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ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS IN PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AND THE GULF OF ALASKA

A Summary of Studies Conducted by Independent Scientists Retained by Exxon

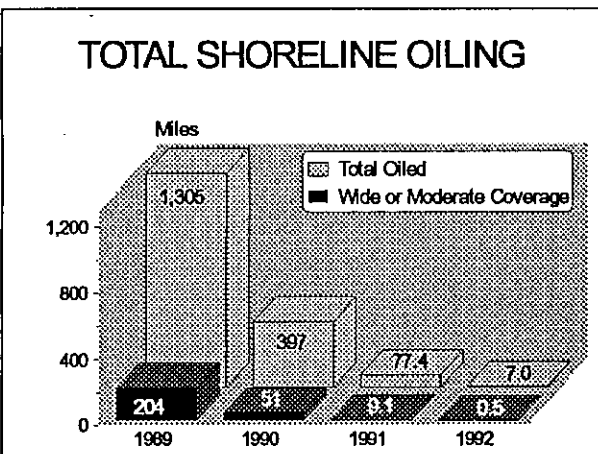
THE SPILL

On March 24, 1989 the *Exxon Valdez* ran aground on Bligh Reef in Prince William Sound, Alaska, spilling 258,000 barrels of crude oil, approximately one-fifth of its cargo. Transported by winds and currents, the oil moved through the western part of Prince William Sound, with portions then moving into the Gulf of Alaska, and down the Alaska Peninsula past Kodiak Island.

THE CLEANUP

Exxon's cleanup effort spanned four consecutive spring/ summer periods, beginning in 1989 and ending in 1992. The cleanup was conducted under the direction of the U.S. Coast Guard, with input from state and local governments and landowners. More than 11,000 people, 1,400 vessels and 80 aircraft were deployed at the peak of the response during the summer of 1989.

The initial goal of the cleanup was to remove the majority of the oil from the shorelines as quickly as possible to accelerate the natural cleansing processes of winter storms and wave action. From 1990 to 1992, further cleanup was performed in areas where a net benefit to the environment could be achieved. Consistent with the progress being made, the number of people involved in the cleanup declined significantly in the years after 1989, to 1,000 in 1990, 300 in 1991, and 100 in 1992.



Shoreline conditions have improved dramatically each year since the spill.

Based on joint federal-state-Exxon surveys of shorelines in 1992, about seven miles (0.2%) of the shoreline in Prince William Sound

had some remaining traces of oil. One-half of a mile was categorized as having wide or moderate oil coverage in 1992. Other small amounts of residual oil are isolated under rocks and boulders and pose no threat to the environment.

On June 12, 1992, government officials announced that the cleanup met state and federal standards and was complete. At its conclusion, Exxon had expended over \$2.1 billion on the cleanup and associated government costs.

FATE OF THE OIL

Surveys conducted after the spill in 1989 found oil stranded in discontinuous segments on approximately 15% of the impacted area's 9,000 miles of shoreline (see chart). Four hundred and eighty-six miles in Prince William Sound and 818 miles in the Kenai-Kodiak region of the Gulf of Alaska received some degree of oiling.

Extensive testing of water samples collected in the spill area demonstrated that oil from the spill did not produce levels of hydrocarbons in the water column that would have been harmful to the fish which reside there. In fact, the tests showed that average oil concentrations in the water were 1/10 to 1/1000 of the State of Alaska's standard for marine waters. In addition, concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons returned to background levels within three months of the spill.

Oil from the spill has been removed from the environment in several ways. About one-third of it evaporated. Some was stranded on shorelines and picked up in the cleanup. Some was broken down by microbes into carbon dioxide and water. Almost all of the remainder was dispersed into the sea where it subsequently biodegraded naturally. The small quantities of remnant oil, on or under the shoreline, are not ecological threats and ultimately will be dissipated through natural processes of biodegradation or removed by storm action and dispersed at harmless levels within the ocean and ultimately degraded.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

Immediately following the spill, Exxon retained a team of highly credentialed scientists, many of whom are internationally recognized, to conduct rigorous studies of environmental conditions in the spill area. These researchers were drawn from major universities, independent scientific institutes and consulting organizations.

The goals of the studies were to assess the impact of the spill on habitat and wildlife resources in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska and to evaluate the rate and extent of recovery of these resources.

The studies addressed three broad areas:

- The fate of the spilled oil
- The impact of the oil on shorelines and subtidal regions
- The effects of the oil on fish, birds, and mammals

OVERVIEW OF STUDY RESULTS

The studies showed that while the spill did have some acute short-term effects, including highly visible mortalities of birds and sea otters, there have been no ecologically significant long-term effects on habitat or wildlife in the spill area. The studies concluded that the ecosystems in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska have essentially recovered; that is, the biological resources and their habitats have returned to population levels or conditions which fall within the range of natural variation. This rapid recovery was facilitated by an ecology resilient to harsh winter conditions and whose large populations of wildlife provide a base for population replacement.

The findings of these studies are consistent with the results of over 30 years of research on the effects of oil spills in the marine environment.

CONDITIONS TODAY

The grounding of the tanker was a tragic accident, but few signs of the spill remain today. Intertidal organisms are plentiful and diverse, even on shorelines heavily oiled in 1989. Wildlife species initially impacted by the spill, including birds and sea otters, are utilizing previously oiled areas as they did before the spill and are abundant in numbers generally comparable to historical levels. Most previously oiled areas are now oil-free; even where scattered remnants remain, they are not interfering with biological recovery.

A summary of key findings from these studies is presented in the table below.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Exxon Company, U.S.A.
Valdez Publication Requests
P. O. Box 2180
Houston, Texas 77252-2180

A SUMMARY OF KEY EXXON-SPONSORED SCIENTIFIC STUDIES

<u>STUDY SUBJECT AND PRINCIPAL AUTHORS</u>	<u>STUDY OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>STUDY METHOD</u>	<u>STUDY RESULTS</u>	<u>CURRENT STATUS</u>
WATER QUALITY Jerry M. Neff, Battelle Ocean Sciences and William A. Stubblefield, ENSR Consulting.	Measure the distribution and composition of petroleum hydrocarbons in the water column over time; determine whether the small amounts of oil in the water column were toxic to marine life.	Obtain water samples from various depths at 205 locations in PWS and GOA beginning three days after the spill and extending through March 6, 1990. Perform standard marine toxicity tests and determine the concentration of oil in each sample.	Average concentrations of aromatic hydrocarbons in the water column were well below the State of Alaska standard of 10 parts per billion for marine water. Toxicity tests further demonstrated that hydrocarbons in the water did not represent a risk to even sensitive marine organisms.	The water column is clean. Aquatic species are not at risk from spill hydrocarbons.
SHORELINE ECOLOGY David S. Page and Edward S. Gilfillan, Bowdoin College; E. James Harner, West Virginia University, Paul D. Boehm, Arthur D. Little, Inc.	Assess shoreline recovery by estimating the extent and rate of biological recovery; monitor trend of hydrocarbon concentrations on the shorelines; test shorelines to assess toxicity.	Perform complementary chemical, toxicological and biological measurements on 64 randomly sampled test sites which were representative of all spill-affected shorelines. Measurements were performed on sediment samples and mussels. Biological abundance and community structures were assessed. Complement those measurements with time trend studies of the most heavily oiled sites each summer from 1989 through 1991.	Biological results show that at least 75% of initially impacted shorelines in PWS had recovered within 18 months of the spill. Chemistry results show that oil removal was generally quite rapid, although oil sometimes remained even where biological resources had recovered. Toxicological effects were generally limited to the first few months to one year after the spill.	Biological communities have essentially recovered. Hydrocarbons will be at background levels at most sites by 1993 or 1994. Residues from the spill remain only in limited and localized areas of PWS.
HYDROCARBONS IN SEAFLOOR SEDIMENTS David S. Page; Bowdoin College; Paul D. Boehm, Arthur D. Little, Inc.; Gregory S. Douglas, Battelle Ocean Sciences; A. Edward Bence, Exxon Production Research.	Identify and quantify the amount of EVC in seafloor sediments in the region affected by the spill; characterize the historical pre-spill hydrocarbon background in the spill zone.	Collect 2,300 samples from 649 subtidal sediment sampling sites in PWS and GOA. Analyze the samples for the presence of a group of hydrocarbons, the polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), which can be used to differentiate sources of hydrocarbons using a technique known as chemical fingerprinting. PAH compounds are also the most toxic component of weathered crude oil. This technique is one of the basic tools of the oil industry, used to help find oil and gas deposits.	There are high natural background levels of hydrocarbons in PWS seafloor sediments. These hydrocarbons originate from natural petroleum seep locations to the east of the sound. Most of the seafloor has no detectable polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) compounds from the spill. Where EVC was detected near shorelines and in some bays, it was generally of the same order of magnitude as the background compounds from seeps and sources other than the spill.	Most of the seafloor in PWS and the spill-affected areas of the GOA contains no detectable oil from the spill, yet a natural hydrocarbon background persists that has existed for hundreds and likely thousands of years.
HYDROCARBONS IN BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES A. Edward Bence and William A. Burns, Exxon Production Research.	Distinguish sources of petroleum hydrocarbons found in biological samples collected from the spill region.	Use hydrocarbon fingerprinting techniques to interpret gas chromatography/mass spectrometry analyses of biological samples collected by government scientists to determine if oil was present and if so, its source.	Only a small fraction of the government's samples of birds, mammals, and fish contain recognizable EVC. Most of these samples were collected in 1989. EVC was detected in 11 of 1,055 samples collected in 1990, and none was detected in the relatively few 1991 samples. Government scientists mistakenly identified a substantial number of their samples as EVC when the fingerprints indicate other sources, such as diesel fuel.	The government's chemical database and biological samples provide evidence that oil exposure risks were vanishingly small by 1990.
PINK SALMON Ernest L. Brannon, University of Idaho; Larry L. Moulton, MJM Research; L. G. Gilbertson, Genesis Technical Services; Alan W. Maki, Exxon Co., USA; John R. Skalski, University of Washington.	Examine each phase of the wildstock pink salmon life cycle, from egg to adult, in order to discover and measure any effects on the fish from spill oil. PWS hatchery fish were either protected or out of the path of the spill in 1989 and therefore were not at risk and not studied.	Perform analysis on wildstock salmon streams in the spill area and compare them to streams in unoiled areas. Five early life stage biological factors were analyzed: egg viability, embryo survival, alevin survival and development success, emergent fry timing and condition, and juvenile condition. Results from oiled and unoiled streams were compared to determine oil impacts. For assessment of adult pink salmon, field counts of spawning fish were conducted from 1989 to 1992.	No population level spill effects on any of the pink salmon life stages were detected. There was no evidence of sublethal effects at the time of the studies or that any such effects would occur in the future. Based on a comparison of salmon counts at oiled and unoiled areas, no link can be made between the spill and the number of returning salmon. Arguable effects of the spill were found in a few streams. However, because oiled streams produce less than 1% of the pink salmon harvest in the sound and the only arguable spill effects were seen in a few of these, population level impacts are not conceivable.	The strong wildstock and record hatchery pink salmon runs in the years immediately following the spill and the results of these studies confirm there has been no measurable impact from spilled oil on pink salmon populations in PWS. Although the pink salmon return to PWS in 1993 was very low, these scientific studies indicate there is no connection between this year's return and the spill. Furthermore, there are no credible scientific data to the contrary.
PACIFIC HERRING Walter H. Pearson, Battelle Marine Sciences Laboratory; Erlend Moksness, Institute of Marine Research, Flodevingen, Norway; John R. Skalski, University of Washington.	Measure effects on herring from spilled oil in 1989 and residual oil in 1990. The study focused on the eggs and larvae of the herring, since they are more sensitive to oil concentration than adults.	Collect herring egg samples in the field and incubate them in the laboratory. Measure several biological indicators -- egg development, hatch rate, larval survival at hatch, frequencies of larval abnormalities, larval length and larval yolk-sac volume -- compare indicators from oiled and unoiled areas.	About 4% of the total length of the 1989 herring spawn in PWS occurred along shorelines where oil had stranded. In 1989, biological effects attributable to oiling were detected in Cabin Bay which accounted for about 2% of the 1989 PWS herring spawn. Oiling effects were nonexistent in 1990. Because herring live for about 10 years and spawn repeatedly, the minor effects of the spill on the herring population were overwhelmed by the closure of the fishery in 1989, which resulted in about 18% of the herring being retained in the population for future harvests.	The upper limit of the herring population size is determined by the size of the fishery established annually by the State of Alaska. The unharvested fish from 1989 contributed to large catches in 1990, 1991 and 1992. The 1991 and 1992 harvests set new records. The 1993 fishery was a near-complete failure with fish returning to spawn in small numbers and lower than expected sizes. In addition, there was a substantial amount of viral infection among returning fish. This is a classic symptom of a fish population

<u>STUDY SUBJECT AND PRINCIPAL AUTHORS</u>	<u>STUDY OBJECTIVE</u>	<u>STUDY METHOD</u>	<u>STUDY RESULTS</u>	<u>CURRENT STATUS</u>
SEA OTTERS Charles B. Johnson, Alaska Biological Research; David L. Garshelis, Minnesota State Dept. of Natural Resources.	Measure the abundance and reproduction of sea otters at eight key locations in PWS and compare to historical levels. Examine the foraging behavior of otters to determine if the spill might have altered pre-spill food gathering practices and success.	Compare pre-spill and post-spill counts of otters and their pups. Determine their distribution and relative abundance in both oiled and unoled areas at eight sites for which pre-spill data were available. Replicate a pre-spill study of otter foraging practices to determine whether the spill had any impact on the otters' food supply and feeding habits.	At least as many otters occupied heavily oiled areas one and two years after the spill as were counted there 5 to 12 years before the spill. In 1990 and 1991, pupping rates were equal to or greater than pre-spill levels. In those years, researchers observed no major change in otter feeding success at a site oiled in 1989 relative to pre-spill observations.	Otters remain abundant in the spill-affected area of the sound and show no apparent spill-related effects on their distribution, pup production, or foraging habits.
BALD EAGLES Clayton M. White, Brigham Young University; Robert J. Ritchie and Brian A. Cooper, Alaska Biological Research.	Approximately 2,100 bald eagles were present in the sound at the time of the spill. This study assessed oil spill effects on bald eagles.	Observe bald eagles along 779 miles of shoreline. Record data on eagle nests and usage, including the number of nests, their location, the number of adult eagles, the number of nestlings, and the age of nestlings. Compare various parameters between oiled and unoled areas to determine if the spill caused changes in eagle density, nesting habits, or reproduction.	Bald eagle densities and reproductive rates in 1990 and 1991 were essentially the same in oiled and unoled areas. Moreover, the densities and reproductive success observed were within ranges exhibited by coastal eagle populations elsewhere in Alaska and British Columbia.	The bald eagle population has recovered rapidly from the initial effects of the oil spill.
SEABIRDS Robert H. Day, Stephen M. Murphy, and Louise N. Smith, Alaska Biological Research; John A. Wiens, Colorado State University; Gregory D. Hayward, U.S. Forest Service; E. James Harner, West Virginia University.	Evaluate impacts on and recovery of seabirds in PWS and along the KP based on their use of oil-affected habitats.	Measure the abundance and distribution of birds in selected bays exposed to various levels of oiling, including unoled sites, in PWS and along the KP in 1989, 1990 and 1991. Over 50 species of birds were observed and counted for comparison of habitat use after accounting for differences among bays for each species. Also, the uses of oil-affected habitats over three summers were compared in order to assess the status of bird recovery. Some bird species are transient or normally present in such low numbers that full analyses cannot be conducted; however, quantitative assessments were possible on 42 species in PWS and 34 species on the KP.	Over half of the 42 species in PWS and 34 species on the KP observed in the study showed no impacts on habitat utilization even in 1989, shortly after the spill. Among those showing negative impacts from oiling, recovery was rapid in 1990 and 1991; 9% of PWS and 18% of KP species still showed negative effects of the spill by late 1991. However, based on biological characteristics and feeding habits, there is no reason to expect that the affected species will not continue to recover rapidly.	The negative effects of the oil spill on bird habitat utilization had largely dissipated by 1991. This conclusion is consistent with the findings of other studies that have documented the recovery of both water resources and shorelines in PWS and along the KP.
MURRES P. Dee Boersma, University of Washington; David E. Erikson, Dames and Moore.	Use comparisons between pre-spill and post-spill colony attendance and reproduction to determine whether murre colony attendance had been significantly impacted by the oil spill.	Count murre attendance at 32 of the 36 colonies in the spill path and compare with pre-spill counts to determine if the murre population was affected by the spill. Four small colonies, representing less than 0.5% of the total population, were not surveyed because of access restrictions or inclement weather. Additionally, study murre reproduction on East Amatuli Island, the largest colony in the path of the spilled oil, and compare with data gathered by the same researcher at the same location before the spill.	Murres were observed at all of the colonies surveyed. Attendance levels were generally similar to those from historical (pre-spill) surveys, particularly for those colonies in the direct path of the spill. Reproduction success at East Amatuli, the largest murre colony in the spill area, was within the range of data measured before the spill. 1990 was about average; 1991 was exceptionally good; and 1992 was a poor year.	Although murres incurred a large number of mortalities as a result of the spill, impacts on murre colony attendance were relatively short-term. At East Amatuli Island, the largest colony at risk from the spill, both attendance and reproduction are comparable to pre-spill performance. Spill impacts could not be discerned in murre populations in previously heavily oiled colonies within two years after the spill.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROTECTION PROGRAM Christopher B. Wooley and James C. Haggarty, archaeological consultants.	Identify and protect archaeological sites potentially affected by the spill or the cleanup.	Carefully survey shoreline for social/cultural artifacts using trained archaeologists. Gather information on all known sites and identify new ones. Assess impacts of the spill and the cleanup on all locations. Develop site protection plans for each site containing artifacts.	No serious damage to archaeological sites from shoreline oiling was documented during extensive studies conducted in 1989 through 1991. A total of 326 previously unknown sites were recorded, more than doubling the number of known sites.	The response program developed for archaeological site protection following the <i>Exxon Valdez</i> oil spill is being used as a model for oil spill response plans elsewhere.

GOA.....Gulf of Alaska
KP.....Kenai Peninsula
PWS.....Prince William Sound
EVC.....Exxon Valdez Crude

Kodiak land worth the cost

Although I wasn't particularly surprised, I am troubled by your recent editorial criticizing the price paid to conserve fish and wildlife habitat on Kodiak Island by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

Regarding appraisals, I'm aware of some strange things about the federal appraisal system ... enough to make me think, that, like many government operations, it's out of touch with the real world. No one who knows the resources of Kodiak would value the lands within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge for \$100-plus an acre. If you offered the land for sale at that price, you'd most likely have a land rush.

The government and landowners produced what each contend was a market value appraisal. There was a large gap between the two. The landowner and the Trustee Council negotiated a land package for a price in between. To claim this is somehow shocking or gouging is baloney.

Most people who know me know that I am not your frequent advocate of federal acquisition of wildlife habitat for conservation purposes in Alaska ... except where it makes good sense, as it does on Kodiak. But where the government does conserve such habitat, it should deal with landowners (Native and non-Native alike) fairly. If you are going to conserve certain lands, you are going to need to pay a fair price ... plain and simple.

For far too long, there have been some who seem not to cope very well with seeing Native people in Alaska treated fairly in connection with their lands. If Alaska is to grow economically, culturally, spiritually, we've got to do better than what I saw coming through in your editorial. Alaska Native corporations provide a significant employment base throughout our state. They create jobs for both Natives and non-Natives. Their success is all Alaska's success.

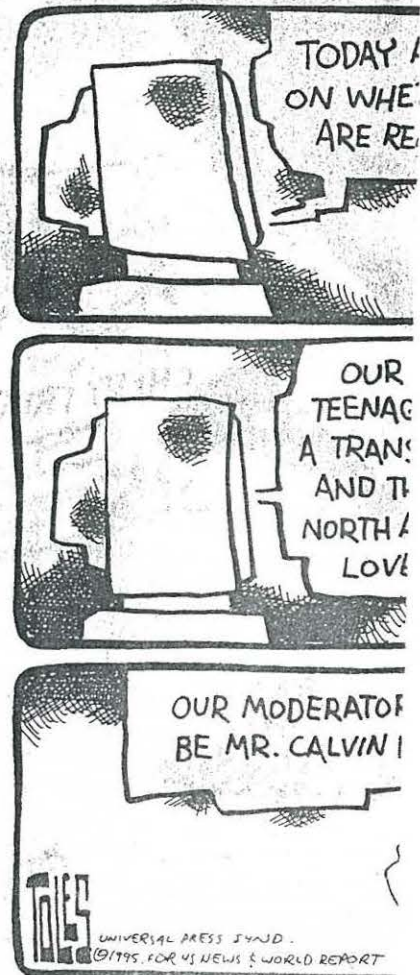
The Kodiak projects were nothing but a win all the way. They are good for the wildlife. They are good for the fisheries. They are good for hunters and anglers. They are good for the people. They are good for business. They are an example of government doing something that makes good sense for a change.

— Rep. Don Young
chairman, Committee on Resources
U.S. House of Representatives

Caring shown for crash victim

I am writing re: the picture of Kathleen Zimmerman (Metro, Nov. 22), titled "Firefighters pop top, free woman."

On behalf of myself and the members of International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades Local Union No. 1140, a heartfelt thank you to the Anchorage police, Anchorage paramedics and Anchorage firefighters.



Thanksgiving was very

We are normally closed on Thanksgiving, but this year we decided to share some good with the community by hosting a dinner for anyone who wants it. My hard-working staff and many suppliers in the business deserve a lot of applause so hard to make this idea come true.

I would like to publicly thank Paper (Gary), Anchorage (Felix), Sunrise Bakery, Samway (Northway Mall and Eagle Mountain View Community) with special thanks to Randy.

All of these businesses and individuals contributed more than they know to making the Thanksgiving day a very special one for us.

— Rose
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Citizens work to better

A special thanks goes out to an audience of people who came to warm homes and attended the meeting Nov. 28 about reducing homelessness in Anchorage, sponsored by the Health Summit '95.

As Kent Pollock, panel member

ADN
December 2, 1995

If people are treated fairly on land acquisition matters you wouldn't have some in government claiming that your property has lost value because it happens to contain certain species of animals. If you are going to conserve certain lands you are going to need to pay a fair price...plain and simple. This heads we win, tails you lose approach some in

government have tried to claim might save a few dollars but will not result in any fish and wildlife habitat conservation and is symptomatic of government's arrogance toward small business and private landowners.

For far too long, there have been some who seem not to cope very well with seeing Native people in Alaska treated fairly in connection with their lands. This is not the way things should operate in 1995. If Alaska is to grow economically, culturally, spiritually, we've got to do better than what I saw coming through in your editorial. Alaska Native corporations provide a significant employment base throughout our State. They create jobs for both Natives and non-Natives. Their success is all Alaska's success.

Before you get completely taken in by a few people who obviously have axes to grind, I suggest you visit the lands with the people who know them best...the Native and non-Native landowners. I know your newspaper can, and believe it should, do something more productive with its time and effort than to get sucked into spewing out the kind of bias it did about a project that makes good common and economic sense.

The Kodiak projects were nothing but a win all the way. They are good for the wildlife. They are good for the fisheries. They are good for hunters and anglers. They are good for the people. They are good for business. They are an example of government doing something that makes good sense for a change. They will not only conserve some key habitat but stimulate development just outside the refuge that will generate economic benefits to the region from now on.

I'm proud to have supported this project from the beginning and believe the public is and will be served well by it.

Sincerely,


Don Young
Chairman

METRO

ANCHORAGE DAILY NEWS

SECTION B

State to buy Shuyak land

Spill trustees OK \$42 million deal, offer to buy Kenai habitat

By TOM KIZZIA
Daily News reporter

The state will buy 26,000 acres of land on Shuyak Island and make cash offers on 17 smaller parcels, including six large unspoiled blocks along the Kenai River, under decisions made Monday by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

The trustee council agreed to pay \$42 million to the Kodiak Island Borough for

land on Shuyak Island, at the northern end of the Kodiak archipelago. The state already owns most of the land on the island, including 11,000-acre Shuyak Island State Park.

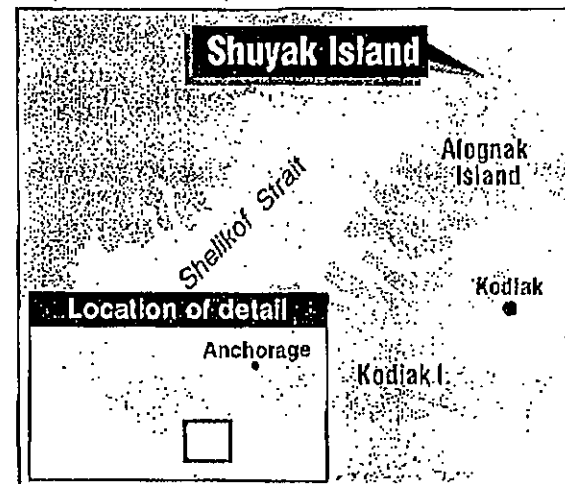
The 17 smaller parcels amount to more than 5,000 acres, including about 4,500 acres along the Kenai River and its tributaries. Total appraised value for the parcels is nearly \$15 million.

The council also approved offers for undeveloped land near Homer, Seward and Valdez. The council agreed only to pay the appraised value for those lands.

Agreement by the landowners will be necessary for the purchases to go through, said council executive director Molly McCammon.

Please see Page B-3, TRUSTEES

*Anchorage Daily News
Tuesday 11/21/95*



RON ENGSTROM / Anchorage Daily News

TRUSTEES: Buying up land

Continued from Page B-1

Monday's action was praised by Gov. Tony Knowles, who called the Kenai River the "lifeblood" of Southcentral Alaska.

"This is a river at risk from development along its banks," said state Fish and Game Commissioner Frank Rue. "Our efforts to protect key pieces of habitat are an important part of keeping the Kenai River healthy."

The trustee council, composed of state and federal officials, administers the \$900 million civil settlement reached by Exxon and the state and federal governments after the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Most of the value of the Shuyak purchase went for the island's timber. The Kodiak borough government had no plans to log the island, but said future logging was a possibility.

Final details on Shuyak still need to be worked out by state and borough negotiators, McCammon said. The purchase is based on an appraised value of \$3 million for the land and \$30.3 million for the value of old-growth timber on the island, she said. The remaining \$8.7 million is being paid in lieu of interest because payment will be spread over seven years, she said.

The government's appraisal for Shuyak did not take into account "public interest values," which have been controversial for raising the price for other large Exxon trustee purchases. However, the appraisal set a range of values for the land, from \$27 million to \$33.3 million, and the trustees took the high end because the land is prime habitat for species damaged by the oil spill, McCammon said.

The Kodiak Island Borough Assembly already has agreed to sell for \$42 million, committing \$6 million from the sale to expansion of Kodiak's Fishery Industrial Technology Center. The assembly has proposed a Permanent Fund for the rest of the money, with income from the fund paying for debt service and maintenance of buildings and public facilities.

The "small parcel" purchases are intended to protect key habitats for resources damaged in the 1989 oil spill.

The Kenai River offers include:

- Two miles of riverfront above Soldotna belonging to the Salamatof Native Association, a 1,377-acre tract valued at \$2.3 million;
- The 20-acre Kobylarz subdivision at the popular Big Eddy fishing hole downstream from Soldotna, valued at \$320,000;
- The 100-acre Chester Cone property on the Kenai River flats in the city of Kenai, a wetland area that had been the scene of past development proposals, valued at \$600,000;
- The River Ranch, a 146-acre property downriver from Sterling where subdivisions and recreational vehicle parks may soon replace hayfields, valued at \$1.6 million;
- The Girves parcel, 110 acres on a riverbend just below the Soldotna bridge, valued at \$1.8 million.

The trustees also approved two purchases as part of a larger deal being negotiated between the federal government and Kenai Natives Association. The trustees agreed to pay \$4 million for 800 acres along the Kenai River just below Skilak Lake and another 2,000 acres along the Moose River north of Sterling.

In Homer, the trustees agreed to pay nearly \$700,000 for two seaside tracts below the Baycrest Overlook, a popular vista along the highway into town, and another \$1.5 million for 220 acres around Diamond Creek. They also agreed to pay \$672,000 for 91 acres in Ninilchik next to the Deep Creek State Recreation Area and to make offers on several small parcels along the Ninilchik River.

In Seward, they agreed to pay \$531,000 for 19 acres at Lowell Point and \$211,000 for 64 acres at Grouse Lake.

The small parcels were drawn from 262 parcels nominated by the public for consideration by the trustee council. Action on 12 other small-parcel purchases was postponed.

Land deal splits Kenai Natives

Rebel shareholders charge refuge trade threatens heritage

By TOM KIZZIA

Daily News reporter

A major land deal to protect Kenai National Wildlife Refuge lands is teetering on the edge of collapse as dissident shareholders opposing the deal have tried to take over Kenai Natives Association, the Native corporation negotiating with the federal government.

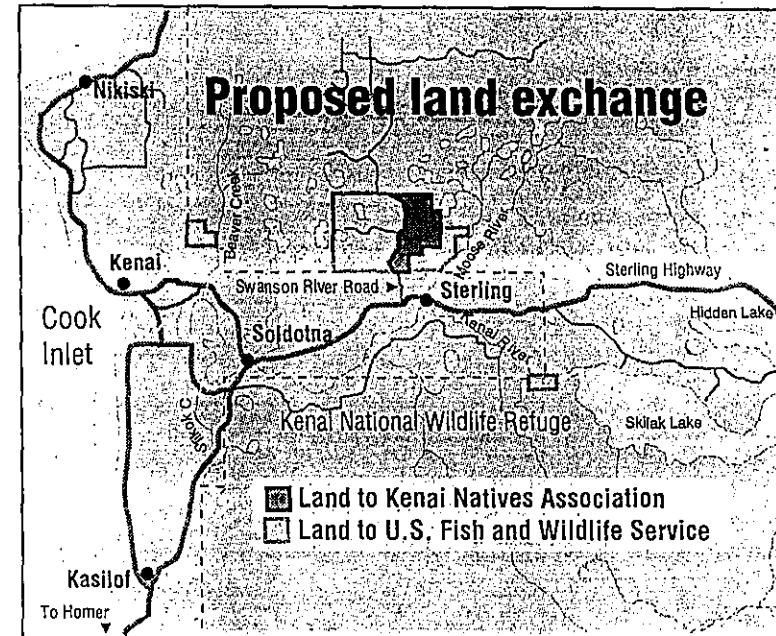
Dissidents who claim to have elected a new board of directors sought Monday to take control of the corporation's Kenai office. They were rebuffed by corporation officials, who say the new board was elected illegally. Both sides vowed to fight on in court.

At stake is a proposed land deal giving the federal government more than 15,000 acres of Native land inside the refuge. The

land includes an undeveloped 800-acre Kenai River tract near the mouth of Skilak Lake that biologists say is an essential wildlife migration corridor.

In return, under the latest public version of the deal, the Kenai Natives Association would receive unrestricted title to 1,800 acres removed from the refuge. The Native corporation would also receive between \$7 million and \$11 million in cash or other land, said Steve Shuck, a realty specialist with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

The terms are still being negotiated, and a final deal would require approval by Congress as well as the Kenai Natives board. However, the process got a boost



RON ENGSTROM / Anchorage Daily News

Please see Back Page, **KENAI**

KENAI: Native corporation confronted by dissident shareholders over land deal

Continued from Page A-1

last week when the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council approved putting \$4 million toward purchase of the Native lands.

But even as state and federal officials trumpeted the good news, a long-simmering dispute within the Kenai Natives Association erupted around the corporation's annual meeting in Kenai.

As the Native corporation representing residents of Kenai, the Kenai Natives Association received much of its land settlement inside the federal refuge. Development restrictions apply to land granted inside a wildlife refuge under the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Kenai Natives complained their land could not be used, and negotiations picked up steam after 1992 when Congress put pressure on the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

The tentative deal would give the corporation unrestricted title to land along Swanson River Road north of Sterling. In return, the refuge would receive Native

lands around Beaver Creek, Swanson River Road and the so-called Stephanka tract at the mouth of Skilak Lake.

Biologists say the Stephanka tract is important because development on private land is cutting off wildlife migration routes between the northern and southern Kenai Peninsula. The remaining route is pinched by Sterling to the west and Skilak Lake to the east, said Chuck Schwartz, a brown-bear biologist for the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

"You're talking about the neck of an hourglass," Schwartz said.

Kenai Natives president Diana Zirul said the group's board won't make a final decision about supporting the deal until negotiations are complete and shareholders have been consulted. She said it is too soon to say how the corporation might develop any land obtained in an exchange.

But not everyone in the Native corporation was happy that negotiations were under way.

Dissident shareholders have long criticized the association's managers for what they call secretive deal-making and small,

token dividends. The proposed land deal became a focus for that criticism.

A group calling itself Keeping Native Acres published an open letter earlier this year charging that past land sales have been used to pay the corporation's operating costs. They said the land is a crucial part of local Native identity.

Indeed, the Stephanka tract was still home to a settlement of Kenaitze Indians several generations ago.

"The land is something connected with the Kenaitze people for hundreds of years," said Allan Baldwin, who was named president by the dissident board. "Once we sell off the land, there's no base for the corporation."

Instead of a trade, Baldwin said, the corporation should fight to have the refuge land-use restrictions lifted. He said some of the land could be subdivided and given to shareholders.

The corporation's annual meeting, scheduled for Nov. 18, was canceled at the last minute by managers. Zirul said legal questions had been raised about procedures used to gather voting proxies. The meeting was rescheduled for February so

those questions could be cleared up, she said.

Baldwin said shareholders showed up on schedule and held the meeting anyway. He said more than 50 shareholders representing 45 percent of the voting shares were represented when the group reconvened two days later. At that meeting, the dissidents filled three empty board seats, then voted to dismiss five other board members and replace them.

"Other business conducted 'for the good of the corporation' was the immediate cancellation of land negotiations involving the sale of KNA properties that were in progress by the previous administration of KNA," said a press release issued over the weekend by the dissident board.

Kenai Natives lawyer Bruce Gagnon said Monday the votes were meaningless because the meeting was illegal. Advance notice of a meeting is required before directors can be removed, he said.

"What you have here are a group of people who are pretenders to office," he said. "The existing board of directors and existing management has no intention of acceding to illegal demands."

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CORDOVA

The Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corp. board of directors has approved a business plan which will emphasize ecological and economic responsibilities for the group. The plan also calls for possible changes in sales and marketing of a percentage of returning hatchery fish harvested and sold by the corporation.

FAIRBANKS

The University of Alaska Fairbanks Department of Journalism and McGill University have created a Circumpolar Network World Wide Web site. The pages will contain read-only data on Fairbanks, Canada and Greenland, plus a bulletin board listing meeting notices, calls for papers and job opportunities. The web pages will permit a link to other pages such as the State of Alaska Web Network, Indigenous Broadcast Center and the Alaska Educational Resources.

KENAI

Tom Tougas of Kenai Fjords Ltd. has received the Pioneer Award from the Kenai Peninsula Tourism Marketing Council. Alaska Wildland Adventures received the Peninsula Pride Award. Northwest Airlines World Traveler received a special appreciation award for recognizing the Kenai Peninsula in a seven-page article published in May. Ship to Shore Tours, Historic Ninilchik Village Visitors Center and Renown Charters of Alaska each received a Trailblazer Award. Celeste Fenger was presented with the KPTMC Founders Award. She served on the board of directors. Also, the Kenai Peninsula Tourism Marketing Council has released its 36-page 1996 travel planner. For a free copy, call 800-535-3624.

SEWARD

The Alaska SeaLife Center has met a fundraising goal totaling \$1,021,000. Campaigning continues to raise \$12 million from Alaska and Outside for facilities and equipment for the public areas of the center.

SITKA

The athletic programs at Mount Edgecumbe High School in Sitka will receive \$18,177 as part of an anti-trust settlement from Reebok. The footwear company was required to pay \$9.5 million to settle a lawsuit filed by several states. The suit alleged the company and its subsidiary, Rockport Co., illegally set prices.

WASILLA

Bear Air of Wasilla, an area air taxi and flightseeing operator, is offering a Permanent Fund dividend deal. The package includes a winter/summer itinerary of a round-trip luncheon trip to Skwentna to view the Iditarod and summer trips to Denali or Prince William Sound. Another package includes remote fishing floatplane trips. The company is owned by Bill and Peggy Bear.

Alaska Journal of Commerce
11/20/95



SKA

illion claim

Hough said Alaska Pulp would still be in business if the Forest Service had not changed the contract, which would have run for 17 more years.

The company said foresters bowed to political pressure from environmentalists to restrict logging in the region. The Forest Service next summer plans to implement revisions to its Tongass management plan designed to provide enough timber for the area's logging industry while protecting the territory for fishing, hunting, tourism and other uses.

Much of the timber earmarked under the contract for Alaska Pulp was sold to other logging operations, including Ketchikan Pulp Co., the region's last big timber mill.

Environmentalists have sued to block the transfer of Alaska Pulp's timber to other users.

ka workers

continued or revised. The agency asked for the extension to give it more time to prepare its report, Stevens said.

This is the third time Congress voted to extend the allowances. Similar legislation was passed in 1991 and 1994.

The allowance "helps federal and postal employees make ends meet and it is also a significant benefit for local economies," Stevens said. The payments put an extra \$100 million into the state economy, he said.

Around the State

Kodiak refuge grows with spill fund purchase

KODIAK — The Interior Department and officials of Koniag Native corporation have agreed to set aside 120,000 acres of bear, salmon and bald eagle habitat on Kodiak Island.

"I never thought I would see it happen," said Jay Bellinger, manager of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, which will add 60,000 acres to the unit under a six-year conservation easement.

Total cost of the transaction, which was funded through the Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement fund, is roughly \$29 million.

The land agreement was signed Wednesday in Washington. It was praised by Interior Department Secretary Bruce Babbitt, who said in prepared comments that action would protect habitat while increasing opportunities for hunting, fishing and other activities within the refuge.

Biologists have identified the areas as critical habitat for salmon, brown bear and bald eagles and other species injured in the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill.

'Star Trek' spinoff beams way to Juneau

JUNEAU — Sci-fi fans here who felt about as lost in space as the stranded voyagers in the latest "Star Trek" series are beaming: Their cable-TV company has finally landed the show.

"Star Trek: Voyager" is expected to debut in Juneau within a month. The show, the third spinoff series based on the 1960s original, premiered throughout the country last year.


Alaskan Cable Network, bowing to pressure from subscribers, has arranged to air the Bethel-based Alaska Rural Communication channel, which carries "Voyager."

"People have been wanting it ever since it came out," Jerry Parker, the cable network's district manager, told the Juneau Empire on Wednesday.

The network had been unable to get the show sooner because it could not hook up with any stations in the new Paramount network, which owns the show. Other "Star Trek" series have been available in Juneau in syndication. Hundreds of subscribers had signed a petition asking the cable company to air "Voyager."

"All right! Finally," said Brooke Miles, who started watching the original "Star Trek" in the 1960s. "My friend's mother who lives in Seattle has been taping ('Voyager') for us so it's been this delayed thing, so we're stoked."

—The Associated Press



KENAI
SUPPLY

KENAI
Main Highway
K-BEACH ROAD
Corner K-Beach & Bridge Access
HOMER
Mile 3.3 East End Road

Following is a Reuter's news service story which was on the national wires re:
Koniag purchase 9

RTw 11/15 1737 U.S. buys more Alaska land with Exxon Valdez funds

WASHINGTON, Nov 15 (Reuter) - The Interior Department said Wednesday it completed a third deal to buy land to protect wildlife on Alaska's Kodiak Island with funds from the Exxon Valdez oil spill settlement.

The department said it bought nearly 60,000 acres, bringing the land to be preserved as habitat for bears, salmon, bald eagles and other wildlife, to 210,000 acres.

The deal included six-year easements for another 60,000 acres, which the government also expects to buy.

The government bought the land and easements for \$28.5 million from Koniag Inc., one of 13 Alaska Native regional corporations established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Funds are to be paid from the \$900 million Exxon Valdez settlement fund, and the land purchase is to preserve species harmed by the 1989 spill such as river and sea otters, harbour seals, salmon and herring, marbled murrelets and eagles.

The land is within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, but Interior Department officials said it would not be protected from development without the acquisition.

"This federal acquisition -- backed by everyone from Native corporations to sport and hunting associations, and conservationists -- provides the momentum for purchasing the remaining 20 percent of private land within Kodiak refuge," said Dominick DellaSala, of the World Wildlife Fund. REUTER

Sound Ecosystem Assessment

P.O. Box 705
Cordova, Alaska, 99574

SEA Researchers Study the Sound's Herring

For Immediate Release

Tuesday, November 28, 1995

Contact: Jody Seitz
Prince William Sound Science Center
907-424-5800

Cordova— Researchers with the Sound Ecosystem Assessment, or SEA program, expressed optimism about Prince William Sound's herring population following a three week study which ended November 9. "Despite the low adult population in 1994 and 1995, a significant number of juveniles seemed to have survived as we were seeing a lot of fish born in those years," commented Evelyn Brown, Chief Scientist for the cruise.

The 1995 fall cruise, the first ever to study juvenile herring and their habitats, one of several herring projects funded by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill (EVOS) Trustee Council. Researchers documented the relative abundance and distribution of juvenile herring throughout Prince William Sound to the lower Kenai Peninsula.

Evelyn Brown has studied PWS herring since 1988. "Most research with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game has been on eggs, embryos and adults, mainly for stock assessment," said Brown. "After the oil spill there were early life stage studies for damage assessment. We never studied juveniles before."

"When the SEA planners did a sensitivity analysis on herring, they discovered that the most important stages for herring survival were the larval and juvenile stages," said Brown. SEA researchers are studying the distribution, condition, and growth of juvenile herring as well as their predators and their prey. The fall cruise was particularly important because researchers believe that the health of juveniles before winter, along with winter conditions, have major effects on the survival of juveniles and their recruitment to the adult population.

"Up until now we knew that some juveniles were [found] with the adults, but they appeared to be more widely distributed than adults," said Brown. "We expect to collect larval data on the 1996 SEA oceanography cruises. We'll have to compare this year's survey data to results from a poor age class year to know how distribution is affected by abundance."

The SEA research vessels located schools of herring, verified sonar targets and collected samples for about 11 different EVOSTC-funded projects. While the F/V Julia Breeze waited offshore for samples, the F/V Temptation located fish schools for sampling by the F/V Kyle David, F/V Pandalus, and F/V Summertime Sage. The M/V Auklet conducted studies of the current structure of bays where fish were located. The fishing vessels also looked for schools using their own echosounders. The fishing effort was needed to verify the targets detected with sonars, to collect samples, and to identify predators and their prey.

The twelve hours studies took place from 6:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m., because that was when the fish were active. The nightly shifts often turned into 16 to 20 hour workdays in order to cover the area. "Every day we did another site. We even made it to Hogg Bay and Resurrection Bay," said Tom Kline, a scientist on the cruise.

Usually before the evening's work began, the researchers met to make survey, sampling and measurement decisions. Each sampling site was different, but in general, samples included scales, stomachs, and tissue, as well as age, weight, and length measurements. The sampling crew identified fish and marine invertebrates, including zooplankton, caught by the fishing boats, and prepared samples for studies of fish diets, fatty acid studies, stable isotope analysis and other research projects.

"The best thing about collecting fish for all these projects is that we were essentially getting as much out of all these samples as possible," said Margaret Powell, Field and Lab Supervisor for ADF&G.

Studies of herring predators were also part of the cruise, and stomach samples were taken of most fish large enough to sample. "The most interesting thing I saw was all the cannibalism of adult pollock on juvenile pollock," said Kline. "It's been seen before, but I hadn't seen it here yet."

"It was really interesting seeing different species of fish this fall, compared to last spring," said Powell. "We saw different types of sculpins and greenlings and we added many new species to our code list. It could have to do with the gear also. We used long line gear this fall, but not last summer."

The sampling crew also examined the fish for signs of disease such as frayed fins and reddening at the base of fins and tail. Bumps, mutations or reddening of the body, and reddening or red spots around the eyes indicative of hemorrhaging were also recorded for EVOSTC-funded disease studies.

Dave Butler, skipper of the Kyle David, commented on the cruise, "Overall it's doing real good. At first I thought it was stock assessment, but it's so much more - size, distribution, predators, lots of things." According to Butler, sometimes they caught a few pollock in the seine, but usually not many. At Snug Corner Cove, the five sets yielded mixed juveniles and adult herring, some pollock, and a few sandlances as well. The biggest school they set on was in Zaikoff Bay, during the October leg of the cruise. Of the 20 tons they set on, they took about 230 fish for samples straight out of the purse, then loosened the purse to let the rest go, to minimize the stress on the animals.

Brown is already thinking about next year's work. According to Brown, more money was spent in 1995 on herring research, including SEA, genetics, and lab experiments, than ever in the past. In the future we'll focus on a few specific sites. "I'd really like to continue this broad scale survey for several years to document the changes in herring distribution, but I doubt the funds will be available to do that. Overall the cruise was success and we increased our knowledge about juvenile herring tremendously. The EVOS Trustee Council should be commended for recognizing and funding this important ecological research."

SEA is a multidisciplinary ecosystem study funded by the EVOS Trustee Council. Cooperating institutions include: the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the Prince William Sound Science Center, the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation, the Copper River Delta Institute, and the University of Alaska Fairbanks.



KCHU

Terminal Radio, Inc.

P.O. Box 467 • Valdez, Alaska 99686 • (907) 835-4665 • FAX 835-2847

RECEIVED
NOV 30 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

November 27, 1995

Molly McCammon
c/o Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Restoration Office
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

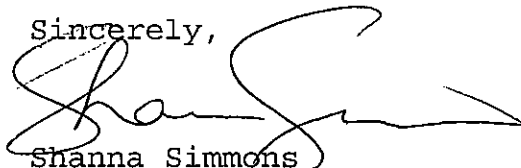
Dear Ms. McCammon,

I am writing to let you know how much KCHU and our listeners like "SoundWaves," which received funding through your office. As you know, "SoundWaves" is a weekly radio module produced by Jody Seitz at the Prince William Sound Science Center in Cordova.

Public education is a primary goal of public radio KCHU, and one we share with both the PWS Science Center and the EVOS Trustees. "SoundWaves" is a truly exceptional educational tool. In particular, listeners enjoy the depth of information presented. Ms. Seitz goes above and beyond the norm to include specific scientific projects currently being conducted in the Sound, along with research findings. Even fishermen and boat operators, already intimate with Prince William Sound and its ecosystems, find the information engaging and useful.

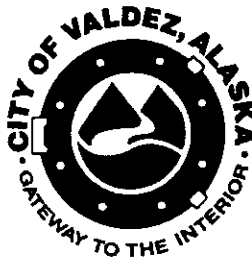
Public radio listeners tend to be well-educated and inquisitive about the world we live in. KCHU appreciates any opportunity to bring high-quality, local productions to our listeners. In addition, "Soundwaves" explores local projects and points of view. Kudos to the EVOS trustees for recognizing the value in this project and making funds available. Keep up the good work!

Sincerely,



Shanna Simmons
General Manager

cc: L.J. Evans
Jody Seitz



PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
November 28, 1995

Mr. Bob Loeffler, Restoration Planner
Alaska DEC/EVOS Restoration Office
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

RECEIVED
NOV 30 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Mr. Bob Loeffler: *BOB*

I wanted to thank you for supporting the SWMP project. This project won an award at the AML Conference last week. I do not believe that I have stated my appreciation for the effort both you individually have put in and the support of EVOS for this project.

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 5 years ago and 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 encourage you to fund the SWAMP and to fund similar projects that can improve the success of this type of cooperation.

Sincerely,

CITY OF VALDEZ

William L. Wilcox
Public Works Director

cc: Molly McCammon, Executive Director - EVOS
Paul Roetman, PWSEDC
George Keeney, Cordova Public Works Director
Chris Overbeck, Whittier Councilman
Carol Wilson, Chenega Representative
Gary Kompkoff, Tatitlek Representative

Please consider
Overlook Park
for acquisition with
Exxon Valdez funds. This
is invaluable habitat
in close proximity to down-
town Homer that is home
for black bears, moose
& diverse plants.

Sincerely,

Jamie Schatfield

PO Box 15213 - Fritz Creek
907-235-2481

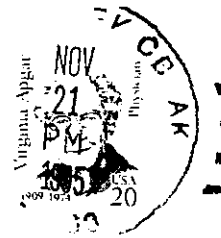
Schatfield
PO Box 15213
Fritz Creek AK 99605

Trustees, Exxon Valdez
Oil Spill Council

645 G St. Suite 402

Anchorage

AK 99501





NEWS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For Release: November 15, 1995

Stephanie Hanna (O) 202/208-6416
(H) 703/751-8671

**SECRETARY BABBITT, ALASKA NATIVE CORPORATION SIGN AGREEMENT
TO PROTECT BEAR, SALMON HABITAT ON KODIAK ISLAND**

Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt today announced the signing of an agreement with Mr. Frank Pagano, the President of Koniag, Inc., an Alaska Native corporation, to protect nearly 60,000 acres of prime fish and wildlife habitat for bear, salmon, bald eagles and other species on Kodiak Island in perpetuity.

"This agreement will protect important fish and wildlife habitat and increase opportunities for hunting, fishing and other outdoor activities in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge," Secretary Babbitt said. "This agreement marks another major step forward to preserve the salmon resources found on the Island and to help promote the restoration of important fish and wildlife populations, following the Exxon Valdez oil spill of 1989."

Mr. Frank Pagano, President of Koniag, Inc., signed on behalf of the board of directors and shareholders of Koniag, Inc., one of thirteen Alaska Native regional corporations, which were established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Secretary Babbitt, Assistant Secretary George T. Frampton, Jr. and Mollie Beattie, Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, represented the Department at today's announcement ceremony.

Together, the agreements protect nearly 60,000 acres of land in perpetuity and an additional 60,000 acres under a six-year conservation easement for a total cost of \$28.5 million, to be paid from Exxon-Valdez oil spill settlement funds.

The agreement will help implement the Final Restoration Plan of November 1994, which is designed to help guide efforts to restore natural resources injured by the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill in Prince William Sound and the northern Gulf of Alaska. The agreement complements agreements reached with two other Alaskan Native corporations signed earlier this year. Together, the three agreements would protect approximately 210,000 acres within the refuge boundary.

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, consisting of three federal and three state representatives, administers the \$900 million civil settlement reached in 1991 with the Exxon Corporation. The 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill injured populations of sea birds, salmon and marine mammals. The agreement announced today is designed to protect important habitat for species injured by spill, including pink salmon, sockeye salmon, pacific herring, bald eagles, river otter, sea otters, marbled murrelets, harlequin ducks, pigeon guillemots and harbor seals.

The agreements are the result of a strong partnership involving the Interior Department, State of Alaska and the corporate leadership of Koniag, Inc.

The agreements also complement the State of Alaska's recent acquisition of lands on Afognak Island, which is north of Kodiak Island in the Kodiak archipelago, and within the boundary of Kachemak Bay State Park on the Kenai Peninsula, near the town of Homer.

Upon final closing of the sales, the lands, which are within the boundaries of Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, will be added to that refuge, as part of the National Wildlife Refuge System. National Wildlife Refuges are managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

-DOI-

Fact Sheet
KODIAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

In 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt established the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge by executive order, following the recommendation of Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes. President Roosevelt established the refuge "for the purpose of protecting the natural feeding and breeding range of the brown bears and other wildlife on Uganik and Kodiak Islands, Alaska."

Sport hunting groups, lead by the Boone and Crockett Club, lobbied to establish the refuge in order to protect the local population of brown bear. The Boone and Crockett Club was created by Theodore Roosevelt.

In 1958, the Eisenhower administration expanded the refuge boundary to further protect the fish and wildlife habitat on the island.

In 1971, Congress passed the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) which created Native Alaskan village corporations. ANCSA also authorized village corporations to select nearby lands to extinguish aboriginal land claims. On Kodiak, Native corporations were entitled to select 310,000 acres within the boundary of the refuge.

In 1980 the Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act (ANILCA) added additional lands to the refuge and further expanded on the mission of the refuge to:

- Conserve fish and wildlife populations and habitats in their natural diversity including, but not limited to, Kodiak brown bears, salmonids, sea otters, sea lions and other marine mammals and migratory birds
- Fulfill international treaty obligations of the United States with respect to fish and wildlife
- Provide the opportunity for continued subsistence uses by local residents consistent with the primary purposes of the refuge
- Ensure the maintenance of water quality and necessary water quantity within the refuge to conserve populations and habitats in their natural diversity.

(more)

In addition to the protection of habitat for the species injured by the 1989 oil spill, the wildlife resources on the refuge include:

Brown Bear - Subspecies *Ursus arctos middendorffi* found only on Kodiak archipelago. Kodiak Island population, estimated at 2,500 to 3,000 animals, includes some of the highest known densities of brown bear in the world.

Salmon - All five Pacific salmon, including king(chinook), red(sockeye), pink(humpback), chum(dog) and silver(coho) are important sportfish species. Up to 70% of salmon taken commercially in the Kodiak area come from refuge-based stocks.

Hald Eagle - More than 400 nesting pairs.

Marine Mammals - gray, sei, fin, minke, and humpback whales, harbor seal, Steller's sea lion, sea otter, killer whale, Dall and harbor porpoise.

Seabirds and Waterfowl - 1.5 million seabirds in over 140 colonies and 150,000 ducks & geese overwinter on Kodiak bays, inlets and shores.

Native Land Mammals (6 species) - brown bear, short-tailed weasel, river otter, tundra vole, little brown bat, red fox.

Introduced Land Mammals - include Sitka black tailed deer (1920's), beaver, mountain goat, snowshoe hare, Roosevelt elk (Adognak Island).

All Birds - Over 225 sighted species (including seabirds and waterfowl).

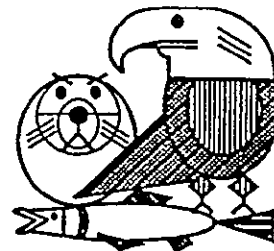
Other Sportfish - Arctic char, Dolly Varden, rainbow trout and steelhead. The Ayakulik River is one of the state's top king salmon, silver salmon and steelhead sportfishing rivers.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

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

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



MEMORANDUM

TO: Public Advisory Group

FROM: Bob Loeffler
Director of Planning

SUBJECT: Public Comments on the FY 96 Work Plan

DATE: November 30, 1995

RECEIVED
DEC 04 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Before the August Trustee Council meeting, we distributed public comments received on the Draft FY 96 Work Plan. Since that time we have received five additional letters on FY 96 Projects. They are attached.

Author

Chenega Bay IRA Council
Tatitlek Village IRA Council
Kodiak Island Borough
Cook Inlet Seiners Association

Subject

Support for 96256, Columbia and Solf Lake
Support for 96256, Columbia and Solf Lake
Support for 96212, Subsistence Shellfish
Support for 96139A2, Port Dick Spawning Channel, which
was approved in August.

Copies of the public comment distributed in August will be available at the PAG meeting.

CHENEGA BAY IRA COUNCIL

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

September 6, 1995

RECEIVED
SEP 11 1995

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Sirs:

The Chenega Bay IRA Council supports the Project 96256 which is a combination of Columbia and Solf Sockeye Salmon Stocking which was proposed by the Forest Service in the 96 Workplan. We believe that if successful this effort would provide a significant increase to the number of sockeye salmon available to our local subsistence fisheries use.

We would appreciate your favorable consideration of this project. We feel this project will give us more of an opportunity for subsistence salmon fishing which is a resource we feel have had a sharp decline since the oil spill.

Sincerely,

CS *for*

Charles Selanoff Jr. President
Chenega Bay IRA Council

cc: file

09/01/95

10:48

9073252298

TATITLEK VILLAGE →→→ EV Restoration

001

TATITLEK VILLAGE IRA COUNCIL

P.O. Box 171
Tatitlek, AK 99677

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

September 1, 1995

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

RE: Colombia Lake Sockeye Salmon Stocking Project No. 96256

Dear Ms. McCammon,

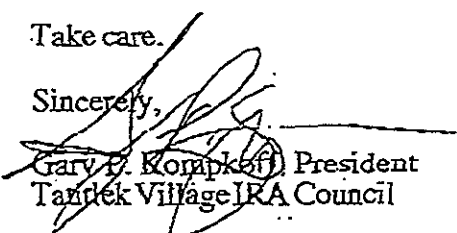
This letter is to voice the strong support of the residents of the Native Village of Tatitlek for the Colombia Lake Sockeye Salmon Stocking Project. Presently, local subsistence harvests of sockeye salmon are limited to a very small return at Long Bay, which is near Colombia Lake. The Colombia Lake Sockeye Salmon Project would not only substantially enhance the opportunities for better subsistence harvests, but would also increase the commercial and sports fishing opportunities in the area that is becoming increasingly popular to both groups.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this proposal, we urge the Trustee Council to fund the project as it will provide benefits to all user groups in Prince William Sound for years to come.

Please do not hesitate to call if we can provide any input related to the project.

Take care.

Sincerely,


Gary E. Kompkeff, President
Tatitlek Village IRA Council



Kodiak Island Borough

710 MILL BAY ROAD
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615-6398

September 4, 1995

Via Fax 276-7178

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

RECEIVED
SEP 11 1995

RE: PSP Research Proposal

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Ms. McCammon:

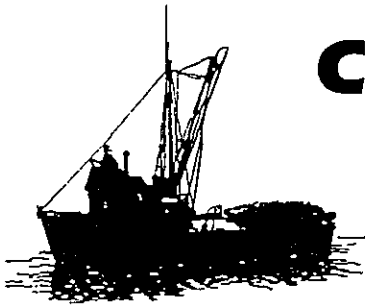
The purpose of this letter is to inform you of the Kodiak Island Borough's wholehearted support for the PSP research proposal submitted to the EVOS Trustee Council by the Kodiak Tribal Council and the Fishery Industrial Technology Center. Shellfish are a very important subsistence resource in the Kodiak region. However, due to recent contamination by PSP, intertidal shellfish are no longer safe for subsistence users to consume. The proposed research project will provide an opportunity for subsistence users to again harvest intertidal shellfish with safety.

We believe that the project is consistent with the policies of the Exxon Valdez Restoration Plan and we urge the Trustee Council to fund the project. The Kodiak Island Borough has already transferred \$2500.00 for equipment purchases, for a pilot project that complements the research project proposed in the referenced application. The research project will have significant benefits for subsistence users in not only the Kodiak Archipelago, but in the entire spill impacted region and beyond. If the Kodiak Island Borough can be of assistance in securing funding for this project, please call me at 486-9360.

Sincerely,

Linda L. Freed, Director
Community Development Department

c.c. Jerome Selby, Borough Mayor
Dr. Brian Himmelbloom, FITC



Cook Inlet Seiners Association

P.O. Box 4311
Homer, Alaska 99603
235-2656

Nick Dudiak &
Mark Dickson
ADFG
3298 Douglas Street
Homer, Alaska 99603

RECEIVED
SEP 25 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Mr. Dudiak and Mr. Dickson:

As you are aware, CISA enthusiastically supports the Port Dick Creek Spawning Channel Project. Not only is this a valuable and worthwhile project, it makes good business sense to finish what has been started so that funds already expended will no be wasted.

CISA firmly believes much needs to be done in LCI to restore our salmon runs to pre-spill health. In the past, LCI supported healthy salmon fisheries that economically benefitted the entire region as well as the state. Since the calamitous impact of the spill in 1989, LCI has suffered run failures across almost all species of salmon and throughout most of the geographic area which resulted in across the board economic concerns. The Port Dick Creek Spawning Channel Project will be an initial yet significant step in restoring some of the lost economic viability to LCI commercial seine fleet, Homer and the surrounding region as well as the state.

CISA is extremely pleased with this project. Its focus on restoration of wild salmon stock is most appropriate based on Trustee criteria. The project should have long term benefits and be a model for other areas to use in restoring wild stocks in their regions.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment and for your support over the years.

Sincerely,

Chuck Walken
Chuck Walken, sr.-President
Cook Inlet Seiners Association

cc: Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
Dr. Joe Sullivan

TO: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees

FROM: Thea Thomas
Public Advisory Group representing Commercial Fishing Interests

DATE: December 8, 1995

RE: 1996 Work Plan

RECEIVED
DEC 11 1995
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

I am writing to voice my concerns for projects in the 1996 Work Plan with funding to be decided during your upcoming meeting.

The 1995 fishing season in Prince William Sound once again saw a disastrous return of Pink Salmon to the western region. Wild stock and hatchery stock actual returns fell extremely short of anticipated returns. In addition the initial results of the fall Pacific Herring survey show that the drastic decline of the stock may have slowed, but the stock biomass is still precipitously low and most likely no fishery will occur again in 1996. The environmental and economic effects of these shortfalls are being felt throughout the region. In PWS, pink salmon and herring as injured species and commercial fishing as an injured service can hardly be said to be recovering. I applaud the Trustee Council for the pink salmon and herring projects such as Otolith Mass Marking and the Sound Ecosystem Assessment Plan that have been funded. But I believe more work still needs to be done, we are at the heart of the oil spill impacted area and we are still suffering.

Recently I attended the Pink Salmon/Genetics review for past and proposed projects. I was truly disturbed at what I see happening. The genetic research going on is very esoteric and being concentrated in the hands of a few. The molecular genetics work on mitochondrial DNA, searching for oil damaged loci and the genetic mapping (96191, 96190 and 96196) may be scientifically great work, but these studies appear to be research for research's sake with little practical application to restoration of EVOS injured resources. I am also very concerned that if and when pink salmon genes are successfully mapped, the state geneticists will adopt this combination as standard and attempt to preserve it, in spite of clear evidence that management and harvest strategies have already altered the genetic makeup of salmon.

I heard several researchers say they realize that this research has little application to restoration but that it will leave a "legacy" of knowledge. Believe me, this sort of "empire building" does not sit well with the public. With the construction of the Seward Sealife Center, it appears that these genetics programs are being funded in order to justify the infrastructure. I believe that projects such as 96093B at least propose to look at actual gene flow in Prince William Sound, have more relevance to restoration of species injured in PWS. This work should be advocated and funded.

As a final comment I realize that there have been problems with project 96093C, but the intent is very good. The diversion of harvest effort of pink salmon away from western PWS may be one of the best means of restoring injured wild stocks in that area. I would ask the Trustee Council to be

proactive and request proposals in the 1997 Invitation to Bid package for projects to remote release hatchery stocks out of western PWS. The Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation has worked with the Regional Planning Team and has come up with acceptable remote release sites. This type of project is necessary and should be encouraged. I also urge the Trustee Council to encourage herring restoration projects similar to the one that ADFG and the Kodiak Area Native Association proposed in 1992.

Thank you all for your time and effort,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Thea Thomas', with a large, sweeping initial 'T'.

Thea Thomas

PHONE COMMENT LOG

Name	Affiliation	Phone	Address
Jean Langlois		224-7140	
Private land owner			Grouse Lake

Add to mailing list? Yes ☐ No ☒ Newsletters only ☐ Technical Docs + ☐

Date of call: 12/8/95 Comment taker: Nobby McCrimmon

Subject of comments: Small Parcel

Comments:

She called to register a complaint that no one had called her or her neighbors to ask what they thought about having a recreational site next to them

Referred to Jim Wolff

Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

Dear Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council,

I want to save up to 70,000 acres of ancient rainforest in Prince William Sound by supporting a timber buyback of Eyak Corp. land in imminent threat of clearcut in Orca Narrows. I support a timber rights purchase plan proposed by the Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund and the Coastal Coalition. I want this Forest Forever deal negotiated and signed **NOW** to prevent logging on this land in perpetuity.

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Respectfully,

Melissa Calder
60 Country la.
Millard, Alaska

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Respectfully,

K. DeMars
PO Box 1161
Carbonado, CO 81623



VICTORY -ON- KODIAK

Score a big one for the Boone and Crockett Club's conservation agenda! Last May, Interior Secretary, Bruce Babbitt, signed agreements with the presidents of two Alaska Native corporations to protect more than 150,000 acres of prime habitat for brown bear, salmon, bald eagles and other species on Kodiak Island. The historic land transactions were a combination of fee acquisitions and conservation easements protecting habitat important to fish and wildlife species injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

The \$60.5 million package used funds from the \$1 billion 1991 settlement between the federal government, State of Alaska and the Exxon Corporation. Lands acquired from Akhiok Kaguyak, Inc. and Old Harbor Native Corporation were deeded to them by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and now are returned to the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

"These agreements will preserve important habitat, provide additional opportunities for hunting, subsistence, commercial and sport fishing, and other outdoor activities, and strengthen the

local economy on Kodiak Island," Secretary Babbitt told an audience of Native Alaskans, sportsmen's and environmental groups present at the ceremony in his office. "President Franklin Roosevelt established Kodiak National Refuge a half-century ago at the urging of hunters and conservationists, the Eisenhower Administration enlarged it in the 1950's, and now, in keeping with President Clinton's commitment to protect the environment and provide economic opportunities for Native peoples, we are taking another step in preserving this natural treasure."

The two Native Alaskan village corporations retain some land around their village to allow for subsistence hunting and fishing, to preserve traditions, and for economic development. A third Kodiak agreement with Koniag, Inc. is being finalized at press time and will protect an additional 58,000 acres.

The agreements help implement the Exxon Valdez Final Restoration Plan designed to restore the environment in the 1,500 mile oil spill region from Prince William Sound and Kenai Peninsula in the north to Kodiak and the

Alaska Peninsula to the southwest. (*Fair Chase*, Spring 1994)

Sportsmen's organizations, including the Boone and Crockett Club, lined up impressive national support for Kodiak, and native lands in the Kodiak bear refuge contained nearly half of the best fish and wildlife habitat in the entire oil spill region according to biologists and marine scientists hired by the oil spill trustees.

In July, 1993, Boone and Crockett President, Stephen S. Adams, put the Club on record in a letter to the six member Exxon Valdez Trustee Council, stating "The Department of Interior has long sought to re-acquire Kodiak Native corporation inholdings along the salt water edge and the salmon rivers within the bear refuge. These are some of the most biologically productive habitats within the oil spill zone, and they are under imminent threat of commercial development even though their highest and best use is clearly intrinsic wilderness."

Kodiak is legendary among hunters because the storm tossed archipelago in the Gulf of Alaska is home to the large

est brown bears in the world. The top three brown bears and seven of the top ten, and 33 of the top 50 on the Boone and Crockett list are Kodiaks.

"This agreement culminates more than a decade of hard work and hope of our people to find a win-win solution of our refuge inholdings," say Akhiok Kaguyak, Inc. president Ralph Eluska. "We had to either develop our land assets in ways that would harm the bears' habitat or continue locked in poverty. It took support from people literally across the nation to make this deal a reality. We owe Secretary Babbitt, the Boone and Crockett Club, and all of our allies an enormous thank you. We are also confident the lands the public gained are some of the finest fish and wildlife areas in North America."

Former U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Director John Turner, now with the Conservation Fund, agrees with Eluska on the importance of Kodiak. Turner made Kodiak Native inholdings the number one land acquisition priority of the Department of Interior during his tenure under George Bush and Bill Clinton, and got the ball rolling on Kodiak in 1992 with a Land & Water Conservation Fund budget request that passed Congress with the support of Alaska Senator Ted Stevens, Congressman Don Young and the Congressional Sportsman's Caucus.

"We were able to create ninety-two units of the National Wildlife Refuge System, more than Teddy Roosevelt, and it was an exciting four years," reflects Turner, "so I see Kodiak as a culmination of a very dynamic period. Of course when you look at the richness of Kodiak's biotic resources the agreements are a great use of the Exxon settlement, not only for the finest population of great bears, but also some of the most productive wild salmonic fisheries on the globe."

"I really salute the Native corporations in waiting for a fair settlement from the United States, and their stewardship of the land and using it for subsistence was a key element," Turner adds. "When I met with them as Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, they sensed we wanted to deal in good faith. We appreciated where they were coming from with the economic needs of the villagers, the aspirations of their people, and they were obviously at a crossroads."

Also with the Conservation Fund, Dr. Bob Putz, former regional director of the Fish and Wildlife Service in Alaska

became chief negotiator for the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council during the often difficult Kodiak agreements.

Emil Christiansen, president of Old Harbor Native Corporation, echoes both the predicament the Native corporations faced and the satisfaction in the win-win result.

"Personally, I didn't know if the effort would pay off, but I would go to almost any lengths to preserve this land for future generations," Christiansen says. "Fish and wildlife habitat that is not protected will be destroyed by man, just look at the rest of the Washington and Oregon salmon systems, and even some major systems in Alaska. We were determined not to let Kodiak start on the downward spiral of habitat degradation, because we make our livelihood from the quality of the resources just like the bears do. We also love it just the way it is."

world occur in the Karluk drainage including Karluk Lake (Troyer and Hensel, 1964; Cowan, 1972). The river typically produces one third of the commercial harvest of salmon from the Kodiak refuge. The mainstem Karluk River is 21 miles long and drains an area of 236 square miles. It provides spawning or rearing habitat for all five species of Pacific salmon, rainbow/steelhead trout, and Dolly Varden/Arctic char.

The Karluk River is one of two drainage systems in the refuge (and one of the few such drainages within the boundaries of an Alaskan national wildlife refuge) where both steelhead and chinook salmon populations occur in abundance. Average annual escapement of all five species of Pacific salmon combined have reached or exceeded 2.5 million fish during the even years and nearly a half million in odd year returns.

THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL AGREEMENT IS REACHED. FROM THE LEFT: RALPH ELUSKA, PRESIDENT OF AKHIOK KABUYAK, INC., SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, BRUCE BABBITT WEARING ALUTIIQ NATIVE HEADGEAR, AND EMIL CHRISTIANSEN, PRESIDENT OF OLD HARBOR NATIVE CORPORATION.



FINAL PUSH TO PROTECT KARLUK & STURGEON RIVERS

The land agreements already signed protect 80% of the targeted Native corporation inholdings in the Kodiak bear refuge. The Department of Interior and the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council want to finish the job of making Kodiak refuge whole by acquiring the Karluk and Sturgeon Rivers.

The Karluk is one of the most storied rivers in all of Alaska. The highest known brown bear densities in the

Kodiak refuge manager, Jay Bellinger is elated with the accomplishments of the Exxon Valdez acquisitions so far, but feels the clock is running on protecting the Karluk and the neighboring Sturgeon River. "The number one priority for me is to see the refuge whole, with all the large Native corporation blocks protected," says Bellinger. "And that means finishing the job on the Karluk and Sturgeon Rivers. With the mounting pressures for human development and for subdividing these land blocks for private cabins and



U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE DIRECTOR, MOLLIE BEATTIE, ON LOCATION AT THE KARLUK RIVER IN THE KODIAK BEAR REFUGE. BEATTIE HAS PUT THE SERVICE INTO OVER-DRIVE TO SAVE PRIME BROWN BEAR HABITAT.

lodges, it is a now or never proposition before the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council on these two rivers.

As for Secretary Babbitt and the Trustee Council, there is no disagreement on the ecological importance of the Karluk or Sturgeon. In fact, both parcels scored off the charts on both "link to injury" and "degree benefit" to fish and wildlife species injured by the oil spill. These two factors are what drive the prioritization process in the oil spill restoration plan. The Native corporation which owns them, Koniag, Inc., is a willing seller.

The hang up so far is price. An appraisal done for the Trustee Council came up with an offer of \$127 per acre, a price so low in the eyes of the Native corporation, that negotiations have virtually ceased according to Uwe Gross, chief executive office for Koniag, Inc.

"By way of background, there was a U.S. House acquisition bill that passed in early 1980's where a price of \$600 per acre was agreed to, subject to confirmation on appraisal, for all the Native inholdings, which then totaled more than 300,000 acres," say

Gross. "Subsequently, as a part of the negotiations with the Department of Interior during the Reagan Administration on land exchanges for the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge coastal plain, Koniag agreed to a value of approximately \$650 per acre for 115,000 acres, which included the Karluk and Sturgeon."

Asked if there is a way to reach an agreement, Gross continued, "Subject to successful completion of the phase one negotiations (58,000 acres referenced above), Koniag is willing to begin negotiations on the Karluk and Sturgeon rivers, the crown jewels of our refuge inholdings. But the belief that we'd let them go for \$650 an acre, or less, is a non-starter from our point of view."

Both sides of the table know that the stakes are high and that in an era of dwindling government largesse, the Exxon Valdez Restoration Fund is probably the buyer of last resort. The current make up of the Trustee Council is favorable to land acquisition, and President Clinton is favorable to land acquisition, but if President Clinton is not reelected in 1996, the opportunity to save the most famous bear habitat in North America could be lost.

Dave Cline, the Alaska VP for the Audubon Society and chairman of the Kodiak Brown Bear Trust believes intensified efforts are needed by all of Kodiak's supporters. "You have to be an optimist to be in this battle," say Cline, "but we've come more than three-quarters of the way to making the refuge whole and protecting some of the finest hunting lands in the world. Given the threats that bears face all over the world, Kodiak should go down in history as one of the greatest conservation successes ever."

Cline, like John Turner, believes the Kodiak acquisitions present the most long lasting and meaningful expenditures to date of the monies from the Exxon Valdez tragedy. "There are a lot of thank yous to pass around for Kodiak so far," says Cline, "and the Boone and Crockett Club stands in the first rank. Kodiak and the habitat acquisition on Afognak Island and the rest of the spill region is unique in that there are funds available. "Completing the job is really a matter of conservation leadership."

INTERVIEW WITH A KODIAK BEAR BIOLOGIST

VIC BARNES, NATIONAL BIOLOGICAL SERVICE

Q. How many brown bears do you have on Kodiak?

A. There are approximately 3,000 Kodiak bears in the entire Kodiak archipelago. The highest densities are located on Kodiak Island, the largest island in the group. Two-thirds of Kodiak Island, almost two million acres, has been a federally protected bear refuge since 1941. The highest density population of brown bears in the refuge is the Karluk Lake drainage where there is an area of 100 square miles with over one bear per square mile.

Q. Is Kodiak Island still producing huge bears?

A. Yes. Each year there's eight to ten world class bears taken in the harvest which means they meet minimum requirements for listing in the Boone and Crockett Club, which is the 28 inch skull or larger. In the last four years there have been two animals ranking in the top ten or fifteen in the all time list.

Q. How many Kodiak's are taken per year?

A. The sport harvest averages about 155 per year throughout the archipelago. Approximately 70-75% of sport harvest occurs within the refuge. We keep an eye on increased development of recreational buildings because defense of life and property kills rise with increased human development in bear habitat. * (See Editor's Note) Our studies take into account all mortality, both sport and non-sport kills, so there's an increasing competition for a limited number of animals.

Q. How important were the recent land agreements with Kodiak Native Corporations to both Kodiak bear quality and quantity?

A. The land deals were exceptionally important because they allow for a uniform, consistent management strategy on almost the entire refuge now. We know bears don't honor ownership boundaries, so if some critical habitat components for populations are on private lands, while other components are on public lands, it is difficult to manage. Development on private lands effects the population density and composition on the public lands. With the Exxon Valdez agreements made with Native corporations, 80% of the targeted private inholdings within the refuge are now protected. We still need to get the Karluk and Sturgeon River drainages and this would make the Kodiak refuge whole.

Q. Why do Native inholdings on the Karluk and Sturgeon Rivers pose problems?

A. The Sturgeon River is an area where critical feeding sites occur both on Native land and adjacent public land, where bears will be effected if there is a substantial use of private lands. This would degrade the habitat of the area we have identified as critical feeding area for brown bears. And we are definitely seeing pressure on Karluk lands because of ecotourism, as well as, all the flight-seeing trips where the planes are circling and watching bears. This, combined with the dramatic increase in sport fishing pressure on the Karluk River, is having an affect on bears. If recreational use increases on the portion of the Karluk that is private, it will pressure the refuge to restrict use on the area of public lands on Karluk Lake to compensate, to give the bears some relief.

Q. How does Kodiak differ from other bear-viewing tourist areas in Alaska?

A. The main difference is that human activity at McNeil River and Brooks River is tightly controlled. People move in controlled groups along the same trails everyday, all season. Bears know and accept this behavior. By contrast, Kodiak has a few closed areas to humans for limited time frames, but beyond that people have free run of the refuge within the normal access and camping permit rules.

At Katmai National Park there is concern that ecotourism is growing beyond the extent that it impacts bears. Hunting is another big difference in that McNeil and Katmai are parks where no hunting is allowed. Here on Kodiak we want a diverse management style for consumptive and non-consumptive users.

Kodiak is unique in that bear hunting was an original purpose of the refuge in President Franklin D. Roosevelt's executive order and hunters led the effort to conserve bears. The only other comparable prime bear area is Admiralty Island, but even there, a no-hunting sanctuary was created around the bear-viewing area. Kodiak is unique amongst high density brown bear areas in that we don't have any sanctuaries within the refuge closed to hunting, and our objective is to maintain that in the future to accommodate all the uses.

*ALASKA LAW PROVIDES FOR INDIVIDUALS TO KILL BEARS IN DEFENSE OF THEIR LIFE OR PROPERTY. A PERSON WHO IS "ATTACKED" BY OR WHO BELIEVES THEY ARE ABOUT TO BE ATTACKED BY A BEAR MAY LEGALLY KILL THE BEAR. AS MORE AND MORE HUMAN-BEAR INTERACTION TAKES PLACE MORE BEARS ARE KILLED IN DEFENSE OF LIFE AND PROPERTY. IN MANY INSTANCES BEARS HAVE BEEN KILLED UNDER THE DLP STATUTE BY INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE INEXPERIENCED IN DEALING WITH BEARS IN THE WILD AND WHO SIMPLY SHOT BEARS THAT WERE NOT A SIGNIFICANT THREAT. AS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN BEAR HABITAT INCREASES MORE AND MORE BEAR WILL BE IN JEOPARDY UNDER THE DLP RULE. PERSONS WHO KILL A BEAR UNDER THIS RULE ARE REQUIRED TO REPORT THE KILL TO THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME AUTHORITIES AND TURN THE HIDES AND SKULL OVER TO SUCH AUTHORITIES.

KODIAK

PROTECTING A HUNTER'S PARADISE



PHONE COMMENT LOG

Name	Affiliation	Phone	Address
Terry Burrell			3716 Westleyan Dr Anchorage, AK 99508

Add to mailing list? Yes ☐ No ☒ *Already on mailing list* Newsletters only ☐ Technical Docs + ☐

Date of call: 9/1/95 Comment taker: LJ EVANS

Subject of comments: Future work plans

Comments:

Wants to see future work plans gather more baseline data on fisheries and wildlife present in spill areas scheduled for extensive logging so that impacts of logging can be assessed.

Ms Julie M Jakolat
4541 Piper St Apt 3
Anchorage AK 99507-1540



RECEIVED
NOV 13 1995

BLACK HERIT.



EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St., Suite 401
Anchorage, AK, 99501-3451



Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

Dear Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council,

I want to save up to 70,000 acres of ancient rainforest in Prince William Sound by supporting a timber buyback of Eyak Corp. land in imminent threat of clearcut in Orca Narrows. I support a timber rights purchase plan proposed by the Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund and the Coastal Coalition. I want this Forest Forever deal negotiated and signed **NOW** to prevent logging on this land in perpetuity.

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Respectfully,

Julie M. Inok
4541 Piper St #3
Anchorage, AK 99502-1540

O. Antrim
60 country la.
Milford, Ct 06460



Special Olympics World Games

Old Glory



New Haven, CT



Postcard Rate

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St., Suite 401
Anchorage, AK, 99501-3451



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Respectfully,

Oran J. Antrim
P.O. 910 Pine Valley, CA
91962

K Woodbury

1431 15th St.

Denver CO 80202

PM

RECEIVED
OCT 24 1995



EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St., Suite 401
Anchorage, AK, 99501-3451



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Respectfully,



eric bollen

9900 Huntcliff Trace

Atlanta, Ga 30360



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St., Suite 401
Anchorage, AK, 99501-3451

OCT 5 1995

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TRUSTEE COUNCIL



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Respectfully,

Luc Bollen

an avid hiker of Cordova's
amazing forests.

A.J. Kolarsick

1433 Williams St. Apt. 206

Denver, Co 80218



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St., Suite 401
Anchorage, AK, 99501-3451

RECEIVED
SEP 11 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



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Respectfully,

A.J. Kolarisek

1432 Williams St - 206

Denver, Co 80218

LARA XA12
1517 CRESTMORE PL.
FT. COLLINS, CO. 80521



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St., Suite 401
Anchorage, AK, 99501-3451

RECEIVED
SEP 11 1995

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Respectfully,

Patsy J. Kay
1517 Chestmore Pl.
Jt. Collins, CO 80521

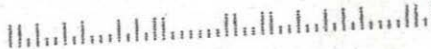


Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St., Suite 401
Anchorage, AK, 99501-3451

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Respectfully,

RICHARD RODRIGUEZ
45 VINE ST.
OVIDO, FL 32765

Box 223

Girdwood AK

99587



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SEP 13 1995



EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St., Suite 401
Anchorage, AK, 99501-3451



Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

Dear Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council,

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Respectfully,

William A. Kito

William A. Kito

Box 223

Girdwood, AK 99587-0223

R Chandler
PO Box 134
Ester AK

99725-0134
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AUG 30 1995



EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St., Suite 401
Anchorage, AK, 99501-3451



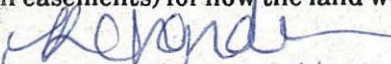
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Respectfully,


Rebecca Chandler

PO Box 134

Estes AK

99725-0134

let
your heart
be your guide
♥

Tanya Beatty

8360 E. 17 Ave

Anchorage, AK 99504



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SEP 20 1995



EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St., Suite 401
Anchorage, AK, 99501-3451



Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

Janya L. Beatty
8360 E. 17 Ave
Anchorage, Ak 99504

PO BOX 80087
FBKS, AK 99708



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St., Suite 401
Anchorage, AK, 99501-3451

Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

Seann O'Caughnaugr Naughton

P.O. BOX 80087

FBKS, AK 99708



SEP 27 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St., Suite 401
Anchorage, AK, 99501-3451

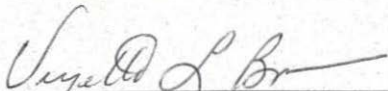
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Respectfully,



P.O. Box 670265

Chugiak, AK 99567



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SEP. 25 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St., Suite 401
Anchorage, AK, 99501-3451



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Respectfully,

Adam Rappaport

P.O. Box 520530

Big Lake, AK. 99652



Dave Jacey
P.O. Box 81765
Fairbanks, AK 99708



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SEP 25 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St., Suite 401
Anchorage, AK, 99501-3451



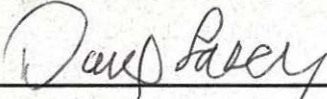
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St., Suite 401
Anchorage, AK, 99501-3451

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

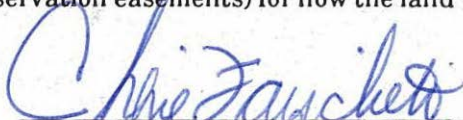
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Respectfully,


2009 Valencia Road
Orlando, FL 32803



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SEP. 18 1995

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St., Suite 401
Anchorage, AK, 99501-3451



Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

Liz Kleinfeld (Liz Kleinfeld)
2227 E. 14th Ave.
Denver, CO 80206



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SEP 18 1995

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St., Suite 401
Anchorage, AK, 99501-3451



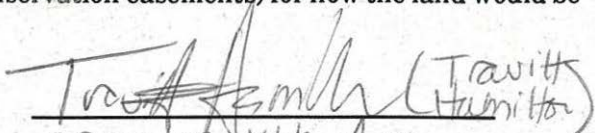
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2227 E. 14th Ave.
Denver, CO 80206

Amanda Staab
3310 S. 7th St
Milwaukee, WI
53215



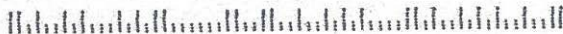
Begin an Adventure of
Giant Proportions
Collect Stamps



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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St., Suite 401
Anchorage, AK, 99501-3451



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Amanda Staab

3310 S. 7th St.

Milwaukee, WI 53215

G.E. Cardella
50 E. 16 Ave #640
Denver, CO 80202



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St., Suite 401
Anchorage, AK, 99501-3451

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SEP 11 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

A1



Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

Constance E. Cardillo
50 E. 16 Ave. #640
Denver, CO 80202



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St., Suite 401
Anchorage, AK, 99501-3451

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SEP 1 1 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



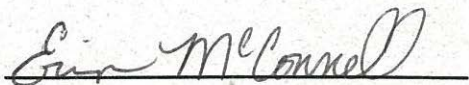
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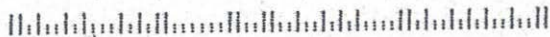




Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St., Suite 401
Anchorage, AK, 99501-3451

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SEP 11 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



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Respectfully,

Jolinda Buchanan

1340 Race #6

Denver, Co 80206

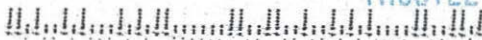
BCAS
Box 2081
Boulder, CO 80306
DENVER, CO
PM
SEP 11 1995



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St., Suite 401
Anchorage, AK, 99501-3451

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SEP 11 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



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Respectfully,

Linda Lipton

P.O. Box 2081

Boulder, CO 80306

Boulder County Audubon Soc.

ELC

3322 SE Lowell Dr W
Savant FI 34997



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OCT 10 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St., Suite 401
Anchorage, AK, 99501-3451



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Respectfully,

Elysa L. Gles
3322 SE Court Dr.
Sovant FI 34997

K. FRIES

1431 15th St.

Denver, CO 80202



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OCT 24 1995

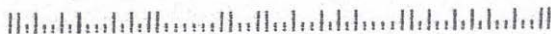


Harry S. Truman

USA 20c

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St., Suite 401
Anchorage, AK, 99501-3451**



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Respectfully,

KATE FRIES
5900 EL CAMINO DR
ENGLEWOOD, CO 80111

P.O. Box 875384
Wasilla, AK 99687



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St., Suite 401
Anchorage, AK, 99501-3451

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

51



Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

Ian Americus
P.O. Box 875384
Wasilla, AK 99687

P.O. Box 875 384
Wasilla, AK 99687



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St., Suite 401
Anchorage, AK, 99501-3451

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OCT 25 1995
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



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Respectfully,

Ellen American

P.O. Box 875384

Wasilla, AK 99687

A Wood
1431 17th St
Denver CO 80202



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 G St., Suite 401
Anchorage, AK, 99501-3451

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OCT 25 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



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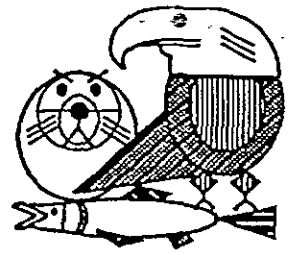
Arvin Woo

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

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



October 2, 1995

Ms. Linda Burlington and Mr. Eli Reinharz
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
Office of General Council Natural Resources
1315 East-West Highway
SSMC #3, Room 15132
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Dear Ms. Burlington and Mr. Reinharz:

The undersigned members of the Public Advisory Group for the *Exxon Valdez* Trustee Council have reviewed NOAA's natural resource damage assessment rule being proposed under the 1990 Oil Pollution Act. While we have not reviewed the rule in great detail, we have identified what we perceive to be significant problems.

The Public Advisory Group was established by the State of Alaska and the federal government in 1991 following settlement of the governments' claims against Exxon Corporation following the 1989 *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill. Its mission is to advise the Trustees on the use of restoration funds and conduct of activities to restore the resources and services injured by the spill.

The Public Advisory Group has been an active participant in the development of the Trustees' program to restore the resources and services injured by the 1989 oil spill. We have practical experience in reviewing restoration proposals and observing the problems and opportunities presented by an oil spill and the need for restoration. In our brief review, we have identified three major problems with the proposed rule.

1. *In most cases, a large spill will result in significant injuries that cannot be fully restored, and monetary compensation is appropriate.* Restoration activities are likely to fully restore resources only when damage is confined to a localized animal population (e.g., a few bird nests) or a small physical setting (e.g., a few-acre wetland). For large spills, like that of the *Exxon Valdez*, the injuries may not be restorable except through time, and may not even be identifiable at the time of the spill. Requiring all damages to be estimated in terms of predicted, specific restoration costs will delay and limit the ability of the public to obtain compensation for the injuries. In these instances, monetary compensation remains an appropriate and acceptable alternative, but one that is largely disallowed by the proposed rule. Implementation of the rule would leave the public inadequately compensated for large oil spills.

2. *The requirement for an agreed-upon, project-based restoration plan prior to compensation is unworkable.* The rule assumes that the restoration effort can quickly be put together as a series of well-defined projects. In our experience, future years' restoration needs are dependent on previous years' results. Thus, requiring a detailed, project-based restoration plan to forecast all required restoration projects is not realistic. The 1996 restoration program for the *Exxon Valdez* spill has become a well-integrated program to aid the resources and services injured by the spill, but it could not have been constructed without the results of previous years' scientific investigations.

3. *The proposed rule should allow for the involvement of the responsible parties only at the discretion of the trustees.* The proposed regulations require the government trustees to invite the responsible party to join in the NRDA process. This participation should be at the sole discretion of the trustees. A responsible party and the trustees have two different groups of people to whom they are responsible. The responsible party is responsive to shareholders' investment, so it is in their interest to be conservative in their damage assessment and analysis, and narrow in the scope of investigation. A public trustee has a different responsibility, and therefore may take a different path, that is not necessarily in the best interest of the shareholders of the responsible party's company.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment. We appreciate your consideration of our review as you proceed towards a final decision.

Sincerely,


Vern McCorkle, Chairman
Exxon Valdez Trustee Council Public Advisory Group

on behalf of:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Principal Interest</u>
Rupert Andrews	Sport Hunting & Fishing
Jim Diehl	Recreation Users
James King	Public-at-Large
Nancy Lethcoe	Commercial Tourism
Brenda Schwantes	Subsistence
Thea Thomas	Commercial Fishing
Martha Vlasoff	Public-at-Large
Pam Brodie	Environmental
Dave Cobb	Local Government
Chip Dennerlein	Conservation
Chris Beck	Public-at-Large
Chuck Totemoff	Native Landowners

RUPE ANDREWS
9416 LONG RUN DRIVE
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

HOME (907) 789-7422
FAX (907) 789-1846

RECEIVED
SEP 25 1995

September 25, 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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

Dear Molly:

A few quick lines to comment on the recent field trip to Chenega and Prince William Sound beaches. Even though the unexpected weather kept us another day and didn't allow for a beach landing, from my perspective, the trip was a huge success. I have been on the EVOS-PAG for three years and with exceptions, never had the opportunity to really talk to my colleagues on the PAG or to agency personnel. I believe you will find that everyone on the field trip will agree on this.

Someone on staff should be commended for arranging the return logistics given all the circumstances of weather in the southcentral area. All of the Juneau people caught the late flight Thursday evening out of Anchorage. All in all, I returned home feeling better informed and much more appreciative of agency restoration efforts. My thanks to you and the EVOS staff and especially to Cherrie Womac.

Best regards,

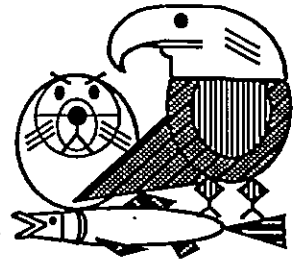

Rupe Andrews

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

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

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



September 18, 1995

Representative Con Bunde
716 West 4th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-2133

Dear Representative Bunde,

Thank you for your recent letter in regard to the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council's small parcel program and your comment in support of the nomination by Mr. James Donald Hopkins. Thank you for the information from Dr. George West, who also provided us with a copy.

As you may know, more than 260 small parcels have been nominated by various land owners throughout the spill area. These parcels have all been evaluated for their potential contribution to restoration. A copy of the *Comprehensive Habitat Protection Process: Small Parcel Evaluation and Ranking — Vol. III* report is enclosed for your reference. The small parcel program is clearly quite popular and there are many more nominations of parcels than the Trustee Council can purchase, at least not at this time. In order to move forward, the Trustee Council has identified 29 parcels of particular priority for the restoration of the resources and services injured by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. Further efforts are currently underway respecting these particular parcels (title searches, hazardous materials surveys, appraisals, etc.) prior to deciding which ones may be appropriate for acquisition by the Trustee Council. Several of these are in the Homer area.

Although there are important attributes associated with the parcel nominated by Mr. Hopkins (KEN 146), this parcel has not been identified as a priority parcel at this time. Although KEN 146 is not among the current list of priority parcels, it is possible that it may be further considered in the future.

The enclosed report provides additional detail on the small parcel review process. If I can provide additional information, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Molly McCammon
Executive Director

Trustee Agencies

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

Alaska State Legislature



INTERIM:
716 WEST 4th AVENUE
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501-2133
OFFICE: (907)258-8168

House of Representatives

RECEIVED
AUG 24 1995

August 16, 1995

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Molly McCammon
Executive Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 G Street, #401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Ms. McCammon:

It has come to my attention that James Donald Hopkins owns an 80 acre parcel of land, within the Eastland Creek section of Kachamak Bay State Park, that he is willing to sell. I support the purchase of this parcel to help round out the north shore portion of the park, an area as yet undeveloped and possessing outstanding park values.

Dr. George C. West, a retired zoophysiology professor from UAF and Executive Director of the Pratt Museum in Homer, has done a complete study of the Hopkins parcel. This report of Dr. West's study should be in your possession.

The acquisition of the Hopkins land would be an asset in completing the Eastland Creek section of Kachamak Bay State Park, increasing the recreational potential of the park. An additional benefit will be the protection of habitat for several species of wildlife affected by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Your attention and careful consideration to this purchase will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "Con Bunde", written over the word "Representative".

Representative Con Bunde

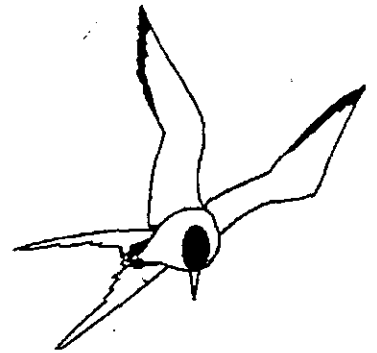
BIRCHSIDE STUDIOS

P. O. Box 841

Homer, Alaska 99603

(907) 235-7095

Fax (907)235-4230



June 30, 1994

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
Restoration Office
645 G Street, Suite 401
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

Dear Trustees:

This letter is in support of the application of **Mr. James Hopkins** for your acquisition of a parcel of land within the Eastland Creek section of Kachemak Bay State Park, and bordering Kachemak Bay, about 14 miles northeast of the base of the Homer Spit.

The parcel is currently "landlocked" within the boundaries of Kachemak Bay State Park (see map). Purchase of this land would help to complete that part of the park on the north shore of Kachemak Bay, an area yet undeveloped, but in a prime location for recreational enhancements and potential access from the road system east of Homer, Alaska. Over half of the subject property appears to be steep bluffs along Kachemak Bay on the southeast, along tributaries of Eastland Creek on the east, and along an unnamed intermittent stream to the southwest. These bluffs rise to 500 feet above the shore of Kachemak Bay and then the property continues to rise another 100 feet at its northwestern extent.

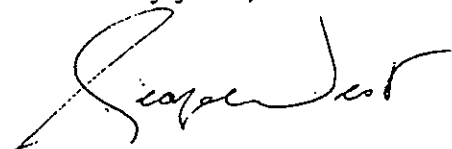
Some of the bluff face is vegetated with alder; there are willows, cottonwoods, and alders in the stream valleys along with herbaceous vegetation. Some Sitka or Lutz spruce extend on ridges towards the mouth of Eastland Creek where there is an active Bald Eagle nest. The upper and more level portion of the property is heavily vegetated with spruce.

The intertidal area of Kachemak Bay adjacent to the subject property is shallow and extends about one mile off shore at low tides. In this shallow intertidal area, silver salmon migrate to the head of the Bay, and many birds and marine mammals feed. We have seen thousands of scoters in this area in early spring and winter. Marbled and Kittlitz's Murrelets feed here with Common Loons, Greater Scaup (in winter), Red-breasted Mergansers, Mew and Glaucous-winged Gulls, Black-legged Kittiwakes, Aleutian and Arctic Terns, Common Murres, Pigeon Guillemots, Sea Otter, Harbor Porpoise, and Harbor Seal. The mud flats at low tide support thousands of spring migrating shorebirds, some of which may use the intertidal areas at the base of the subject property. On the following page is a partial list of bird species that utilize this property.

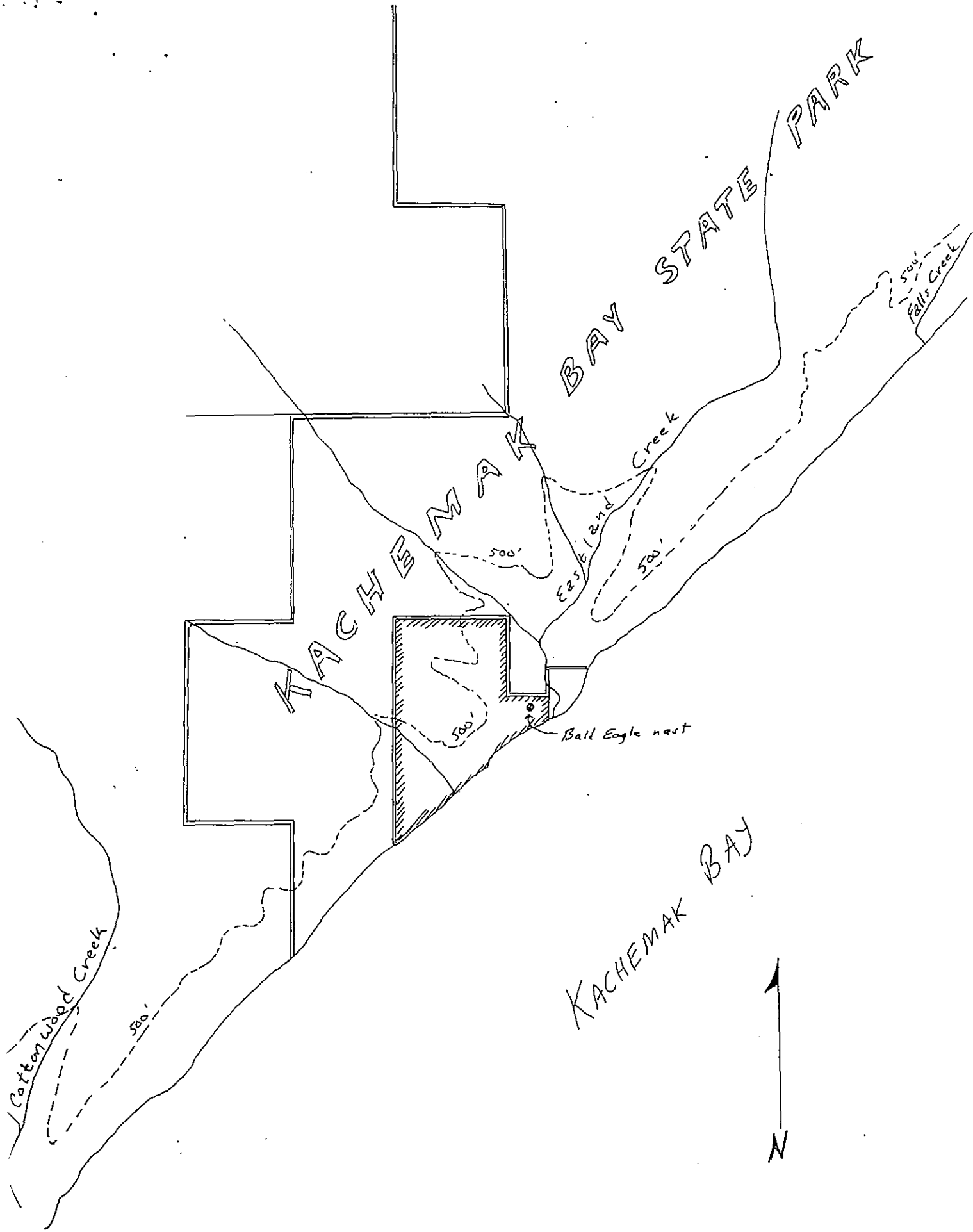
Species	Use	Species	Use
Bald Eagle	nesting	Bank Swallow	probable nesting
Northern Harrier	feeding	Gray Jay	probable nesting
Sharp-shinned Hawk	probable nesting	Steller's Jay	probable nesting
Northern Goshawk	probable nesting	Black-billed Magpie	probable nesting
Western Sandpiper	feeding on intertidal mud	Boreal Chickadee	probable nesting
Dunlin	feeding on intertidal mud	Red-breasted Nuthatch	probable nesting
Short-billed Dowitcher	feeding on intertidal mud	Golden-crowned Kinglet	probable nesting
Mew Gull	feeding on shoreline	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	probable nesting
Glaucous-winged Gull	feeding on shoreline	Hermit Thrush	probable nesting
Black-legged Kittiwake	feeding off shore	Swainson's Thrush	probable nesting
Arctic Tern	feeding off shore	Varied Thrush	probable nesting
Aleutian Tern	feeding off shore	Orange-crowned Warbler	probable nesting
Common Murre	feeding off shore	Yellow-rumped Warbler	probable nesting
Pigeon Guillemot	feeding off shore	Townsend's Warbler	probable nesting
Marbled Murrelet	feeding off shore	Wilson's Warbler	probable nesting
Kittlitz's Murrelet	feeding off shore	Fox Sparrow	probable nesting
Great Horned Owl	probable nesting	Golden-crowned Sparrow	probable nesting
Belted Kingfisher	probable nesting in bluff	White-crowned Sparrow	probable nesting
Three-toed Woodpecker	probable nesting	Dark-eyed Junco	probable nesting
Tree Swallow	feeding	Pine Grosbeak	probable nesting
Violet-green Swallow	feeding	White-winged Crossbill	feeding
		Pine Siskin	probable nesting

I believe that acquiring the subject property to complete the Eastland Creek section of Kachemak Bay State Park will increase the Park's recreational potential for the citizens of Homer and the State of Alaska as well as providing contiguous protected habitat for many species of wild-life.

Sincerely yours,



George C. West, Ph.D.
Professor of
Zoophysiology, Emeritus
University of Alaska Fairbanks



July 19, 1995

To those at the Science Center

Thank you for publishing the Sea
bulletin. I just finished reading the
June issue of Pacific Herring and found
the information brought forth very interesting.

- I am so happy that continued
research in our PWS herring is
being studied. These last few years
has been such a loss for so many
in this area. We need our herring
back to help service the fishing
industry.

Thanks again

PWS Herring sac roe Permit Holder

Clay Giddens

P.O. Box 380

Cordova

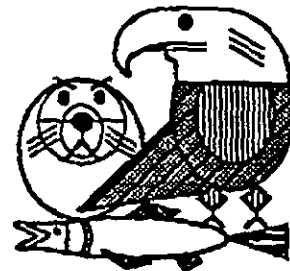
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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

Restoration Office

645 "G" Street, Anchorage, AK 99501

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



MEMORANDUM

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

DATE: September 8, 1995

RE: Transcripts of the August 25, 1995 meeting

While the transcripts from the August 25, 1995 meeting include two instances where the amount of funding approved by the Trustee Council for the FY' 96 projects is stated, (page 175, line 17 and page 176, line 7) I feel that a memorandum is necessary to clarify the actual amount approved.

The following represents parts of the actual transcripts.

1. Starting on page 174, line 3 MR. RUE: Yes, I move ... adopt the recommendations for FY' 96 projects as outlined in the spreadsheets of August 15 ... making the changes reflected on page 12 of today's handout... And, finally, I also move the Trustee Council approve \$589,100 for FY' 97 report writing costs ...
2. Page 174, line 22 MR. TILLERY: Amend the motion to add \$50,000 to 96027.
3. Page 178, line 10 ALL TRUSTEE COUNCIL MEMBERS: Aye.

The actual amount approved for the FY' 96 projects was \$13,670,700 as reflected below.

August 15, 1995 Worksheet	\$13,739,300
Page 12 of handout:	
Project 96048-BAA	-116,900
Project 96064	-3,000
Project 96154	+1,300
Project 96027	<u>+50,000</u>
APPROVED FY' 96 Projects	\$13,670,700

Trustee Agencies

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

Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

Dear Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees Council,

I want to save up to 70,000 acres of ancient rainforest in Prince William Sound by supporting a timber buyback of Eyak Corp. land in imminent threat of clearcut in Orca Narrows. I support a timber rights purchase plan proposed by the Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund and the Coastal Coalition. I want this Forest Forever deal negotiated and signed NOW to prevent logging on this land in perpetuity.

Phase One of this deal would empower the trustees council to purchase timber rights from the Eyak Corp. so that logging never occurs in this ancient rainforest. Phase Two of the deal would create a three-year moratorium on current land-use rules to negotiate the finer details of the Forest Forever plan; allowing the federal government, concerned citizens, and the Eyak shareholders a chance to iron out the legal terms (i.e. conservation easements) for how the land would be protected and managed.

Respectfully,

Arden Wood

Respectfully,

Ellen Americus

P.O. Box 875384

Wasilla, AK 99687

Respectfully,

Tan Americus

P.O. Box 875384

Wasilla, AK 99687

Respectfully,

KATE FRIES

5900 EL CAMINO DE

ENGLEWOOD, CO 80111

Respectfully,

Elyse L. Gies

3322 SE Court Dr.

Stuart FI 34997

Respectfully,

Kinda Lipton

P.O. Box 2081

Boulder, CO 80306

Boulder County Audubon Soc.

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Respectfully,

Jolinda Buchanan
1340 Race #6
Denver, CO 80206

Respectfully,

Eric McConnell

Respectfully,

Constance E. Cardillo
50 E. 16 Ave. #640
Denver, CO 80202

Respectfully,

Amanda Staab
3310 S. 7th St.
Milwaukee, WI 53215

Respectfully,

Trevor Hamilton (Trevor)
2227 E. 14th Ave.
Denver, CO 80206

Respectfully,

Liz Kleinfield (Liz)
2227 E. 14th Ave.
Denver, CO 80206

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Respectfully,

Chris Fauchet
2009 Valeria Road
Orlando, FL 32803

Respectfully,

Wendy Lacey

Respectfully,

Adam Rappaport
P.O. Box 520530
Big Lake, AK 99652

Respectfully,

Vincent L. Br
P.O. Box 670265
Chugiak, AK 99567

Respectfully,

Seann O'Laughnaugh Naughton
P.O. Box 80087
FBKS, AK 99708

Respectfully,

Janya L. Beatty
8360 E. 17 Ave
Anchorage, AK 99504


Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

let your heart be your guide 
Rebecca Chandler
PO Box 134
Ester AK
99725-0134

protected and managed.

Respectfully,

William G. Kito
Willie A. Kito
Box 223
Girdwood, AK 99587-0223

Respectfully,

Richard Rodriguez
45 VINE ST.
OVIEDO, FL 32765

Respectfully,

Tara J. Kay
1517 Chestmore Pl.
St. Collins, CO 80521

Respectfully,

A.J. Kolarsick
1433 Williams St. 206
Denver, Co 80218

Respectfully,

Eric Bollen
an avid hiker of Cordova's
amazing forests.

Forest Forever/Eyak Rainforest Preservation Fund

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Respectfully,

Karen Woodling

Respectfully,

Oran J. Antrim
PO. 910 Pine Valley, CA
91962

Respectfully,

Julie M. Gohet
4541 Piper St #3
Anchorage, AK 99502-1540