant for international fisheries and external affairs, has any comprehensive profile of the processing industry generally or Japanese investment specifically, even though such information bears directly on their areas of responsibility.

When first interviewed about Japanese investment two months ago, Meacham said the administration has "not singled out any nation to give attention to (regarding investments in Alaska processing)." However, in a second interview a month later, he said, "I have initiated requests for this information to be gathered in a usable form...I think it only correct that the state administration should have available to it the true ownership of companies that operate in the state of Alaska."

Meacham said he asked the Department of Commerce and Economic Development as well as the Department of Revenue to provide him the information. He couldn't predict how soon the agencies might complete the task in the face of post-election, administrative reorganization.

If somewhat overdue, the information is needed now as much as ever. With the state bounding forward with plans to do all within its power to nurture a bottomfish industry, it is appropriate that the administration understand clearly who will benefit and how to maximize the benefits to Alaskans.

8=Chet

Why the Sea Is Salt

by Ferren MacIntyre
November 1970

The sea contains more than 70 elements in addition to sodium and chlorine. The global cycles that remove and replenish them involve rainfall, volcanoes and the spreading of the ocean floor.

According to an old Norse folktale the sea is salt because somewhere at the bottom of the ocean a magic salt mill is steadily grinding away. The tale is perfectly true. Only the details need to be worked out. The "mill," as it is visualized in current geophysical theory, is the "mid-ocean" rift that meanders for 40,000 miles through all the major ocean basins. Fresh basalt flows up into the rift from the earth's plastic mantle in regions where the sea floor is spreading apart at the rate of several centimeters per year. Accompanying this mantle rock is "juvenile" water—water never before in the liquid phase—containing in solution many of the components of seawater, including chlorine, bromine, iodine, carbon, boron, nitrogen and various trace elements. Additional juvenile water, equally salty but of somewhat different composition, is released by volcanoes that rim certain continental margins, such as those bordering the Pacific, where the sea floor seems to be disappearing into deep trenches [*see illustration on these two pages*].

The elements most abundant in juvenile water are precisely those that cannot be accounted for if the solids dissolved in the sea were simply those provided by the weathering of rocks on the earth's surface. The "missing" elements, such as chlorine, bromine and iodine, were once called "excess volatiles" and were attributed solely to volcanic emanations. It is now recognized that juvenile water may have nearly the same chlorinity as seawater but is much more acid due to the presence of one hydrogen ion (H^+) for every chloride ion (Cl^-). In due course, as I shall explain later, the hydrogen ions are removed and replaced by sodium ions (Na^+), yielding the concentration of ordinary salt (NaCl) that constitutes 90-odd percent of all the "salt" in the sea.

The chemistry of the sea is largely the chemistry of obscure reactions at extreme dilution in a strong salt solution, where all the classical chemist's "distilled water" theories and procedures break down. The father of oceanographic chemistry was Robert Boyle, who demonstrated in the 1670's that fresh waters on the way to the sea carry small amounts of salt with them. He also made the first attempt to quantify saltiness by drying seawater and weighing the residue, but his results were erratic because some of the constituents of sea salt are volatile. Boyle found that a better method was simply to measure the specific gravity of seawater and from this estimate the amount of salt present. Since the distribution of density in the sea is important to oceanographers, the same calculation is routinely performed today in reverse: the salinity is deduced by measuring the electrical conductivity of a sample of seawater, and from this and the original temperature of the sample one can compute the density of the seawater at the point the sample was taken.

In 1715 Edmund Halley suggested that the age of the ocean and thus of the world might be estimated from the rate of salt transport by rivers. When this proposal was finally acted on by John Joly in 1899, it gave an age of some 90 million years. The quantity that Joly measured (total amount of x in ocean divided by annual river input of x) is now recognized as the "residence time" of the constituent x, which is an index of an element's relative chemical activity in the ocean. Joly's value is about right for the residence time of sodium; for a more reactive element (in the ocean environment) such as aluminum the residence time is as brief as 100 years.

Not quite 200 years ago Antoine Laurent Lavoisier conducted the first analysis of seawater by evaporating it slowly and obtaining a series of compounds by fractional crystallization. The first compound to settle out is calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$), followed by gypsum ($CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$), common salt (NaCl), Glauber's salt ($Na_2SO_4 \cdot 10H_2O$), Epsom salts ($MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$) and finally the chlorides of calcium ($CaCl_2$) and magnesium ($MgCl_2$). Lavoisier noted that slight changes in experimental conditions gave rise to large shifts in the relative amounts of the various salts crystallized. (In fact, some 54 salts, double salts and hydrated salts can be obtained by evaporating seawater.) To get reproducible results for even the total weight of salt one must remove all organic matter, convert bromides and iodides to chlorides, and carbonates to oxides, before evaporating. The resulting weight, in grams of salt per kilogram of seawater, is the salinity, S‰. (The symbol ‰ is read "per mil.")

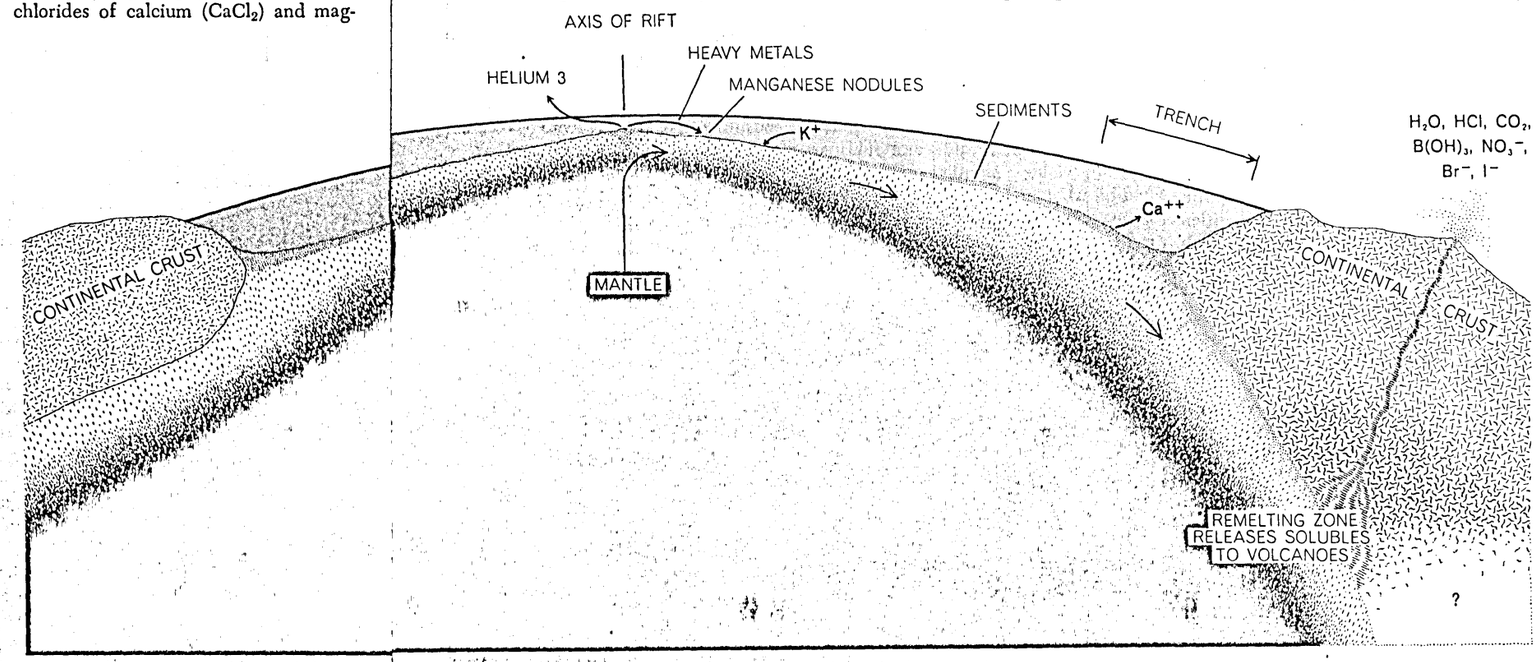
In actual practice the total weight of salt in seawater is nowadays never determined. Instead the amount of chloride ion is carefully measured and a total for all other ions is computed by applying the "constancy of relative proportions." This concept dates back to the middle of the 19th century, when John Murray eliminated confusion about the multiplicity of salts by observing that individual ions are the important thing to talk about when analyzing seawater. Independently A. M. Marcet concluded from many measurements that various ions in the world ocean were present in nearly constant proportions, and that only the absolute amount of salt was variable. This constancy of relative proportions was confirmed by Johann Forchhammer and again more thoroughly by Wilhelm Dittmar's analysis of 77 samples of seawater collected by H.M.S. *Challenger* on the first worldwide oceanographic cruise. These 77 samples are probably the last ever analyzed for all the major constituents. Their average salinity was close to 35‰, with a normal variation of only ±2‰.

In the 86 years since Dittmar reported eight elements, 65 more elements have been detected in seawater. It was recognized more than a century ago that elements present in minute amounts in seawater might be concentrated by sea organisms and thereby raised to the threshold of detectability. Iodine, for example, was discovered in algae 14 years before it was found in seawater. Subsequently barium, cobalt, copper, lead, nickel, silver and zinc were all detected first in sea organisms. More recently the isotope silicon 32, apparently produced by the cosmic ray bombardment of argon, has been discovered in marine sponges.

There are also inorganic processes in the ocean that concentrate trace elements. Manganese nodules (of which more below) are able to concentrate elements such as thallium and platinum to detectable levels. The cosmic ray isotope beryllium 10 was recently discovered in a marine clay that concentrates beryllium. In all, 73 elements (including 13 of the rare-earth group) apart from hydrogen and oxygen have now been detected directly in seawater [*see illustration on page 53*].

It is only in the past 40 years that geochemists have become interested in the chemical processes of the sea for what they can tell us about the history of the earth. Conversely, only as geophysicists have pieced together a comprehensive picture of the earth's history has it been possible to bring order into marine chemistry.

The earth's present atmosphere and ocean are not primordial but have been liberated from chemical and mechanical entrapment in solid rock. Perhaps four billion years ago, or a little less, there was (according to many geophysicists) a "grand catastrophe" in which the earth's core, mantle, crust, ocean and atmo-



MAGIC SALT MILL at the bottom of the sea, imagined in the old Norse folktale, turns out to be not so fanciful after all. The modern explanation of why the sea is salt invokes the concept of the "mid-ocean" rift and sea-floor spreading, as depicted here in cross section. The rift is a weak point between rigid plates, or segments, in the earth's crust. Although the driving mechanism is not yet understood, the plates move apart a few centimeters a year as fresh basalt from the plastic mantle flows up between them. The new basalt releases "juvenile" water (water never before in liquid form) and a variety of elements, including heavy metals that become incorporated in manganese nodules and the rare isotope helium 3, which escapes finally into space. At the continental margin (*right*) the lithospheric plate is subducted, forming a trench and carrying accumulated sediments with it. (The plate apparently thickens en route as plastic basalt "freezes" to its underside.) As it descends the plate remelts and releases soluble elements and ions that are ejected into the atmosphere by volcanoes. They maintain the saltiness of the sea and together with weathered crustal rock, such as granite, provide the stuff of sediments.

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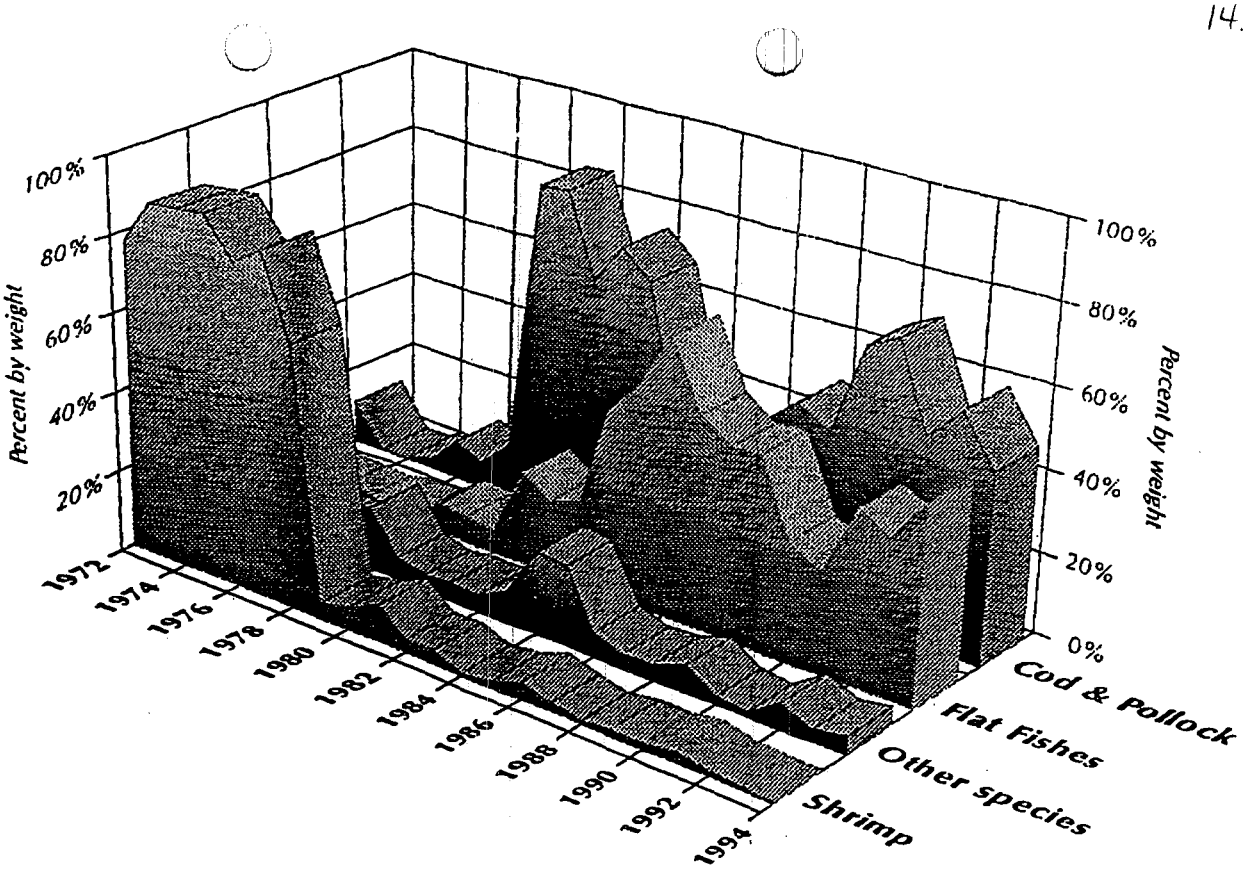


This graph shows the composition by weight of four groups of marine species collected in Gulf of Alaska shrimp trawl surveys between 1972 and 1994 by the National Marine Fisheries Service. APEX researchers noted a large decline in abundance of shrimp and an increase in cod, pollock and flat fishes around 1979. At about the same time, oceanographers in the Gulf observed that the temperature of the water column increased by about two degrees. Data from Paul Anderson, NMFS.

14.2.22C

Christopher Beck
& Associates

tourism & land planning
urban design
community development

DRAFT

Mar 8, 1996

- BRENDA SCHWANTES
- CHIP DEMMERLEIN
- MARTHA ULRICH
- PAM BROOKE

Subject: Setting Priorities for Public Information Activities

To PAG Information Subcommittee Members,

Over the last 6 months lots of good thinking has taken place regarding EVOS public information dissemination. With the help of the staff we've got a clearer picture of the "markets" for information, and a much better understanding of what information dissemination processes are currently underway (see memo previously distributed for a summary). We reached the decision to focus on disseminating information to the general public (as opposed to a focus on the scientific community or resource management agencies).

I think now we should synthesize our work, and take a set of conclusions and recommendations back to the full PAG. The crux of this effort is identifying priorities from the long list of interesting, potentially worthy projects. Outlined on the following page are some thoughts on this subject. Please revise and/or replace this information with your own views. We can then put together a revised package for use at our March 13 PAG meeting.

Thanks for your assistance. Please call if you have any questions.

Sincerely

Chris Beck

- STAN SENNER
- ERIC & L.J.

1786 Forest Park Drive Anchorage, Alaska 99517
Tel 907 272 6365 Fax 272 6391 Email Chrisabeck@aol.com

EVOS Public Information Strategies
Preliminary Conclusions and Recommendations
PAG Information Subcommittee

BACKGROUND - STARTING ASSUMPTIONS

1. An excellent job has been done to keep the public informed about the oil spill restoration process, but interest in the restoration ***process*** in Alaska is waning. While OSPIC continues to get many requests for information, including its new web site, there is declining interest in the ongoing restoration among most Alaskans. Evidence includes a fall off in attendance at meetings and in phone calls and letters received by the EVOS office. This decline likely reflects the passage of time since the spill, the fact that most key policy decisions have been made, the exhaustive public outreach effort to date, and the lack of engaging/controversial stories emerging from the process.

2. General public knowledge of the impacts of the spill and the ***results*** of restoration process is negligible. No hard documentation is available on this topic, but the conclusion is supported by lots of anecdotal evidence. Next time you're in line at the movies, ask the person behind you about the lasting impact of the oil spill, or which of the injured species are recovering.

3. Restoration research is reaching the point where many interesting stories can begun to be told. Research has now been underway for over five years. While ecosystem research will never be complete, enough data has been gathered to begin to sketch out important conclusions. Genuinely interesting stories can now be told about the health and recovery of injured species in the spill area, and about the ecosystem as a whole.

4. Creating interest in the restoration process among the general public is hard. Most people lead busy lives, are deluged by information, and are at best marginally interested in scientific issues, *unless information directly impacts their lives, and is presented in an engaging, accessible form.*

5. Actively informing the general public about the impacts of the spill, the restoration process, and the character of the spill area environment is required by the oil spill settlement and contributes to the restoration process. Presenting scientific research in a form that is understandable and interesting removes the veil from information that, for the large majority of the public, is otherwise virtually unusable. This translation process allows the public to understand, "own" and therefore gain value from the results of scientific research. The benefits of an informed public include:

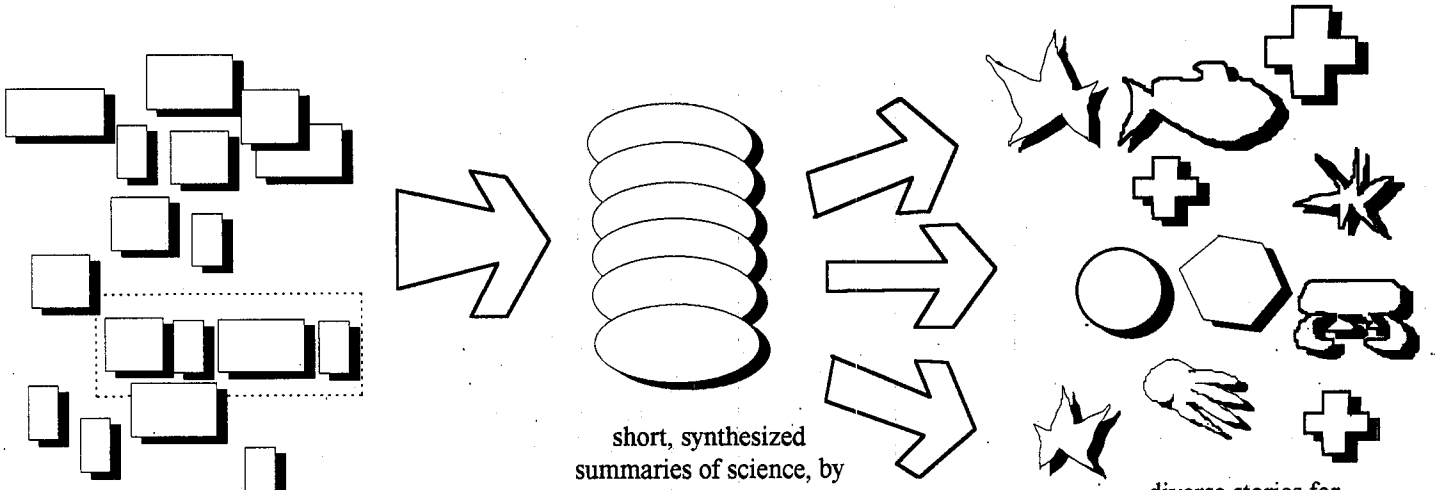
- An informed public can reach valid conclusions about the status of resources injured by the spill.
- An informed public can evaluate fairly the restoration process, and if necessary, intervene and change its direction.
- An informed public (spill area residents, visitors from Alaska and outside) is better prepared to experience and benefit from spill area resources if guided by the best current information about impacts of the spill, and the status of recovery.
- An informed public will be a better steward. Prospects for long term health of the spill area environment increase if the general public is knowledgeable and cares about the place.

CONCLUSIONS - STRATEGIES

The Trustee Council must be *proactive* in sharing information with the public about the restoration process, and results of scientific research. It is not enough to merely make original research available. Success should be judged in terms of results (an increase in public understanding). The horse must be both led to water and given a reason to take a few drinks.

A successful public information program requires three distinct steps outlined below

ACTIVITY	1. **Research** - Basic Science: Data Collection and Analysis	2. **Synthesis**	3. **Dissemination** - Telling the Story Far and Wide
PURPOSE?	Underlying factual data. Building blocks for the story	Integrate scientific studies into broader conclusions, draw out human interest	Use synthesis to craft stories (right format/right content) to match interests of diverse info. "markets"



individual science projects

short, synthesized summaries of science, by topic (e.g.. for harbor seals); with references to base data

diverse stories for diverse audiences

WHO DOES THE WORK?	Under contract, within research framework set by EVOS staff.	EVOS staff, Chief Scientist, with assistance by communication specialist/editor	EVOS staff, third parties funded by EVOS (FY 97 work program), third parties using their own resources & EVOS data
STATUS?	Large, growing collection of reports.	Ongoing short summaries of research available. True synthesis just starting	Mixed - good info available describing restoration process, much less on results in form that is engaging, accessible.

INFORMATION PROGRAM - GUIDING PRINCIPLES

1. The critical objective: integrate research to tell an good story. At present, even interested observers of the oil spill universe lack a framework to store and organize information.
2. Resources are limited. Therefore there's a need to find partners, for example by using access to EVOS generated information and ongoing research activities as leverage to get the private sector to tell the story.
3. Need to present story via commonly used public information channels - newspaper, radio, magazines, television. Newsletters and reports tend to reach a very limited audience.
4. Scientific credibility must be the foundation for public information. At the same time, even if all the research results aren't in, good, honest interesting stories can be crafted from hypothesis not fully tested or proved. The world loves a mystery, and good science writing can capitalize both on what's known and what isn't.
5. Encourage synthesis process that is both comprehensive and incremental. It's fine to work towards a grand final document, but don't require completion of whole final product before anybody gets value. Release results on a incremental basis.
6. Take advantage of upcoming 10th anniversary of the spill as a milestone where public interest will peak.
7. Recognize that telling good stories is a art. Get assistance from the best science writers, film makers photographers.

SPECIFIC INFO DISSEMINATION ACTIONS - A LIST FOR DISCUSSION

1. School Programs
   - package of materials for elementary and high school teachers
   - sponsor class/teacher trips to observe/participate in research projects
   - annual essay contest
2. Magazine articles (e.g., in Alaska Airlines magazine)
3. Sponsor handful of great science writers to take on a topic of their choosing for publication in magazines
4. Radio spots (continue with program recently started)
5. Newspaper articles (timely release of newsworthy findings)
6. Lectures by scientists ("1% for education" program). Get researchers to run a summer lecture program with slides.
7. TV programs (e.g., special shows for discovery channel, PBS)
8. Seward Sea Life Center
   - displays
   - interactive materials
   -short programs
9. "Live" hookups to ongoing research, such as hydrophones/maps that indicate locations of pods of Killer Whales.
10. Spill Area Tourism - work with guides/tour companies in area on an entertaining package (video?) of information regarding status of recovery
11. Spill Area Communities - enlist local folks to help tell story - first person accounts
12. CD ROM/web page....

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Scenario 1

May, 1996 PAG Field Trip
(Homer, Barren Islands?, Port Graham, Seldovia)

DAY 1

6:50 AM	Depart Anchorage (Era commercial flight)
7:40	Arrive Homer
8:15	Depart Homer dock via boat charter en route to Barren Island (3 hr trip) need sack lunches
11:30	Barren Islands - lunch on board vessel (sack lunches) Dave Roseneau, USFWS-presentation
12:30	Depart Barren Islands for Port Graham
2:00 PM	Arrive Port Graham (Nanwalek participants skiff over)
2:30	Open House - held at school, Youth could perform dance? Community Involvement Project-Martha Vlasoff, Walter Meganack, Jr. Habitat Acquisition- Port Dick Project-Nick Dudiak or Mark Dickson (ADFG, Homer)
4:30	Depart Port Graham
5:15	Arrive Seldovia
6:00	Dinner
7:30	Open House Community Involvement Habitat Acquisition Port Dick Project SOS Response-Karl Pulliam
	overnight in Seldovia

DAY 2

8:00 AM	Depart Seldovia via boat charter
9:00	Arrive Homer meet bus charter
9:30	View Overlook Park
10:00	Pratt Museum, open 10:00 am to 6:00 pm (list of exhibits and activities attached)

DAY 2 - continued

11:00	Open House Habitat Acquisition Port Dick Project presentation
Noon	Lunch
1:00	Depart Homer via flight seeing over the Kenai Fjords returning to Anchorage
2:00	Arrive Anchorage

Scenario 2

May, 1996 PAG Field Trip
(Homer, Port Graham, Seldovia)

DAY 1

6:50 AM	Depart Anchorage (Era commercial flight)
7:40	Arrive Homer
8:15	Depart Homer dock via boat charter
10:00	Arrive Port Graham (Nanwalek participants skiff over)
11:00	Open House - held at school, Youth could perform dance? Community Involvement Project-Martha Vlasoff, Walter Meganack, Jr. Habitat Acquisition- Port Dick Project-Nick Dudiak or Mark Dickson (ADFG, Homer)
12:30 PM	Lunch
1:30	Depart Port Graham
2:30	Arrive Seldovia
3:00	Open House Community Involvement Habitat Acquisition Port Dick Project SOS Response-Karl Pulliam
6:00	Dinner
	overnight in Seldovia

DAY 2

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DAY 2 - continued

11:00	Open House Habitat Acquisition Port Dick Project presentation
Noon	Lunch
1:00	Depart Homer via flight seeing over the Kenai Fjords returning to Anchorage
2:00	Arrive Anchorage

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group

March 1996

Member	Mailing Address	Work Telephone Home Telephone Fax/Email	Principal Interest
Rupert E. Andrews	9416 Long Run Drive Juneau, AK 99801	hm (907) 789-7422 fx (907) 789-1846	Sport Hunting & Fishing
alt: R. Russell Redick	1401 Shore Drive Anchorage, AK 99515-3206	hm (907) 344-8674 fx (907) 349-4330	
Christopher Beck	1786 Forest Park Drive Anchorage, AK 99517	wk (907) 272-6365 fx (907) 272-6391	Public-at-Large
Kimberly Benton	Communications Essentials 621 West 90th Avenue Anchorage, AK 99515	wk (907) 522-2163 fx (907) 349-9394	Forest Products
Pamela Brodie	P.O. Box 1139 Homer, AK 99603	wk (907) 235-2896 fx (907) 235-6306	Environmental
alt: Nicole Whittington-Evans	519 West 18th Avenue, Suite 201 Anchorage, AK 99501	wk (907) 274-8733 fx (907) 274-3621	
Sheri Buretta	7644 East 17th Ave Anchorage, AK 99504	wk (907) 562-4155 fx (907) 563-2891 hm (907) 333-3774	Public-at-Large
Dave Cobb	Valdez City Council P.O. Box 307 Valdez, AK 99686	wk (907) 835-4874 hm (907) 835-2637 fx (907) 835-4831	Local Government
alt: David Dengel	City of Valdez Community Development Dept P.O. Box 307 Valdez, AK 99686	wk (907) 835-4313 fx (907) 835-2882	

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group

March 1996

Member	Mailing Address	Work Telephone Home Telephone Fax/Email	Principal Interest
Chip Dennerlein	1627 West 14th Avenue Anchorage, AK 99501	wk (907) 277-6722 hm (907) 278-3420 fx (907) 277-6722	Conservation
James Diehl	Knik Canoers and Kayakers Box 868 Girdwood, AK 99587	wk (907) 783-2708	Recreation Users
John French	School of Fisheries & Ocean Sciences University of Alaska Fairbanks P.O. Box 757220 Fairbanks, AK 99775-7220	wk (907) 474-1875 fx (907) 474-7204 FFJSF@aurora.alaska.edu	Science/Academic
James G. King	1700 Branta Road Juneau, AK 99801	hm (907) 789-7540	Public-at-Large
alt: Sharon Gagnon	7001 Tree Top Circle Anchorage, AK 99503	hm (907) 346-2592 fx (907) 258-6688	
Nancy Lethcoe	P.O. Box 1313 Valdez, AK 99686	wk (907) 835-5175 fx (907) 835-3765 Awss@alaska.net	Commercial Tourism
alt: Eleanor Huffines	P.O. Box 981 Palmer, AK 99645	wk (907) 745-4047 fx (907) 745-6069	
Mary McBurney	1919 Spenard Road Anchorage, AK 99503	wk (907) 279-6519 fx (907) 258-6688	Aquaculture
Vern C. McCorkle	501 W. Northern Lights Blvd., Ste 100 Anchorage, AK 99503	wk (907) 276-4373 hm (907) 243-3627	Public-at-Large

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group

March 1996

Member	Mailing Address	Work Telephone Home Telephone Fax/Email	Principal Interest
		fx (907) 279-9000	
Brenda Schwantes	Kodiak Area Native Association 402 Center Avenue Kodiak, AK 99615	wk (907) 486-5725 hm (907) 487-2754 fx (907) 486-2763	Subsistence
alt: Maaike R. Myers	P.O. Box 12 Kodiak, AK 99615	wk (907) 486-5725 fx (907) 486-2763	
Thea Thomas	P.O. Box 1566 Cordova, AK 99574	wk (907) 424-5800 hm (907) 424-5266 fx (907) 424-5820	Commercial Fishing
Charles Totemoff	Chenega Corporation 3333 Denali St., Suite 260 Anchorage, AK 99503	wk (907) 277-5706 fx (907) 277-5700	Native Landowners
alt: Gail Evanoff	Chenega Corporation P.O. Box 8060 Chenega Bay, AK 99574	wk (907) 573-5118 fx (907) 573-5135	
Gordon Zerbetz	7311 Augustine Drive Anchorage, AK 99504	hm (907) 338-1313 fx (907) 333-3352	Public-at-Large
<u>Ex-Officio Members</u>			
Georgianna Lincoln	Room 510 State Capitol Juneau, AK 99801-1182	wk (907) 465-2828 fx (907) 465-2652	Alaska State Senate

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Public Advisory Group

March 1996

Member	Mailing Address	Work Telephone Home Telephone Fax/Email	Principal Interest
Alan Austerman	Room 434 State Capitol Juneau, AK 99801-1182	wk (907) 465-3732 fx (907) 465-4956	Alaska State House
	P.O. Box 2368 Kodiak, AK 99615	wk (907) 486-5930 fx (907) 486-5933	
Designated Federal Officer			
Douglas L. Mutter	1689 C Street, Room 119 Anchorage, AK 99501-5126	wk (907) 271-5011 hm (907) 345-7726 fx (907) 271-4102 douglas_mutter@ios.doi.gov	Department of the Interior

Day 3 • Thursday, January 18

8:00 AM ..... Fisheries Management, Stock Identification and Resource Supplementation
Session Chair: *Mark Willette, Alaska Department of Fish and Game*
L. Seeb – Projects 95255 & 95320D: Pink Salmon & Sockeye Genetics
T. Joyce – Projects 95320B & 95320C: Mass Marking Pink Salmon
D. Schmid – Projects 95139A1 & C1, 95043B: Fisheries Habitat Restoration

9:30 AM ..... Information, Science Management and Administration
Molly McCammon, EVOS Trustee Council

10:00 AM ..... Break

10:30 AM ..... Updating the Injured Species List and Recovery Objectives
(Concurrent Sessions with PIs and others providing suggestions)

12:00 PM ..... Lunch (on your own)

1:30 PM ..... Alaska SeaLife Center and EVOS Science
Mike Castellini, University of Alaska Fairbanks

2:00 PM ..... Reactions from Peer Reviewers
Session Chair: *Robert Spies, Applied Marine Sciences & EVOS Trustee Council*
Panel: *P. Peterson, G. Rose, C. Haney, P. Wheeler and P. Mundy*

3:00 PM ..... Public Comments

3:30 PM ..... Closing Remarks
Molly McCammon, EVOS Trustee Council

3:45 PM ..... Adjourn

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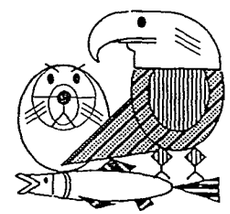
1996 Restoration Workshop

***Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council**

January 16 – 18, 1996
Anchorage, Alaska

Agenda



1996 Restoration Workshop

January 16 – 18, Anchorage

Day 1 • Tuesday, January 16

8:00 AM ..... Registration – *Aft Deck*

9:00 AM ..... *Fore Deck* – **Introduction and Annual Report on EVOS Program**
Molly McCammon, EVOS Trustee Council

9:30 AM ..... **Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Science: Successful Examples**
Larry Merculieff, Native American Fish & Wildlife Society
Thomas Albert, North Slope Borough

10:30 AM ..... Break

10:50 AM ..... **Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Science: the EVOS Restoration Program**
Session Chair: *Sandra Schubert, EVOS Trustee Council*
Panel: *K. Wynne, D. Gibbons, H. Huntington, D. Scheel and W. Meganack, Jr.*

12:00 NOON ... **Buffet Lunch – *Aft Deck***

1:15 PM ..... **Subsistence and Archaeology**
Session Chair: *Martha Vlasoff, Chugach Regional Resources Commission*
M. Vlasoff & W. Simeone – Projects 95052 & 95138: Community Interaction & Subsistence
J. Fall & M. Reidel – Project 95244: Harbor Seal and Sea Otter Cooperative Harvest Assistance
L. Yarborough & D. Reger – Projects 95007A & B: Archaeological Sites

2:15 PM ..... **Trustee Perspectives**
Steve Pennoyer, National Marine Fisheries Service
Frank Rue, Alaska Department of Fish and Game

2:40 PM ..... **Integrating EVOS Science: Ecosystem Linkages**
Robert Spies, Applied Marine Sciences & EVOS Trustee Council

3:15 PM ..... Break

3:45 PM ..... **Environmental Characterization and Lower Trophic Levels**
Session Chair: *Ted Cooney, University of Alaska Fairbanks*
S. Vaughan & D. Eslinger – Projects 95320H, G, J & M: SEA Oceanography & Plankton
P. van Tamelen – Project 95086C: Herring Bay Monitoring
S. Jewett – Project 95106: Subtidal (Eelgrass) Monitoring

5:30-7:30 PM... **Reception and Poster Session – *Aft Deck***
6:00 – *C. Holba & J. Lawrence: OSPIC World Wide Web Home Page Demonstration*
6:30 – *D. Mortenson: GIS Demonstration – Preliminary Status of Information Management Project*

Day 2 • Wednesday, January 17

8:00 AM ..... **Higher Trophic Levels – Forage Fish, Salmon and Herring**
Session Chair: *Alex Wertheimer, National Marine Fisheries Service*
M. Willette – Projects 95320A & E: Overview on Salmon Growth & Mortality
B. Norcross & E. Brown – Projects 95320T & E, 95166: Overview on Herring Growth & Habitats
L. Haldorson – Project 95163A: Distribution & Abundance of Forage Fish
D. Schmidt – Project 95258: Plankton & Sockeye Overescapement

9:45 AM ..... Break

10:15 AM ..... **Higher Trophic Levels – Mammals**
Session Chair: *Kathy Frost, Alaska Department of Fish and Game*
K. Frost – Project 95064: Harbor Seal Monitoring & Habitats
C. Matkin – Project 95012: Killer Whale Monitoring
B. Ballachey & J. Bodkin – Project 95025: Sea Otter Monitoring

11:15 AM ..... **Higher Trophic Levels – Birds**
Session Chair: *David Duffy, University of Alaska Anchorage*
J. Piatt – Project 95163K: APEX - Lower Cook Inlet/Barren Island Seabirds
D. Roby – Project 95163G: APEX - Seabird Energetics

12:00 NOON ... **Buffet Lunch – *Aft Deck***

1:00 PM ..... *Birds* [continued]
K. Kuletz – Project 95031: Murrelet Productivity Index
D. Rosenberg & D. Esler – Projects 95427 & 95025: Harlequin Duck Monitoring & Condition

2:00 PM ..... **Ecosystem Dynamics and Trophic Structure**
Session Chair: *Don Schell, University of Alaska Fairbanks*
P. Anderson – Project 95163I: Historical Review of Gulf of Alaska Trawl Data
T. Kline – Project 95320I: Food Web Studies with Isotope Tracers
K. Frost & D. Schell – Projects 95064 & 95117: Harbor Seal Trophic Interactions

3:00 PM ..... Break

3:30-5:00 PM... **Disease, Ecotoxicology and Oiling**
Session Chair: *Stanley Rice, National Marine Fisheries Service*
R. Heintz – Projects 95191A & B: Oil and Early Life Stages of Salmon
G. Marty – Project 95320S: Field Assessment of Herring Disease in PWS
M. Castellini – Projects 95001 & 95064: Harbor Seal Health
M. Babcock – Project 95090: Oiled Mussel Beds

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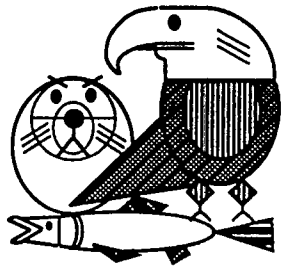
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



MEMORANDUM

TO: Public Advisory Group

FROM: Molly McCammon, Executive Director

DATE: March 27, 1996

SUBJ: Update and Enclosures

The purpose of this memorandum is to provide you with a quick update on recent developments:

1. Financial Audit — A copy of the audit prepared by Elgee, Rehfeld & Funk is enclosed. The Auditors' Report found the federal and State of Alaska financial statements to be in sound order consistent with accepted accounting principles. The most significant issues identified by the audit concern the fees paid to the Court system to invest the settlement funds and the lack of an ability to transfer funds by wire, which reduces interest earnings. Additionally, the audit provides some recommendations regarding ways to further improve administration of the restoration program. We will be working to address these recommendations through a revision and update to the Financial Operating Procedures. I have also included a copy of the press release distributed regarding the audit.

2. Trustee Council Meeting — A tentative meeting date of May 2, 1996 has been set for the next Trustee Council meeting. The primary focus of the meeting will be the Chenega and Tatitlek large parcel habitat protection efforts.

3. PAG Field Trip — Please note that the fall PAG field trip has been scheduled for September 18-19. Additional information regarding the trip will be forthcoming.

4. PAG Meeting Minutes — A copy of the Meeting Summary from the most recent March 13, 1996 PAG meeting are enclosed.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

14.2.22

James G King
1700 Branta Road
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Members of the EVOS, PAG
c/o Restoration Office, 645 G St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

1/8/96

Dear Fellow PAG members,

As you know I have been struggling with trying to develop credible "advice" for the Trustee Council about using some Settlement funds for endowed programs that will benefit the damaged resources on into the future. I have attended almost every PAG meeting for the past 4 years. I have tried to achieve an understanding of the interests of all of you as well as what we hear from the public. Herewith is my proposal for your consideration.

I hope you will have a chance to review this before our February meeting so we can discuss it then. Please note it is still in draft form. If you find important omissions please let me know so I can weave them in.

Also please note that this is not a proposal to use any substantive amount of money now. It is "advice" about how and why a formal proposal should be developed to be considered, with what other proposals for use of the Restoration Reserve come to the Trustee Council, in the future.

Thanks and Happy New Year,

Sincerely,

Jim

Jim King,
PAG member, Public at Large.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL MONEY

The Need To Develop A University of Alaska Endowment Plan Now!

INTRODUCTION

With half the time and half the money gone, now is a good time to review where we are with the $900 million Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) Settlement and where we want to be when the money is all paid up in 2002. A strong pattern is set:

1) Cleanup - Oil can still be found in the spill area but the cleanup has been carried about as far as possible.

2) General Restoration - The easy things have been done though there is hope that the research program will disclose some new opportunities.

3) Administration - Costs for administering the Settlement funds have continued to decline while efficiency and productivity of the Restoration Office has continued to increase thanks too an outstanding staff.

4) Alaska SeaLife Center - The goals of this enterprise have been tailored to fit the Settlement requirements and a major portion of the facility has been funded.

5) Research and Monitoring - This continues a big cost. Development of an ecosystem approach has brought a lot of order to this effort and improves the promise of lasting resource benefits.

6) Habitat Protection - Purchase of sensitive private lands continues though bargaining is sometimes intense.

7) Restoration Reserve - This block of funds which will reach $108 million, plus some interest, remains the last uncommitted portion of the Settlement.

The Trustee Council will ultimately have to consider various alternatives for use of the Restoration Reserve. It is important that the best possible alternatives be on the table for their own and public review. This paper recommends the Trustee Council ask the Restoration Office and the University of Alaska to prepare a detailed plan to use the Restoration Reserve for endowed academic chairs designed to fulfill the EVOS Settlement obligations.

EVOLUTION

We have watched an interesting recovery evolution since the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill in March 1989. At first, damages were evident to anyone. Administrators and lawyers could address direct cleanup needs and compensations for obvious personal losses. In recognition of more subtle damage, the 1991 civil settlement of state and federal lawsuits required Exxon pay 900 million dollars over a ten year period; "... for the purpose of restoring, replacing, enhancing, or acquiring the equivalent of natural resources injured as a result of the Oil Spill and the reduced or lost services provided by such resources...." It is no longer obvious who and what is still damaged. Expensive studies about how to fulfill the Settlement commitment continue. There is a fear that the money will be used up in the next six years leaving a vacant feeling that more time was needed. This is recognized by the "reopener" clause in the Settlement and by establishment of the Restoration Reserve by the Trustee Council.

THE RESTORATION PLAN

The Restoration Plan, approved by the Trustee Council in November 1994, lays out a basic plan for the 900 million dollars:

A) Annual work plans and administrative costs	21%-25%
B) Habitat Purchase	38%-41%
C) Restoration Reserve	12% -
D) Alaska Sealife Center (Seward)	2% -
E) Reimbursements for completed cleanup work	20% -
F) Adjustments	3% -
	96-103

This plan appears to accommodate most of the factors brought out by the various concerned parties during an exhaustive public review process. The annual work plans include well supported research and monitoring proposals some of which are now clustered under broad ecosystem headings. Habitat acquisition is proceeding and will provide multiple benefits. The restoration reserve is being funded at the rate of 12 million a year. The SeaLife Center is funded and under construction. Items E and F are committed. Some adjustments are possible as the process continues but there is a general consensus that the basic pattern is set.

ENDOWMENT PROPOSED

There is strong support in Alaska to use some of the Settlement money for an endowed program that will continue restoration and enhancement activities in perpetuity. Three years ago President Jerome Komisar, Senator Arlis Sturgeluski, Permanent Fund manager Dave Rose and other Alaska leaders addressed the Public Advisory Group(PAG)

proposing and supporting the concept of an endowed program. In 1993 some 33 thousand questionaires and 22 public hearings about how to use the Settlement funds produced more than two thousand responses. Two thirds of these respondents favored some form of endowment. About 50 people and organizations suggested endowing academic chairs at U of A, for permanent research and teaching about the damaged resources, even though the University was not mentioned in the questionnaire. The American Ornithologists' Union, The Wildlife Society and The Pacific Seabird Group (international professional organizations) each endorsed academic chairs. The Alaska District, American Institute of Fishery Research Biologists also endorsed endowed chairs at U of A, as did The Assembly of the city of Juneau, the American Bald Eagle Foundation and the Fairbanks Chamber of Commerce.

RESTORATION RESERVE

The Restoration Reserve was set up largely to accommodate those that favored endowments. It does not directly impact the other EVOS activities. The debate on how the Restoration Reserve will be used was deferred and at present there is no firm plan as to how it will be used. It is available at the discretion of the Trustee Council. This is the money that could be placed in an endowment. A number of possibilities will no doubt be considered.

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA CHAIRS

Support for placing the Restoration Reserve, or part of it, in the University Foundation remains high. There are a lot of attractive aspects to using endowed academic chairs to fulfill some of the Settlement obligations:

1) There has been a lot of thought, study and discussion about how to determine when a damaged resource or service is restored thus needs no more funding. This is getting more and more difficult as we get farther from the date of the spill. Do we really need to know the exact moment fish stocks or bird populations are restored to pre spill numbers? Research and monitoring studies can not be relied on for a firm answer. With a perpetual endowed program, restoration could phase into enhancement without having to waste effort to determine the exact point at which the transition happened.

2) The existing EVOS Trustee Council could be made a permanent part of the University in order to continue monitoring the program insuring compliance with the Settlement.

3) The University of Alaska Foundation is a public nonprofit corporation established in 1974 to manage and invest

donations for the benefit of the University of Alaska. With responsibility for more than 20 million dollars the foundation has an excellent record averaging about 12 percent on investments through the difficult years of the early 1990's. Setting up some new investment agency would seem a waste.

4) An academic chair can be endowed permanently for two million dollars providing salary and overhead for a full professor. Three million dollars would provide for well paid graduate fellowships and some operating funds for the professor. U of A has no such attractive positions now though major universities in all other coastal states do. With such positions U of A would be competitive with any university in the world for attracting top quality professorial and graduate student talent. Advantages of this sort of academic program would include: a) top quality endowed academic programs could provide the sort of good science that the Trustee Council has been funding, to determine the course of restoration and enhancement, without the present time limit, b) University programs would provide a continuing supply of Alaska trained scientists and teachers, c) University studies would produce a flow of professional and popular publications, d) top quality endowed academic talent attracts grants and contracts embellishing their programs thus in addition to the mothering of an injured resource a seed is planted with unlimited potential, e) large University programs could be expected to hire a variety of local specialists and technicians, f) permanently endowed programs contribute to local business thus economic stability, a point not overlooked by other states such as Texas which has put a huge portion of its oil wealth into university endowment.

5) The program would benefit from the prestige of the University in ways not possible for an independent endowed organization.

SOME POTENTIAL ENDOWED CHAIRS

<u>For Damaged Resources</u>

1) Ecology of the intertidal zone. This was the most devastated habitat of the oil spill and the place where affects will probably linger longest.

2) Ecology of the nearshore ecosystem. To include inflow of riverine nutrients, spawning, perching, nesting sites, shallow waters and bottom resources.

3) Ecology of the pelagic ecosystem. This would relate more to oceanography, climate and basic productivity as it affects feeding regimes of birds, mammals and fishes of the oil spill area and beyond.

4) Ecology of pink salmon. This is a short cycle salmon easily manipulated by man but for which a long term management strategy is still lacking.

5) Ecology of red salmon. A long cycle, extremely valuable salmon for which the role of management is not well developed.

6) Ecology of other commercial fish resources. Cod, rockfish, herring and a host of other edible fish resources need long term research to ensure their perpetuation.

7) Ecology of birds of the coastal ecosystem. There is world wide interest in the bird resources of the EVOS region that were heavily damaged by the oil.

8) Ecology of the pelagic birds of the spill area. Birds that depend on the waters of the Alaskan continental shelf distribute and are valued throughout the north and south Pacific.

9) Ecology of bald eagles. Our National Symbol, a species of the coastal fringe that has proven vulnerable to acts of man and can only survive if properly understood and accommodated.

10) Sea mammals of the nearshore. Seals, sea lions, sea otters etc. species so valuable that they have been damaged by human exploitation in the past.

11) Sea mammals of the pelagic ecosystem. Whales also have been badly depleted by over exploitation and are vulnerable.

) Other opportunities?

<u>For Damaged Services</u>

12) Archeology of the spill area. This was a good place to live in prehistoric times and it is important to our future that we learn more about that.

13) Anthropology of the spill area. Portions of the ancient culture exist. It was a very successful culture. We should understand why.

14) Subsistence uses of the spill area - past tradition, present use and future opportunity. Archeology, anthropology, sociology, psychology, biology and economics are involved. Insight and teachers are needed if ancient traditions are to be understood, perpetuated and enhanced.

15) Tourism - opportunity, regulation, economics. The developing world culture seems to have decided what is wanted from Alaska is not resources but rather a scenic

wilderness environment that people from overcrowded lands can visit. They like to see a place as God created it unspoiled by man. How can this world wide interest be accommodated without self destruction? How can tourism grow without destroying residential values?

16) Recreation - opportunity, regulation, economics. How can recreation resources for residents be perpetuated including wilderness visits, sport hunting and fishing, personal use gathering?

17) Coastal community development - planning, engineering, aesthetics. How can the tremendous appeal of Alaska's tiny coastal communities be sustained with the inevitable growth?

18) Commercial fisheries - economics, management. Man has yet to learn how to regulate his use of marine fish for sustained yield.

19) Aquaculture. This is a developing field that will need a lot of attention in Alaska, to make it successful without conflicting with the wealth of natural resources.

20) Management of Alaskan oil resources safely, effectively and economically.

) Other possibilities?

LEGAL QUESTIONS

There are questions about whether putting money into an endowment would be in compliance with the Settlement Agreement. Some solicitors think not. But if the proposal is sound and the public is in support a way can be found:

A) It may require that the Trustee Council somehow be permanently incorporated into the University administration to provide oversight on the EVOS program.

B) A detailed plan will need to be prepared that addresses how the University can comply with the spirit of the Settlement. This plan may call for some sort of new University institute.

C) A new definition of restoration and enhancement may be needed.

D) It may require the signators return to the US District Court for a modification of the Settlement Agreement.

PERCEIVED CONFLICTS

Some opposition to endowments has been voiced. Some of these concerns are reviewed here.

1) The Settlement money is limited. There are already more proposals than could be accommodated. Some people would benefit if the money is all spent fast. An endowment would use some money to project and magnify benefits further into the future.

2) With endowments there might be less cash for land purchase. Some Native Corporations that need money now would like to sell land. This might be addressed by having some endowed income available for future purchases of lands that might be used for University research or teaching.

3) Some believe the money is best spent buying habitat now, specifically inholdings in the regions superlative National Parks, National Wildlife Refuges and National Forests. Again some endowment income might be used for this.

4) Some state and federal resource management agencies are suffering from declining budgets and see EVOS funded studies as a way to hold on to some of their staff or programs until other money is available. Some endowed income might be reserved for agency contracts. Ultimately these agencies might benefit most from continuing university research within their area of responsibility and from a supply of Alaska trained professionals entering the job market.

5) There might be less money now for contracting with private organizations and companies that are submitting restoration proposals. This is not necessarily so.

6) There are proposals to address some public needs at oil spill communities that might not be funded by EVOS money. Any such loss would be offset by longterm benefits.

7) There are proposals for research to enhance commercial fishing that may be deferred or reduced in the switch from a short term crash program to a smaller continuing program.

8) There is a perception by many in Alaska that our University does not use its money well. They compare University charges with charges by government agencies and for profit corporations. This is an apples and oranges comparison. In most cases the range of social benefits from money spent at a university is far wider than benefits possible from any other organization. We must consider that we have a very technical society that can not survive, as we know it, without the training and research done at universities. If Alaskans do not support an Alaskan university other universities will have to take care of the need for trained people and basic research to manage Alaskan resources.

CONCLUSION

The Exxon Valdez oil spill left an indelible mark on Alaska, its people and its resources that is as permanent in its way as the 1912 volcanic eruption at Katmai or the 1964 earthquake in Southcentral. Part of this mark could be a great benefit to the University of Alaska helping to boost it toward its natural destiny as the premier university of the Pacific Rim, at the same time fulfilling obligations under the EVOS Settlement. A great flowering emerging from the fumes of dissaster. Some people believe no other action by the Trustee Council would be more pertinent and significant than creating a permanent endowment with 108 million dollars at our University.

RECOMMENDATION

With these things in mind it would seem most appropriate that the Trustee Council consider University endowments along with what other proposals they may get for use of the Restoration Reserve. It is recommended therefore that the Trustee Council request formation of a University team to work with their Executive Director to design a detailed plan for an endowed University program that will take advantage of all possible opportunities while fulfilling obligations of the EVOS Settlement.

James G King
1700 Branta Road
Juneau, Alaska 99801

March 12, 1996

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council
Public Advisory Committee
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99501-3451

Sent via FAX 907-276-7178

Dear Trustees,

I am writing with regard to the purchase of Valdez "Duck Flats" property from Mr. Chuck Dennis. This parcel is imminently threatened by prospective RV park development.

This location is an important habitat to target for preservation. It is valuable to the preservation of a great variety of bird species. The location also provides rich opportunities for natural history education and recreational enjoyment.

Putting trailers on this site is not an appropriate use of this property. The tourism industry will not thrive by having more gravel pads and asphalt roads on the waterfront. I would like to see more RV park development at Valdez, however, not at the expense of a fantastic natural setting. Tourists come to enjoy the natural environment. The best investment of this valuable resource is to preserve it for the enjoyment of locals and visitors.

I am involved the tourism industry as owner/manager of the Valdez Village Inn, a 95 room hotel. I have lived at Valdez since 1972. This issue is both a personal consideration as well as a business one.

Please give serious consideration to this valuable property and give it your highest priority for acquisition.

Sincerely,

Marilyn Talmage

Marilyn Talmage
President

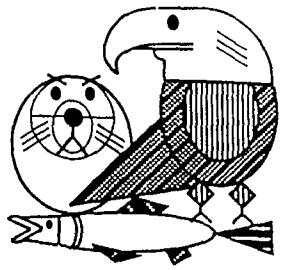
Anchorage Office:
200 W. 34TH Ave. #1002
Anchorage, AK 99503
907-277-8800
FAX 907-277-8817

VILLAGE INN, INC.
Post Office Box 365
Valdez, Alaska 99686
907-835-4445
FAX 907-835-2437

14.2.22

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



MEMORANDUM

To: Trustee Council

From: Molly McCammon, Executive Director

Date: February 22, 1996

Subj: Small Parcel Habitat Protection Program Status Report

Last year you authorized acquisition of several small parcels of land and directed me to continue preliminary negotiations on additional parcels. The purpose of this memorandum is to inform you of the progress that has been made on these two fronts and to report on recent nominations.

Two action items related to small parcels will be on the agenda for your February 23 meeting:

1. A request for authorization for the Department of the Interior to offer to purchase two Native allotments in Three Saints Bay (KAP 105/142) at the appraised value of $168,000. approved
2. Designation of a recently nominated parcel, the Patson parcel (KEN 1934) on the Kenai River, as a Parcel Meriting Special Consideration at the request of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources. (See attached memorandum.) approved

ACQUISITIONS

In November and December 1995, you authorized offers to purchase 22 small parcels at appraised value and the contribution of $4 million to the Kenai Natives Association Package. Table 1 summarizes the status of each of the offers.

Owners of 11 parcels have accepted the offers. Owners of the six parcels in Prince William Sound (five parcels in Ellamar Subdivision, and the Hayward parcel) have agreed to sell their parcels at appraised value. Owners of five parcels on the Kenai Peninsula (Kobylarz Subdivision, Coal Creek Moorage, the Tulin parcel, the Girves parcel, and the Grouse Lake parcel) have also accepted the offers. Purchase agreements and deeds have been prepared for all 11 parcels.

Offers on 10 parcels and the Kenai Natives Association Package are under review. The owners of River Ranch and Lowell Point are reviewing the appraisals of these parcels. The owners of the Overlook Park parcel and the Cone parcel have responded to the appraisals of these parcels; the responses have been submitted to federal and state review appraisers for their assessment.

The owner of the Salamatof parcel, the Salamatof Native Association, Inc., questioned certain aspects of the appraisal. Federal and state review appraisers thought the owner's concerns had merit and therefore had the initial appraisal revised. The revised appraisal is being reviewed. If the revised appraisal results in an increased price or changes in the acreage, the matter will be brought before the Trustee Council.

Negotiators from the U.S. Department of the Interior have been meeting regularly with the owners of the Kenai Natives Association Package, a large and complex acquisition of land in the Kenai River drainage. The owners of the parcel at the mouth of the Ayakulik River and the Karluk Lagoon parcel have expressed their willingness to sell these two parcels as part of a larger package that would include other parcels on Kodiak Island. The Conservation Fund is participating in these negotiations along with the State and the Department of the Interior.

The owner of the Cooper parcel has asked questions about the appraisal. The questions have been answered, but no response has been received from the owner.

The owners of three parcels have rejected the offers. The Baycrest Investment Corporation has rejected the offer to purchase the Baycrest parcel at the appraised value of $450,000 and has made a counteroffer to sell the parcel for $720,000. The Ninilchik Native Association has submitted a counteroffer to sell the Ninilchik parcel for $60,000 (appraised value is $50,000) on condition that lot owners in Chinook Estates adjacent to the southern boundary of the parcel be granted an easement that allows them access to Ninilchik River. The Ninilchik Native Association also has said that it is not ready to sell the Deep Creek parcel at this time.

Table 1. Status of Small Parcel Acquisitions

February 22, 1996

Parcel ID	Description	Acres	Value	Status
Offer Accepted				
PWS 17	Ellamar Subdivision	22.0	$310,000	
PWS 17A-D	Ellamar Subdivision	11.4	$345,500	
PWS 52	Hayward Parcel (Zook)	9.5	$150,000	
KEN 10	Kobylarz Subdivision	20.0	$320,000	
KEN 19	Coal Creek Moorage	53.0	$260,000	
KEN 29	Tulin Parcel	220.0	$1,200,000	
KEN 1006	Girves Parcel	110.0	$1,835,000	
KEN 1014	Grouse Lake	64.0	$211,000	
	Subtotal:	**509.9**	**$4,631,500**	
Offer Under Review				
KEN 34	Cone Parcel	100.0	$600,000	Seller's response to appraisal is under review
KEN 54	Salamatof Parcel	1,377.0	$2,320,000	Revised appraisal is under review
KEN 55	Overlook Park	97.0	$244,000	Seller's response to appraisal is under review
KEN 148	River Ranch	146.0	$1,650,000	Seller is reviewing appraisal
KEN 1009	Cooper Parcel	30.0	$48,000	No response has been received
KEN 1015	Lowell Point	19.4	$531,000	Seller is reviewing appraisal
KAP 220	Mouth of Ayakulik River	56.0	$213,000	Willing to sell as part of larger package
KAP 226	Karluk River Lagoon	21.5	$146,000	Willing to sell as part of larger package
Kenai Natives Association Package		15,091.0	$4,000,000	Negotiations continue
	Subtotal:	**16,937.9**	**$9,752,000**	
Offer Rejected				
KEN 12	Baycrest	90.0	$450,000	Counteroffer of $720,000
KEN 1001	Deep Creek	91.0	$672,000	Not ready to sell at this time
KEN 1005	Ninilchik	16.0	$50,000	Counteroffer of $60,000
	Subtotal:	**197.0**	**$1,172,000**	

PARCELS UNDER CONSIDERATION

In November 1995, the Trustee Council deferred action on 11 parcels until appraisals are approved. Table 2 summarizes the status of negotiations on each parcel.

State and federal review appraisers have approved appraisals of the Triplets and two Native allotments adjacent to Three Saints Bay. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service would like to make an offer on the Three Saints Bay parcels as soon as possible.

Federal review appraisers have rejected revised appraisals on Horseshoe Bay and Jack Bay. The U.S. Forest Service has commissioned Blacksmith and Richards to conduct a third appraisal of these parcels.

The U.S. Forest Service intends to purchase the Valdez Duck Flats parcel with federal restitution funds, as recommended by the Trustee Council. Little has changed in the status of the other parcels.

The State would like to move forward with the appraisal of the Termination Point parcel notwithstanding the uncertainties of title. The first step would be for the Alaska Department of Natural Resources to appraise the property. Once the property has been appraised, the State would make an offer to purchase fee simple title to it at the appraised fair market value. If the offer is accepted, funds for the purchase would be held in an escrow account subject to a condition that the transaction would not close and funds be transferred to Lesnoi unless and until the title dispute is resolved and Lesnoi is shown to have clear title to the property.

Table 2. Parcels Under Consideration
February 22, 1996

Parcel ID	Description	Acres	Value	Status
PWS 05	Valdez Duck Flats	33.0		Buy with federal restitution funds.
PWS 11	Horseshoe Bay	315.0		Second appraisal rejected; third appraisal underway
PWS 1010	Jack Bay	942.0		Second appraisal rejected; third appraisal underway
PWS 1027	Fleming Spit	5.4		Restoration benefits under review
KEN 149	Perl Island	156.0		New appraisal needed
KAP 22	The Triplets	60.0		Appraisal approved but not yet presented to owner
KAP 105/142	Three Saints Bay	88.0	$168,000	Appraisal approved — Offer now under review
KAP 145	Termination Point	1,028.0		With Trustee Council consent, the State will appraise this parcel
KAP 150	Karluk	5.0		Appraisal not complete
	Total:	**2,632.4**		

approved to go forward with appraisal.

NOMINATIONS

The Restoration Office has received 10 additional nominations since mid-July 1995, when the latest supplement to the *Small Parcel Evaluation and Ranking Report* was published. On December 11, the Trustee Council approved two of these parcels, PWS 1031 and PWS 1033, as part of the second phase of acquisitions in the Ellamar Subdivision. The U.S. Forest Service has authorization to purchase two other nominated parcels, USS 349 on the Valdez Duck Flats and the Darling parcel in the Upper Kenai River watershed, at fair market value with federal restitution funds. The remaining six nominations are listed in Table 3. The Habitat Work Group ranked four of these parcels low and have not yet evaluated the remaining two parcels.

The Alaska Department of Natural Resources has nominated the Patson parcel as a Parcel Meriting Special Consideration. The Patson parcel is the highest ranked of the recently nominated parcels, having received 18 points in the evaluation.

Table 3. Small Parcel Nominations
July 1995 to February 1996

Parcel ID	Description	Acres	Rank	Sponsor
KEN 1030	Anchor River	127.8	Low	Not identified
KEN 1032	Matson Parcel (Ninilchik River)	7.4	Low	ADFG
KEN 1034	Patson Parcel (Kenai River near Soldotna)	76.3	Low	ADNR/ADFG
KEN 1035	Mullen Parcel (Soldotna Creek, Kenai River)	8.5	Low	ADNR/ADFG
KEN 1036	Weilbacher Parcel (Kenai River)	28.7	Not yet evaluated	Not identified
KEN 1037	Coyle Parcel (Kenai City Boat Dock)	26.0	Not yet evaluated	Not identified
	Total:	**274.7**		

Attachment

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

TONY KNOWLES, GOVERNOR

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

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

February 22, 1996

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

Dear Ms. McCammon;

A small parcel located on the Kenai River owned by Ms. Ellen Patson was recently nominated for habitat protection consideration by the Trustee Council. This parcel was subsequently evaluated by the Habitat Protection Work Group and scored 18 points which places the parcel very close to the Moderate category.

The parcel provides key habitat for pink salmon and Dolly Varden and is located along the Kenai River with 1/4 mile of river frontage. As a result this parcel receives a large amount of trespass recreational and sport fishing use.

The Department of Natural Resources would like to request that the Trustee Council consider this parcel a "Parcel Meriting Special Consideration" in light of its location and its habitat values for restoration of species and services such as recreation and sportfishing impacted by the oil spill.

Sincerely,

Marty K. Rutherford
Deputy Commissioner

SMALL PARCEL SCORING

PARCEL NUMBER	KEN1034								SCORE	18
REGION	Kenai Pen									
SPONSOR AGENCY	ADNR/ADF&G									
EXPERT CONTACT:										
EXPERT REVIEWER:										
LOCATION REF.	Kenai River, T5N, R10W, Sec. 34, NE1/4, SE 1/4, lot 7									
ACREAGE	76.33									
		(Y=1, N=0)								
THRESHOLD CRITERIA										
1. The parcel is within the oil spill area.			1							
2. There is a willing seller of the property.			1							
3. Sell at fair market value.			1							
4. Incorporated into public land management.			1							
5. The parcel is linked to restoration.			1							
	Qualify Threshold		1							
EVALUATION CRITERIA										
	I. Linkage				II. Risk				III. Management	
	IA	IB	IC	ID	IIA	IIB	IIC	IID	IIIA	IIIB
Pink Salmon	1		1		1			1		
Sockeye Salmon										
Cutthroat Trout										
Dolly Varden	1		1		1			1		
Pacific Herring										
Bald Eagle										
Black Oystercatcher										
Common Murre										
Harbor Seal										
Harlequin Duck										
Intertidal/Subtidal										
Marbled Murrelet										
Pigeon Guillemot										
River Otter										
Sea Otter										
Recreation/Tourism	1		1		1			1	1	
Wilderness										
Cultural Resources										
Subsistence										
Total	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	3	1	0
>=1, total	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Total	3				3				2	
TOTAL SCORE	18									

SMALL PARCEL NOMINATION FORM **PARCEL NUMBER:** KEN-103

NOV 26 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Please Print or Type

Part 1: Landowner Information

Landowner: ELLEN L PATSON Phone: 907-279-4701

Address: 1334 SUNRISE DR., ANCHORAGE AK 99508 Fax: 907-338-6825

Co-owner: _____

Other contacts/agents: _____

Subsurface owner: _____

Part 2: Parcel Information

Legal description of property: (township, range,section)

SEC. 34, T5N, R10W, S.M. NE¼, SE¼ + LOT 7 CNTG 76.33 AC M/L

General description of property: IT HAS ¼ MILE OF KENAI RIVER FRONTAGE, HAS A NATURAL SPRING FLOWS YEARROUND INTO KENAI RIVER, THE LAND HAS A DENSE GROWTH OF SPRUCE TIMBER WITH GOOD GRAVEL BASE. THE LAND HAS NEVER HAD ANY DEVELOPMENT SINCE THE PATENT WAS ISSUED

Is your property located within or adjacent to a State or Federal Park, Refuge or National Forest or other public land unit? If so, which one? NO

Approximate acreage: 76.33 acres

Are there any developments on the site: NONE

Are there any hazardous materials on the property? (waste oil, mine tailings, dump) (Y/N/Unknown) NONE

Please provide the following if available: surveys, photos, maps, copy of deed, etc.: _____

SMALL PARCEL NOMINATION FORM

Part 3: Threshold Criteria:

Are you willing to sell your property at fair market value? (Y/N) _____

Is the parcel within the Oil Spill area?(see attached map) (Y/N) YES

Do you grant permission for Trustee Council staff to inspect your property? (Y/N) YES

*Describe or list any injured resources/services that occur on or are affected by your property:

THERE HAS BEEN A NOTICABLE DECLINE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS OF THE RIVER OTTER POPULATION IN THE AREA, IN ADDITION THERE HAS BEEN A NOTICABLE DECLINE IN THE SALMON RETURN OVER THE SAME TIME PERIOD

Tell us how acquisition of your property will benefit restoration:

THIS WOULD KEEP THE LAND AS A WILDERNESS AREA AND NATURAL HABITAT FOR THE WILD LIFE, IT WOULD PROHIBIT COMMERCIAL AND OR PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT, WHICH COULD CAUSE LOSS OF THE HABITAT AND FURTHER CAUSE RIVER BANK EROSION

General comments: THIS PROPERTY BEING UNDEVELOPED IS A RICH RESOURCE OF WILDLIFE IN THERE NATURAL HABITAT

Part 4:

Signature of landowner: Ellen L. Patton Date: 11/22/94

and

Signature of co-owner: _____ Date: _____

Signature of co-owner: _____ Date: _____

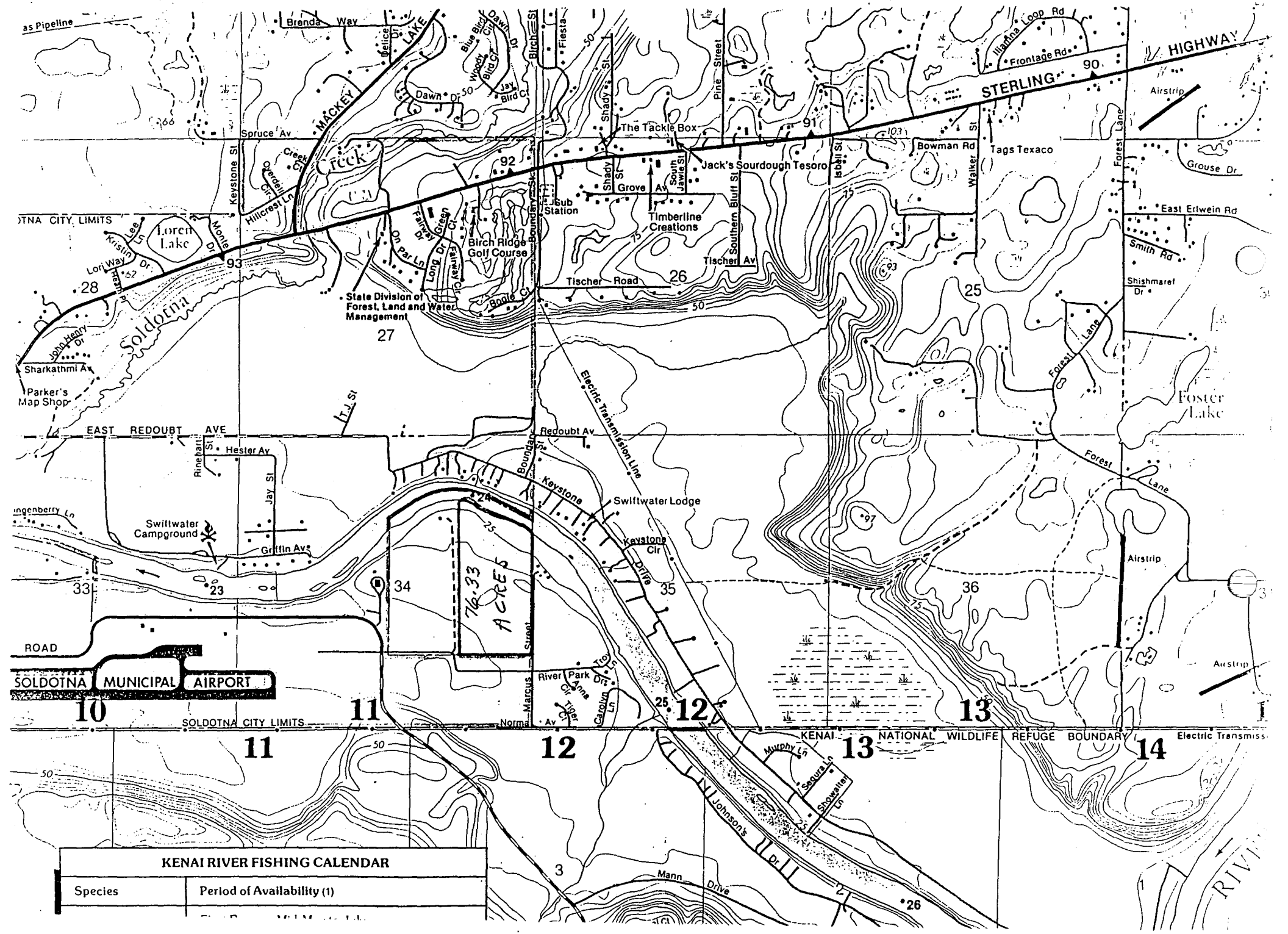
A nomination does not bind you to sell your property, nor does it bind the Trustee Council to buy your lands.

Please submit each nomination on a seperate nomination form.

*A list of all injured species/services is included.

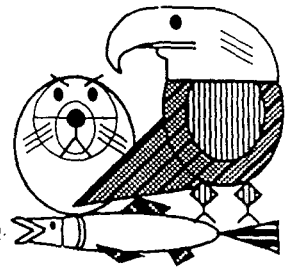
If you need additional space please use additional sheets.

INCOMPLETE NOMINATION FORMS WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED


HIGHWAY
STERLING
Brenda Way
Spruce Av
MACKEY LAKE
Creek
Keystone St
Hillcrest Ln
Oberdell Cir
Lee Ln
Kristin Dr
Lori Way
Monte Dr
Loren Lake
SOLDOTNA CITY LIMITS
Soldotna
John Henry Dr
Sharkathmi Av
Parker's Map Shop
Blue Bird Cir
Woody Bird Cir
Jay Bird Cr
Dawn Dr
Birch St
Fiesta
Shady St
Pine Street
The Tackle Box
Jack's Sourdough Tesoro
Sub Station
Boundary St
Fairway Dr
Green Cir
Long Dr
Fairway Cir
On Par Ln
Birch Ridge Golf Course
Boggie Cr
State Division of Forest, Land and Water Management
Grove Av
South Jawle St
Timberline Creations
Southern Bluff St
Tischer Av
Tischer Road
Isbell St
Bowman Rd
Walker St
Tags Texaco
Illiamna Loop Rd
Frontage Rd
Airstrip
Forest Lane
Grouse Dr
East Erlwein Rd
Smith Rd
Shishmaref Dr
Foster Lake
Forest Lane
Forest Lane
EAST REDOUBT AVE
Redoubt Av
Rinehart St
Hester Av
Jay St
Griffin Ave
Swiftwater Campground
Ingenberry Ln
T.J. St
Electric Transmission Line
Keystone
Keystone Cir
Keystone Drive
Swiftwater Lodge
76.33 ACRES
Marcus Street
River Park Dr
Troy Ln
Anna Cir
Tiger Cir
Carolyn Ln
Norma Av
ROAD
SOLDOTNA MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
SOLDOTNA CITY LIMITS
KENAI NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE BOUNDARY
Electric Transmiss
Murphy Ln
Segura Ln
Showalter Ln
Johnson's Dr
Mann Drive
Airstrip
Airstrip
10
11
12
13
14
23
24
25
26
27
28
33
34
35
36
3
2
1
50
75
91
92
93
97
103
KENAI RIVER FISHING CALENDAR
Species
Period of Availability (1)

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



MEMORANDUM

TO: Nancy Slagle, Director
Division of Budget Review
Office of Management and Budget

FROM: Molly McCammon
Executive Director

DATE: March 1, 1996

SUBJ: *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Amendment to CSHB 468(FIN)am

This is a request to submit to the Senate Finance Committee an amendment to CSHB 468(FIN)am on behalf of the *Exxon Valdez* Trustee Council. This amendment would give the Department of Natural Resources the authority to receive and expend $6,670,500 from the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill settlement trust funds to purchase 691.9 acres of surface estate from the owners of the eight small parcels listed in Table 1. Two of these parcels are in the Prince William Sound region and six are on the Kenai Peninsula.

Table 1. Summary of Small Parcels to be Purchased

Parcel ID	Description	Location	Acres	Value
PWS 17&17A-D	Ellamar Subdivision	Tatitlek	33.4	$655,500
PWS 52	Hayward Parcel	Valdez	9.5	$150,000
KEN 10	Kobylarz Subdivision	Kenai River	20.0	$320,000
KEN 19	Coal Creek Moorage	Kasilof River Flats	53.0	$260,000
KEN 29	Tulin Parcel	Homer	220.0	$1,200,000
KEN 34	Cone Parcel	Kenai River	100.0	$600,000
KEN 148	River Ranch	Kenai River	146.0	$1,650,000
KEN 1006	Girves Parcel	Kenai River	110.0	$1,835,000
			691.9	**$6,670,500**

We are asking for this authorization to be included in the supplemental appropriations bill rather than the capital budget because of timing. These transactions need to be closed as soon as possible. In most cases, the sellers offered their parcels over a year ago and the Trustee Council had extensive public deliberations before the decision to acquire them. The Council made its decision to acquire these parcels in November 1995. Most of the sellers expected the transactions to close within about 60 days and have made financial commitments on that basis. The Coal Creek Moorage parcel is currently the subject of a bank foreclosure proceeding. If the transaction is not completed soon, the foreclosure will proceed and the owners will lose the proceeds from the sale. One of the Ellamar Subdivision parcel owners has procured options to purchase inholdings within the subdivision. These options will expire unless the sale is completed soon. The Tulins have already purchased certain mineral rights that were needed for the State to acquire their parcel.

If the supplemental bill does not move from the Senate in a timely fashion, we may ask that this request be considered as an RPL by the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee in order to expedite its consideration.

These parcels of land were evaluated as part of the Trustee Council's *Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process: Small Parcel Evaluation and Ranking* (July 15, 1995). Two of the parcels recommended for acquisition rank high, four rank moderate, and two have been designated "Parcels Meriting Special Consideration (PMSC)," that is, parcels that have unique or other outstanding values that transcend the parcels' scores.

Ellamar Subdivision is on Virgin Bay, about two miles north of Tatitlek in Prince William Sound. Public ownership of undeveloped waterfront lots within this subdivision will protect habitat for pink salmon, Pacific herring, intertidal/subtidal organisms, sea otters, and recreation/tourism by preventing further construction on these parcels. Acquisition will also ensure public access to the uplands for camping and preserve the option to enhance public recreational opportunities.

Hayward Parcel is adjacent to the Valdez Duck Flats. The parcel contains three gravel pads that extend out onto the Duck Flats. Public ownership of this parcel will protect habitat for intertidal and subtidal organisms, harbor seals, and sea otters by preventing further development of the site. Acquisition will also create an opportunity to return the site to its natural condition by removing the three gravel pads that are on the site.

Kobylarz Subdivision has about 1100 feet of riverbank frontage on Big Eddy at Mile 14 of the Kenai River. The Big Eddy fishing hole is one of the most popular fishing areas on the Kenai River. The Kobylarz Subdivision consists of a large wetland and spring-fed slough bordered by a bluff to the north, partially submerged woods, and the Kenai mainstem. Public ownership of this parcel will protect habitat for pink salmon, Dolly

Varden, and recreation/tourism by preventing the loss of wetlands to development. Acquisition will also create an opportunity for public agencies to manage use of the streambanks to minimize habitat degradation.

Coal Creek Moorage is part of the Kasilof River Flats. Public ownership of this parcel will protect fish habitat and intertidal habitat by preventing the filling of wetlands that would result from construction; enable agencies to better protect cultural resources and to manage use of the streambanks to minimize habitat degradation; and preserve opportunities for the public to continue using the area. Acquisition will also preserve the option to enhance public recreational opportunities. The Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association uses Coal Creek as a release site for sockeye salmon smolts, which contribute to the overall Cook Inlet commercial fishery. Support for acquisition of this parcel was expressed by the Kenai Peninsula Borough (Resolution 93-104) and Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association.

Tulin Parcel lies between the Sterling Highway and Cook Inlet. The adjacent property to the south is a large tract of state-owned land that does not have road access to the Sterling Highway. The parcel is dominated by a mixed spruce and birch forest association. Public ownership of this parcel will protect bald eagle habitat and preserve recreational opportunities by preventing further development of the subdivision on the parcel. Acquisition would also create the opportunity to enhance recreational opportunities through, for example, improving and maintaining the road for access to the beach. Support for acquisition of this parcel was expressed by Kachemak Bay State Park Citizens Advisory Board (Resolution 95-3).

Cone Parcel is near the mouth of the Kenai River in an area known as the Kenai River Flats. Public ownership of this parcel will protect fish habitat, intertidal habitat, and the recreational values associated with the fish and wildlife on this parcel by preventing development on this parcel. Furthermore, at one time the City of Kenai proposed to rezone 500 acres of adjacent city-owned wetlands from a Rural Residential classification to Conservation, if the *Exxon Valdez* Trustee Council acquired subject property.

River Ranch is near Mile 32 on the Kenai River. It is one of the larger privately owned properties on the river, developed primarily as a horse and cattle ranch. Riparian vegetation along portions of the Kenai River has been manually cleared or trampled by livestock. Public ownership of the parcel will protect habitat for pink salmon, Dolly Varden, and recreation/tourism by foreclosing the possibility that the parcel will be more intensively developed. Removal of livestock will further protect fish habitat by allowing the reestablishment of riparian vegetation. Acquisition will allow public agencies to manage public access, thereby minimizing associated bank damage, and also to enhance recreational opportunities.

Girves Parcel is located near Mile 19 of the Kenai River just outside the city of Soldotna. It is across from Centennial Campground and Slikok Creek State Recreation Area. Public ownership of the parcel will protect fish habitat by allowing public agencies to manage public use of the streambanks. Acquisition will also enhance recreation by providing additional public land for fishing and other recreational uses. Appropriate action would be taken to protect or restore streambank vegetation that is important fish habitat.

The Alaska Department of Natural Resources will manage these parcels with protection of fish and wildlife habitat and populations as the highest management priorities. Under the terms of the purchase agreements, public use of these lands must be allowed and must include sport, personal use, and subsistence hunting, fishing, trapping, and recreational uses, consistent with public safety and permitted under law or regulations of the Board of Fisheries and Board of Game.

I have included Restoration Benefits Reports and maps of each parcel. If you have any questions about this request, please contact me at 278-8012.

Attachments (2)

cc(w/attachments): Senator Rick Halford
Senator Steve Frank

SUGGESTED AMENDMENT LANGUAGE

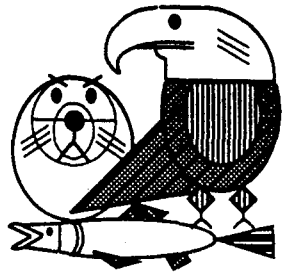
The sum of $6,670,500 is appropriated from *Exxon Valdez* oil spill settlement funds to the Department of Natural Resources to purchase the following parcels in the amounts stated:

PURPOSE	
Ellamar Subdivision (PWS 17 & 17A-D)	$655,500
Hayward Parcel (PWS 52)	$150,000
Kobylarz Subdivision (KEN 10)	$320,000
Coal Creek Moorage (KEN 19)	$260,000
Tulin Parcel (KEN 29)	$1,200,000
Cone Parcel (KEN 34)	$600,000
River Ranch (KEN 148)	$1,650,000
Girves Parcel (KEN 1006)	$1,835,000

14.2.224

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401, Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451
Phone: (907) 278-8012 Fax: (907) 276-7178



MEMORANDUM

TO: Public Advisory Group

FROM: Molly McCammon, Executive Director

DATE: March 11, 1996

SUBJ: Update on EVOS Information/Communication Efforts

The purpose of this memorandum is to provide the Public Advisory Group with a brief update on Restoration Office information and communication efforts with highlights of some of the most recent efforts.

Background

In June 1995, the Public Advisory Group formed an Ad Hoc Information Subgroup to review the Trustee Council's public information and communication program efforts. To assist in this effort the Restoration Office staff prepared a "Draft EVOS TC Communications Plan" that described various on-going information/communication activities as it related to the three primary "audiences" of the restoration program — the general public, resource managers, and the scientific community. Attachment A.

Review of this initial analysis by the Information Subgroup focused in substantial part on the "general public" audience and further distinguished several subsets of audiences within this category, including:

— oil spill community residents
— user groups (fishing/hunting, recreational, etc.)
— non-spill area Alaskans/others
— students (K-12 as well as college students)
— educators
— media
— tourists/visitors
— library patrons
— other libraries

A further analysis of the Restoration Office information/communication efforts as related to these various subsets of the general public has been prepared. Attachment B. In recognition of the particular interest that the Information Subgroup has expressed in the "general public" as a particular audience, a number of recent and on-going communication efforts by the Restoration Office should be noted:

- Community Involvement Facilitators — Under contract with the Chugach Regional Resources Commission, a Community Facilitator has been hired to enhance communications with the spill area communities as part of Project 96052. Nine local facilitators throughout the spill area have been hired as community based liaisons for the restoration program to both disseminate information as well as help gather community input regarding the restoration program. Attachment C.

- "Alaska Coastal Currents" Radio Shows — A series of thirteen short (approximately three minute) radio programs on restoration projects has been produced by Jodi Seitz as a pilot project for the Restoration Office. These programs are soon to be aired on public radio stations in Prince William Sound, Anchorage, Kodiak and on the Kenai Peninsula. The series is designed to inform audiences of the progress of research and the Trustee Council activities to restore injured resources and services.

  Topics include the mussel bed cleaning effort; the Nearshore Vertebrate Predator project; recovery of *fucus* in the intertidal zone; the contribution of subsistence users to the study of octopus; studies on the health of harbor seals and the involvement of hunters in research efforts; status of killer whale research; forage fish/seabird interactions; impact of oiled gravel on incubating salmon eggs; findings that explain sockeye population fluctuations; the importance of zooplankton as a forage resource for pink salmon; and the otolith marking project. Based on the favorable response to date, the Restoration Office is examining the possibility of continuing the radio programs to address additional topics.

- OSPIC Home Page — On December 7, 1995 the OSPIC posted its home page on the World Wide Web. The OSPIC home page provides information on the oil spill as well as Trustee Council restoration program activities. This includes a summary of the current status of recovery, a listing of annual and final reports, a list of publications available upon request, and links to 32 other related Web sites. Users now have the ability to leave e-mail messages with questions, comments or requests for publications.

Since the initial installation in December, the home page has received increasing attention with a cumulative total of 9,373 "hits" (4,246 of these hits were in February alone). While the home page provides information itself, it can also result in additional inquiries for information. The home page is generating an average of 28 requests per week from individuals who have viewed the home page and seek additional information from OSPIC. Attachment D.

- Geo-bibliography and Restoration Project Database — As part of the FY 1996 Information Management Project, a comprehensive database of information on Trustee Council sponsored restoration projects is under development that will eventually be accessible to the general public through the World Wide Web. This electronically accessible database will allow users to search for information on restoration topics of their choosing using key words (e.g., harbor seal, sea otter, *fucus*, subsistence) and browse information regarding restoration projects at various levels of detail such as listings of project reports, abstracts from final and annual reports, results and findings from reports, and citations of related reports or publication. The database has a geographic component so that other researchers can learn about the availability of previously collected data specific to a particular geographic area.

- Synthesis of Restoration Research for the General Public — In order to make the substantial and growing body of scientific/technical restoration research results more accessible to the lay public, the Restoration Office has initiated an effort to develop brief synthesis reports on the various injured resources and services. These synthesis reports will be presented in a standardized format approximately 3 - 5 pages in length, including attractive graphics (charts, data sets, photographs, etc.). The synthesis reports, which will be developed by key principal investigators with review and assistance from the Chief Scientist and Science Coordinator, will present an overall perspective on the status of knowledge regarding specific injured resources and services. With assistance as needed from a technical writer/editor the synthesis reports will be written for a general lay audience but will also include substantial detail as well as a listing of additional key reports or references.

  As these synthesis reports are prepared they will be available for distribution to the general public through the Restoration Office, OSPIC and Trustee agencies. These synthesis reports will be electronically accessible for review through the OSPIC home page.

As reflected in the "Analysis Matrix: Trustee Council Communications with the General Public" these efforts are just a portion of the Restoration Office communication effort. However, I think they are some of the more innovative efforts we are now undertaking to enhance effective communication of information to the general public regarding the restoration program.

I look forward to further discussions with the PAG regarding our information dissemination and communication efforts.

attachments

Attachment A — "Draft EVOS Communications Plan"
Attachment B — Analysis Matrix: Trustee Council Communications with the General Public
Attachment C — Community Involvement Facilitators
Attachment D — OSPIC Home Page

Attachment A

Draft EVOS TC Communications Analysis 7/19/95

- **The Goal:**

DRAFT

An informed public

  - **with the information needed to come to conclusions about the status of resources injured by the spill, and**
  - **with the knowledge and understanding necessary to aid the restoration of injured resources and services by providing the Trustee Council with feedback on restoration activities.**

- **Objectives:**

The primary audiences for EVOS information are resource managers, scientists and the general public, including educators and the media. The overall objective is to inform the primary audiences about the restoration program in a timely manner in comprehensible, useful forms so that they are able to understand and form opinions regarding the merit of activities and proposals.

General public

Trustee Council staff will:

- Provide advance notice of public meetings, availability of documents, comment periods, and other aspects of the restoration program so that members of the public are able to participate and provide feedback to the Trustee Council.
- Provide opportunities for public comment at public meetings of the Trustee Council and the Public Advisory Group.
- Prepare and distribute widely documents and informational materials such as the Annual Status Report, newsletters, and draft documents for public review.
- Encourage members of the public to participate in relevant workshops, conferences and technical sessions.
- Invite the general public to submit restoration ideas and projects as part of development of the annual work plan.
- Work cooperatively with journalists to assure that accurate information is made available for dissemination via print and electronic media.

- Respond promptly to queries and requests for information from the public, educators and journalists.

Resource Managers

Trustee Council staff will:

- Work cooperatively with the Restoration Work Force to keep resource managers informed of restoration activities.
- Encourage relevant resource managers and scientists to participate in conferences, workshops and technical sessions to facilitate information exchange, integration of project activities and cooperation among researchers.
- Distribute and/or provide notice of availability of technical reports and other documents relevant and useful to resource managers.
- Invite resource manager review of draft work plans and other documents out for public comment.
- Invite resource managers to submit restoration ideas and projects as part of development of the annual work plan.
- Respond promptly to queries and requests for information from the resource managers.

Scientists

Trustee Council staff will:

- Encourage participation of interested scientists in conferences, workshops and technical sessions to facilitate information exchange, integration of project activities and cooperation among researchers.
- Distribute and/or provide notice of availability of technical reports and other documents relevant and useful to scientists.
- Invite scientific review of draft work plans and other documents out for public comment.
- Invite scientists to submit restoration ideas and projects as part of development of the annual work plan.
- Respond promptly to queries and requests for information from scientists.

Current Communication Activities

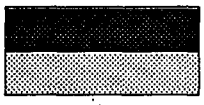
The subject matter to be communicated currently includes information about:

- The *Exxon Valdez* oil spill and its effects in general;
- the progress of recovery of injured resources and services in the spill-affected areas;
- restoration, research and monitoring, and habitat protection actions completed or initiated under the mandate of the civil settlement to restore injured resources and services;
- information gained about injured resources and services in the spill affected area as a result of restoration activities;
- opportunities to provide comments on components of the restoration program; and
- Trustee Council actions.

Opportunities for information exchange with the audience members are currently centered in three main areas:

- Trustee Council Restoration Office, which includes the Public Information Office,
- Oil Spill Public Information Center, and
- Database of Project Information/Geographic Information System (in development).

Primary Audience
Secondary Audience



Current EVOS TC Communication Products or Actions	*General Public*	*Scientists*	*Resource Managers*
• Public Meetings			
Trustee Council meetings (including public testimony)	■	▒	▒
PAG meetings (including public testimony)	■	▒	▒
Community meetings	■	▒	▒
• Conferences, Workshops and Technical Sessions			
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Symposium (February 1993)	■	■	■
Annual Restoration Workshop	▒	■	■

Peer Review Workshops & Review Memos

Sockeye

Herring

Genetics

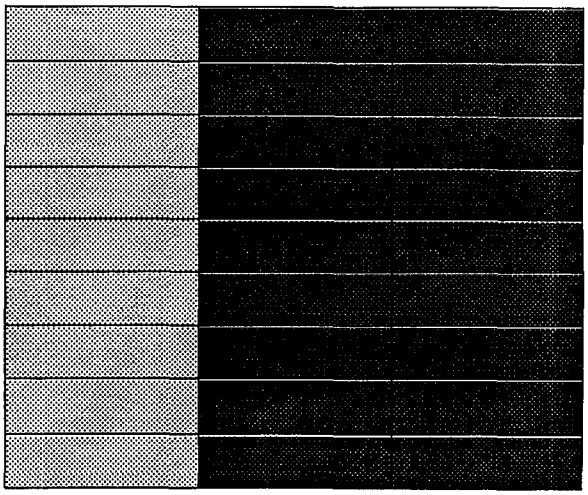
SEA Program

APEX

Hydroacoustics

Geographic Information System[1]

Other workshops



- **Reports and Publications**

Restoration Plan

Project Reports

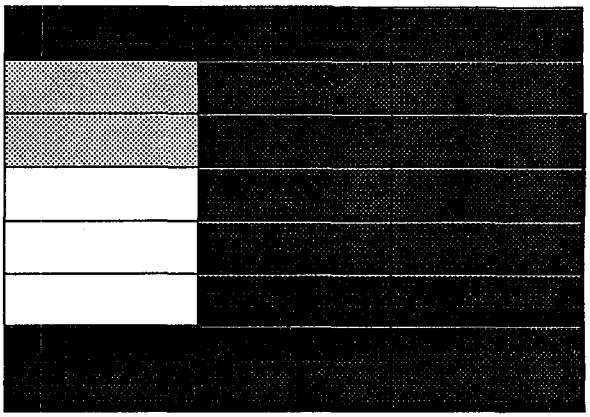
Final/Annual Project Reports

Detailed Project Descriptions

Detailed Budgets

Quarterly Project Status Report

Database of Project Information (In development)[1]

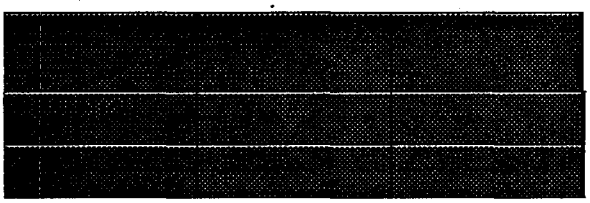


Work Plan Documents

Invitation/Restoration FY96 and Beyond ("raspberry book")

Draft Work Plan

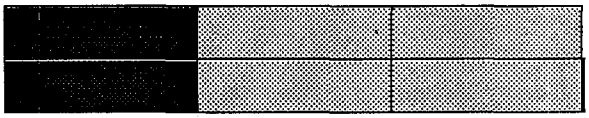
Final Work Plan



Habitat Program Reports

Large Parcel Habitat Report Vol. I and II

Small Parcel Habitat Report Vol. III



Other Reports and Publications

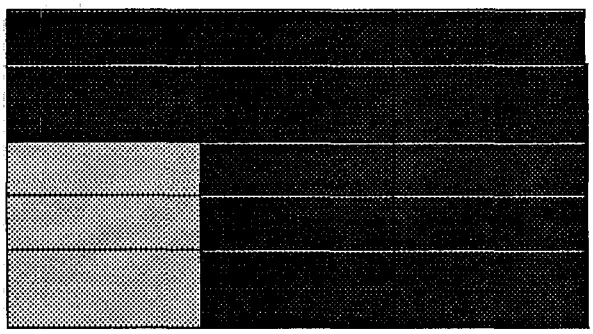
Science for the Restoration Process (April 1994)

Five Years Later: What Have We Learned? (March 1994)

Marine Mammals and the ExxonValdez (1994)

Scientific Journal Publications

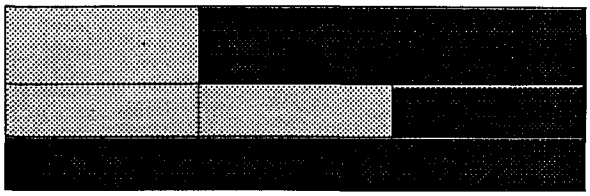
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Symposium Abstract Book (February 1993)



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Symposium Proceedings (Publication expected in 1995)

Financial Reports

Annual Status Reports



- **Public Information and Community Involvement**

Public Information Office

Restoration Update newsletter (bi-monthly)

Press contacts

Press Releases and Public Service Announcements

Preparation of Annual Status Report

Response to general inquiries

Oil Spill Public Information Center(OSPIC)

Specialized EVOS library collection

Repository/distribution of final project reports

Maintains Trustee Council administrative record

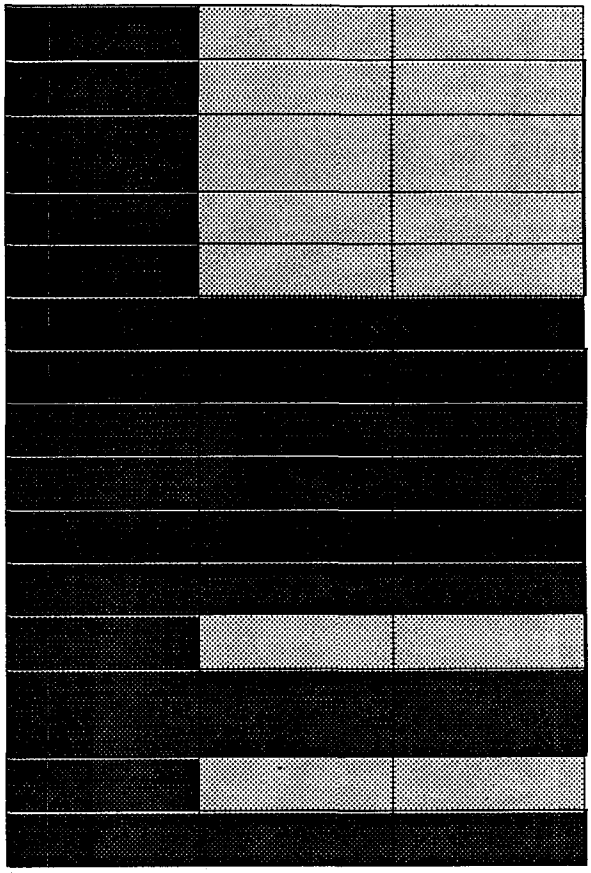
Interlibrary loan requests

Response to general inquiries

Annual Oil Spill Region Community Meetings

Community Involvement/Traditional Knowledge Project[2]

Miscellaneous Correspondence



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[1] Part of the FY 95 Information Management System Project (95089)

[2] FY 95 Project 95052

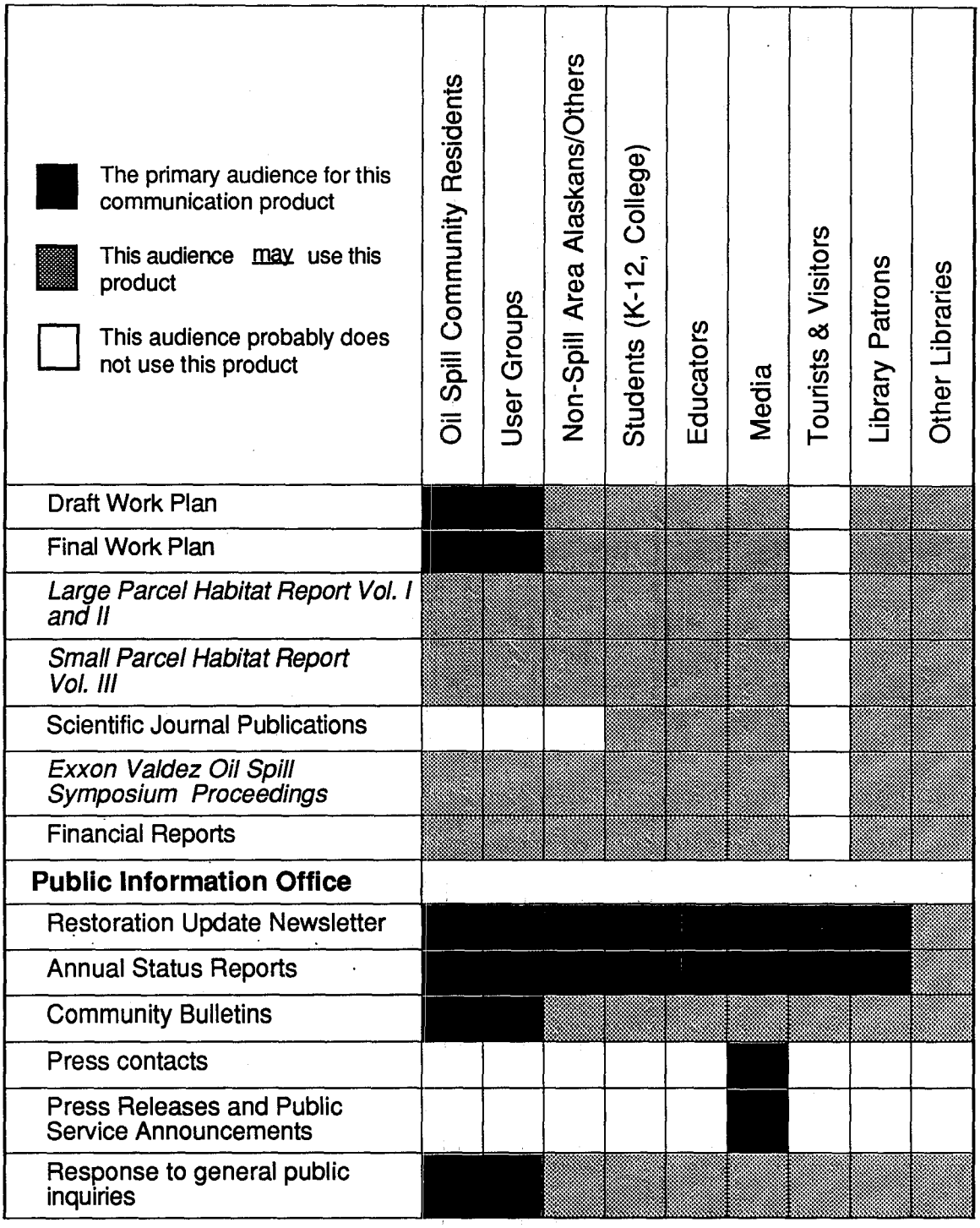
Attachment B

DRAFT

Analysis Matrix: Trustee Council Communications with the General Public

December 6, 1995

	Oil Spill Community Residents	User Groups	Non-Spill Area Alaskans/Others	Students (K-12, College)	Educators	Media	Tourists & Visitors	Library Patrons	Other Libraries
■ The primary audience for this communication product ▒ This audience may use this product □ This audience probably does not use this product									
Public Meetings									
Trustee Council meetings (including public testimony)	▒	▒	▒			▒			
PAG meetings (including public testimony)	▒	▒				▒			
Community meetings	■	■				▒			
Conferences, Workshops and Technical Sessions									
Annual Restoration Workshop	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒		▒	
Peer Review Workshops & Review Memos									
Reports and Publications									
Restoration Plan	■	■	■	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒
Project Reports	▒		▒	▒	▒			▒	▒
Final/Annual Project Reports	▒		▒	▒	▒			▒	▒
Detailed Project Descriptions								▒	▒
Detailed Budgets								▒	▒
Quarterly Project Status Report	▒							▒	▒
Database of Project Information (Project 96052)	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒
Annual Work Plan Invitation	■	■	▒	▒	▒	▒		▒	▒


The primary audience for this communication product
This audience may use this product
This audience probably does not use this product
Oil Spill Community Residents
User Groups
Non-Spill Area Alaskans/Others
Students (K-12, College)
Educators
Media
Tourists & Visitors
Library Patrons
Other Libraries
Draft Work Plan
Final Work Plan
Large Parcel Habitat Report Vol. I and II
Small Parcel Habitat Report Vol. III
Scientific Journal Publications
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Symposium Proceedings
Financial Reports
Public Information Office
Restoration Update Newsletter
Annual Status Reports
Community Bulletins
Press contacts
Press Releases and Public Service Announcements
Response to general public inquiries

	Oil Spill Community Residents	User Groups	Non-Spill Area Alaskans/Others	Students (K-12, College)	Educators	Media	Tourists & Visitors	Library Patrons	Other Libraries
■ The primary audience for this communication product ▒ This audience may use this product □ This audience probably does not use this product									
Oil Spill Public Information Center (OSPIC)									
Specialized EVOS library collection	■	■	■	■	■	■	▒	■	■
World Wide Web Internet site	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒
Repository/distribution of final project reports	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒
Trustee Council administrative record	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒
Interlibrary loan requests	□	□	□	□	□	□	□	■	■
Response to general public inquiries	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒
Community Involvement/ Traditional Knowledge (Project 96052)	■	■	□	▒	▒	□	□	□	□
Misc. Correspondence	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	□
Public Radio Science Broadcasts (In preparation)	■	■	■	▒	▒	▒	▒	▒	□

Attachment C

Community Involvement

Residents of communities affected by the spill have asked the Trustee Council to be more aware of local concerns and issues, and local and traditional knowledge when planning, implementing and evaluating restoration projects. In response to these requests, the Council is making a concerted effort to increase the involvement of spill area residents, including subsistence users, in the restoration process.

Principal investigators are asked to assist the Trustee Council in its community involvement efforts. This is particularly true for investigators whose projects involve work in or near a community or resources and services that are of particular interest to community residents. The instructions for writing FY 97 Detailed Project Descriptions in Appendix A ask investigators to include a description of their plans to involve local residents in their proposal.

To improve the community involvement process, the Trustee Council funded the Community Involvement Project (\052). The project coordinates a network of local facilitators that may be helpful to you in preparing your project. The facilitators are creating local directories of persons with traditional knowledge, vessels and other equipment available for research projects, and persons for hire as technicians or observers. The facilitators also relay to the Council concerns about injured resources and help generate project proposals related to research and restoration of subsistence resources.

Nine local facilitators will be hired through this project; seven are from Prince William Sound/lower Cook Inlet communities, and the other two represent the Alaska Peninsula and Kodiak regions. The local facilitators hired so far are:

Gary Kompkoff	Tatitlek	325-2311
Don Kompkoff	Chenega Bay	573-5132
Walter Meganack	Port Graham	284-2227
Helmer Olsen	Valdez Native Tribe	835-5589
Charles Moonin	Nanwalek	281-2225
Kenny Blatchford	Qutekcak (Seward)	224-3118
Bob Henrich	Eyak Tribal Council (Cordova)	424-7739
Hank Eaton	Kodiak Tribal Council	486-4449

Martha Vlasoff has been contracted by Chugach Regional Resources Commission (CRRC) to serve as the Spill Area-Wide Coordinator for Project \052. CRRC is a non-profit organization serving the Chugach region in the areas of natural resource stewardship and economic development. Contact Ms. Vlasoff at the Anchorage Restoration Office (phone: 907-278-8012; e-mail: marthav@evro.usa.com) if you would like more information or assistance in developing a community involvement component for your project, or if you would like the name of the Alaska Peninsula facilitator.

The Trustee Council sponsored a Community Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill in September 1995 (Project 95138). Representatives from 20 communities met in

Anchorage to discuss mutual concerns about restoration. A Community Conference Steering Committee, comprised of participants from the conference, was formed to follow up on the issues raised at the conference. The Steering Committee and the local facilitators met during the Trustee Council's 1996 Restoration Workshop and made the following recommendations regarding community involvement:

- Increase communications with the communities on research findings in non-technical language either through the Trustee Council newsletter, the bi-monthly Community Involvement Report (prepared by the Spill Area-Wide Coordinator), a radio program, school presentations, posters, or some other form of communication.

- Create a forum for local traditional knowledge bearers and principal investigators to increase the exchange between culturally diverse groups in an effort to plan, implement and evaluate future restoration projects.

- Develop protocols to assist principal investigators and local communities in regard to contact with the communities and collection of traditional ecological knowledge, including methodology, data ownership, compensation and data coordination.

Other projects funded by the Council that involve communities are described in the Subsistence section (page 43).

Attachment D

Oil Spill Public Information Center

The OSPIC began construction of this Home Page in April 1995. The goal of this Library is to provide information about the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill.

About the Library
What Happened on March 24, 1989
Map of the Spill Area
Trustee Council and Restoration Office
What is the current status of the spill area
Scenes from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Project Final Reports
Other Sites worth visiting
Great Search Engines to Register with
Sample of Documents that can be requested (at no charge)

1993 ASTM Symposium Abstracts

Exxon Company USA conducted research on the environmental impact of the Exxon Valdez oil spill and presented the results at the 1993 ASTM Symposium in Atlanta, Georgia. This link contains abstracts of papers presented at this symposium. The results of this research may differ from research funded by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council and does not represent the viewpoint of the Trustee Council.

Tell us what you think 

These topics will soon be available for browsing:

OSPIC Newsletter
New books, periodicals, videos, etc.
Trustee Council announcements

Please Note:

When requesting documents from the Oil Spill Public Information Center, please include your mailing address.

Anchorage, AK 99501-3451
1-800-283-7745 (outside Alaska) , 1-800-478-7745 (in State) or 1-907-278-8008
ospic@calvino.alaska.net (email)

You are visitor #9400
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Last modified: March 8, 1996 By Jeff Lawrence

14.2.22
4/25 update

CALENDAR
FY 97 WORK PLAN

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

14.2.22G

CALENDAR
FY 97 WORK PLAN

Feb. 15 (Thurs.)	FY 97 Invitation mailed to public
Apr. 15 (Mon.)	FY 97 DPDs due
Apr. 22 (Mon.)	FY 97 DPDs distributed to Chief Scientist, core reviewers, lawyers, RWF
* Sometime in May	PAG field trip
May 16-18 (Thurs.-Sat.)	Chief Scientist and core reviewers meet to evaluate FY 97 DPDs
May 20-21 (Mon.-Tues.)	Chief Scientist's recommendation to Executive Director developed on FY 97 DPDs
* May 23 (Thurs.)	Executive Director, RWF, 2 PAG members meet to develop Draft Work Plan
May 27 (Mon.)	Memorial Day
* June 5 (Wed.)	PAG meet to advise Executive Director on Draft Work Plan
June 17 (Mon.)	Draft FY 97 Work Plan to printer
June 24 (Mon.)	Draft FY 97 Work Plan mailed to public
* July 31 (Wed.)	PAG meet to review Draft Work Plan
Aug. 9 (Fri.)	Public comments due on Draft Work Plan
* Aug. 15 (Thurs.)	Executive Director, RWF, Chief Scientist meet to finalize recommendations on Draft Work Plan
* Aug. 30 (Fri.)	Trustee Council meet to approve FY 97 Work Plan
Sept. 2 (Mon.)	Labor Day
* Date not yet final	

14.2.22 F

SOUND WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Working together to better manage solid waste and prevent marine pollution

CHENEGA BAY

CORDOVA

TATITLEK

VALDEZ

WHITTIER

Prepared for the Communities of Chenega Bay, Cordova, Tatitlek, Valdez and Whittier by the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council. February 1996

Acknowledgements

The Sound Waste Management Plan was developed by the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council's Solid Waste Management Committee:

Pete Kompkoff, IRA Village Council, Chenega Bay

George Keeney, Director of Public Works, Cordova

Gary Kompkoff, IRA Village Council, Tatitlek

Bill Wilcox, Director of Public Works, Valdez

Stan Gilfillan, Solid Waste Manager, Valdez

Chris Overbeck, City Council, Whittier

Jerry Durnil, Harbormaster, Whittier

John Fannin, Alyeska Pipeline Service Corporation

Chuck Totemoff, Chenega Corporation

Mark Stahl, Chugach Alaska Corporation

Dan Lawn, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

David Wigglesworth, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

The *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council funded this project.

Project Manager:
Paul Roetman, Executive Director, Prince William Sound Economic Development Council

Project Consultants:
Lane Nothman, Ross & Associates Environmental Consulting, Ltd.
Richard H. Smith, P.E.

Project Advisor:
Bob Loeffler, Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Ross & Associates Environmental Consulting, Ltd.
produced this material on recycled paper

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SOUND WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Prince William Sound communities face serious environmental management issues. In most communities:

- landfills are filling up or are located in areas of possible ground-water and surface-water contamination;
- inadequate facilities exist to manage used oil, increasing the potential for spills and illegal dumping;
- hazardous household wastes are disposed of in community landfills where they may leach out into surrounding land and water; and
- communities are out of compliance with state environmental regulations.

The **Sound Waste Management Plan** was developed to find solutions to these and other environmental management problems in the communities in order to prevent environmental contamination, safeguard public health, and promote economic development.

The **Sound Waste Management Plan** is the first collaborative planning effort among the communities of Chenega Bay, Cordova, Tatitlek, Valdez, and Whittier. It will result in significant improvements in communities' waste management practices, including producing less waste, increasing waste recycling, and assuring safe waste disposal. Prince William Sound communities will be committing significant labor and other resources to implement the Sound Waste Management Plan, and will also pursue funding from outside sources for a portion of the capital costs required to implement the Plan.

The **Sound Waste Management Plan** recommends the following five major improvements in waste management practices.

Recommendation #1: Create a comprehensive used oil management system in each community. Facilities and equipment should be upgraded or purchased as needed to enable communities to safely manage used oil of all types (engine oil, oily bilge water, and oil-contaminated materials) at all stages of management, including collection, storage, transportation, and recycling the used oil by burning it for energy recovery.

Recommendation #2: Establish a regional household hazardous waste collection and training program. Communities should work together and in coordination with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to establish a Prince William Sound Household Hazardous Waste Management Program. The regional program would ensure that household hazardous wastes (paints, lead-acid batteries, solvents, etc.) are routinely collected and disposed of properly, and that costs to communities are greatly reduced through training and technical assistance provided by DEC.

Recommendation #3: Institute community-sponsored drop-off recycling programs for cardboard and aluminum. Communities should move from their current sporadic, volunteer-led recycling efforts to institution of community-sponsored recycling programs. To maximize revenues, the programs should focus initially on collecting the highest market-value materials—cardboard and aluminum—and expand to other materials as feasible. To minimize program costs, priority should be given to collecting recyclable materials during the summer months, when businesses and residents generate the largest volume of materials.

Recommendation #4: Construct EnVironmental Operation Stations in each community. EnVironmental Operation Stations (EVOS) should be constructed in each community to centralize and integrate recycling, household hazardous waste, and used oil management operations. An EVOS is a 20' by 20' building which would provide the physical, sheltered space necessary to collect and store materials. An EVOS would provide a convenient "one-stop" drop-off location in each community to maximize recycling and proper waste disposal by residents and businesses.

Recommendation #5: Determine how and where municipal solid waste will be disposed of over the long term. Each community should initiate discussions with its city/village councils and residents to determine how best to manage municipal solid waste over the next five to twenty years. Most communities are facing this decision with some urgency, either due to a lack of compliance with regulations or upcoming expiration of their disposal permits. The decision-making process should be built on the comparative analysis of seven waste disposal alternatives which is contained in the Sound Waste Management Plan.

Implementation of these five recommendations will significantly and cost-effectively improve the way waste is managed within Prince William Sound communities. The recommended actions will maximize health and environmental protection by decreasing oily and solid wastes entering Prince William Sound; minimize costs through coordinating as a region and obtaining partial funding from outside sources for the recommendations; and create a practical waste management system that can be sustained over time.

The total capital costs to implement the first four recommendations are approximately $1,000,000 for the region. The annual costs total approximately $200,000 for the region. The estimated costs to implement the fifth recommendation (construction and annual operation of a solid waste disposal site) range from $9,000,000 to $20,000,000 for the region over a twenty year period, depending on the disposal site option chosen by each community.

Communities plan to undertake a public review process in the Spring and Summer of 1996 to discuss the recommendations among city/village councils and residents. Once the review process is complete, funding will be pursued with implementation of the recommendations to be completed by mid-1997. Potential funding sources include the communities, *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council, the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, the Legislature, and private businesses. (The attached table shows the Sound Waste Management Plan recommendations, associated costs and potential funding sources).

The Sound Waste Management Plan was developed through a regional planning process coordinated by the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council. Public officials and private sector representatives from each of the communities met monthly over the course of a year to develop the Sound Waste Management Plan. The *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council funded the planning process, and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation encouraged and participated in the planning process, based on the importance of protecting Prince William Sound from on-going land-based sources of marine pollution.

Many improvements in waste management practices have already been made as a result of the cooperative planning process and many more are anticipated. Communication among communities has also been enhanced, helping to make positive changes in the communities possible. Prince William Sound communities plan to continue working together as a region to successfully and creatively address environmental management issues.

SOUND WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS

What environmental issues does the region face?	*What are the solutions?*	*What is the cost?*	*Who will provide funding?*	*What is the start date?*
Used Oil Lack of adequate management facilities, which increases risk of spills and illegal dumping	1. **Create a Comprehensive Used Oil Management System**	$336,000 (capital) $50,000 (annual)	Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Communities	Fall 1996
Household Hazardous Waste Current disposal in community landfills unsafe due to potential to leach out into land and water	2. **Establish a Regional Household Hazardous Waste System**	$60,000 (annual)	Communities, Dept. of Environmental Conservation, Private Sector	Spring 1996
Solid Waste Recycling Communities are not recycling despite potential for revenue and resource conservation	3. **Institute Drop-Off Recycling Programs**	$60,000 (capital & annual) ($77,000 revenues)	Communities	Summer 1996
Operation of Waste Management System Current operations are inefficient due to lack of centralization	4. **Construct EnVironmental Operation Stations**	$580,000 (capital) $150,000 (capital) $75,000 (annual)	Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Communities Communities	Summer 1997
Solid Waste Disposal Communities need to make landfill siting decisions because landfills are filling up and/or permits are expiring	5. **Choose Solid Waste Disposal Sites and Methods**	$9-$20 million (capital & annual) depending on option selected	Communities, State/Federal Grant or Settlement Monies	Summer 1997 (for selection of options)

The communities are: Chenega Bay, Cordova, Tatitlek, Valdez, and Whittier

Costs shown are for the region as a whole.

I. INTRODUCTION: SETTING THE STAGE

The communities of Prince William Sound face an increasingly large and complex set of environmental problems. Used oil, garbage, sewage, hazardous waste, scrap metal, and fish wastes are only a few of the commonly generated wastes which communities must manage carefully to prevent contamination of the environment and to safeguard public health.

Proper waste management is also increasingly recognized as important for economic development: a community must offer a good "quality of life" to attract new businesses and residents—which includes having the infrastructure necessary to maintain a clean environment.

Prince William Sound communities face some pressing environmental management problems. In most communities:

- landfills are filling up or are located in areas of possible ground- and surface-water contamination;
- inadequate facilities exist to manage used oil;
- hazardous household wastes are disposed of in community landfills where they may leach out into surrounding land and water; and
- communities are out of compliance with state environmental regulations.

Each community has tried to address these and other problems independently, but has been stymied in its efforts by the high cost of proper waste management and by local conditions—geology, climate, and infrastructure—which limit the effectiveness of conventional solutions.

What is the Sound Waste Management Plan?

The **Sound Waste Management Plan** is an **action plan** for how Prince William Sound communities can improve their waste management practices, through producing less waste, recycling waste, and assuring safe disposal of the waste. The primary objective of the plan is to achieve practical results in improving waste management.

The **Sound Waste Management Plan** takes an **innovative approach** to waste management. It is based on the premise that by working together as a region, Prince William Sound communities can improve waste management practices at a lower cost, and through a greater variety of means, than if each tried to make changes independently.

In coming together to develop the Sound Waste Management Plan, communities needed answers to many critical questions:

- what are the major sources of pollution in our communities?
- which of these should be addressed first?
- what are the most feasible waste management alternatives and how much will they cost?
- given rising landfill disposal costs and new, tougher disposal regulations, can we cost-effectively increase the use of alternative management techniques (e.g., recycling)?
- how can we improve our local infrastructure—such as providing training to staff and upgrading our facilities—to improve our waste management capability?

- how can we pay for the desired alternatives—are there a variety of funding sources (community, state, private sector) that can be used to minimize the burden on any one source?
- what will the environmental and other benefits be of making waste management improvements?

The Sound Waste Management Plan was designed to answer these and other questions, and to engage communities in a proactive approach to environmental management. Many improvements in waste management practices have already occurred as a result of the cooperative planning process and many more are anticipated. Communities have also enhanced their communication with each other and gained an appreciation for the similarities and differences in environmental management issues facing each of them.

The Sound Waste Management Plan was funded by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council. The Trustee Council administers funds dedicated to restoring the resources and services injured by the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. The Trustee Council funded the Sound Waste Management Plan in part to assure that marine pollution from communities or other sources do not further degrade the marine habitat of Prince William Sound. By assuring that wastes are properly handled and do not contaminate the marine environment, the Trustee Council hopes to ensure that the natural recovery of the resources and services will continue without interference.

Developing the Sound Waste Management Plan

Grass roots participation. A committee comprised of representatives from each of the five Prince William Sound communities—Chenega Bay, Cordova, Tatitlek, Valdez, and Whittier—developed the Plan. Committee representatives included city/village council members, city department directors, state environmental agency officials, and private business representatives. The committee met monthly over the course of a year to identify mutual goals, set project direction, review alternative solutions, and make decisions. A technical consultant provided information and analytic support to the committee. The Prince William Sound Economic Development Council coordinated the overall effort.

Analysis. The recommendations contained in the plan are based on a solid foundation of community-specific information. An inventory was conducted in each community to collect up-to-date information about waste generation, waste management, and community needs and priorities. (The inventory is contained in Appendix B.) The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council provided funding for a contractor to gather the information and to develop and analyze alternative waste management solutions.

Action. In developing the Plan, emphasis has been placed on achieving practical results. The plan prioritizes and targets for action three waste streams deemed to be of the greatest concern based on the waste management inventory—used oil, household hazardous waste, and solid waste. The Plan recommends actions and funding strategies for improving management of those waste streams, and for improving communities' waste management systems as a whole.

In the Remainder of This Report....

The remainder of this report contains three sections: key findings, plan recommendations, and a brief conclusion.

- The Key Findings section identifies current pollution and waste management issues in the communities.
- The Plan Recommendations section presents the recommended waste management improvements, and estimates their costs and potential funding sources.
- The Conclusion section describes implementation timeframes and describes the next phase of the Sound Waste Management Plan.

Attachments to this report include a council resolution, signed by each community, endorsing the Plan and a regional agreement on household hazardous waste between the communities and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. Appendices to this report, contained in a separate volume, provide additional information and detailed analyses used to develop the Plan.

II. KEY FINDINGS

Communities' most pressing waste management problems are described below. The recommendations for solving these problems are contained in the next section of the Plan.

Waste Management System Findings

- Communities **rely too heavily on disposal** as the primary waste management method. Communities should use a wider range of methods - including household hazardous waste management, used oil recycling, and solid waste recycling - to help ensure compliance with regulations, protect human health and the environment, and minimize long-term liability.

- Community staff **lack the full complement of training** they need to ensure compliance with regulations and to minimize the potential for adverse environmental impacts. In particular, staff have not been trained sufficiently in used oil and hazardous waste handling, where regulations are complex and the consequences of mishandling (spills, leaks, etc.) can be serious.

Waste Stream-Specific Findings

Priority Waste Streams

Of approximately 20 different wastes generated in the communities, three are a priority for communities to address:

- used oil;
- household hazardous waste; and
- municipal solid waste.

These are deemed a priority for improvement either because of the potential environmental and public health risks they pose, and/or because good opportunities exist to dramatically improve their management through relatively modest changes in waste management practices. Table 1 shows the community priority level assigned to each of the twenty waste streams.

The wastes were assigned priority levels depending on the degree to which the following criteria applied:

- potential for adverse environmental impacts
- existence of alternatives
- regulatory compliance issue
- recycling potential

TABLE 1: COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

Top Priority Waste Streams	Used oil Municipal solid waste Household hazardous waste
Second Priority Waste Streams	Scrap metal Sewage sludge Fish waste Stormwater runoff Tires Sport fish waste
Lower Priority Waste Streams	Plastics Construction and demolition debris Glass Asbestos Tank scale Incinerator ash Contaminated soil Floating processor waste Remote sites Medical clinic waste Industrial hazardous waste

- chronic, on-going concern
- regional management potential
- insufficient management capacity
- economic feasibility of alternatives

The specific issues associated with each priority waste stream are described below.

Used Oil

Inadequate facilities exist to manage used oil in the communities. This increases the likelihood that spills and leaks will occur and that used oil will be illegally disposed of on land or water. In Tatitlek and Chenega Bay, used oil is being stored in old drums and tanks because no management system exists. Cordova, Valdez, and Whittier consistently face a shortage of capacity to recycle all of the used oil they receive. To upgrade their facilities, communities need to ensure that they have adequate collection, storage, testing, and recycling capacity for used oil. Table 2 identifies each community's used oil facility needs.

TABLE 2: USED OIL MANAGEMENT NEEDS

	Adequacy of Existing System				
Elements of a Comprehensive System	Cordova	Valdez	Whittier	Tatitlek	Ch. Bay
Collection Facility					
· Sizable entry funnel with screen, lid	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎
· Double-Wall tank or bermed area	👍	👍	👎	👎	👎
· "Used Oil" Signage	👍	👍	👍	👎	👎
Processing and Transfer to Storage					
· Clor-D-Tec Test	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎
· Standardized Pump - Vacuum	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎
· Oil/Water Separator	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎
· Filter System	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎
Storage					
· 12-month volume capacity	👎	👎	👎	n/a	n/a
· Double-Wall Tank or Diked	👍	👍	👍	n/a	n/a
· "Used Oil" Signage	👍	👍	👍	n/a	n/a
· Lab Test when @ Capacity	👍	👎	👍	n/a	n/a
Burn for Energy Recovery					
· Sufficient Capacity to Burn Used Oil	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎
Other Issues					
· Oily Bilge Water Management System	👎	👎	👎	👎	👎
· Oily Materials Incinerator	👍	👎	👎	👎	👎
· Filter Crusher	👎	👎	👎	n/a	n/a

👍 = Adequate

👎 = Requires modification

n/a = Component not needed given local conditions

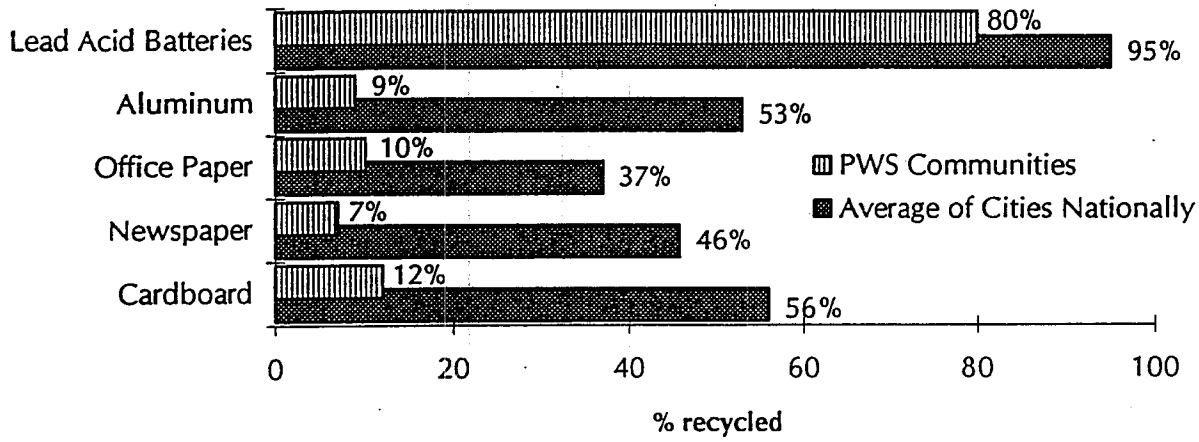
Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)

HHW consists of paints, lead-acid batteries, solvents, and other household materials that contain hazardous constituents. These wastes should not be disposed of in the community landfill, where they have the potential to leach out and contaminate surrounding land and water. None of the Prince William Sound communities, with the exception of Valdez, have programs to manage their HHW. A barrier to improved HHW management is the high cost of disposal of the waste in special hazardous waste landfills and the current lack of local personnel trained in HHW management.

Solid Waste Recycling

Recyclable materials—cardboard, office and other types of paper, and aluminum cans—constitute approximately 40% of municipal solid waste.[1] Prince William Sound communities have conducted only a limited amount of recycling, relying primarily on periodic volunteer efforts which tend to dissipate over time. Based on an analysis of recycling revenues and costs, the communities have the potential to "break even" or make revenue on recycling certain materials (aluminum, cardboard, office paper). Table 3 shows Prince William Sound recycling rates compared to the average of cities nationally.

TABLE 3: PWS COMMUNITY VS. NATIONAL RECYCLING RATES [1]



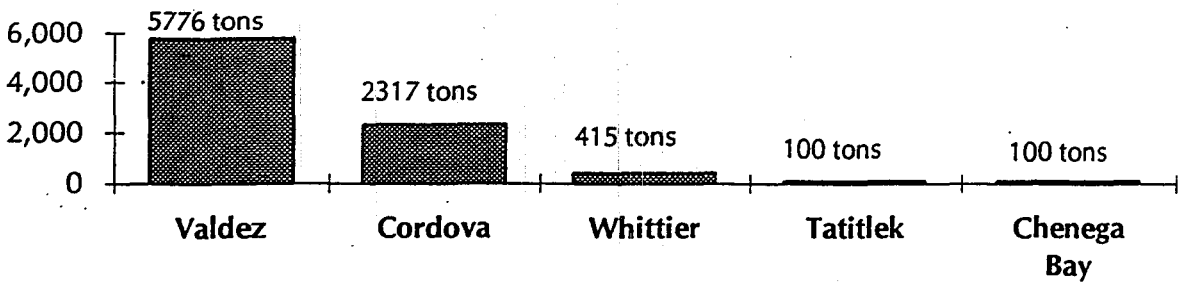
Solid Waste Disposal

With heavy precipitation, poor soils, and the potential for seismic upsets, the Prince William Sound region is not an optimal location for solid waste landfill sites. Some the communities face serious problems: Cordova's current landfill includes diked off tideland areas, with the lower portion of the landfill inundated by the tide. In Chenega, a salmon spawning stream runs through the landfill and fishing in the stream is prohibited. Communities are at a crossroads: non-compliance with current regulations, new tougher regulations coming on line, and the upcoming expiration of some communities' landfill permits (for which they may not be able to be repermitted at the current sites)

[1] Information on national recycling rates and composition of municipal solid waste stream from Characterization of Municipal Solid Waste in the U.S.: 1994 Update, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

have forced communities to step back and reevaluate their current disposal methods and locations. Current solid waste management costs in communities range from $135-$175 per ton (including collection). Communities will have to pay more to upgrade their practices and/or change their current disposal site locations. Table 4 shows the current volume of solid waste generated by each community in the region.

TABLE 4: SOLID WASTE GENERATION IN PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND (1994)



Total 1994 MSW generation: 8,700 tons

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations constitute the region's plan for improving waste management in Prince William Sound. Taken together, the recommendations will:

- maximize health and environmental protection by shifting communities from a primary reliance on disposal to a more integrated approach to waste management;
- minimize waste management costs through regional cooperation; and
- create a waste management system that can be sustained over time, through increased training of staff, public education, and implementation of practical solutions.

The Plan's recommendations, presented in greater detail in subsequent pages, are as follows.

Recommendation #1: create a comprehensive used oil management system in each community by upgrading facilities as needed to manage all sources of used oil (engine oil, oily bilge water, and oily materials) at all stages of management (collection, storage, and burning for energy recovery).

Recommendation #2: establish a regional household hazardous waste collection and training program, in coordination with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation;

Recommendation #3: institute community-sponsored drop-off recycling programs for cardboard and aluminum.

Recommendation #4: establish EnVironmental Operation Stations in each community, to centralize and integrate used oil, household hazardous waste, and recycling operations.

Recommendation #5: determine how and where municipal solid waste will be disposed of over the next five to twenty years, through initiating discussions with city/village councils and residents, and using the disposal options analysis and recommendations developed by the Sound Waste Management Plan committee.

Each of the recommendations is presented in detail in the following pages. Information provided for each recommendation includes: a project description; estimated project costs; funding sources; implementation timeframes; and the benefits expected from the project.

Recommendation #1: Comprehensive Used Oil Management System

Project Description. A comprehensive used oil management system should be instituted in each community consisting of equipment sufficient for:

- "cradle to grave" management—collection, storage, filtering, transfer, and burning used oil for energy recovery; and
- managing all sources of used oil—including engine oil, oily bilge water and oil-contaminated materials.

Table 5 identifies the specific types of equipment needed and the functions they will serve. The equipment requirements for each community vary depending on local conditions. For example, in the villages a relatively small amount of used oil is generated and a basic set of equipment (e.g., for collection and burning for energy recovery) is primarily what is needed to manage used oil in a safe and efficient manner. Other communities have basic equipment but need additional equipment to improve management of the larger volumes of used oil they generate.

Project Cost

capital $336,000
annual $50,000

The total capital cost of this project is approximately $336,000 broken out as follows:

Cordova	$81,500
Valdez	$75,500
Whittier	$88,500
Chenega Bay	$45,500
Tatitlek	$45,500

The recommended equipment and associated costs for each community are shown on Table 6. The costs are based on price quotes obtained from equipment vendors in December 1995 (shipping costs are not included). Costs may be reduced somewhat if communities coordinate the purchase of the equipment (to obtain a large volume discount) and establish a regional contract for maintenance of the equipment.

Proposed Funding Sources

Capital Costs ..... Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Annual O&M ..... Communities

A proposal will be submitted to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council (EVOS) for the $336,000 in capital costs. The communities will be responsible for the annual operation and maintenance of the equipment estimated to be $20,000 in Cordova; $20,000 in Valdez; $5,000 in Whittier; $2,500 in Tatitlek and $2,500 in Chenega Bay.

Project Implementation. If funding is obtained, the project will be implemented in the Fall of 1996. Communities will work together to plan the purchase and installation of the equipment.

Project Benefits. The comprehensive used oil management system will:

- provide adequate capacity for managing all of the used oil that is generated;
- minimize the potential for spills and leaks;
- maximize the amount of used oil that is recycled; and
- reduce costs by decreasing the amount of new fuel to be purchased.

TABLE 5: PROPOSED USED OIL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Double Walled Collection Tank	Convenient and safe interim storage/collection point.
Storage Tank	Provides a minimum one-year capacity of used oil.
Vacuum Pumper System	Efficient, clean, maintenance-friendly for transfer of used oil from collection tank and bilges to storage tank and to recycling site(s).
Oily Water Separator	Device to remove oils from bilge water and other oil-contaminated water.
Filter System	Installed in-line to remove impurities prior to burning.
Used Oil Burner for Energy Recovery	Recovers energy from used oil in the form of heat (for buildings, etc.)
Filter Crusher	Maximizes residual oil removal from filters.
Oily Material Burner	Efficient and cost effective device for oily material destruction. Heat recovery possible.
Bilge Water Buffer Tank	Utilized to control flow of bilge water through oily water separator for maximum efficiency.

TABLE 6: USED OIL SYSTEM COSTS

Component	Specification	Cost	Equipment Needed in Community				
			Tatititlek	Ch. Bay	Cordova	Valdez	Whittier
Double Walled Collection Tank	500 gallons 1,000 gallons 2,000 gallons	$3,000 $4,500 $5,500	$3,000	$3,000			$3,000
Storage Tank	1,000 gallons 5,000 gallons 10,000 gallons	$4,500 $11,000 $17,000			$4,500	$4,500 $11,000	$4,500 $11,000
Vacuum Pumper System	1,000 gallons	$18,000			$18,000	$18,000	$18,000
with hose	2,000 feet	$2,000	$2,000	$2,000		$2,000	
fixed piping	1,000 feet	$10,000			$10,000		
portable unit	100 gallons	$12,000	$12,000	$12,000			$12,000
Oily Water Separator	400 gallons	$20,000	$20,000	$20,000	$20,000	$20,000	$20,000
Filter System		$500	$500	$500	$500	$500	$500
Used Oil Burner for Energy Recovery	125,000 btu 175,000 btu 350,000 btu	$3,500 $4,500 $6,500	$3,500	$3,500	 $4,500 $6,500	$9,000	$9,000
Filter Crusher		$2,500			$2,500	$2,500	$2,500
Oily Material Burner		$3,500	$3,500	$3,500	$14,000	$7,000	$7,000
Bilge Water Buffer Tank	500 gallons	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
TOTAL:			**$45,500**	**$45,500**	**$81,500**	**$75,500**	**$88,500**
TOTAL (all equipment):					**$336,500**		

Recommendation #2: Regional Household Hazardous Waste Management System

Project Description. A Prince William Sound Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) program should be established to properly manage household wastes containing hazardous constituents including solvents, paints, batteries, and other commonly used items. The regional program would be a coordinated effort among Prince William Sound communities, with extensive training and technical assistance to be provided by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC). The program would be comprised of four main components: training, collection and packaging, recycling, and disposal. Table 7 shows the components of the program and details of their operation. The regional program would be formalized through a Regional Partnership Agreement between Prince William Sound Communities and DEC.

Project Cost

Annual Cost to All Communities $40,000/yr
Value of Technical Assistance by DEC . $20,000/yr

The total regional cost to communities of this project is estimated to be $40,000 per year. The breakout for each community is as follows:

Cordova	$13,000
Valdez	$18,000
Whittier	$5,000
Chenega Bay	$2,000
Tatitlek	$2,000

Community costs are comprised of waste shipment costs, waste disposal costs, contractor costs, and some training costs.[2] The regional partnership approach to HHW management will reduce program costs to communities in a variety of ways, including equipment sharing, consolidating waste shipments, and using trained DEC and local personnel to reduce the need for professional contractor assistance.

Proposed Funding Sources. Communities will fund waste shipment, waste disposal, and some training costs. DEC will fund additional field technical assistance and training (at least one DEC staff member will assist in each community for 2-3 days), and assist with regional coordination. Funds will be requested from private businesses to assist with funding villages' disposal costs.

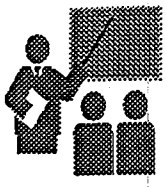
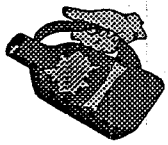
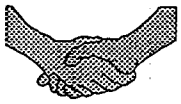
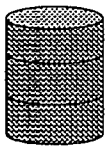
Project Implementation. The program will be implemented through a Regional Partnership Agreement with DEC and communities, expected to be signed in February 1996. The first collection is anticipated to take place in the fall of 1996. (The draft regional agreement is contained in Appendix D).

Project Benefits. The regional program will help keep HHW out of community landfills to:

- decrease the potential of landfills becoming "Superfund" sites;
- help prevent ground- and surface-water contamination; and
- increase compliance with regulations

[2] The following assumptions were used to estimate community costs. Contractor costs of $1,000 per day (two days each in Cordova and Valdez and one day in Whittier); waste shipping and disposal costs of $500 per drum (estimated 31 drums in Valdez, 21 drums in Cordova, 7 drums in Whittier, 3 in Chenega Bay, and 3 in Tatitlek), and approximately $500 per community for training.

TABLE 7: REGIONAL HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE (HHW) SYSTEM

Training		Communities obtain 40-hour classroom HAZWOPER training DEC provides additional HHW Collection Training to community staff in how to identify, sort, and package HHW: · 24-hour field training · 8-hour refresher training after initial year This training enables community staff to assist at HHW collection events.
Collection and Packaging		Communities collect HHW year-round and store or hold a weekend collection event for residents once per year.
		The DEC Wastemobile, containing waste testing and packaging equipment, comes to community once per year (during the collection event) to package and ship collected HHW. The Wastemobile is transported at a reduced rate on the Alaska Marine Highway.
		DEC and trained community staff work together to package the HHW (a professional HHW contractor may also be involved).
Recycling		Communities recycle as much of the collected waste as they can (e.g., used oil, batteries) · larger communities will accept recyclable materials from the villages at no charge to reduce village costs · information will be provided to residents on how to reduce their use of hazardous household materials in the future
Disposal		The remaining HHW is shipped on a commercial barge to a regulated hazardous waste site for safe disposal.

Recommendation #3: Drop-off Recycling Program for Cardboard, Paper, Aluminum

Project Description. Communities should institute city-sponsored recycling programs. The recycling programs should be structured to maximize revenues and minimize costs by:

- initially collecting only higher value materials—aluminum and cardboard;
- collecting materials through a drop-off system, where collection dumpsters are placed in several locations and residents and businesses deposit materials in the dumpsters (rather than door-to-door collection); and
- increasing collection during the summer months, when businesses and residents generate larger volumes of materials.

City-sponsored programs will be a significant change from the sporadic volunteer-led efforts that have characterized recycling efforts to date. Cordova and Valdez would provide dedicated staff time (approximately .5 FTE) to the program to ensure that enough materials are recycled to maximize revenues and cover program costs.

Project Costs and Revenues

Cordova annual net revenue $1,000
Valdez annual net revenue $16,000

Estimated recycling costs and revenues are shown in Table 8 for Cordova and Valdez.[3] In both communities the potential exists for recycling to cover program costs and provide a modest amount of revenue. Actual net program revenues or costs will depend on market prices which exist at the time the materials are sold and on the communities' ability to collect the estimated amount of materials.[4] Both cities' programs are based on recovery rates of approximately 25% of generated cardboard and 45% of generated aluminum.[5] (Appendix E contains detailed information on recycling costs and revenues). Whittier will continue with its current school and volunteer sponsored recycling programs, and also anticipates beginning a pilot program in the harbor district paid for by harbor district users.

Funding Sources. The programs would be funded by the revenues from sale of the materials and by the community (e.g., for capital costs).

Project Implementation. Valdez has secured its staff resources and is beginning to implement its program. In Cordova, the proposal will be brought before the city council in early 1996. The Cities will expand their programs to include additional materials as feasible.

Project Benefits. Communities' recycling programs will:

- conserve landfill space;
- conserve natural resources;
- generate revenues; and
- offer a service which typically has strong public support.

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[3] Tatitlek and Chenega Bay are expected to begin with an informal drop-off program (with no dedicated staff), and therefore no measurable revenues or operation costs are estimated for them. The capital costs of their program (a drop-off depot) are covered in Recommendation #4.

[4] As market prices fluctuate, communities plan to be able to stockpile materials to take advantage of favorable prices.

[5] The net revenues in Cordova will be lower than in Valdez because, while the programs' fixed costs are similar, Cordova generates less waste and the recovery percentages therefore represent a smaller quantity of materials.

TABLE 8: RECYCLING COSTS AND REVENUE

	Valdez	Cordova
Costs [1]		
Capital Costs	$5,700 [2]	$1,800 [3]
Annual		
· O&M [4]	$33,000	$22,000
TOTAL COSTS/YR:	**$39,000**	**$24,000**
Total Revenues per Year [5]	**$55,000**	**$25,000**
Net Revenue per year	**$16,000**	**$1,000**

[1] Costs are presented in present value terms. 1995 dollars and an 8% discount rate were used to determine the present value.

[2] Annualized from total of $60,000 for 60 collection dumpsters ($1000/dumpster). This was done to accurately compare annual costs and revenues. Twenty yearly payments of $5,700 with a discount rate of 8% is equivalent to a present value of $60,000.

[3] Annualized from total of $25,000 for 25 collection dumpsters.

[4] O&M includes $15,000 for labor (.5 FTE at $15/hr) plus funding for public education (Valdez: $5000 and Cordova: $2000). Also includes transportation costs, estimated to be $13,000 in Valdez and $5,000 in Cordova (assumes shipping cost of $1000/container to Seattle, 18 tons per full container).

[5] Revenues are based on $125/ton for cardboard (200 tons recycled in Valdez, 86 tons in Cordova) and $1200/ton for aluminum (25 tons in recycled in Valdez, 12 tons in Cordova).

Recommendation #4: EnVironmental Operation Stations

Project Description. Each community should construct an EnVironmental Operation Station to integrate its recycling, household hazardous waste, and used oil operations. An EnVironmental Operation Station would provide:

- the physical, sheltered space necessary to manage and store collected materials;
- a convenient "one-stop" location, to encourage drop-off of wastes by residents.

Table 9 shows preliminary construction costs in each community. The EnVironmental Operation Stations would be designed as 20' by 20' building modules which could be duplicated or expanded without detailed design. Although the design of the EnVironmental Operation Stations would vary slightly in each community (e.g., each community would determine eave height, roofing cover, and roof pitch), the basic design and look of the Stations would be similar to enable residents of the Sound to use the Stations in each of the communities.

Project Cost

Capital Costs	**$580,000**
Capital Assets (land)	**$150,000**
Annual Costs	**$75,000**

The total capital cost of this project excluding land value, is estimated to be $580,000. The breakout of costs by communities is as follows:

Chenega Bay	$40,000
Tatitlek	$40,000
Cordova	$200,000
Valdez	$200,000
Whittier	$100,000

Cost estimates include materials, shipping, and construction. The costs for each community differs depending on the facilities already existing in the community (e.g., the villages recently constructed household hazardous waste stations) and on the volume of wastes generated (which determines the number and design of necessary structures). The costs will vary from approximately $50.00 to $200.00 per square foot, mostly due to anticipated code interpretations.

Funding Sources. A proposal will be submitted to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council for the capital costs listed above. Communities, however, will provide match in the form of land at a value of $150,000 (Cordova: $90,000, Whittier: $35,000, Valdez: $20,000, and $2,500 each in Tatitlek and Chenega Bay) and annual operation and maintenance of the stations at a value of $75,000 (Cordova: $40,000, Valdez: $22,000, Whittier: $6,000, and $3,000 each in Chenega Bay and Tatitlek).

Project Implementation. Preliminary scoping designs for the stations have been developed. Final engineering designs will be developed during 1996. If funding is obtained, the stations would be constructed in the summer of 1997.

Project Benefits. The EnVironmental Operation Stations will:

- minimize operational costs of waste management by centralizing operations;
- maximize public participation, by offering a convenient and user-friendly "one stop" service; and
- reduce the potential for environmental contamination, by assuring safe waste management.

TABLE 9: ENVIRONMENTAL OPERATION STATIONS [1]

Location	Recycle	Used Oil	HHW [2]	TOTAL
CHENEGA BAY				
# of modules	1	1		2
Cost	$20,000	$20,000		$40,000
TATITLEK				
# of modules	1	1		2
Cost	$20,000	$20,000		$40,000
WHITTIER				
# of modules		1		1
Cost	$20,000 [3]	$80,000		$100,000
CORDOVA				
# of modules	2	1	1	4
Cost	$40,000	$80,000	$80,000	$200,000
VALDEZ				
# of modules	2	1	1	4
Cost	$40,000	$80,000	$80,000	$200,000
$$ TOTAL	$140,000	$280,000	$160,000	$580,000
MODULE TOTAL	6	5	2	13

[1] Cost estimate based on $50/sf minimum, $200/sf maximum. Cost estimates are for modules each measuring 20'x20'. Cost estimates variable mostly due to anticipated code interpretations.

[2] Chenega Bay and Tatitlek will have HHW storage depots beginning in 1996. Whittier will hold an annual HHW collection event, but will ship the HHW for disposal at the end of the event and therefore will not need an EVOS station to store the waste.

[3] Whittier will use three separate recycling collection dumpsters (at $7000) instead of a central collection station.

Recommendation #5: Choose Solid Waste Disposal Sites and Methods

Project Description. Communities should initiate a dialogue with their city/village councils and the general public to determine how best to manage municipal solid waste over the long term. Most communities are facing this decision with some urgency, either due to lack of compliance with regulations or upcoming expiration of their current disposal permits in the near term (for which they may not be able to be repermitted at the current sites).

As a foundation on which to build the decision-making process, the Sound Waste Management Plan identifies and analyzes a wide range of solid waste options:

- seven options are assessed for each community—ranging from the current disposal system, to constructing a regional disposal facility, to shipping solid waste out of state;
- capital and annual costs of the options are estimated; and
- two to three options are recommended most highly for each community on the basis of cost.[6]

Costs of Options. To provide a full perspective on the estimated costs of the disposal options, costs are assessed in three different ways:

- **total costs** over the life of the disposal option (a twenty year planning horizon was used)[7];
- **annualized costs,** which is what the option would cost if it were paid for in equal annual payments over the life of the project; and
- **cost per ton,** which divides the annualized costs by the tons of solid waste generated annually.

The range of costs for each community is summarized below. The range shows the lowest cost and the highest cost disposal option analyzed for each community.

Range of Costs for Solid Waste Disposal Options

	Cordova	Valdez	Chenega and Tatitlek
Total Costs	$3-7 million	$6-13 million	$300,000-600,000
Annualized Costs	$250,000-700,000	$550,000-$1.2 million	$30,000-60,000
Costs Per Ton	$110-305	$95-220	$300-600

[6] Solid waste disposal cost estimates were not developed for Whittier, because the city recently made the long-term decision to privatize its solid waste collection and to dispose of its solid waste at the Anchorage landfill.

[7] All costs are expressed in present value terms, using 1995 dollars and an 8% discount rate. Calculating the present value (discounting) is the standard method for expressing a set of costs (e.g., various amounts of capital and annual costs of occurring at different times over the life of the project) to a single figure to enable comparison among options. In other words, the calculation of present value takes explicit account of the timing of costs and benefits. The total cost (present value) of the options estimates the total amount the option would cost if it were all paid for today, all at once. The annualized cost of the options is the same amount expressed in terms of annual equivalent payments spread out over the 20 year life of the project; it has the same present value as the total cost figure. (Note that multiplying the annualized figure by the number of years—20—will not equal the total estimated costs because of the discounting procedure described above.)

Tables 10 - 15 on the following pages show the estimated costs for each of the seven options in each community. (The supporting information used to develop the cost estimates is contained in Appendix E.) As shown on the following tables, all communities will have to pay more than they are currently paying in order to come into compliance with regulations, meet the conditions of their permit, or generally improve their waste management practices. A brief description of the information contained in the tables is provided below.

Cordova and Valdez. Estimated solid waste management costs for Cordova are shown in Tables 10 and 11 and estimated costs for Valdez are shown in Tables 12 and 13. Solid waste management costs are comprised of waste collection costs and waste disposal costs.[8] The first table for each community shows the costs of each of the seven options in terms of both total estimated costs over a twenty year period and the annual per ton costs. The options which are most preferable in terms of cost are highlighted on the table. In Cordova the preferred options are vertical expansion of the existing balefill; construction of a balefill at 17 mile (with no liner); and shipping waste to Glennallen. In Valdez the preferred options are: vertical expansion of the existing balefill and shipping the waste to Glennallen. The second table for each community provides information on the preferred options, including listing advantages and disadvantages of each preferred option.

Tatitlek and Chenega Bay. Estimated solid waste disposal costs for Tatitlek and Chenega Bay are shown in Tables 14 and 15. (Collection costs are not shown because residents are responsible for hauling their solid waste to the landfill.) Table 14 shows both the total costs of the options over a twenty-year period and the annual cost per ton of each option. Preferred options are highlighted and are interrelated: 1) bringing the existing landfill into compliance with regulations (e.g., including covering and fencing the existing site); and 2) operate the site in the future in compliance with regulations (e.g., through proper maintenance of the landfill).

Table 15 shows additional information on the villages' preferred options. In particular, costs are broken out in terms of the labor and materials that the villages are able to contribute towards funding the options and the amount of funding which will be needed from outside sources. In addition, the costs for operating the landfill in compliance in the future are shown in terms of the dollars needed for operation and maintenance over the next five years only (rather than the full twenty year period) to minimize the amount of funding which the villages must secure in the near term.

Funding Sources. Valdez will continue to fund the operation of their solid waste management systems. Cordova will pursue funding from the Legislature (primarily from the recent Cordova Road Settlement monies) to supplement community funding. Tatitlek and Chenega Bay will pursue state and federal grants to fund a portion of the capital costs needed to implement their preferred option.

Project Implementation. During the first half of 1996, community representatives plan to hold workshops and make presentations to their city/village councils and the broader community to determine their long-term solid waste systems.

Project Benefits. Initiating a decision-making process for solid waste disposal issues will ensure:

- a proactive, rather than crisis-driven approach to solid waste management;
- increased compliance with regulations; and
- that the best decision for the community and the environment is reached.

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[8] Recycling costs are not included here but are included under recommendation #3.

TABLE 10: COSTS OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS
CORDOVA

☐ = *preferred MSW management option*

TOTAL COSTS (present value) [1]	OPTION 1: Vertical Expansion of Balefill	OPTION 2A: Construct Balefill at 17 Mile (w/liner)	OPTION 2B: Construct balefill at 17 Mile (no liner)	OPTION 3: Regional Landfill: Glennallen	OPTION 4: Regional Landfill: Mile 70	OPTION 5A: Regional Landfill: Valdez (lat. expansion)	OPTION 5B: Regional Landfill: Valdez (vert. expansion)	OPTION 6: Ship to Southeast	OPTION 7: Ship to Lower 48
Management/ Disposal	**$2,747,000**	**$5,325,000**	**$4,173,000**	**$6,120,000 - 6,438,000**	**$7,084,000 - 7,509,000**	**$7,258,000**	**$6,827,000**	**$7,209,000**	**$6,769,000**
Collection	----------	----------	----------	$1,547,000 (same cost for all options)					
TOTAL	$4,294,000	$6,872,000	$5,720,000	$7,667,000 7,985,000	$8,631,000 - $9,056,000	$8,805,000	$8,374,000	$8,756,000	$8,316,000

ANNUAL COSTS/TON [2] (1995 dollars)	OPTION 1: Vertical Expansion of Balefill	OPTION 2A: Construct Balefill at 17 Mile (w/liner)	OPTION 2B: Construct balefill at 17 Mile (no liner)	OPTION 3: Regional Landfill: Glennallen	OPTION 4: Regional Landfill: Mile 70	OPTION 5A: Regional Landfill: Valdez (lat. expansion)	OPTION 5B: Regional Landfill: Valdez (vert. expansion)	OPTION 6: Ship to Southeast	OPTION 7: Ship to Lower 48
Management/ Disposal	**$112**	**$217**	**$170**	**$249 - 262**	**$288 - 306**	**$295**	**$277**	**$293**	**$276**
Collection	----------	----------	----------	$63 (same cost across all options)					
TOTAL	$175	$280	$233	$312 - 325	$351 - 369	$358	$340	$356	$339

[1] Present value calculations are in 1995 $s and are based on an 8% discount rate and 20-year timeframe.
[2] Cost per ton estimates are based on 1994 solid waste generation of 2317 tons.

TABLE 11: COMPARISON OF LEADING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS [1]
CORDOVA

OPTION 1: Vertical Expansion of Balefill – no modifications

Estimated Costs of Disposal *(collection not included)*	Total Costs (present value) [2]	$2,750,000
	Annualized Costs (present value) [2]	$260,000
	Annual Cost/Ton (present value) [3]	$112
Advantages	· permit in place · socio status quo · proximity to users	
Disadvantages	· uncertainty of permit extension · potential groundwater contamination, stream intrusion, and seismic upset	

OPTION 2B: Construct Local Landfill at 17 Mile – without liner

Estimated Costs of Disposal *(collection not included)*	Total Costs (present value) [2]	$4,170,000
	Annualized Costs (present value) [2]	$390,000
	Annual Cost/Ton (present value) [3]	$170
Advantages	· encourages recycling · protected from stream intrusion	
Disadvantages	· potential groundwater contamination and seismic upset · distance from town	

OPTION 3: Regional Landfill - Glennallen [4]

Estimated Costs of Disposal *(collection not included)*	Total Costs (present value) [2]	$6,120,000 - $6,440,000
	Annualized Costs (present value) [2]	$580,000 - $610,000
	Annual Cost/Ton (present value) [3]	$249 - $262
Advantages	· little or no potential for groundwater contamination · seismic damage of no consequence · high incentive to recycle to minimize transport and disposal costs · minimal environmental risk · ease of management	
Disadvantages	· lack of direct control	

1 These costs are for disposal only, because collection costs are the same for all options.

2 Present value calculations are in 1995 dollars, and are based on 8% discount rate and 20-year planning horizon. Figures rounded to the nearest $10,000.

3 Based on 1994 annual disposal rate of 2,317 tons.

4 The range of costs is based on a high and low estimate of transportation costs from Cordova to Glennallen.

TABLE 12: COSTS OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS VALDEZ

= *preferred MSW management option*

TOTAL COSTS (present value) [1] OVER 20 YEARS	OPTION 1A: Vert. Expansion of Balefill (no modifications)	OPTION 1B: Vert. Expansion of Balefill (cut-off wall)	OPTION 2: Lateral Expansion of Balefill (w/liner)	OPTION 3: Regional Landfill: Glennallen	OPTION 4: Regional Landfill: Mile 70	OPTION 5A: Regional Landfill: Valdez (lat. expansion)	OPTION 5B: Regional Landfill: Valdez (vert. expansion)	OPTION 6: Ship to Southeast	OPTION 7: Ship to Lower 48
Management/ Disposal	**$5,900,000**	**$8,836,000**	**$10,190,000**	**$7,869,000 - 8,664,000**	**$10,182,000 - 11,242,000**	**$9,332,000**	**$8,253,000**	**$13,563,000**	**$12,567,000**
Collection	----------	----------	----------	$2,358,000 (same cost for all options)					
TOTAL	$8,258,000	$11,194,000	$12,548,000	*$10,227,000 11,022,000*	*$12,540,000 - 13,600,000*	$11,690,000	$10,611,000	$15,921,000	$14,925,000

ANNUAL COSTS/TON [2] (1995 dollars)	OPTION 1A: Vert. Expansion of Balefill (no modifications)	OPTION 1B: Vert. Expansion of Balefill (cut-off wall)	OPTION 2: Lateral Expansion of Balefill (w/liner)	OPTION 3: Regional Landfill: Glennallen	OPTION 4: Regional Landfill: Mile 70	OPTION 5A: Regional Landfill: Valdez (lat. expansion)	OPTION 5B: Regional Landfill: Valdez (vert. expansion)	OPTION 6: Ship to Southeast	OPTION 7: Ship to Lower 48
Management/ Disposal	**$97**	**$144**	**$180**	**$128 - 141**	**$166 - 184**	**$152**	**$135**	**$221**	**$205**
Collection	----------	----------	----------	$39 (same cost across all options)					
TOTAL	$136	$183	$219	$167 - $180	$205 - $223	$191	$174	$260	$244

[1] Present value calculations are in 1995 $s and are based on an 8% discount rate and 20-year timeframe.
Cost per ton estimates are based on 1994 solid waste generation of 5776 tons.

TABLE 13: COMPARISON OF LEADING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS [1]
VALDEZ

OPTION 1A: Vertical Expansion of Balefill – no modifications

Estimated Costs of Disposal *(collection not included)*	Total Costs (present value) [2]	$5,960,000
	Annualized Costs (present value) [2]	$560,000
	Annual Cost/Ton (present value) [3]	$97
Advantages	· permit in place · socio status quo · proximity to users	
Disadvantages	· uncertainty of permit extension · potential groundwater contamination, stream intrusion, and seismic upset	

OPTION 3: Regional Landfill - Glennallen [4]

Estimated Costs of Disposal *(collection not included)*	Total Costs (present value) [2]	$7,870,000 - $8,660,000
	Annualized Costs (present value) [2]	$740,000 - $820,000
	Annual Cost/Ton (present value) [3]	$128 - $141
Advantages	· little or no potential for groundwater contamination · seismic damage of no consequence · strong incentive to recycle to minimize transport disposal costs · minimal environmental risk · ease of management	
Disadvantages	· lack of direct control	

[1] These costs are for disposal only because collection costs are the same for all options.
[2] Present value calculations are in 1995 dollars, and are based on 8% discount rate and 20-year planning horizon. Figures rounded to the nearest $10,000.
[3] Based on 1994 annual disposal rate of 5,776 tons.
[4] The range of costs is based on a high and low estimate of transportation costs from Valdez to Glennall

TABLE 14: COST OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT OPTIONS [1]
TATITLEK AND CHENEGA BAY

[ ] = *preferred MSW management option*

TOTAL COSTS (present value) [1]		OPTION 1: Cost to Bring Landfill into	OPTION 2: Operate Existing Landfill in	OPTION 3: Ship to Glennallen	OPTION 4: Regional Landfill:	OPTION 5: Incineration	OPTION 6: Ship to Southeast	OPTION 7: Ship to Lower 48
Capital Costs	*($)*	N/A	$223,000	$80,000	$105,000	$180,000	$80,000	$80,000
Annual O&M Costs	*($/yr)*	N/A	$9,500	$29,000	$31,000	$42,000	$35,000	$33,000
Total Present Value [2] of Costs (over 20 yrs)	*($)*	Ch Bay: $154,000 Tatitlek: $236,000	$321,000	$369,000	$608,000	$577,000	$617,000	$601,000
Annualized Cost (present value)	*($)*	N/A	$30,000	$35,000	$58,000	$54,000	$59,000	$57,000
Annual Cost/Ton (present value) [3]	*($)*	N/A	$303	$352	$578	$544	$586	$571

[1] Collection costs are not included in these figures, because residents self-haul wastes to the landfill.
[2] Present value calculations are in 1995 dollars and based on an 8% discount rate and a 20-year time frame.
[3] Annual cost per ton is based on an annual disposal rate of 100 tons in each village.

TABLE 15: COST OF RECOMMENDED OPTIONS TATITLEK AND CHENEGA BAY

Cost to Bring Existing Landfill into Compliance with Regulations [1]

	Tatitlek	Chenega Bay
Total Cost	**$236,000**	**$154,000**
Village In-Kind Contribution	$65,000	$42,000
Total Cost to be Raised from Outside Funding Sources	$171,000	$112,000

Cost to Operate Existing Landfill in Compliance with Regulations [2]

CAPITAL COSTS:	Tatitlek	Chenega Bay
Total Capital Cost [3]	**$85,000**	**$85,000**
Village In-Kind Contribution	$3,000	$3,000
Total Cost to be Raised from Outside Funding Sources	$82,000	$82,000
ANNUAL COSTS:	**Tatitlek**	**Chenega Bay**
Total Annual Cost	**$9,500**	**$9,500**
Village In-Kind Contribution [4]	$2,000	$2,000
Monthly Cost/Household Required to Pay for Annual Cost [5]	$18	$25

[1] This option would put cover material and a geomembrane over the existing site and fence the entire perimeter. In Chenega, the stream would be diverted around the landfill. The cost includes funding to hire a contractor to perform this work, and would be completed within one year.

[2] This option includes capital costs to purchase equipment and vehicles to maintain the landfill and annual costs to hire .25 FTE to maintain the landfill (e.g., to apply regular cover). Additional information on these costs is included in Appendix E.

[3] These costs are the totals needed for the first five years of operation.

[4] This is for materials needed each year to cover the landfill.

[5] This figure is based on dividing the annual labor costs ($7,500) by 25 households in Chenega and 35 households in Tatitlek, respectively.

IV. CONCLUSION

By creating the Sound Waste Management Plan, communities have chosen a proactive approach to environmental management. The Plan shapes the future of waste management practices in the communities through development of creative and cost-effective solutions to a wide range of environmental management problems.

The Sound Waste Management Plan demonstrates the dedication of communities to significantly improving their waste management practices. The Sound Waste Management Plan recommendations have been endorsed by local councils, and will involve communities' providing a substantial amount of capital and staff resources to implement the Plan.

The Sound Waste Management Plan is the culmination of a steady series of improvements which communities have been making in their waste management practices over the past two years. These include scrap metal recycling in Cordova and Valdez, improved solid waste disposal site maintenance in Tatitlek, and privatization of waste disposal and increased recycling in schools in Whittier. As a result of several solid waste management improvements in Valdez, the Department of Environmental Conservation recently extended the City's landfill disposal permit.

Many more improvements will be made as the Sound Waste Management Plan is implemented. Improved and comprehensive used oil management, solid waste recycling and disposal, and household hazardous waste management—all critical to preventing land and marine pollution - will be implemented under the Plan. The Plan has demonstrated the ability of the region to successfully work in concert with state and federal agencies; some of the Plan's recommendations will be implemented with technical and/or funding assistance from state and federal agencies. Development of the Plan itself would not have been possible without funding from the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council.

One of the most important benefits of the collaborative planning process has been the improved communication and working relationship among Prince William Sound communities. As one community member put it, "the Sound Waste Management Plan process has helped to heal the wounds created by the oil spill." Prince William Sound communities plan to continue to build mutual understanding and create positive waste management solutions by continuing to work together in the future.

ATTACHMENT A
Council Resolution
Endorsing the Plan

expected to be signed by April 30, 1996

A RESOLUTION OF THE COMMUNITIES OF PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND SUPPORTING THE SOUND WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (SWMP) AND COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

WHEREAS, the communities of Prince William Sound including Chenega Bay, Cordova, Tatitlek, Whittier, and Valdez have worked cooperatively with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation on the Sound Waste Management Plan (SWMP); and

WHEREAS, the Sound Waste Management Plan (SWMP) was developed through a regional planning process coordinated by the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council, funded by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council; and

WHEREAS, these communities have problems identified in the Sound Waste Management Plan including used oil, bilge water, household hazardous waste, solid waste recycling, and solid waste disposal; and

WHEREAS, the Sound Waste Management Plan was developed to find solutions to these and other environmental management problems in the communities in order to prevent environmental contamination, safeguard public health, and promote economic development; and

WHEREAS, the Sound Waste Management Plan recommends the following five major improvements in waste management practices: 1. Create a comprehensive used oil management system in each community; 2. Establish a regional household hazardous waste collection and training program; 3. Institute community-sponsored drop-off recycling programs for cardboard and aluminum; 4. Construct EnVironmental Operation Stations in each community; and 5. Determine how and where municipal solid waste will be disposed of over the long term; and

WHEREAS, the implementation of the five recommendations will significantly and cost-effectively improve the way waste is managed within Prince William Sound communities; and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the communities of Prince William Sound endorse and commit to the extent possible the implementation of the Sound Waste Management Plan (SWMP).

Mayor Margy Johnson
City of Cordova

Pete Kompkoff, President
Chenega Bay IRA Tribal Council

Gary Kompkoff, President
Tatitlek IRA Tribal Council

Mayor John Harris
City of Valdez

Mayor Ben Butler
City of Whittier

ATTACHMENT B
Regional Partnership Agreement Between the Communities and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

expected to be signed by April 30, 1996

Regional Partnership Agreement on Household Hazardous Waste

between

Chenega Bay, Cordova, Tatitlek, Valdez, and Whittier

and

the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

I. PURPOSE STATEMENT

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) and the Prince William Sound communities of Chenega Bay, Cordova, Tatitlek, Valdez, and Whittier are committed to working together to better manage solid waste and marine pollution in Prince William Sound. This agreement establishes the common goal among the signatories of creating a regional household hazardous waste program in Prince William Sound and commits the signatories to specific roles and responsibilities to accomplish that goal.

Household hazardous waste consists of paints, lead-acid batteries, solvents, and other household materials that contain hazardous constituents. These wastes should not be disposed of in community landfills because of their potential to harm human health and the environment, including the increased possibility of fires, the release of toxic fumes, and contamination of ground water and surface water. The Prince William Sound Household Hazardous Waste Program created by this agreement will ensure that these wastes are managed safely.

II. DEC AND COMMUNITY CONTACT PERSONS

The DEC contact for this agreement is the Director of the Division of Statewide Public Service. The contact for the Prince William Sound communities is the Executive Director of the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council.

III. CHANGES TO THE AGREEMENT

The signatories will review this regional agreement at the end of one year to determine whether it will be extended for an additional year. It may be amended in the future to include environmental management issues other than household hazardous waste. This agreement is a mechanism for working cooperatively to solve local environmental problems, and is not an enforcement document.

IV. EFFECTIVE DATE OF AGREEMENT

This agreement is effective upon signing.

V. OVERVIEW OF THE REGIONAL PROGRAM

This agreement establishes a regional household hazardous waste program in Prince William Sound. While household hazardous waste is the primary focus of this agreement, used oil management and solid waste recycling, particularly in Tatitlek and Chenega Bay, are also addressed within the framework of the regional household hazardous waste program. The Prince William Sound Household Hazardous Waste program is comprised of three major components: training, planning and administration, and collection. Each of these components is elaborated on in the following sections.

VI. TRAINING

Overview: One of the primary goals of the regional program is to minimize the costs to communities of household hazardous waste (HHW) management. Training local personnel in how to identify, sort, and package HHW will reduce the communities' need for contractual assistance in performing these services. Local personnel must receive special training to perform these activities, which is comprised of three components: 1) 40-hour classroom HAZWOPER training (as identified in 29 CFR 1910.120); 2) 24-hour field training; and 3) an 8-hour classroom refresher course each year after the initial training. Based on this training, local personnel are eligible to receive certification as "hazardous waste site workers".

A. Role of DEC

1. Provide 24-hour field training during the collection events to local personnel who are assisting at the events.

2. Provide one 8-hour refresher training course in the program's first year; this training will be a part of the 24-hour field training.

B. Role of Community

1. Obtain the 40-hour classroom HAZWOPER training for one or more community personnel. This will include funding the tuition, per diem, and travel costs of staff to attend the training. Communities will determine the number of staff for whom they are able to provide the training. Communities may also seek funding for these costs from outside sources.

2. Identify training participants and provide a roster of the participants to DEC for the 24-hour field and 8-hour refresher training.

VII. PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION

Overview: DEC will be responsible for planning and coordinating the inter-community or regional aspects of the program, while each community will be responsible for planning and administering activities that take place within that community. Planning and administrative tasks include scheduling HHW collection events in the communities; developing, executing, and administering a regional contract for professional HHW disposal and on-site collection services; and identifying the roles of the communities, state agencies, and the contractor.

A. Role of DEC

1. Assist the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council (PWSEDC) in scheduling the dates of the HHW collection events in the communities. Collection events will take place in the same general timeframe to enable coordination of transportation and other activities, thereby minimizing overall program costs. DEC will also ensure that the schedule arranged for Prince William Sound communities does not interfere with the schedule of collection events in Southeast Alaska, since equipment will be shared between the regions.

2. Assist the communities and PWSEDC with developing and executing a regional contract for professional HHW collection and disposal services.

3. Provide guidance on planning for the collection event within the communities.

B. Role of Community

1. Arrange for the location of the HHW collection event within the community.

2. Provide and set up the non-technical equipment (e.g., tables, signage, etc.) necessary for the collection event.

3. Advertise the event through a variety of local venues (e.g., newspaper, radio, etc.)

4. The villages will coordinate with Chugachmuit to ensure that the HHW activities under this agreement complement the HHW activities underway by Chugachmuit.

5. Provide year-round public education on the use of non-hazardous household products and safe management of household hazardous waste.

VIII. COLLECTION EVENT

Overview: One time each year, an HHW Collection Day will be held in each community, during which HHW will be collected, sorted, packaged, and manifested for shipment.[1] These activities will be overseen by a professional HHW contractor, with assistance from DEC and trained local personnel. The Southeast Conference/DEC "Wastemobile", which is a van and trailer containing laboratory and safety equipment to be used at the event, will be transported on the Alaska Marine Highway System to Cordova, Valdez, and Whittier and, if feasible, to Tatitlek and Chenega Bay. After the event, the HHW will be recycled or shipped on a private/commercial carrier to a regulated hazardous waste disposal site. Communities will recycle the collected materials (e.g., used oil, batteries) whenever possible.

A. Role of DEC

1. Arrange for the transport, on-loading, and off-loading of the Wastemobile on the Alaska Marine Highway System.

2. Provide at least one DEC staff person per collection event to assist with collection, sorting, and packaging of the waste, and to provide field training to community personnel. In Tatitlek and Chenega Bay, DEC will oversee the packaging of the HHW for transport to a larger community for final disposal. Appendix A lists the on-site activities for which DEC will assume primary responsibility. It is anticipated that DEC staff will spend one to three days in each community to allow for mobilization, holding the collection event, and breakdown time.

3. While in the villages, assist with providing general technical assistance on environmental issues (e.g., used oil management, solid waste management) as needed.

4. Help ensure that the most economical and environmentally beneficial way to recycle/dispose of the HHW is achieved.

5. During the collection event, DEC will provide educational information as feasible to event participants on the use of non-hazardous household products and safe management of household hazardous waste.

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[1] HHW will be collected during the event through residential drop-off of their HHW at the collection site(s) and/or through collecting HHW from a storage depot, where the community may have been accepting HHW from residents over the course of the year. Tatitlek and Chenega Bay will both have HHW storage depots starting in 1996.

B. Role of Community

1. In Cordova, Valdez, and Whittier pay the expenses associated with hiring a contractor to oversee the collection, packaging, and shipment of the HHW. In Tatitlek and Chenega Bay, DEC will oversee HHW packaging.

2. Provide trained personnel to assist at the collection event. Attachment A identifies the type of activities for which community personnel will be responsible at the event.

3. Recycle or reuse appropriate materials collected at the events to minimize program costs (e.g., used oil, batteries, scrap metal, etc.). Recycling or reuse of the materials may occur within each community or, in the case of the villages, materials may be shipped to a larger community for recycling.

4. Cordova, Valdez, and Whittier will accept cardboard and aluminum cans from the villages at no charge. Additionally, Valdez will accept lead-acid batteries from other Prince William Sound communities at no charge. Other materials may also be accepted at no charge if Valdez, Cordova, or Whittier can make use of them; these materials will be determined on a case by case basis. The communities will seek additional ways to work together to minimize program costs.

5. Pay the expenses associated with shipping the HHW and disposing of it at a regulated disposal site.

6. Clean up the collection area (e.g., of litter, etc.) after the event is completed.

C. Role of Alaska Marine Highway System

1. Fund the transport of the wastemobile at a reduced rate to and from Whittier, Cordova, and Valdez, and up to two DEC personnel to accompany the vehicle.

2. Work with DEC and the villages to determine if transport of the wastemobile to and from Tatitlek and Chenega Bay one time per year is feasible.

Regional Partnership Agreement on Household Hazardous Waste

between

Chenega Bay, Cordova, Tatitlek, Valdez, and Whittier

and

the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

SIGNATORIES:

_____

Donald P. Kompkoff, President
Chenega Bay IRA Village Council

_____

Scott Janke, City Manager
City of Cordova

_____

Gary Kompkoff, President
Tatitlek IRA Village Council

_____

Phil Hubbard, City Manager
City of Valdez

_____

David Morgan, Acting City Manager
City of Whittier

_____

Marianne See
Director of Statewide Public Service
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

_____

Michele Brown, Commissioner
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Gary Heyden, Director
Alaska Marine Highway

Paul Roetman, Executive Director
Prince William Sound Economic
Development Council