

93325151

PACIFIC RIM VILLAGES COALITION  
c/o Chaaniqmiut Services Ltd.  
P.O. Box 8060  
Chenega Bay, Alaska 99574

RECEIVED  
DEC 08 1992

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

November 20, 1992

Curtis McVee, Special Agent  
U.S. Department of Interior  
Fish & Wildlife Service  
1011 East Tudor Road  
Anchorage, AK 99503

Dear Mr. McVee:

We are pleased to present for your consideration the Pacific Rim villages Coalition's project proposal for inclusion within the 1993 Restoration Work Plan. The Pacific Rim Villages Coalition proposes to contract for restoration services. We request your endorsement of the project.

The Pacific Rim Villages Coalition is composed of Tatitlek, Chenega, Port Graham and English Bay Village Corporations in association with their Native Villages. We invite questions, and our General Manager, Charles W. Totemoff is available to respond to questions or comments. For any questions or comments, please contact Mr. Totemoff at Chenega Bay. Mr. Totemoff's telephone is 573-5118.

Very truly yours,

PACIFIC RIM VILLAGES COALITION

By: Patrick Norman  
Patrick Norman,  
President of Port Graham Corporation  
for Pacific Rim Villages Coalition  
and Charles W. Totemoff, General Manager

**PACIFIC RIM VILLAGES COALITION**

**Project Proposal**

**for**

**Services**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Project Proposal Description . . . . .	1
<b>Introduction . . . . .</b>	<b>1</b>
A. Background on the Resources/Services . . . . .	1
1. Consultation and Consent . . . . .	2
2. Federal and State Law Provides a Framework for Direct Contracting . . . . .	4
A. Archaeology and Historical Preservation . . . . .	4
B. Wilderness Lands, Recreation and Tourism . . . . .	5
C. Subsistence . . . . .	6
B. Location . . . . .	7
<b>What . . . . .</b>	<b>7</b>
A. Goal . . . . .	7
B. Objective . . . . .	7
<b>Why . . . . .</b>	<b>8</b>
A. Benefit to Injured Resources/Services . . . . .	8
B. Relationship to Restoration Goals . . . . .	8
<b>How . . . . .</b>	<b>9</b>
A. Methodology . . . . .	9
B. Coordination With Other Efforts . . . . .	9
<b>Environmental Compliance . . . . .</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Joint Venture Schedule . . . . .</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Budget . . . . .</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Table 1 . . . . .</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Work Plan . . . . .</b>	<b>11</b>
A. Project Discussion . . . . .	11

<b>Specific Identifications . . . . .</b>	<b>13</b>
1. Subsistence Restoration Project-No. 93017 . . . . .	13
2. Shoreline Assessment-No. 93038 . . . . .	13
3. Comprehensive Monitoring Program Phase II-No. 93041 . . . . .	14
4. Subtidal Monitoring Recovery of Sediments, Hydrocarbon-degrading Microorganisms, Eelgrass Communities, and Fish in the Shallow Subtidal Environment - No. 93047 . . . . .	14
5. Chenega Chinook and Coho Salmon Release Program - No. 93016 . . . . .	15
6. Recovery Monitoring and Restoration of Intertidal Oiled Mussel Beds - No. 93036 . . . . .	15
7. Site-Specific Archaeological Restoration-No. 93006 . . . . .	15
8. Archaeological Site Stewardship Program-No. 93007 . . . . .	15
9. Archaeological Site Patrol & Monitoring-No. 93008 . . . . .	16
10. Public Information, Education & Interpretation - No. 93009 . . . . .	16
11. Enhanced Management of Wild Stock, PWS, Emphasis on Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden - No. 93018 . . . . .	17
12. Chugach Region Mariculture Project - No. 93019 . . . . .	17
13. Bivalve Shellfish Hatchery & Research Center - No. 93020 . . . . .	17
14. Montague Island Chum Salmon Restoration - No. 93025 . . . . .	17
15. Prince William Sound Second Growth Management - No. 93029 . . . . .	18
16. Harlequin Duck Restoration Monitoring Study in PWS, Kenai, and Afognak Oil Spill Areas - No. 93033 . . . . .	18
17. Potential Impacts of Oiled Mussel Beds on Higher Organisms - No. 93035 . . . . .	18
18. Surveys to Monitor Marine Bird & Sea Otter Populations in Prince William Sound - No. 93045 . . . . .	18
19. Habitat Use, Behavior & Monitoring of Harbor Seals in Prince William Sound - No. 93046 . . . . .	18
20. Subtidal Monitoring Recovery of Sediments - No. 93047 . . . . .	19

20. Subtidal Monitoring Recovery of Sediments - No. 93047	19
21. Coordinated Recreation Restoration Planning & Assessment . . . . .	19
<b>Resume of Thomas R. Fink . . . . .</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Exhibits . . . . .</b>	<b>24</b>
1. Certificate of Commendation-Chenega Corporation . . . .	25
2. Letter to Charles W. Totemoff from Exxon . . . . .	26
3. Letter to Gail Evanoff from Exxon . . . . .	27

## EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL PROJECT PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION

PROJECT TITLE: Coordinated Contract for 1993 Restoration work projects with the Pacific Rim Villages Coalition.

PROJECT CATEGORY: Restoration Management Actions

PROJECT TYPE:

LEAD AGENCY:

COOPERATING AGENCIES: All

PROJECT TERM: January 1, 1993 through December 31, 2001 (balance of restoration effort)

### INTRODUCTION:

#### A. Background on the Resources/Services.

The Pacific Rim Villages Coalition Joint Venture is composed of Tatitlek Corporation<sup>1</sup>, Chenega Corporation<sup>2</sup>, Port Graham Corporation<sup>3</sup>, and English Bay Corporation<sup>4</sup> (collectively, "Village Corporations"). Each venturer and its land is located in the oil impacted area. The Village Corporations are forming a joint venture in order to undertake direct contracting with the Trustees Council and Lead Agencies in order to carry out the terms and conditions of specified restoration projects as identified within the 1993 Draft Work Plan. See also Table 1, hereto. Before identifying specific work projects, the Joint Venture will first discuss the legal basis for its proposal.

---

<sup>1</sup> Tatitlek Corporation has received authority from the Native Village of Tatitlek to contract for services pursuant to P.L. 93-638, 25 U.S.C. §450 a et. seq.

<sup>2</sup> Chenega Corporation has received a resolution endorsing its efforts from the Chenega Bay IRA Council, also pursuant to 25 U.S.C. §450 a, et. seq.

<sup>3</sup> Port Graham Corporation has received a resolution endorsing its efforts from the Port Graham IRA Council, also pursuant to 25 U.S.C. §450 a.

<sup>4</sup> The Native Village of Nanwalek has given English Bay Corporation its authority, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. §450 a, and English Bay Corporation has acted and continues to act as the agent for the Native Village of Nanwalek.

## 1. CONSULTATION AND CONSENT.

Chenega Corporation, Port Graham Corporation and English Bay Corporation were the named class representatives in a class action brought in the United States District Court for the District of Alaska, and entitled The Native Village of Chenega Bay, et al. vs. The United States of America and the State of Alaska, (hereinafter "Native Interests Litigation"). The Native Villages of Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, Port Graham and Nanwalek (f/k/a English Bay) were the named Native Village Representatives. The Native Interests Litigation was brought in order to resolve disputes concerning Natural Resource Damages<sup>5</sup>, and to seek resolution of two cases pending in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

Following the execution of a Settlement Agreement and Consent Decree in the Native Interests Litigation, the United States and the State of Alaska entered into a Settlement Agreement with Exxon Shipping Company and Exxon Corporation, resolving certain civil and criminal actions. See United States of America v. Exxon Corporation, Exxon Shipping Company, and Exxon Pipeline Company, in personam, and the TV Exxon Valdez in re Civil Action No. A91-082 (D. Alaska)., and State of Alaska vs. Exxon Corporation and Exxon Shipping Company, Civil Action No. A91-083 Agreement and Consent Decree (Governing Agreement). Thereafter, Exxon entered pleas pursuant to a plea agreement in United States vs. Exxon Shipping Company, Case No. 90-015 Cr. (D. Alaska). The Governments also sought dismissal of claims asserted by Exxon against the Governments in Exxon Shipping Company, et al., vs. Manuel Lujan, et al., Civil Action No. A91-219 Civ (D. Alaska) (Lujan).

In order to obtain the dismissal with prejudice of Lujan, the Governments relied upon the settlement of the Native Interests Litigation. The State of Alaska, in its memorandum in Support of the Motion for Final Approval of the Settlement between the Governments and the Native Interests, noted the importance of resolution of that litigation to settlement of the Lujan case. See State Memorandum at page 2.

The Village Corporations have demonstrated their willingness to assist the Governments in their efforts to compromise and settle Trustees related obligations under the Clean Water Act, CERCLA, and other environmental laws. In return for this assistance, the Governments promised to continue to work with the Village Corporations and Native Villages most directly impacted by the spill.

---

<sup>5</sup> As that term is defined and used in the Settlement Agreement and Consent Decree entered in Case No. A91-454 Civ. (D. Alaska). Supra.

The Native Interests Settlement Agreement requires the Governments, pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, at paragraph 10 to obtain the consent of an ANCSA Corporation prior to undertaking certain activities:

Any damage assessment or restoration activities performed on lands legally owned by members of the ANCSA Corporation class shall be conducted only with the prior consent of the respective owners of those lands.  
(Emphasis supplied)

See also paragraph 11:

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 10 above, each member of the ANCSA corporation class agrees to provide the Governments access to land legally owned by it, for the purpose of conducting damage assessment or restoration activities, if such activities are determined by the Governments to be necessary or appropriate.  
(Emphasis supplied)

And see paragraph 12:

The Governments shall, to the extent required by Federal and State law, obtain and consider the views of the ANCSA corporation class prior to making decisions relating to natural resource damage assessment or restoration activities performed on lands selected but not yet conveyed to members of the ANCSA corporation class, and lands described in paragraph 8(b) herein.

According to the United States (joined into by the State):

[P]aragraphs 10 and 12 of the (Native Interests Litigation) Settlement Agreement require the Governments to obtain approval from the corporation class members prior to the commencement of damage assessment or restoration activities performed on lands legally owned by such members, and to obtain and consider views of the corporation class members prior to commencing such activities on selected but not yet conveyed lands.  
(Emphasis supplied)

See United States' concurrence with Plaintiff's Motion for Final Approval of Settlement at pg. 8 (submitted January 14, 1992 in Case No. A91-454 Civ, supra.) See also State's memorandum, supra, at pg. 2 ("the State joins in the concurrence with Plaintiff's Motion for Final Approval filed by the United States in this Action").

The Pacific Rim Villages Coalition is an attempt to implement the terms and conditions of the Settlement Agreement and Consent Decree



more fully and to allow for continued consultation, as required pursuant to paragraphs 10 and 12 thereof. In this regard, numerous work projects within the 1993 work program include restoration activities on or adjacent to ANCSA Corporation titled lands, littoral interests, and selected land not yet conveyed.<sup>6</sup>

## **2. FEDERAL AND STATE LAW PROVIDES A FRAMEWORK FOR DIRECT CONTRACTING.**

In addition to the Settlement Agreement's clear requirements for consent and approval as well as consultation between the Government and the Village Corporations, federal and state law also requires significant consultation.

### **(A.) Archaeology and Historical Preservation.**

In matters pertaining to archaeology, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees stated in Restoration Framework, Vol. 1:

Archaeological resources, including sites and artifacts, constitute an important part of our national and state heritage. They also have international importance in that they constitute a significant link in our knowledge and understanding of Native People who have inhabited arctic and sub-arctic regions for many thousands of years. The resources help us understand our ancestors' past, and enable greater appreciation for the richly varied cultures found in Alaska. The oil spill area contains both ancient and more recent archaeological resources.

See Vol. 1, April, 1992 Restoration Framework, Appendix A-40.<sup>7</sup>

---

<sup>6</sup> See for example, Project Nos. 93005 through 93007 (Archeological) and compare with paragraph 8 of the Settlement Agreement and Consent Decree ("claim includes preservation, protection and restoration of archeological and cultural resources and archeological sites..."); public recreation projects (See for example, coordinated recreation restoration planning and assessment project, submitted by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources in cooperation with the Forest Service, et al., and Project No. 93009, Public Information, Education, and Interpretation). There are projects that are site specific, See for example Project No. 93011 (harvest guidelines for terrestrial animals); 93016 (Chenega Bay chinook and silver salmon); 93017 (subsistence food safety, involving Tatitlek, Chenega, English Bay, and Port Graham), 93018 (cutthroat trout, targeting Eshamy Lake, among other area); 93029 (PWS Second Growth Management), Oiled Mussel beds, Project Nos. 93035 and 933036; Shoreline assessments involving Native interest, 93038, 93041, and 93047; habitat protection (93046, 93047, 93051; the Chugach Region mariculture project and the bivalve shellfish hatchery and research center (93019 and 93020).

<sup>7</sup> It has already been recognized that archeological resources were impacted by the oil spill. Federal law requires consultation with Native American land owners prior to undertaking activities which would have an impact on archeological and cultural sites. See Colorado River Indian tribe 605 F.Supp. 1425, 1432 - 33 (Cd. California, 1985). See also 36 C.F.R. 55800.3(a) and (b), 806.6. The joint venture submits that pursuant to the Archeological Resource Protection Act of 1979, 16 U.S.C. 9470(a)(a) et. seq., their lands are specifically included within the definition of "Indian Tribes", requiring federal agencies to protect their cultural and religious sites, both on and off such lands. 16 U.S.C. 470(b)(b)(5). See also AS 41.35.080, which states in part:

However, nothing in AS 41.35.010 - 41.35.240 diminishes cultural rights and responsibilities

The United States, pursuant to 36 C.F.R. §296.1, has provided the Secretary of the Interior with federal land manager jurisdiction over Indian land, in order to "insure the confidentiality of information about archeological resources when disclosure would threaten the archeological resources." The federal land manager is required to consult with Alaska Native Village Corporations pursuant to 36 C.F.R. 296.4(f)(3) and (g). The United States Forest Service's regulations specifically require that both federal and state governments must be sensitive to the special concerns of Indian tribes (including ANCSA Village Corporations) with regard to historic preservation issues "which often extend beyond Indian land to other historic properties." 36 C.F.R. §801(d)(2)(iii).<sup>8</sup>

(B.) Wilderness Lands, Recreation and Tourism.

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees also recognize the necessity of restoring wilderness land under federal and state management, including areas within Chugach National Forest and Kenai Fjords National Park and the Katachmak Bay State Wilderness Park. See Appendix A-40, April 1992 Restoration Frame Work. The Trustees recognize that wilderness lands, undesignated wild lands and developed lands provide "in part, the basis for Alaska's tourist economy." id. The Trustees also recognize that "many Americans benefit by knowing that in Alaska large areas of undeveloped lands provide habitat for natural, healthy populations of wildlife." id. Within the spill area, Native lands owned by members of the Joint Venture are adjacent to such federally and state managed lands, and have themselves been severely impacted by the oil spill.

Federal law supports the Joint Venture's contracting efforts on these conservation management units (CMU's). For example, The Indian Self Determination Act provides that, "the United States is committed to supporting and assisting Indian Tribes in the development of strong and stable tribal governments, capable of administering quality programs in developing the economies of their

---

of persons of aboriginal descent or infringes upon their right of possession and use of those resources which may be considered of historic, prehistoric, or archeological value.

Thus, pursuant to AS 41.35.080:

If the historic, prehistoric, or archeological resource involved is one which is, or is located on a site which is, sacred, holy, or of a religious significance to the cultural group, the consent of that cultural group must be maintained before a permit may be issued under this section.

<sup>8</sup> Indeed, the United States Forest Service, in Solicitation No. R10-91-06, Contract No. 53-0109-1-00325, awarded a contract to the Research Foundation of the State University of New York at Binghamton for archaeological testing, shoreline segment survey, and historic property inspection in Prince William Sound, the Kenai Fjords, and the Lower Kenai Peninsula. That study is discussed, at some length, throughout the 1992 Proposed Work Projects. The Village Corporations were not consulted, and have not yet seen a copy of the study. Yet, the sites appear to be on ANCSA Corporation lands or adjacent to those lands.

respective communities." See 25 U.S.C. 450a(b). See also 25 U.S.C. 450b(e), defining an Indian Tribe as "any Alaska Native Village or regional or Village Corporation as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act...." The Self Determination Act provides an additional base for the Government to enter into contracts with this Joint Venture for restoration.

Pursuant to the Alaska National Interests Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), both the Department of Interior and the Department of Agriculture are required to establish programs requiring local hire of persons who, by reason of having lived or worked in or near a National Forest, National Park, etc., have special knowledge concerning natural or cultural resources. See 16 U.S.C.A. 3198(a). Further Congress, in ANILCA, also declared that, as a matter of policy, federal land managing agencies are required to "cooperate with adjacent land owners and land managers, including Native Corporations...." 16 U.S.C. 3112(3). ANILCA requires federal conservation unit managers to give preference to Native Corporations which are directly affected by the establishment or expansion of such units. 16 U.S.C. 3197. ANILCA also requires the Department of the Interior to provide assistance, advice, technical expertise to a Native Corporation in order to protect and interpret for the public benefit cultural and archaeological resources. Such assistance is without regard to whether title to such resources is in the United States. 16 U.S.C. 3206.

#### (C.) Subsistence.

The Trustees have also recognized that subsistence opportunities for rural residents of Prince William Sound, the Kenai Peninsula and Lower Cook Inlet must be restored. See April, 1992, Restoration Frame Work, Appendix A-41, citing ANILCA Section 801(1): "The continuation of the opportunity for subsistence uses by rural residents of Alaska, including both Native and Non-Natives, on the public lands and by Alaska Natives on Native lands is essential to native physical, economic, traditional and cultural existence...." The Trustees have previously also recognized that such resources "provide products that serve important functions in daily life and play a significant role in cultural practices and traditions." id. The Joint Venture also seeks, pursuant to federal law under ANILCA and the Trustees' recognition, as cited, to undertake contracts for restoration of subsistence services.

Thus, it is the intent of the Joint Venture to specifically contract with federal and state agencies concerning projects impacting their property interests and which relate to archaeological matters, wilderness restoration, recreation and tourism, and restoration of natural resources, including subsistence natural resources.

B. Location.

The Joint Venture is formed to provide direct services for restoration projects within the Chugach region, and will be available to provide services in other oil spill impact areas, or in other locations where restoration projects are proposed. Within the Chugach region, the Joint Venture proposes to perform the work projects identified at Table 1 and further discussed in the "How" section of the Project Descriptions.

**WHAT:**

A. Goal.

1. The goal of this project is to contract for and to undertake restoration projects within the Chugach region or implicated in any restoration project approved by the Trustees commencing with the 1993 Work Plan, and continuing until completion of the restoration projects pursuant to the Memorandum of Agreement between the United States and the State of Alaska, to further the purposes of the restoration, to assist the agencies in complying with their obligations to the Native Interests, and to carry out all services so contracted efficiently, coordinating agency activities through local talent and community involvement.

B. Objective.

1. Assist the governments in their responsibilities pursuant to paragraphs 10 and 12 of the Settlement Agreement and Consent Decree in The Native Village of Chenega Bay, et al., vs. State of Alaska and the United States, ARPA, The Indian Self Determination Act and ANILCA by utilizing locally available human resources, facilities, equipment and services in conducting restoration projects with direct involvement between the joint venture and the agencies.

2. Reduce agency manpower requirements by providing services efficiently without the need for administrative-type costs associated with bringing in individuals from distance areas, including acquisition and transportation expenses.

3. To optimize the use of services in the field without redundancy of unnecessary impact due to duplicative logistics or personnel movements, and to provide opportunity for residents of the heavily oiled area to have a hand in the restoration of the environment and receive some economic benefit from the restoration effort.

4. Involve local residents in the oil spill restoration to further the psychological healing effect of restoring lands and public resources.

5. Fully implement federal and state laws and regulations pertaining to archeological, historical, and historical site protection, context and restoration.

6. Provide employment and contracting opportunities to the impacted communities.

7. Confine knowledge of and exposure to sensitive issues and materials to the owners thereof, and to protect their property interests.

8. Further the goal of the restoration process of public information, awareness, and local control.

9. Further the objectives stated in each project summary identified in the 1993 draft work plan and summary Table 1 hereto.

**WHY:**

**A. Benefit to Injured Resources/Services.**

Direct contracting with the Joint Venture fully implements the Settlement Agreement between the Native Interests and the Federal and State Governments and recognizes the need to increase the efficiency of services which are proposed to be delivered to the injured resources pursuant to the restoration projects. Direct contracting with the Joint Venture also allows restoration funds to be expended wisely and directly on restoration of resources without overburdening the agencies.

In addition, such contracts will allow restoration projects to begin in a timely manner, without complications, and by utilizing a structure involving local residents already tested by the environmental disaster and eager to continue to assist the Trustees.

**B. Relationship to Restoration Goals.**

The Joint Venture proposes to further each of the restoration projects pursuant to the goals set forth in each project summary. In addition, because the Joint Venture will be composed of residents of impacted areas, human resources will be fully utilized while avoiding negative impact to the community, which could result if fully competent residents were to be standing idly by as the agencies expend large amounts of money in those areas.

## HOW:

### A. Methodology.

We are proposing an organizational structure for the joint venture in Table 2 hereto. The organizational structure entails an individual associated with planning and quality control for many years, Tom Fink (resume attached), to assist the management structure of the joint venture in compiling more detailed work programs based upon projects actually approved by the Trustees in December.

Chenega Corporation's subsidiary, Chaaniqmiut, Inc., will serve as the managing venturer. Chenega Corporation has received widespread recognition of its response to the oil spill. See Attachments A-C. Each venturer will be secondarily responsible for project activities within its geographic area with regard to employment and services. John Johnson, of Chugach Alaska Corporation, will assist with the overall management of the archeology and cultural resources components of the projects. The implementation of the program involves the following steps:

1. The General Manager and Planning Control Consultant will jointly define project requirements with the lead agency.

2. Each of the joint venture partners has or will inventory and certify personnel, equipment and facilities. This data will be collected and coordinated with the approved project work plan and agency requirements so that each project contracted will be fully address in terms all resources required for it efficient execution.

3. In consultation with the Technical Coordinator, who at this time is proposed to be Dames & Moore, the General Manager, the Operations Manager and the Planning and Quality Control expert will proceed, in consultation with the lead agency, to implement and execute the work projects.

4. Personnel will be trained as per the requirements of each work project funded and contracted.

### B. Coordination With Other Efforts.

As set forth, above, coordination is the key objective of the Joint Venture. Based upon the management frame-work now in place, direct contracts will be coordinated pursuant to agency and reporting requirements.

**ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE:**

Environmental compliance is addressed in each project summary.

**JOINT VENTURE SCHEDULE:**

Each project will be undertaken pursuant to the schedule set forth in the Draft Work Plan, or as any discreet project may be subsequently amended. Steps, descriptions and begin and finish stages will be applicable to Work Plan Projects during the course of each contract.

**BUDGET:**

We intend to contract pursuant to the work project budget of each contract, and pursuant PL 93-638 guidelines.

**TABLE 1:**Projects Intended to be Pursued By Pacific Rim Villages Coalition.

<u>Project No.</u>	<u>Project Title</u>
93005	Cultural Resource Information, Education and Interpretation
93006	Site Specific Archaeological Restoration
93007	Archaeological Site Stewardship Program
93008	Archaeological Site Patrol and Monitoring
93009	Public Information, Education and Interpretation
93011	Develop Harvest Guidelines to Aid Restoration of River Otters and Harlequin Ducks
93016	Chenega Bay Chinook and Silver Salmon
93017	Subsistence Food Safety Survey and Testing
93018	Enhanced Management for Cutthroat Trout/Dolly Varden in PWS
93025	Montague Chum Salmon Restoration
93029	PWS Second Growth Management
93033	Harlequin Duck Restoration

93035	Black Oyster Catchers/Oiled Mussel Beds
93036	Oiled Mussel Beds
93038	Shoreline Assessment
93041	Comprehensive Monitoring
93045	Marine Birds/Sea Otter Surveys
93046	Habitat Use, Behavior and Monitoring of Harbor Seals in PWS
93047	Subtidal Monitoring
93051	Habitat Protection: Stream Habitat Assessment
93061	New Data Acquisition
93064	Eminent Threat Habitat Protection
93019	Chugach Region Mariculture Project
93020	Bivalve Shellfish Hatchery and Research Center

Project No. Will Be Assigned

Project Title: Coordinated Recreation Restoration Planning and Assessment

**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL RESTORATION WORK PLAN:**

A. Project Discussion.

Most of the proposed projects in the 1993 Draft Work Plan for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration are appropriate in scope, however we are concerned about funding/execution mechanisms. It would seem that most of the projects use an unusually high proportion of governmental agency personnel when the local village corporations can execute much of the work on many of the projects. The advantages of local village corporation participation are:

- the local villagers would have the psychological healing effect of assessing damage and restoring their own territory;
- the local villagers would benefit from on-the-job technical training during execution of the projects;
- the local villagers are close to the potentially affected resources and have intimate knowledge of their territory;



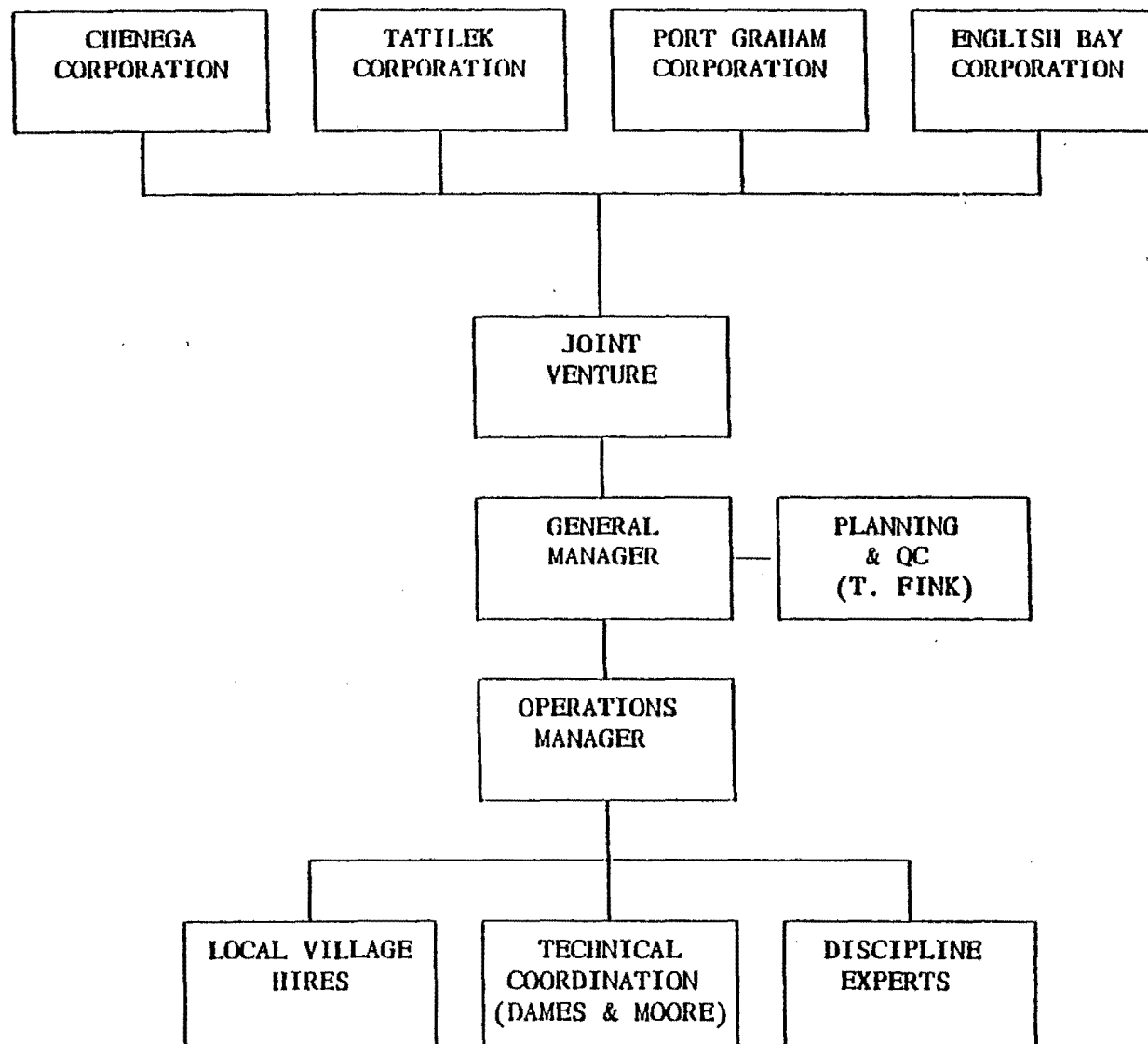
- the local village corporations have a management track record on previous PWS restoration projects;
- the projects are already conceptually designed by the agencies and can be executed using a minimum of technical consultants;
- the projects would inject additional employment and revenue opportunities into the area most affected by the oil spill;
- PL 93-638 provides a mechanism for village corporations to contract with the agencies that designed the studies, and the agencies are well qualified to serve as contract managers.

The village corporations of Chenega, Tatitlek, English Bay, and Port Graham have formed a joint venture to bid on these projects. The Joint Venture assumes that individual agencies will act as contract managers and that the Trustees will authorize and encourage such an approach.

If the Trustees agree to this approach, we would enter into negotiations with individual agencies to execute their particular projects with a joint venture organization structured approximately as follows:

**ORGANIZATIONAL CHART FOLLOWS:**

# ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



The village corporations have reviewed all the proposed project listed in the 1993 Draft Work Plan. They have determined that many of the projects would require intimate knowledge of PWS and of its resources, and that most projects would require field assistance. From this list of projects, the corporations feel that their participation in the restoration process could best be implemented by conducting projects and/or participating, in a meaningful way, toward the success of other projects.

We feel that village involvement would add credibility as well as a sense of local participation and a feeling of control of one's own destiny. As such we feel that the villagers should be included in projects where they could make a logistic and field contribution.

Below are listed projects that the Pacific Rim Village Coalition has decided would be important for its major participation.

#### Specific identifications.

##### **1. Subsistence Restoration Project - Project No. 93017**

This is a two year study to restore subsistence use of fish and wildlife damage by the Exxon Valdez, and includes community meetings to identify and map specific areas and resources of continued concern to subsistence users. Three of the joint venturers have already auto-cad mapped their lands and oiling. Thus, data already existing at the joint venture will further a focused approach. In addition, the project includes, at least in part, Chenega's proposal for funds to be made available to support subsistence food sharing program between communities. Further, samples will be collected, and there will need to be imputing with regard to the planned 1993 spring shoreline survey.

The "How" section of 90317 is especially important to the Joint Venture. Discussion includes "involving subsistence users and decisions affecting mitigation ...." and also the subsistence study. These are the village corporations responsible for that subsistence study. The Joint Venture has in the past retained high caliber experts, and is presently consulting with Dave Schmidt of Dames & Moore. Village Corporation shareholders and village residents are the population group the project will most impact. The Joint Venture respectfully suggests that, if the concern is focussed at the Joint Venturers communities and residents, it should clearly undertake this project.

##### **2. Shoreline Assessment - Project No. 93038: Restoration Monitor**

This project is for a term beginning January 1 and ending September 30, 1993. It is divided into two phases; phase one is a physical survey of selected shoreline and phase two is restoration of land

and resource uses by light duty pickup during and after survey. In addition "larger scale treatment work, if necessary, would be identified on work orders and restoration crews from Chenega, Port Graham or other areas would be hired to perform the identified work." (Emphasis supplied.)

The areas include Knight, LaTouche, Evans, Elrington, Green and Disk islands in Prince William Sound and Tonsina Bay, Windy Bay and Chugach Bay in the Gulf of Alaska. We believe additional assessment is needed in the Kenai Fjords, as well as Chenega, Bainbridge and Fleming Islands in Prince William Sound.

Chenega Corporation successfully bid upon Exxon clean-up contracts in 1991 and 1992. In addition, Chenega performed well on local response projects in 1990 and 1991. The Joint Venture lands are directly implicated. Tatitlek also had successful local response projects. Further, additional determination is planned for clean-up of oiled mussel beds and the 1993 spring survey of mussel beds (93036, see infra).

This project would be augmented by the addition of villagers who would provide local area knowledge and contribute to tasks such as dispatch work and surveying, as well as clean up and treatment efforts. The crews would be HAZWOPER trained and equipped. Wastes generated would be treated through approved facilities. Environmental permits and notifications would be obtained prior to commencement of field work.

### **3. Comprehensive Monitoring Program Phase II: Monitoring Plan Development - No. 93041**

Our joint venture is very interested in participating in the field work arising from the detailed monitoring plan devised by the consultant/workshop described in the project summary. We can participate in the workshop and contribute significant information on the logistics and details of operating both ashore and afloat in PWS for the multi-year project of Phase 3. We are also interested in a sub-contract with your planning consultant so that he can access our expertise on marine and terrestrial operations and logistic capabilities. We are very interested in contracting to provide logistical and operational support in Phase 3 as well as in providing guidance to monitoring personnel on access/operations on our lands and on the waters surrounding village land.

### **4. Subtidal Monitoring: Recovery of Sediments, Hydrocarbon-degrading Microorganisms, Eelgrass Communities, and Fish in the Shallow Subtidal Environment - Project No. 93047**

Again, this is an opportunity to use our logistical and operational expertise ashore and afloat. Presently the budget for this project seems organized under three agencies as three self-contained sub-

projects. We suggest that combining logistic and vessel support under the joint venture would provide an economical and simplified approach.

**5. Chenega Chinook and Coho Salmon Release Program - Project No. 93016**

This project is designed to release salmon in the vicinity of Chenega Village. This would present an excellent opportunity for long-term village participation.

With ADF&G technical assistance, we could contract to implement the field work in transporting, holding, and releasing salmon smolt to produce a new subsistence stock.

**6. Recovery Monitoring and Restoration of Intertidal Oiled Mussel Beds-Project No. 93036**

This project involves the sampling of mussels and sediments for petroleum hydro carbon following a protocol established by NOAA and the NRDA process. In addition, there will be efforts to identify new areas of continued contamination. Presently, the National Parks Service is surveying and sampling mussels and sediments along the Kenai Peninsula.

This project requires the collection of mussels from areas affected by the oil spill. Many of these areas are in close proximity to the village or are familiar to local resource users. We are prepared to contract to collect mussels and sediment samples as well as provide ashore and afloat logistical support. The project should be expanded to include testing in Windy Bay and Chugach Bay.

**7. Site-Specific Archaeological Restoration - Project No. 93006**

Consultation is required under this study, in order to conform with Part 106 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act. The first part of the project appears to be a full damage examination and analysis of the injured sites followed by recovery analysis and curation and data recovery. NPS has already committed a majority of its funds to conduct a sample survey and evaluation of coastal sites in the Kenai Fjords. These are most assuredly lands selected by Port Graham and English Bay under OPA 90. In addition, the U.S. Forest Service is working in the Prince William Sound area. The joint venture considers this project of the utmost importance and appropriate to contract.

**8. Archaeological Site Stewardship Program - Project No. 93007**

The Stewardship Program is based on cooperation between SHPO and federal agencies and private land owners "interested in participating in the Stewardship Program...." The program is

supported with the site monitoring proposal. See infra, Project No. 93008.

The program is only worthwhile to the extent village residents are directly involved in it, and requires joint venture involvement to be successful. We would not support the project unless the Joint Venture received a contract for our areas.

#### **9. Archaeological Site Patrol and Monitoring - Project No. 93008**

The idea of this project is laudable, but the proposed execution is insensitive. Agencies can not create a greater public awareness of the value of archaeological resources and laws protecting them, without themselves being sensitive to the strong feelings and beliefs of the indigenous owners. An agency presence does not demonstrate agency interest in archaeological resources nor discourage and prevent future vandalism. The village joint venture should assist in identifying areas most vulnerable to looting and vandalism, tracking the geographical and temporal variation in the incidence of looting or vandalism and increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of protection by coordinating with "involved agencies." The three agencies and the state apparently have patrol capabilities in the oil spill area. However, no village corporation has been hired. This is an ideal program in which to involve the joint venture on a contractual basis, and also to develop a greater awareness of indigenous cultures within the cooperating agencies.

#### **10. Public Information, Education and Interpretation - Project No. 93009**

This project involves the public information outreach in order to inform and educate the public on the effects and impacts of the Exxon Valdez oil spill and to enhance eco-tourism.

The program is presently slated with an emphasis on the communities of "Valdez, Whittier, Cordova, Seward, Homer, Kodiak, and the Municipality of Anchorage." Public information should emphasize the heavily impacted Native communities and identify private ownership as well. The National Park Service (Port Graham and English Bay) and the Alaska Department of Fish & Game (Tatitlek and Chenega) would each benefit by creating opportunities for neighboring Native land owners. This project will more than likely involve use of privately owned Native lands, whether intentionally or not. It is thus crucial to involve the village corporations to publicize their ownership interests and advance tourism and recreational projects in cooperation with the agencies.

#### **Additional Comments:**

These projects include restoration and site monitoring. Many of these sites have cultural and historic values to the local villages and this create a band of personally motivated protectors. Because the villages have a high degree of interest in maintaining their cultural heritage, the joint venture would be interested in taking a leading role in several of these three projects. Archaeologists with local and State-wide expertise such as Dr. Laura Johnson and Mike Yarborough, Jack Lobdell and cultural heritage specialist John Johnson could be sub-contracted within the previously mentioned organizational structure. The villagers have local knowledge as well as a vested concern in the resource, and as such would add credibility and enthusiasm to the project. Additionally, we could provide logistic and field support as well as background information capabilities.

#### **11. Enhanced Management of Wild Stock, PWS, Emphasis on Cutthroat Trout and Dolly Varden - Project No. 93018**

This project, which involves monitoring of weirs, obtaining scales, and so on, directly impacts Chenega-sensitive areas including Eshamy Lake. The joint venture believes it should receive the contract.

#### **12. Chugach Region Mariculture Project - Project No. 93019**

The joint venturers have supported this project before the Trustees Council, and have received some indication that the State supports the project. The project was put forth by the Chugach Regional Resources Commission. It specifically identifies Chenega and Tatitlik as well as English Bay and Port Graham. This project will restore services and provides a replacement of certain subsistence resources in order to allow injured resources to regenerate and at the same introduce a new industry to serve the effected communities. The Joint Venture supports the project, and requests the opportunity to contract with ADF&G.

#### **13. Bivalve Shellfish Hatchery and Research Center - Project No. 93020**

See Comments to Project No. 93019 (Mariculture), supra.

#### **14. Montague Island Chum Salmon Restoration-Project No. 93025**

The project involves stream cleaning such as boulder and log placement, in three streams in the Port Chalmers area, riparian habitat rehabilitation of 25 acres at the same streams, riparian forest assessment at 5 stream sites, riparian forest management and fisheries and hydraulic assessments. The work is labor intensive. It is ideally a project for the joint venture.

**15. Prince William Sound Second Growth Management - Project No. 93029**

This project is intended to inventory data bases, habitat, and to improve habitat for "pink and chum salmon, harlequin duck, marbled murrelet, river otter and bald eagle. The project can not be preformed without consent. The agency should contract for the joint venture's involvement.

**16. Harlequin Duck Restoration Monitoring Study in PWS, Kenai, and Afognak Oil Spill Areas - Project No. 93033**

The project is fairly technical, but is intended to characterize nesting habitat, reproductive failure, and whether or not reproductive failure exist elsewhere than western PWS, i.e.: the Kenai coast and Afognak Island. It therefore is land specific and thus, an excellent contract opportunity for the joint venture.

**17. Potential Impacts of Oiled Mussel Beds on Higher Organisms- Project No. 93035**

This is another Fish & Wildlife Service sponsored study. It, however, ties into the oil musseled beds studies which the joint venture applies to perform. The technical aspects are capable of sub-contracting with agency coordination. This study, however, should be expanded to Lower Cook Inlet.

**18. Surveys to Monitor Marine Bird and Sea Otter Populations in PWS-Project No. 93045**

This is a boat survey program. The joint venture offers boat services and lodging services. The project is too geographically limited, however, it should be expanded to include Lower Cook Inlet.

**19. Habitat Use, Behavior and Monitoring of Harbor Seals in PWS- Project No. 93046**

This project proposes aerial surveys and visits to Chenega Bay and Tatitlek once a year to discuss "survey results with residents." It is recognized that seal is important for subsistence purposes, but visits appear to be on an unreasonably infrequent basis, and do not appear to provide sufficient information to the affected communities. Rather than once a year visits, the project should be contracted to the Joint Venture and significant information shared. The project should be expanded to include Lower Cook Inlet and the Villages of English Bay and Port Graham.



## **20. Subtidal Monitoring Recovery of Sediments-Project No. 93047**

This project involves recovery of hydrocarbons and subtidal sediments over a two year period. Oiled sites include the Sleepy Bay area which in turn, involves Chenega interests. Village residents have been picking up oil for three years, and are certainly capable of carrying out this project, and coordinate with their consultants and the agency. This project, while supported should be expanded to include the Kenai Peninsula in Windy Bay and Chugach Bay.

## **21. Coordinated Recreation Restoration Planning and Assessment**

This project is whole heartedly endorsed. Mr. Sinclair, an employee with DNR, is to commended for taking the time to discuss the project with us, explain it to us, and obtain our views. We recommend that the project be expanded to include the National Park Service as a cooperating agency, and that Port Graham Corporation and English Bay Corporation be included in the overall plans.

**RESUME**  
**OF**  
**THOMAS R. FINK**

## **R E S U M E**

**Thomas R. Fink**  
6359 Colgate Drive  
Anchorage, AK 99504

Telephone Home: (907) 333-7451

### **PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:**

**1991 - 1992**

**General Manager, Environmental Services - Veco Environmental and Professional Services Co., Anchorage, AK**

Responsible for business development and general management in environmental services such as oil spill cleanup, oil spill contingency planning, and site remediation; managed completion of oil spill contingency plan, managed negotiation and initiation of \$1,500,000 Federal hydrocarbon contaminated soil thermal treatment project and acquisition of \$700,000 thermal treatment machine; devised marketing and bidding strategies for site remediation business development.

**1988 - 1990**

**Director - Environmental, Safety, and Health Issues  
ARCO Alaska, Inc., Anchorage, AK**

Responsible for coordinating and developing response on major technical, legislative and regulatory environmental issues (e.g. West Sak Environmental Impact Statement, Regional North Slope Risk Assessment on Reserve Pits, Federal Solid and Hazardous Waste Legislation, EPA Offshore Effluent Guidelines); revitalized Alaska Oil and Gas Association Environmental Committee as an influential lobby for responsible industrial development.

**1988**

**Manager - Environmental Science  
ARCO Alaska, Inc., Anchorage, AK**

Responsible for managing a professional staff to perform all environmental studies and providing expertise on all technical and regulatory environmental issues.

**1978 - 1988**

**Manager - Environmental Conservation Department  
ARCO Alaska, Inc., Anchorage, AK**

Responsible for coordinating all environmental activities of ARCO Alaska, Inc.'s oil and gas exploration and production in Alaska through management of a highly technical and professional staff. Served as chief environmental officer of ARCO Alaska reporting to President or Vice President.

Increased department staff size from two to six highly qualified, self-starting professionals in response to explosion of environmental /regulatory activity of federal and state governments. Assisted in coordination of ARCO image of environmental responsibility to local rural inhabitants of Alaska. Supervised acquisition of numerous state and federal permits for exploratory drilling.

- Managed compliance response for new Alaska solid waste regulations helping to demonstrate further federal regulation of Arctic oil field wastes is unnecessary; participated in preparation of API Arctic oilfield waste report intended to advocate state regulation of oil field wastes as non-hazardous.
- Managed intensive regulatory lobbying effort of new proposed solid waste regulations for State of Alaska. Negotiated regulations from \$900 million impact to \$40 million impact on North Slope oil and gas production.

- Coordinated cleanup of major chemical spill by an ARCO contractor which made enforcement action by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and application of Federal Superfund unnecessary. This reduced cost of cleanup and media exposure to a minimum.
- Department demonstrated Environmental Impact Statements were unnecessary and avoided the consequent delays on two major projects (field facilities and waterflood construction) in the Kuparuk oil field by a coordinated series of field studies followed by staged negotiations. Eliminating one-year delays on these projects with capital costs approaching a billion dollars constituted significant present value savings.
- Department supervised preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for Prudhoe Bay oilfield waterflood, secured from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation major PSD (federal air emissions) and NPDES (federal wastewater discharge) permits, and helped secure 404 (dredge and fill) permits. This was an environmentally controversial multi-billion dollar project. Prevailed in licensing the less expensive of two environmental alternatives at a savings of hundreds of millions of dollars.

**1974 - 1978**

**Senior Research Chemist - ARCO Production Research Laboratory  
Plano, Texas**

Originated project to develop chemical dispersant process suitable for Arctic oceans; supervised this up to field test stage; limited experience consulting on oil field chemicals. Organized a physical chemistry program to develop surfactant formulations for applications to chemical flooding (enhanced oil recovery); designed and supervised construction of novel interfacial tensiometer; supervised core floods and chemical procurements for design of field test.

**1972 - 1974**

**Assistant Professor of Chemistry  
University of Tulsa**

Reorganized undergraduate biochemistry program; introduced special physical chemistry applications course for biology and pre-medical students; one doctoral student completed dissertation; consulting with petroleum engineering and geology departments.

**1970 - 1972**

**Post-doctoral Research Fellow  
Washington State University**

Further researched application of hydrodynamics and thermo- physical/chemical processes to protein and polynucleotide genetic materials; managed and taught summer general chemistry program.

**EDUCATION:**

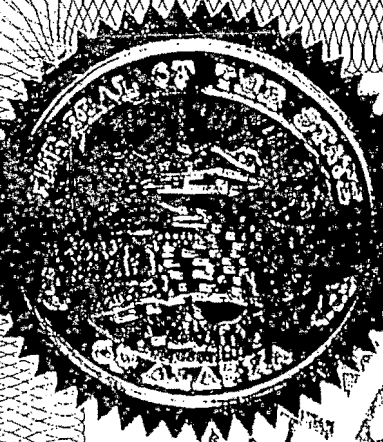
Ph.D, 1970, Yale University; Biological and Physical Chemistry; Dissertation and three publications "On the Thermodynamics of Helix - Coil Transitions in Polynucleotides" - concentrated on the application of physical chemistry to the biological function of genetic materials.

B.A., 1965, Indiana University; Chemistry Major; Biology, Physics; Mathematics Minor.

**OTHER:**

Founding board member of the Wildlife Federation of Alaska (1984-1989), Member of Anchorage Community College Council (1985-1987), Consultant to U.S.S.R. Ministry of Oil and Gas Construction on Arctic environmental protection in Siberian gas fields (1989), Member Anchorage Municipal Water and Wastewater Commission (1990- 1992 ).

**EXHIBITS**



State of Alaska

Department of  
Environmental Conservation

# Certificate of Commendation

*Chenega Village Corporation*

In appreciation for your extraordinary work and commitment during the State of Alaska  
response to the Exxon Valdez oil spill

*Janet L. Lueder*  
Commissioner

*Steve Crockett*  
State On Scene Coordinator

*Randee B. Buehler*  
State On Scene Coordinator

*B. Pym*  
State On Scene Coordinator

**EXXON** COMPANY, U.S.A.

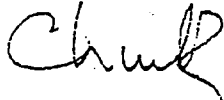
ALASKA OPERATIONS  
POST OFFICE BOX 240409 • ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99524-0409

O. R. HARRISON  
GENERAL MANAGER

June 8, 1992

Mr. Chuck Totemoff  
General Delivery  
Chenega, Alaska 99574

Dear Chuck:



Enclosed please find a limited edition, 1992 FINSAP cap. This is a small thank you for your participation in the 1992 FINSAP program and for your role in managing the Chenega Village Corporation contract for the 1992 cleanup. Your crew finished everything that FINSAP identified as needing cleanup.

I'll be in Anchorage for a few more weeks, but I may not get to see you again. It has been a privilege and a pleasure for me to get to know some of the people from Chenega Village. My thanks to all of you for your help in making the cleanup operations work effectively.

My best regards for a safe, happy, healthy, and prosperous future.

Sincerely,



ORH:dm  
Enclosure:



**EXXON COMPANY, U.S.A.**ALASKA OPERATIONS  
POST OFFICE BOX 240409 • ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99524-0409

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671		# of pages > 2
To <b>Gail Evanoff</b>	From <b>Tam Kelley</b>	
Co.	Co.	
Dept.	Phone #	
Fax # <b>573-5135</b>	Fax #	

May 29, 1992

Ms. Gail Evanoff  
C/O General Delivery  
Chenega, Alaska 99574

Dear Gail:

The Chenega Village Corporation cleanup crew is doing a good job. As in 1991, we are pleased that we were able to make arrangements to maximize CVC's participation in the survey and cleanup operations. Hopefully, you feel that these arrangements have been beneficial to CVC.

Thanks to the very high level of cooperation and support from the U.S.C.G. and state officials, we have been successful in this effort to provide CVC with a way to participate. The effort expended in obtaining qualifications for 6-pack licenses is a good example of this. Since your participation in the survey and cleanup is fully compensated, this has provided an income opportunity for CVC.

In maximizing CVC participation, every effort has also been made to maximize cleanup opportunities for CVC. The use of two CVC crews last year and one this year has been the result.

In 1992, any remaining oil is extremely weathered. This oil is harmless to humans and to wildlife. There is no lingering threat. In areas of interest to CVC this oil is generally buried. There are no health factors and additional net environmental benefits that justify the intrusion or the cost of additional cleanup efforts.

The CVC representative on the FINSAP survey team requested cleanup on Evans 37-A and Latouche 20-B and 20-C. In my opinion, the F.O.S.C. issued a work order for these areas out of concern for the CVC interest, even though the cleanup effort by CVC resulted in a temporary limit on use of the area, by making the site less attractive in 1992 and in some environmental damage by disruptions to ongoing natural recovery.

Out of respect for CVC, these work orders were issued. All parties involved have made an all-out effort to cooperate with CVC. We interpret your letter to say that you will not approve the use of bioremediation material to accelerate the biodegradation process. We also interpret your letter to say that regardless of the work being done at Evans 37-A and Latouche 20B and 20C by CVC that as landowner, you will refuse to sign off these sites.

It has been great to start off the 1992 Prince William Sound fishing season with an all-time record herring catch. I hope that with the rest of us the people of CVC can rejoice in the excellent level of biological and aesthetic recovery in Prince William Sound and at the remarkably low level of remaining oil.

You will recognize that the current use of the CVC cleanup team is fully complying with the work order in the 1992 cleanup. As in prior years, the effort goes beyond the work order when appropriate to ~~accommodate~~ CVC interests.

Your letter implies that somehow the work orders are not being fulfilled or followed. Please be assured that this is clearly not the case.

Your letter would seem to imply that CVC opportunities are being limited. The work to date is a clear testimony to the fact that opportunities have been created to provide CVC with opportunities to the exclusion of others.

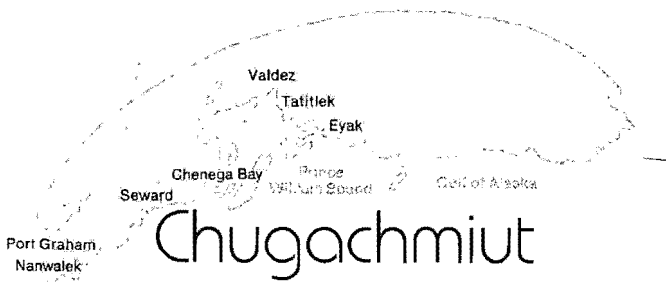
In my trip to Latouche 20 today, it was good to see the team in action. As discussed with Chuck Totemoff, we were able to get video of the CVC team in action.

Unfortunately, it was a somewhat gray and wet day.

Sincerely,

  
W. T. Kelley

WTK:dm



93325152

**RECEIVED**  
DEC 08 1992**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD**

November 20, 1992

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

Dear Trustee Council Members:

On Monday, November 16, 1992, authorized representatives from: all seven Tribal Governing Bodies and all five Native Village Corporations in the Chugach region; the Chugach Regional Resource Commission; and Chugachmiut, the regional Tribal organization, met together and unanimously approved the following FY-93 project submittals and related matters, to your Trustee Council for consideration:

- A. Approved: The establishment of the Pacific Rim Villages Coalition by the Tribal Governing Bodies and Village Corporations of Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, Nanwalek and Port Graham, to contract 1993 and future EVOS Restoration Project funds.
- B. Approved: The "Coordinated Contract for 1993 Restoration work projects with the Pacific Rim Villages Coalition", a project proposal being submitted for the contracting of twenty-three (23) projects by the Pacific Rim Villages Coalition.
- C. Approved: In particular, of the projects included in the 1993 Draft Work Plan: Project #93019: the Chugach Region Village Mariculture project; and Project # 93020: the Bivalve Shellfish Hatchery and Research Center, with the requested funding needs for this second project being increased to \$136,900.
- D. Approved: The following new projects which the represented Chugach Entities plan to submit by November 20, 1992, or at a later date:
  - 1. The Chugachmiut Cultural Heritage Preservation and Perpetuation project;
  - 2. The Windy Bay Clam Replacement project;
  - 3. The Nanwalek Sockeye Enhancement project;
  - 4. The Port Graham Salmon Hatchery project;
  - 5. The Tatitlek Ferry Terminal project;



6. The Tatitlek Breakwater project;
7. The Chenega Bay Marine Service Center project;
8. The Chenega Bay Old Village Site Restoration project; and
9. The Native Village of Eyak Habitat Acquisition project.

Concerning these and all other submitted projects, there was a strong consensus among the above mentioned parties at the November 16 meeting, that in the contracting and implementation of these and future projects, maximum steps should be taken: to use regional Native Contractors; to hire regional Native residents in accordance with local hiring practices; and to provide regional Native residents with the employment training necessary for developing the technical skills required for working on many of the projects.

Chugachmiut, as an involved organization at the November 16 meeting, strongly endorses the united action that was taken concerning all the above approved projects and the Pacific Rim Villages Coalition.

Thank you for your anticipated approval of funding for our recommended projects.

Sincerely,

CHUGACHMIUT



Richard A. Rolland  
Executive Director

JP:cs

93325153

**RECEIVED**  
DEC 08 1992EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL PROJECT DESCRIPTION****Project Number:****Project Title:** Cultural Heritage Preservation and Perpetuation**Project Category:** Restoration Management Actions**Project Type:** Cultural Education**Lead Agency:** Chugachmiut Regional Tribal Organization

**Cooperating Agencies:** Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Department of the Interior, National Park Service, (If it is required that a federal or state agency be the lead agency, it is recommended that this be the Forest Service, with the bulk of the funds being contracted to Chugachmiut).

**Project Term:** January 1, 1993 - September 30, 1997**INTRODUCTION****A. Background on the Resource/Service**

The subsistence use of fish and wildlife, which is recognized as constituting a vital natural resource that was severely injured by the EVOS, cannot be separated in the Chugach Region from the perennial task of presenting, preserving and perpetuating the Alutiiq cultural heritage which also was severely impacted. Indeed, as a living culture, the Alutiiq patrimony primarily is transmitted from the tradition bearers to the young, through the latter's immersion into the subsistence life style practices of their elders. Therefore, the partial destruction and interruption of the Alutiiq subsistence life style stemming from the EVOS, of its very nature, has resulted in a diminishing of cultural identity among the young. This, in turn, has occasioned a host of personal and community problems. Accordingly, due to the extent of the damage to the Alutiiq cultural education transmission process, measures being taken to resolve the problem solely through the replenishing of fish and game stocks for subsistence use, are both insufficient and inadequate. For the subsistence cultural heritage in the Chugach to be restored, there exists the immediate need to have the Alutiiq tradition bearers present this patrimony to the young via local and regional Elders - Youth conferences; for the Youth to preserve this testimony through dialogue and reflection on what best can be adapted to their contemporary lines; and for them to inherit and perpetuate this testimony, in practice, through an intensive living experience of the Alutiiq subsistence cultural heritage in seasonal Youth Spirit Camps.

## **B. Summary of Injury**

The damage to the subsistence, cultural heritage transmission process is evident in the Village communities from the constant questioning by the Youth of their cultural identity. This is manifest in their lack of self-confidence and their perceived inability to be independent providers of their own subsistence needs. This personal insecurity leads to a further questioning of their capability to succeed, without an excessive reliance on entitlements, in the larger society which encourages them to be dependent consumers within a money economy. The sense of frustration concerning their ability to be independent providers, has resulted in an increased number of Youth becoming dependent on substances as a means of relieving their anxiety. This phenomenon is well documented in the files of the Chugachmiut Health and Social Services Department. In 1990, the people in the 7 Chugachmiut Village communities formed a Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee to Chugachmiut and petitioned that action be taken on a regional level to overcome the EVOS damage to the Alutiiq cultural heritage perpetuation process, particularly in regard to the plight of the Young.

## **C. Location**

The Cultural Heritage preservation project will involve the following Chugachmiut Village communities: Mt. Marathon Native Association (Seward), Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, Valdez Native Association, the Native Village of Eyak (Cordova), Port Graham, and Nanwalek.

## **WHAT**

### **A. Goal**

The goal of the project is to restore the Alutiiq Cultural Heritage transmission process which was severely damaged by the EVOS; namely, the unique cultural education, presentation, preservation and perpetuation process whereby Alutiiq Youth inherit the subsistence cultural patrimony from their elders.

### **B. Objectives**

- A regional Elders - Youth Conference will be held by Chugachmiut in July for five successive years, at which Alutiiq Elders will present the essential elements of the cultural heritage tradition to the gathered Youth.
- The assembled Youth at the annual conferences will preserve as witnesses, the testimony of their Elders through dialogue with their Elders and discussive reflection on this testimony within their own peer groups. They also will preserve this testimony on audio and video tape for use as an education and interpretive study resource within the Alutiiq communities.

- The gathered Youth, immediately following the Elders - Youth Conference, will inherit this patrimony in practice and become its living perpetuation, through their involvement and participation in a minimal, 10 day Spirit Camp experience wherein they will reflect together on their cultural identity and work together to provide for their own subsistence needs.
- That career awareness opportunities in the cultural resource management sciences might be provided to regional Youth at the Spirit Camps by federal and state as well as Chugachmiut representatives.
- That the preserved audio and video tapes be made available to regional schools and the state university system as an educational and interpretive resource witnessing to the authentic Alutiiq cultural tradition.
- To evaluate, over a period of five years, the positive influence the combined Elders - Youth Conferences and Spirit Camps have on Youth becoming independent providers of their own future needs.

## WHY

The project will restore the Alutiiq subsistence and cultural heritage transmittance process that was severely injured and interrupted by the EVOS; and which cannot be restored only through the replenishing of subsistence use fish and game stocks. It will provide Alutiiq adolescents and young adults with the opportunity to obtain or regain a sense of cultural identity and the related positive characteristics of individual self-worth, personal identity, social growth, confidence in their innate abilities and youth leadership. It will effect a bonding between the tradition bearers and the young which is so essential for the survival and development of village society. It will enable regional Youth to preserve and perpetuate their cultural heritage through an intensive, practical involvement; while providing the Elders with the opportunity to present the Alutiiq cultural testimony to the Young in a concentrated effort. It will render federal and state agencies the opportunity to present career awareness training sessions (such as archaeological digs) to regional Youth. The project will give Chugachmiut the necessary resources to properly evaluate the extent to which its cultural heritage program efforts assist in preventing Alutiiq Youth from developing dependent personalities. It will provide regional communities and state educational institutions with an accurate educational and interpretive testimony of the Alutiiq cultural heritage. The project will forge positive working relationships between Chugachmiut, the seven regional Alutiiq communities, the Chugach Alaska Corporations, local village corporations, other non-profit regional organizations, plus federal and state agencies, as they work together to restore the Alutiiq subsistence cultural heritage process damaged by the EVOS.

## **How**

The Chugachmiut Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee, the Chugach Heritage Foundation and the Chugachmiut Department of Planning, Program Development and Evaluation, working closely with staff of the Chugach National Forest and the National Park Service, will conduct a combined Elders - Youth Conference and Spirit Camp program each July from 1993 through 1997. It is envisioned that a permanent Spirit Camp site eventually can be established at Nuchek on Hinchinbrook Island in Prince William Sound. Nuchek is a former Russian-Native site which is rich in archaeological material. At least 30 Elders and 40 Youth will participate annually in the projects. The program coordinator will be the Director of Planning, Program Development and Evaluation at Chugachmiut. Inasmuch as each Village community will have a representative number of Elders and Youth at each Conference and Spirit Camp, the 7 Chugachmiut villages actively will be involved in the development of the entire program. Since the Nuchek site is on land conveyed to the Chugach Alaska Corporation and because the Chugach Heritage Foundation will be performing ongoing archaeological work there during the holding of the Spirit Camp, all the key regional organizations will be involved in a combined cultural heritage program effort.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE**

The proposed program consists of two non-intrusive projects that appear to qualify for a categorical exclusion from the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act.

## **WHEN**

The actual conducting of the regional Elders - Youth Conference by Chugachmiut for a minimal 3 day period within the region, will take place each July from 1993 through 1997. Each of these years, the Conference immediately will be followed by the holding of the Spirit Camp, also operated by Chugachmiut, for a minimal 10 day period. The assessment of each project will be completed by mid-August. Program development work to improve the program will be performed on an ongoing basis.



## **BUDGET**

Chugachmiut's budget for the five year program cycle would be \$445,000, with \$105,000 required for July, 1993, and \$85,000 for each of the subsequent four years. Participant travel related expenses would be the main annual budget category cost with Participant travel related costs for July, 1997 being \$45,004.

93325153

RECEIVED  
DEC 08 1992

## EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL PROJECT DESCRIPTION

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

**Project Number:**

**Project Title:** Cultural Heritage Preservation and Perpetuation

**Project Category:** Restoration Management Actions

**Project Type:** Cultural Education

**Lead Agency:** Chugachmiut Regional Tribal Organization

**Cooperating Agencies:** Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Department of the Interior, National Park Service, (If it is required that a federal or state agency be the lead agency, it is recommended that this be the Forest Service, with the bulk of the funds being contracted to Chugachmiut).

**Project Term:** January 1, 1993 - September 30, 1997

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background on the Resource/Service

The subsistence use of fish and wildlife, which is recognized as constituting a vital natural resource that was severely injured by the EVOS, cannot be separated in the Chugach Region from the perennial task of presenting, preserving and perpetuating the Alutiiq cultural heritage which also was severely impacted. Indeed, as a living culture, the Alutiiq patrimony primarily is transmitted from the tradition bearers to the young, through the latter's immersion into the subsistence life style practices of their elders. Therefore, the partial destruction and interruption of the Alutiiq subsistence life style stemming from the EVOS, of its very nature, has resulted in a diminishing of cultural identity among the young. This, in turn, has occasioned a host of personal and community problems. Accordingly, due to the extent of the damage to the Alutiiq cultural education transmission process, measures being taken to resolve the problem solely through the replenishing of fish and game stocks for subsistence use, are both insufficient and inadequate. For the subsistence cultural heritage in the Chugach to be restored, there exists the immediate need to have the Alutiiq tradition bearers present this patrimony to the young via local and regional Elders - Youth conferences; for the Youth to preserve this testimony through dialogue and reflection on what best can be adapted to their contemporary lines; and for them to inherit and perpetuate this testimony, in practice, through an intensive living experience of the Alutiiq subsistence cultural heritage in seasonal Youth Spirit Camps.

## **B. Summary of Injury**

The damage to the subsistence, cultural heritage transmission process is evident in the Village communities from the constant questioning by the Youth of their cultural identity. This is manifest in their lack of self-confidence and their perceived inability to be independent providers of their own subsistence needs. This personal insecurity leads to a further questioning of their capability to succeed, without an excessive reliance on entitlements, in the larger society which encourages them to be dependent consumers within a money economy. The sense of frustration concerning their ability to be independent providers, has resulted in an increased number of Youth becoming dependent on substances as a means of relieving their anxiety. This phenomenon is well documented in the files of the Chugachmiut Health and Social Services Department. In 1990, the people in the 7 Chugachmiut Village communities formed a Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee to Chugachmiut and petitioned that action be taken on a regional level to overcome the EVOS damage to the Alutiiq cultural heritage perpetuation process, particularly in regard to the plight of the Young.

## **C. Location**

The Cultural Heritage preservation project will involve the following Chugachmiut Village communities: Mt. Marathon Native Association (Seward), Chenega Bay, Tatitlek, Valdez Native Association, the Native Village of Eyak (Cordova), Port Graham, and Nanwalek.

## **WHAT**

### **A. Goal**

The goal of the project is to restore the Alutiiq Cultural Heritage transmission process which was severely damaged by the EVOS; namely, the unique cultural education, presentation, preservation and perpetuation process whereby Alutiiq Youth inherit the subsistence cultural patrimony from their elders.

### **B. Objectives**

- A regional Elders - Youth Conference will be held by Chugachmiut in July for five successive years, at which Alutiiq Elders will present the essential elements of the cultural heritage tradition to the gathered Youth.
- The assembled Youth at the annual conferences will preserve as witnesses, the testimony of their Elders through dialogue with their Elders and discussive reflection on this testimony within their own peer groups. They also will preserve this testimony on audio and video tape for use as an education and interpretive study resource within the Alutiiq communities.

- The gathered Youth, immediately following the Elders - Youth Conference, will inherit this patrimony in practice and become its living perpetuation, through their involvement and participation in a minimal, 10 day Spirit Camp experience wherein they will reflect together on their cultural identity and work together to provide for their own subsistence needs.
- That career awareness opportunities in the cultural resource management sciences might be provided to regional Youth at the Spirit Camps by federal and state as well as Chugachmiut representatives.
- That the preserved audio and video tapes be made available to regional schools and the state university system as an educational and interpretive resource witnessing to the authentic Alutiiq cultural tradition.
- To evaluate, over a period of five years, the positive influence the combined Elders - Youth Conferences and Spirit Camps have on Youth becoming independent providers of their own future needs.

## WHY

The project will restore the Alutiiq subsistence and cultural heritage transmittance process that was severely injured and interrupted by the EVOS; and which cannot be restored only through the replenishing of subsistence use fish and game stocks. It will provide Alutiiq adolescents and young adults with the opportunity to obtain or regain a sense of cultural identity and the related positive characteristics of individual self-worth, personal identity, social growth, confidence in their innate abilities and youth leadership. It will effect a bonding between the tradition bearers and the young which is so essential for the survival and development of village society. It will enable regional Youth to preserve and perpetuate their cultural heritage through an intensive, practical involvement; while providing the Elders with the opportunity to present the Alutiiq cultural testimony to the Young in a concentrated effort. It will render federal and state agencies the opportunity to present career awareness training sessions (such as archaeological digs) to regional Youth. The project will give Chugachmiut the necessary resources to properly evaluate the extent to which its cultural heritage program efforts assist in preventing Alutiiq Youth from developing dependent personalities. It will provide regional communities and state educational institutions with an accurate educational and interpretive testimony of the Alutiiq cultural heritage. The project will forge positive working relationships between Chugachmiut, the seven regional Alutiiq communities, the Chugach Alaska Corporations, local village corporations, other non-profit regional organizations, plus federal and state agencies, as they work together to restore the Alutiiq subsistence cultural heritage process damaged by the EVOS.

## **How**

The Chugachmiut Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee, the Chugach Heritage Foundation and the Chugachmiut Department of Planning, Program Development and Evaluation, working closely with staff of the Chugach National Forest and the National Park Service, will conduct a combined Elders - Youth Conference and Spirit Camp program each July from 1993 through 1997. It is envisioned that a permanent Spirit Camp site eventually can be established at Nuchek on Hinchinbrook Island in Prince William Sound. Nuchek is a former Russian-Native site which is rich in archaeological material. At least 30 Elders and 40 Youth will participate annually in the projects. The program coordinator will be the Director of Planning, Program Development and Evaluation at Chugachmiut. Inasmuch as each Village community will have a representative number of Elders and Youth at each Conference and Spirit Camp, the 7 Chugachmiut villages actively will be involved in the development of the entire program. Since the Nuchek site is on land conveyed to the Chugach Alaska Corporation and because the Chugach Heritage Foundation will be performing ongoing archaeological work there during the holding of the Spirit Camp, all the key regional organizations will be involved in a combined cultural heritage program effort.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE**

The proposed program consists of two non-intrusive projects that appear to qualify for a categorical exclusion from the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act.

## **WHEN**

The actual conducting of the regional Elders - Youth Conference by Chugachmiut for a minimal 3 day period within the region, will take place each July from 1993 through 1997. Each of these years, the Conference immediately will be followed by the holding of the Spirit Camp, also operated by Chugachmiut, for a minimal 10 day period. The assessment of each project will be completed by mid-August. Program development work to improve the program will be performed on an ongoing basis.

## **BUDGET**

Chugachmiut's budget for the five year program cycle would be \$445,000, with \$105,000 required for July, 1993, and \$85,000 for each of the subsequent four years. Participant travel related expenses would be the main annual budget category cost with Participant travel related costs for July, 1997 being \$45,004.

**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL PROJECT DESCRIPTION****RECEIVED**  
DEC 08 1992**Project Number:****Project Title:** Tatitlek Ferry Terminal**Project Category:** Injured Fishery Compensation**Project Type:** Damaged Service Compensation**Lead Agency:** Chugachmiut Regional Tribal Organization**Cooperating Agencies:** Tatitlek Village IRA Council, Tatitlek Village Corporation, Alaska Marine Highway System**Project Term:** January 1, 1993 to September 30, 1994EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD**INTRODUCTION****A. Background on the Resource/Service**

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill has had a marked negative effect on the wild production of pink salmon in Prince William Sound. Although a record-high catch occurred in 1990 and another high catch on 1991, this primarily was due to strong runs of hatchery produced pink salmon. Egg mortality in oiled streams increased from an average of 15% in the autumn, 1990, to 40-50% in 1991. The cumulative effects of the EVOS finally contributed significantly to the poor commercial and subsistence fishery harvests during the summer of 1992, in Prince William Sound, of pink salmon; especially, wild pink salmon. Moreover, given the prevailing conditions, it has been concluded that the increased egg mortality observed since the EVOS, is a continuing threat to wild pink salmon in Prince William Sound. The wild production of pink salmon was a priceless resource and the resultant, annual, commercial harvest was an inestimable service to the Alutiiq communities of the Prince William Sound Area, including the Village of Tatitlek. However, both the resource and the service have been severely damaged and possibly lost as a result of the EVOS. Consequently, the economic condition of the Village of Tatitlek, whose residents are largely financially dependent on the income received from the pink salmon commercial fishery harvest, also has been endangered. In order to remain economically viable, Tatitlek needs a strengthening of its marine infrastructure to compensate for the loss of the resource and service which the wild pink salmon previously provided. In particular, Tatitlek needs a strengthening of its marine transportation infrastructure through the construction of a passenger/light freight ferry terminal at a site already determined to be highly feasible for such a project.

## **B. Summary of Injury**

The summer, 1992, commercial fishery catch in Prince William Sound, from all reports was poor and the prognosis for the recovery of the wild pink salmon harvest remains bleak. Since the annual cash income of many Tatitlek residents mainly is derived from wages received from the summer commercial fishery, continued poor pink salmon harvests will require a restructuring of the entire Village economy or at least a supplementing of this economy with other industries such as timber, Mariculture and tourism related enterprises. For this to happen, the marine transportation infrastructure needs to be improved. Currently, the Alaska Marine Highway vessel, M/V Bartlett, transfers passengers and freight to small boats near Ellamar, a community 1 1/2 miles north of Tatitlek. A feasibility study authorized in 1985 by the Alaska Marine Highway System Marine Facilities Division, determined that a ferry terminal at a location known as the "west site", midway between Tatitlek and Ellamar, was feasible. The construction and operation of the *designed* ferry terminal would aid the Village of Tatitlek in its efforts to compensate for the lost revenues its 110 residents have had to endure, consequent to the severe weakening of the wild pink salmon commercial fishery due to the EVOS.

## **C. Location**

Tatitlek Village, Alaska

## **WHAT**

### **A. Goal**

The goal of this project is that by strengthening its marine transportation infrastructure through the construction of a passenger and light freight ferry terminal, the Village of Tatitlek would remain an economically viable community by being enable to compensate for the damage to its residents' commercial fishery related revenues, through the operation of other natural resource and tourism enterprises.

### **B. Objectives**

1. To construct, in accordance with the Tatitlek Ferry Terminal Feasibility Study of 1985, a passenger and light freight ferry terminal at the "West Site", consisting of: a 280' long approach embankment with a 21.5 average elevation and 12' wide at the top, build of shot rock and protective armor rock; and also, a 220' timber pier, cross braced and with an elevation of 21.5'.



2. To construct and install as part of the integral structure: a 65' x 5' grated steel transfer bridge extending from the pier to a moored steel float; a 30' long, 18' wide raised steel platform braced on a moored steel float, 30' long, 22.5' wide and with an elevation of 3' 10" ; and 5 mooring dolphins.
3. To make an access trail between the embankment and the trail from Tatitlek to Ellamar.
4. To determine if the required embankment rock for the project needs to be barged from an existing quarry in Valdez or whether a land -based rock quarry could be established within the immediate land area of the construction site.
5. To provide ferry construction employment to 20 Tatitlek residents.

## WHY

The proposed "West Site" for the ferry terminal has the following advantages;

- The extra distance for the Alaska Marine Highway vessels to service this site is only 6.5 nautical miles.
- The approach from the northwest is relatively free from obstructions.
- The proposed site layout aligns the vessels parallel to the shoreline and, consequently, with the prevailing wind; thus *reducing* the "sail area" during mooring.
- The water depth at the mooring site is the required -20 MLLW.
- The pier site is uniform, relatively ~~flat~~ and suitable for pile driving.
- The embankment is sheltered by a peninsula to the south of the embankment; therefore, it appears that armor stone would only have to be placed on the north side of the embankment for wave protection.
- The site is accessible to Ellamar as well as Tatitlek freight and passengers.
- The site is owned by the Tatitlek Village Corporation.
- The steel, floating dock would allow for the transfer of passengers and light freight at all tide stages.

The construction of the passenger and light freight ferry terminal would provide the Village of Tatitlek with the necessary marine transportation infrastructure that would enable the community to remain economically viable; and, compensate for the lost income to Village residents resulting from the EVOS damage to wild pink salmon production in Prince William Sound.

## **How**

The Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities would work closely with the Tatitlek Village IRA Council to plan and implement the project. An initial four month time should be allowed to determine if the rock should be transported by barge from Valdez (as was envisioned in the 1985 Feasibility Study) or, if a local quarry might be available and its use economically opportune. It is estimated that most of the construction can be conducted from a barge. It is assumed the stone would be barged from Valdez.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE**

Approvals, as required, will be obtained from the EPA by March 31, 1993.

## **WHEN**

January 1 - May 31, 1993. Study and determination whether stone for project will be barged from Valdez; completion of integral project architect's plan.

June 1 - September 30, 1993. Building/grading of access trail and trail from Ellamar to Valid; also, obtaining any necessary EPA compliance approvals.

October 1 - March 30, 1994. Completing all preparation and coordinating efforts for quarrying and transporting of stone; ordering and production of grated steel transfer bridge, the raised steel platform, the steel float plus holding chains, and the 5 mooring dolphins; selection of general contractor and work force.

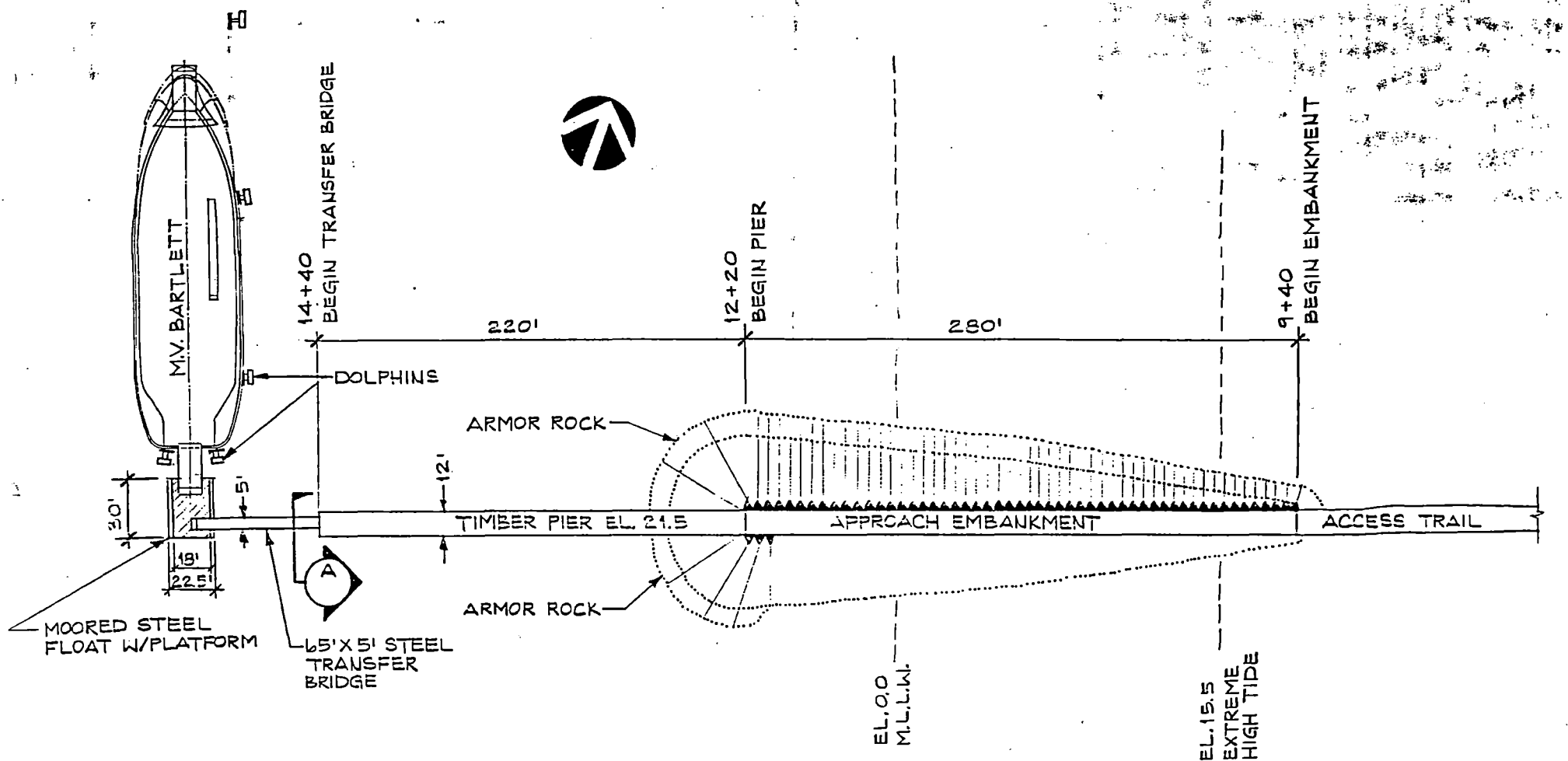
April 1 - April 30, 1994. Delivery and treatment of wood pilings

May 1 - September 15, 1994. Construction of embankment, timber pier, and assembling/placement of platform, bridge, raised platform, float and mooring dolphins.

September 15 - 30, 1994. Completion of all payments, financial statements and project reports.

## **BUDGET**

In 1985, the entire construction cost of the Ferry Terminal (\$1,686,000); an access trail (\$32,000); and a trail from Tatitlek to Ellamar (\$171,000) was placed at \$1,889,000. Allowing for 8% inflation (\$151,120); the total project cost now would be \$2,040,120.



## WEST SITE LAYOUT

SCALE: 1" = 50'

TATITLEK

**Tongass  
Engineers,  
Inc.**

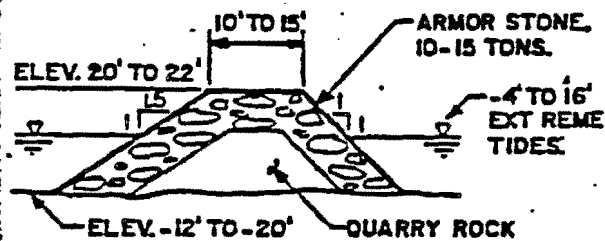
A DIVISION OF  
PERATROVICH, NOTTINGHAM & DRAGE, INC.  
(907) 789-5006 Juneau, AK

**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL PROJECT DESCRIPTION****Project Number:****RECEIVED**  
**DEC 08 1992****Project Title:** Tatitlek Breakwater**Project Category:** Small Boat Harbor Protection**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD****Project Type:** Damaged Service Compensation**Lead Agency:** Alaska Department of Transportation & Public Facilities**Cooperating Agencies:** Tatitlek Village IRA Council, Tatitlek Village Corporation,  
Chugach Alaska Corporation, Forest Service**Project Term:** January 1, 1993 - September 30, 1994**INTRODUCTION****A. Background on the Resource/Service**

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill has had a marked, negative effect on the wild production of Pink Salmon in Prince William Sound, which, despite the high return of hatchery produced salmon during 1990 and 1991, eventually resulted, in 1992, in a poor pink salmon commercial and subsistence catch within the Prince William Sound. Moreover, given the prevailing conditions, it has been concluded that the increased egg mortality observed since the spill, is a continued threat to the wild pink salmon production in the Prince William Sound. This wild production of pink salmon and the resultant, annual, commercial and subsistence fisheries harvest, was an immeasurable service to Prince William Sound Alutiiq communities, including Tatitlek; and now, that service has been damaged by the EVOS and possibly lost. To compensate for this, hopefully only severely injured and interrupted service, on which the livelihood of Tatitlek residents has depended, the Tatitlek Village requires improvements in commercial fishery related infrastructure if its already damaged commercial fishing industry is to survive. The most needed infrastructure improvement is the construction of a breakwater for the commercial fishery fleet so that the harbor at Tatitlek safely could hold approximately 96 vessels. A breakwater feasibility study was conducted in 1981 and the conclusion made that a breakwater to protect the harbor was both needed and feasible. Prior to the EVOS, Tatitlek's commercial fishing industry could manage to survive without the breakwater; now, with the injured and lost service resulting from the EVOS, the ability of the commercial fishery fleet to survive without this harbor infrastructure improvement, is in doubt.

**B. Summary of Injury**

The summer, 1992 commercial fishery catch of pink salmon in PWS, from all reports, was poor. Since Tatitlek, like other Alutiiq villages in the PWS area, largely is dependent on the cash income



## SECTION A

INDIAN  
RESERVE

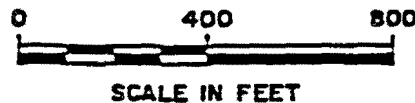
EXISTING DOCK

TATITLEK  
VILLAGE

4-24 BOAT  
FINGERS (96 BOATS).

ROCK RUBBLE  
BREAKWATER.

TATITLEK NARROWS



SCALE IN FEET

TATITLEK  
BREAKWATER STUDY

PLAN B | SHT. 3

## BUDGET

The total cost, in 1981, was computed to be \$9,630,000. At 1992 costs, the project will require a budget of \$10,500,000. (See attached Feasibility Study, page 12).

### 1981 SUMMARY (rounded to \$10,000)

1.	Mobilization	\$170,000.
2.	Rock for Breakwater	7,600,000.
3.	Floats (40 boat slips)	290,000.
4.	Piles	50,000.
5.	Crew lodging and food	110,000.
6.	Demobilization	<u>150,000.</u>
7.	Subtotal	8,370,000.
8.	Profit & Overhead (15%)	<u>1,260,000.</u>
9.	TOTAL	\$9,630,000.

expansion. It makes maximum use of natural, existing rock outcroppings. It is the most cost effective in terms of providing the greatest fleet protection for the least expense. It already has been determined as necessary and feasible through a series of studies and Village input. It would appear to require the least additional field work to establish specific bottom conditions.

The construction of the breakwater is necessary to Tatitlek Village since, unless there is this commercial fishery harbor infrastructure improvement to compensate for the serious harm done to the wild pink salmon run by the EVOS, it will be most difficult for commercial fishing at Tatitlek to remain a viable income producing enterprise for its residents.

## **How**

The Tatitlek Village IRA Council will take the lead role in implementing Plan B of the 1981 Feasibility Study with a recording role being taken by the Tatitlek Village Corporation. Within a six month period, a determination will be made whether the armor rock for the project must be barged from Valdez, a course of action which is assumed in the budget. A further project development-implementation plan would be designed to include: the mobilization of work barges and materials, the shipping of the rocks and their placement, the installing of floats for the slips and walkways, the pile-driving which would be required and the overall manpower needs and scheduling needed to complete the project. The Alaska Department of Transportation would monitor all work performance.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE**

Compliance approvals, as required, will be obtained from the EPA by March 31, 1993.

## **WHEN**

January 1 - May 31, 1993. Study and determination whether stone for project will be barged from Valdez; completion of overall construction/architect's plan including all rock placement plans.

June 1 - November 30, 1993. Completing and coordinating efforts for quarrying and transportation of stone; selection of general contractor and identification of work force with emphasis on local Village labor; ordering of materials for boat slips - floats; procurement of timber for pilings.

April 1 - April 30, 1994. Delivery and treatment of wood pilings.

May 1 - September 30, 1994. Construction of breakwater.

September 15 - 30, 1994. Completion of all payments, financial statements and project reports.



the pink salmon commercial fishery season ordinarily creates for the year-round cash needs of the residents, the poor 1992 pink salmon harvest will have harsh repercussions through the winter and spring months. Further, with the anticipated, continued weakening of the wild pink salmon stock, stemming from the EVOS, the future commercial fishery outlook appears bleak. Additionally, storm damage to Tatitlek commercial fishery boats continues to be extensive; damage which could be prevented if the breakwater was in place. The infrastructure construction of the breakwater appears necessary now, more than ever, if the commercial fishery at Tatitlek is to remain viable.

### **C. Location**

Tatitlek Village, Alaska.

## **WHAT**

### **A. Goal**

The purpose of this project is to safeguard and protect the economic viability of the commercial fishery industry at Tatitlek (already weakened by the damaged pink salmon harvest consequent to the EVOS) through the construction of a protective boat harbor breakwater.

### **B. Objectives**

1. To construct, according to Plan B of the 1981 Breakwater Feasibility Study, a rock rubble breakwater with a top elevation of 22' which would extend some 800' directly west from the "South Breakwater location" point, and then stretch diagonally another 800' north-northwest.
2. To determine if the rock rubble for the embankment and the armor rock to protect it, needs to be barged from an existing quarry in Valdez or whether a land-based rock quarry could be established in the immediate area.
3. To reduce construction costs by using Plan B of the 1981 Breakwater Feasibility Study, a design which uses natural rock outcroppings to minimize fill quantities while providing maximum protection and capability for harbor expansion.
4. To provide local breakwater construction employment to 20 Tatitlek residents.
5. In response to community review of the breakwater design; to construct an additional small breakwater from the point north, northwest of the village where a small reef extends to near the end of the proposed breakwater; in order to provide better north or northwest wind protection.

## **WHY**

The "Plan B" design will provide maximum protection to the Tatitlek commercial fishery fleet by safeguarding from northwesterly winds as well as from the refracted waves rising from the principal southerly direction. The breakwater design provides additional provision for later

93325156

JUN-15-92 MON 13:09

TNPR

FAX NO. 9075832891

P. 01

RECEIVED

DEC 08 1992

## CHENEGA BAY I.R.A. COUNCIL

JUN 15 REC'D

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

CHENEGA BAY I.R.A. COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVEID Number  
920615274

June 15, 1992

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

VIA FAX NO.: 276-7178

Dear Council Members:

Attached is a Restoration Project which will provide economic opportunity to replace lost subsistence resources for the residents of Chenega Bay. We are recommending that you fund construction of the Chenega Bay Marine Service Center.

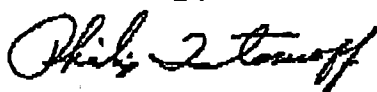
As you know, Chenega Bay was heavily impacted by the spill. Among other things, all local government administrative systems were disrupted and for the most part destroyed. Opportunities for building on the existing systems were missed and lost. We are currently in the process of rebuilding our local government administration.

We have also been doing preliminary planning for the Chenega Bay Marine Service Center. You will see on the attached project description, that market studies and a feasibility study have been done. We plan to have Peratrovich, Nottingham prepare an Executive Summary, which will outline the infrastructure needs, layout and costs for the project. We expect the Summary to be completed by October 1992. This has been/will be paid for with funds from the Administration for Native Americans (ANA), USHHS, special oil spill impact funds.

We have hired Lynn Chambers as our Economic Development Planner with funds from the same ANA grant. You may contact her for additional information about this project at 562-4155 in Anchorage.

Good luck with your work. You have quite a responsibility.

Sincerely,



Philip Totemoff  
President

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
RESTORATION PROJECT

Title of Project:

CONSTRUCTION OF THE  
CHENEGA BAY MARINE SERVICE CENTER

Justification:

We want to replace lost subsistence resources with economic opportunity. Examples of the reduced resource, taken from Alaska Fish and Game records, expressed in terms of pounds per person in Chenega Bay, are:

Year	Fish, other than salmon	Marine invertebrates	Sea mammals
85-86	62 lbs	6.9 lbs	140.3 lbs
89-90	26.1 lbs	0.3 lbs	3.6 lbs
90-91	24.8 lbs	1.4 lbs	27.5 lbs

The resource is harder to get because of the decrease in availability. The octopus dens are empty, commercial fishermen occasionally bring us octopus taken at 60 fathoms in the Gulf. We have decided not to take birds or their eggs because there are very few and we want to give them time to recover. Also, many of those that are around are not in good health and need time to get better. Health Services has told us not to take shell fish from contaminated beaches. Our people have been working to clean-up the beaches, not only for the money, but most importantly to get the oil off the beaches so that marine life can return.

Description of Project:

The goal of the project is to replace lost subsistence resources with economic opportunity. Secondly, to open Western Prince William Sound to recreation and tourism users.

The objectives are to provide services to the PWS and Gulf of Alaska Commercial fishery and the growing recreation and tourism markets.

Chenega Bay is located midway between Whittier and Seward, with an excellent natural harbor, at the heart of the salmon-spawning habitat where the Prince William Sound fishing fleet harvests 48% of all salmon taken in Alaska, and is at a gateway for tourists and recreational boaters to the western part of Prince William Sound. At the present the visitor market is shut out of this whole area due to lack of harbor, fuel and supply services.

Document ID Number  
920615274

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

Document ID Number 9206/5274	<input type="checkbox"/> A-12 WPWG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG	<input type="checkbox"/> C-HPWG	<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG	<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.
---------------------------------	------------------------------------	---	---------------------------------	--------------------------------	----------------------------------

Steve Grabacki of Graystar Pacific Seafood, Ltd. conducted a market study of the fishery near Chenega Bay in January 1991. Ogden Beeman & Associates, Inc. completed a Market Demand Study of the commercial fishery and potential tourism and recreational use of the CBMSC in Feb. 1992. Mary Spellens of the Minority Development Corp./Community Enterprise Development Corp. is about to complete a Feasibility Study of the CBMSC based upon the Grabacki and Beeman reports.

A draft of the feasibility study demonstrates that the CBMSC shows very good potential for additional dock and moorage space, a deep draft dock, small tidal repair grid, open rental storage, marine fuel sales, groceries and marine supplies, limited boat repair, amusements, showers/laundry/phones, restaurant and a 15 room hotel.

Once the feasibility study is finalized, Peratrovich, Nottingham and Drage, Inc. will work with the residents of Chenega Bay to prepare an Executive Summary, which outlines the infrastructure required, location of infrastructure, cost of each component and recommended phases of development.

We are recommending that the Trust provide construction funds for the Chenega Bay Marine Service Center. The initial plan calls for construction of a deep draft dock, additional dock and moorage space, tidal repair grid, marine fuel dispensary. And, upland facilities to provide space for grocery and marine supply sales, minor boat repair, amusements, shower/laundry/phones and a restaurant and hotel.

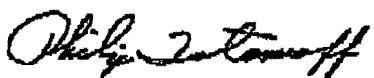
#### Estimated Duration of Project:

Three years to construct dock and upland facilities.

#### Estimated Cost per Year:

Dependable cost estimates for each year of construction will be available by October 1992. Early estimates of total cost indicates a range of between \$6 million and \$8 million.

Respectfully Submitted by:



Philip Totemoff, President  
Chenega Bay IRA Council  
P.O. Box 8079  
Chenega Bay, Alaska 99574  
(907) 573-5132

For additional info. contact:

Lynn Chambers  
Economic Development Planner  
3300 C Street  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503  
(907) 562-4155

93325157

RECEIVED  
November 20, 1992  
DEC 08 1992

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Dear Sirs:

I am writing to submit public comment on the Oil Spill FY93 Work Plan.

As one of many Kodiak residents who derive our living from the water and the health of our aquatic resources I am concerned that the restoration seems to be proceeding according to political and legal priorities with not enough regard for the complexities of the impacted food webs and systemic health of commercially underutilized, or not readily observable, populations in areas removed from the immediate spill area- particularly the Alaskan Peninsula.

There is the impression that too much money is being spent on the politically popular projects such as the Fort Richardson Project and the agency bureaucracies of members of the Trustee Council. It is also politically and legally popular to assume that the EVOS will be effectively mitigated with the amount of funding available within the ten year framework.

The Council might instead place more emphasis on a long term approach to dealing with environmental impacts of the EVOS that are not well understood by researchers and aquatic resource managers. I support an endowment such as the proposal by Sen. Arliss Sturgulewski and the funding of facilities that will allow us to research, restore and enhance aquatic resources far into the future in a systematic process based on an understanding of the aquatic resource in question. After the oil has been depleted our water quality and the effective management of these aquatic resources will be essential to the economic well being of coastal Alaska.

I appreciate the opportunity to voice my opinion.

Sincerely,

  
Mark R. Donohue

**Sierra Club**

Alaska Field Office

241 E. Fifth Avenue, Suite 205, Anchorage, Alaska  
(907) 276-4048 • FAX (907) 258-6807

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671

# of pages &gt; 4

To	Dave Gibbons	From	Pam Brodie
Co.	Exxon Trustees	Co.	Sierra Club
Dept.		Phone #	276-4048
Fax #	258-9860	Fax #	258-6807

November 20, 1992

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
645 G Street  
Anchorage AK 99510

RE: 1993 Draft Work Plan

Gentlemen:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the 1993 Draft Work Plan for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration. Oil spill restoration is a high priority for the Sierra Club.

The Sierra Club is nonprofit environmental organization with approximately 2,000 members in Alaska and 600,000 members nationwide. We offer these comments:

Habitat Protection Fund #93064

Habitat protection should be the priority use for restoration dollars. It provides the most all-inclusive restoration for damaged resources and services, it is generally the most cost-effective approach, and it enjoys the most popular support. We appreciate the inclusion of Project Number 93064 but believe it need a number of improvements:

- The \$20 million figure is insufficient. The Trustees should immediately purchase the private land and development rights within the borders of Kachemak Bay State Park. The negotiated price of this area alone is \$22 million, so the number should be considerably higher than that. There is more money available, both remaining from the 1992 budget, and in the 1993 budget.

- The Trustee Council should direct staff to immediately begin dialogues with all private owners of large tracts of land, timber, and subsurface rights in southern coastal Alaska. They should determine as soon as possible whether and under what conditions the owners are willing to sell, and the asking prices.

We are afraid the Trustees are making a serious mistake by pursuing the process of choosing priority areas before talks with the owners begin. In the first place, this will almost certainly drive up the price of the priority land. Secondly, the staff may spend considerable time and money to narrow the priorities to specific small critical areas, only to find later that only large

93325158  
**RECEIVED**  
DEC 08 1992EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Trustee Council  
November 20, 1992  
Page 2

sections are for sale. There is no use setting priorities before we know what is available.

- Land and timber rights should be acquired in large sections, including whole watersheds at least. Acquisition of small areas (such as buffer extensions) might benefit certain damaged species, but would not benefit such services as recreation, tourism, wilderness, and aesthetics, and it would ignore the functioning of the larger ecosystem.

- Acquisition should not be limited to areas with imminent threat alone. Focusing on imminent threat coerces owners to threaten logging and subdivision in order to get attention. It would be especially foolish to limit acquisition to areas which have already acquired logging permits. The more the owners have spent on their land, the higher the prices they are likely to demand. Instead of imminent threat, the Trustees should adopt an interim process which responds to opportunities as well as threats. Owners who come forward with offers to work cooperatively with the Trustee Council should find the process open and receptive.

#### Natural Resource Services

The damage assessment and restoration process have focused almost entirely on losses of specific natural resources, particularly on salmon and other charismatic animal species. There has also been some attention paid to subsistence and archaeological resources. Other services have been largely neglected.

The Trustee Council should conduct projects to assess the damage to services and to plan appropriate restoration. Damage assessment and planning should include the public both within and outside the oiled communities. Pristine wilderness in the Alaskan rain forest is important to many people throughout the country and the world, even if they never expect to come here -- just as the environmental health of the tropical rain forests, for example, is important to many Alaskans who will never have the opportunity to visit them.

Also, economic damage assessment information should be released to the public immediately. This should give some indication of the public's assessment of the services lost and their value.

#### Government Reimbursements

No where in the Draft 1993 Work Plan is there any discussion of the amount of reimbursement to be made to the federal and state governments for past expenses. Last year, the Trustee Council

Trustee Council  
November 20, 1992  
Page 3

reimbursed approximately \$54 million without prior public notification or opportunity for comment. Reimbursement decisions should be open to public comment, just like other expenditures.

We believe that the state and federal governments should not seek reimbursement for past expenditures since they bear some responsibility for the tragedy. If they must be reimbursed, the rate should be at no more than 10% per year, and preferably with the larger share of reimbursements coming from later years of the settlement payments. Although the most critical need for restoration is closer to the time of the spill, at least four years will have passed before any substantive restoration occurs.

#### Cost containment

All projects should be subject to competitive bids. This is the most important single way to reduce costs. There is an inherent conflict of interest in having agencies propose the projects, calculate the budgets, recommend priorities to the Trustee Council, and then implement the projects. Although the peer reviewers provide useful information for judging priorities, they probably have insufficient information for judging costs.

All expenditures should be audited, including reimbursement for expenses incurred before the settlement.

#### Criteria for Judging Projects

Clearly, no project should be approved which does not meet the definition of restoration in the settlement.

In addition, the Trustees should not fund projects which would fall under the duties of the agencies if the oil spill had not occurred. The spill settlement must not be used as a supplement for funding for agency budgets.

#### Specific Project Recommendations

We recommend that the following projects not be approved:

#93009 Public information, education, and interpretation -- This goal is very well served by the traveling exhibit of Homer's Pratt Museum. The goals of this project do not justify the expense.

#93010 Reduce disturbance near murre colonies -- This project seems unlikely to have much success.



Trustee Council  
November 20, 1992  
Page 4

#93011 Develop harvest guidelines -- This is part of the regular duties of the Dept. of Fish and Game; oil spill funds should not be necessary.

#93022 Evaluating the Feasibility of enhancing productivity of murre by using decoys, dummy eggs, and recordings of murre calls -- Such intense, intrusive human manipulation seems unlikely to be effective or efficient. Such a project might be appropriate to attempt to rescue a threatened or endangered species, but is inappropriate in this case.

#93026 Fort Richardson Hatchery Water Pipeline -- Of all the projects, this stands out as the one most deserving of elimination. As Dr. Spies points out, "There appears to be insufficient independent review of the risks to natural runs of salmon and other fishes ...."

#93028 Restoration and mitigation of wetland habitats -- It is far more efficient and effective to protect existing threatened habitat than to try to create new habitat.

#93029 Prince William Sound Second Growth Management -- It would be far more efficient and practical to protect existing old growth than to extensively manage second growth to speed succession.

#93030 & 93031 Red Lake Restoration & Mitigation -- Introducing hatchery fish into natural stocks risks spread of disease.

#93050 Update -- This does not belong as a separate project. It is part of the regular agency administrative activities.

The failure to list a project here should not be interpreted as support for that project. In many cases, we are not, at this time, sufficiently knowledgeable to judge the projects.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,



Pamela Brodie  
Associate Alaska Representative

Carol A. Jensen  
8451 Greenhill Way  
Anchorage, Alaska 99502

93327159

November 19, 1992

(907) 344-7078 272-4300

**RECEIVED**  
DEC 08 1992

Draft 1993 Work Plan Comments  
Exxon Valdez Trustee Council  
645 G Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Generally, I do not believe most of the proposed projects meet the criteria of the Memorandum of Agreement that states the money should be used for "restoring, replacing, enhancing, rehabilitating, or acquiring...." Most of the projects entail further, on-going studies and research that has already been done, sufficiently to warrant ACTION as opposed to more "study". I began reading the draft with an open, objective mind. I had no preconceived ideas or expectations. However, before I had read more than a half dozen proposals, I began to get angry. These projects represent a way to keep government and contractual workers on the job, studying habitat and a myriad of other mammals, fish, etc. that have already been studied and conclusions drawn. It seems to be an enormous waste of time and millions of dollars to continue those studies. The only benefit derived seems to be to the pocketbooks of those on the payroll. Some are only proposed to go for one or two years more. In that amount of time I don't believe they would discover anything they haven't found out in the last three or more years. I am strongly opposed to studies that extend beyond two years. I can foresee these agencies frittering away millions of dollars on on-going studies and monitoring that is not needed. What is needed NOW and in the future is habitat restoration, protection and acquisition. In other words, ACTION. Some of the studies are to further research problems that existed before the spill. Examples: the decline of the harbor seals; habitat and escapement problems with salmon in upper Cook Inlet and Kodiak Island. Historic and ongoing mismanagement and failure to admit this fault and take corrective action sooner should not be rewarded by funding through the EVOS fund.

Some of the projects are duplicated in one or more other projects. They have been given different names and disguised with fancy jargon, but reading between the lines, it becomes obvious that several projects could be combined into one, saving time, money and consolidating into one agency. I don't think any project should involve more than one agency. Certainly the agencies should share their information. For example, you have a few different projects that use hundreds of thousands of dollars for educational campaigns. This should be covered under ONE PROJECT entitled "Education" and handled by one agency, at a cost far below the separate projects. Projects studying and monitoring all fish species should be combined into one project and the same criteria and tests used for all. The same with ducks, murres and other birds. We know there are still vast areas where "trapped" oil dominates the food supply and is still either killing fish and wildlife or curtailing their reproduction. Spending millions of dollars more to study this to death and then some will not solve the problem.

EVOS Draft Plan

Pg. 2

11/19/92

Additional cleanup projects are not wise in many areas, since the initial cleanup activities have been ineffective and even injurious (to some wildlife species that are extremely sensitive to disturbances of any kind). The end result of many of these proposed projects seems to be heading toward more cleanup as a solution.

Trapping, hunting and fishing is continuing in many areas where species have been depleted and are continuing to decline. These activities should be stopped immediately. Otter and harbor seal populations could benefit greatly from reduced or eliminated hunting, trapping and fishing, including subsistence. Most subsistence activity is large scale fishing, which kills marine mammals as well as the fish.

The destructive forces of mining and logging have been identified not only by this draft, but in many other studies. Steps should be taken NOW to curtail this destruction through laws, habitat acquisition and protection. While not as instantly destructive as a disaster such as the Exxon Valdez spill, the long-term destruction throughout the entire state of mining and logging is just as devastating to the environment.

Projects to fund actual acquisition of threatened habitat are glaringly absent, probably because they would not be revenue producing for the various government agencies and their contractors. For example, the public overwhelmingly supported the Kachemak Bay buyback, but it was not funded by the State. It should be funded by this spill fund, since it fits the criteria for funding perfectly. Other areas throughout PWS should be purchased and protected from the destructive mining and logging industries, and intrusive tourism, trapping, commercial fishing and sport hunting. Buffer zones around streams and lakes should be established NOW before it's too late. Since these government agencies are chomping at the bit and straining with both hands out to grab onto this fund, some of the money should be used to monitor incidental killing of marine mammals by commercial and subsistence commercial fishing fleets. This could give them some frightful insight on the decline of marine mammals.

The bulk of the fund should be spent on actual projects that will ACTIVELY rehabilitate, restore, and enhance the habitat, food supply, and wildlife of PWS first, and other areas of the state (such as Kachemak Bay forest buyback) that are in great danger of total destruction. Fish hatcheries are another active way restoration can be established. The funding of ongoing studies where we have already studied and drawn conclusions (which is what most of the projects are for), should not be allowed.

I think it is very unfortunate that all the projects in the draft were proposed by government agencies that stand to benefit from the influx of this funding.

EVOS Draft Plan

Pg. 3

11/19/92

There is not one proposal from the public included, be it an organization or individual. I find it hard to believe that out of 450 ideas, at least a few from groups or private citizens were worthy of inclusion. I believe the proposals amount to grants for unnecessary, duplicative study and cause a dangerous delay to, if not elimination (due to depletion of funding spent on studies) of the actual remedial action that is necessary.

Following are brief comments on specific proposals.

#93002: This project has a year long term, but the "When" section indicates they will continue beyond 1993. Many studies are worded like this. You may think you're approving a one or two year program, when in fact, it could indefinitely drain the fund. This, like most of the projects, "studies" and "assesses" what is already known as to why there is a problem with sockeye salmon fry in Cook Inlet and Kodiak Island.

#93003, 93004 are carryovers of #93002 and should not be funded. See above comments.

#93005: Multi-agency involvement leads to waste and inefficiency. This project cannot possibly be justified under the terms of the Agreement for this fund. If the Natives are concerned about damage to archeological sites (which I doubt will happen now that cleanup activities have ended; no one has the time, interest or knowledge to disturb them), then they should fund whatever "educational" process they deem appropriate. This is a waste of money to keep the NPS folks occupied. Actually, the more information made public about these sites, the more risk you bring. Just keep mum and chances are no damage will result.

#93006, #93007, #93008: More wasted money. Why should we spend over \$259,000 to monitor archeological sites for 10 years? This is a flagrant misuse of public money to line the pockets of a few workers, and will not benefit the public, wildlife or habitat. How do they plan to "restore" archeological sites (put in some new "old" bones?)? I do not believe these sites are a "major part of the cultural heritage of the United States". These projects also call for more study of information that has already been collected. Again, these projects are appropriate for affected Native corporations to undertake if they believe it is worth the time and money. (I doubt they would.)

#93009: This duplicates much of #93005 and is not needed. There have been countless video tapes, books, brochures, etc. already published on these topics. Why waste more money for the next four years to continue pumping more material than the public will ever digest? The only reason I can see is to again line the pockets of a few Forest Service employees and contractors.

EVOS Draft Plan

Pg. 4

11/19/92

#93010: In order to achieve the objectives of this project, you don't need to spend \$56,000. All you need to do is get the various State and Federal agencies to restrict ship and plane activities in murre nesting and breeding areas. Further study is not needed. In fact, the actual research probably contributed to the failing of the reproductive cycles.

#93011: Why is legal harvest of harlequin ducks continuing if the species is so depleted? You don't need \$11,200 to study what you already know about the depletion of ducks and otters or to manipulate seasons and bag limits--that can be done now through the Board of Game and Fish & Game Dept., emergency closures, etc. Subsistence users should be monitored and required to report harvests. However, harvesting should not be allowed until the populations have recovered.

#93012: This is more duplication of studies already covered. There were problems with the mismanagement the lakes before the spill, which caused the problems herein.

#93014: Another unnecessary study being done to keep people working.

#93015: Low escapement can be corrected by limiting the commercial/subsistence fishing. Since the Board of Game refuses to do this, Fish & Game needs to accomplish it. This is an extremely expensive, duplicative, unnecessary project that will not increase stock or rehabilitate habitat.

#93017 & 93018: This covers sample collection and public meetings that have already been done. Publicize the assessment studies that have been done; don't repeat or do more of the same. Any studies that are approved to research salmon and trout should be combined into one study to save money, employees and time.

#93019 & 93020: Let the Native corporations spend some of their millions to develop this. This project is duplicated in #93020. It is not the responsibility of public money to develop this for a few villages. #93019 spends \$589,100 to set up a hatchery; why in #93020 do they want \$55,700 to study hatchery feasibility? Some towns have already started working on it.

#93022: Should not be funded if #93010 is; all this study should be combined into one project. They've had three years of study to discover what this project attempts to. They have more than enough data to take action. First thing to do is to stop the hunting.

#93024: Another unnecessary study that wastes money and time and accomplishes no action. Killing of more fry is ludicrous and wasteful. Five more years of study is overkill.

EVOS Draft Plan

Pg. 5

11/19/92

#93026: More waste of money and time. Many other studies have been done addressing this. We don't want to threaten Anchorage's water supply.

#93028: This project has been studied sufficiently and warrants immediate wetlands protection and acquisition. Why fund feasibility and inventory studies when they already know the problems and that the inventory is low (or they wouldn't be worried about it)? This project breeds more waste of money, because if the decision is made not to implement, you will have wasted \$82,000 minimum, plus the cost of unnecessary monitoring for five more years. This is all before any action is taken!

#93029: Spill money should not be used to enhance areas desegregated by logging. The logging companies should be required to do this. Pre-commercial thinning indicates more logging will be done. Why? We don't need to spend \$62,000 to survey the damage. We already know the damage.

#93030: This should be denied, since the problems were caused and known before the spill. Mismanagement caused the habitat destruction of the breeding lakes in this area, the same as in the Kenai and Southcentral areas. Putting millions of fry into lakes that have exhausted their food supply makes no sense. There are also 1/2 million fry not released in this "study". What happens to them? What a waste of life. You can increase escapement by limiting commercial fishing.

#93031: This doesn't deal with Red Lake as indicated in the project title. It creates a commercial fishery for Afognak Island where logging is heavy and the habitat damage will continue to erode the streams and lakes. Project 93032 also creates a fishing industry in this same area.

#93032: Settlement money should not be spent to change natural existing falls and grades. Anytime man starts manipulating nature, eventual disaster occurs, which leads to more manipulation of nature and more money spent. Oil is still here and will continue to inhibit fish reproduction and survival. More cleanup will not help. The evaluation part of this project has already been done and explained.

#93033: This study may involve killing more birds, which the public is strongly opposed to. Again, logging is the main culprit. In any logging areas where you want to save and increase species, you need to look at buying out the logging rights to preserve the habitat, NOT STUDY AND MONITOR FOR SEVERAL MORE YEARS. Additional study of harlequin ducks in other areas of the state is not necessary. Just apply the knowledge from other studies.

#93034: This wastes \$165,000 for more study only. Mining and logging has caused a significant decline will and continue to do so if you do not take the money for all these worthless studies and use it to buy the mining and logging areas.

EVOS Draft Plan

Pg. 6

11/19/92

#93034: Research into guillemot colonies has been going on for 12 years. I think that's long enough for study. Action is needed now.

#93035: Again, the background on this indicates study and conclusions have already been made. More of the same is not justified. Montague Island, from everything I've heard and read, WAS heavily oiled. This project says it was not. Additional cleanup work probably won't work (since it didn't the first time around) and will only disturb the birds more, contributing to the problem. There is no restoration of any kind accomplished with this proposal, AS WITH MOST OF THE OTHER PROPOSALS THAT HAVE RESTORATION IN THEIR TITLES.

#93036: More duplicative studies. Not justified.

#93038: Since the shorelines didn't respond to cleaning the first time, why waste more money continuing it? This project proposes "light restoration duties to continue", but for how long?

#93039: Again, more studies. No enhancement or restoration. They want 1/2 Million Dollars for studies that have been done and conclusions that have been drawn. Since cleaning has been shown to be harmful, don't clean. What's the point in monitoring of long-term natural recovery? Why do objectives #2, and #3? This project is a waste of time and money.

#93042: Enough study has been done to indicate action can and should be taken now. However, the proposed action (after the unnecessary further study) is probably not realistic, since limiting fishing, tour boat operations and other human use (including subsistence hunting of whales) is something the state and Federal agencies are loath to do.

#93043: Proposes to spend \$29,100 for what we already know (according to the background and summary information). I can tell you what is limiting the recover of sea otters, so you can pay me the money: Oil and human depletion of the otters. The whole area should be protected NOW. But, you won't be able to stop the Natives, since they can kill limitlessly. Studies have been done for three years and more aren't needed. This project proposes an indefinite study time.

#93045: This is covered in other projects. Should be denied.

#93046: Settlement money should be used to study a problem that has been studied since 1984. Harbor seals should be placed on a more restrictive classification NOW, not after three more years of needless study, watching their numbers decline more. If you want to monitor something worthwhile, monitor how many are drowned in fishing nets each year and take some protective steps in that area.

EVOS Draft Plan

Pg. 7

11/19/92

There are a few projects that propose to actually accomplish some type of action and meet the criteria of at least part of the Memorandum of Agreement. Those are: #93016, 93025, and 93041. The rest are all just duplicative studies and research that does not, in my opinion, meet any of the criteria or intent of the terms of the settlement money. Some of these studies are proposed to go on for many, many years to discover what is already known and explained in the project.

The money should be spent now for habitat acquisition and laws to protect these areas where populations of wildlife are depleted. Money is also needed to keep field personnel there to enforce protective laws and regulations. Since many areas did not respond to cleanup, and in some areas the cleanup activities actually contributed to the depletion of some species, more of the same should not be considered.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

  
Carol Jensen





93328160

RECEIVED  
DEC 08 1992THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

November 20, 1992

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

Re: 1993 Draft Work Plan

Dear Trustee Council:

The Wilderness Society urges the Trustee Council to take an ecosystem approach to natural resource recovery actions so it can adequately meet the terms of the Exxon Valdez settlement agreement. The ecosystems of Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska were damaged by the spill, and it is common sense that the most effective restoration to "pre-spill conditions" consists of ecosystem-scale actions. Similarly, "acquiring the equivalent of natural resources injured as a result of the oil spill and the reduced or lost services provided by such resources," will most effectively be carried out on an ecosystem-wide scale.

We have reviewed many, many proposals made by the Trustee Council and the public to date, and have concluded that the overwhelming priority for the 1993 Work Plan, and for the overall Restoration Plan, must be habitat acquisition.

Restoration of fish and wildlife habitats and services (recreation, tourism, subsistence, wilderness, and others) will be best achieved by acquisition of land, timber and development rights, or conservation easements. This is the best way the Trustees can assure that the ecosystem will be protected from further damage (and to avoid actions that would slow down, compound, or reverse recovery from the spill) so that it can recover to "pre-spill conditions" and otherwise meet the terms of the settlement and other legal requirements.

We are pleased that the 1993 work plan contains project 93064 - Habitat Protection Fund. We believe this project most clearly meets the legal criteria and the public interest for using settlement funds. However, it should be funded at a "minimum of \$20 million," instead of "up to \$20 million" as given in the Work Plan so that it truly "accelerates important elements of the Habitat Protection process." This project should not be limited to "imminently threatened" parcels, but should also include all willing sellers of land or rights within the spill affected region. Furthermore, the project should include actual habitat acquisition, not just the stop-gap measures.

ALASKA REGION

430 WEST 7TH AVENUE, ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

TEL. (907) 272-9453 FAX (907) 274-4145

### Habitat Protection and Acquisition should be based on Widely Accepted Ecological Concepts

Habitat protection and acquisition should generally occur on a broad scale in order to achieve settlement goals. As Trustees, you have the rare opportunity to protect still intact expanses of habitat used by a diversity of species and that support a range of services which were injured by the spill. Elsewhere, resource managers are left with crumb-sized pieces of habitat for designing nature reserves and from which to decide acquisition priorities. Here, we have the opportunity to apply our finite financial resources creatively and maximize habitat protection on an ecosystem-scale instead of simply biting off a few prime chunks.

The first step is for the state and federal agencies to recognize their role is a double one and that for their Trustee obligations to be most meaningful, they will commit on-going agency management activities to be compatible with restoration goals. For agencies to use settlement funds to augment existing management actions under the rationale that these are spill-related, and to not work toward the restoration goals in other aspects of its program, thwarts the public interest and commitments made in the settlement.

The public should not be asked to pay from one pocket (restoration funds) to study and restore populations and to protect habitat, while at the same time the government has its hand in another pocket to promote activities that would complicate management or destroy or degrade habitats in this same region -- it is the same wallet, the public's. Since public land managers should already be doing all that they can to restore the ecosystems of Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska, habitat protection efforts should focus on acquisition of large blocks of intact habitat on private lands.

In the spill-affected region, we are blessed with the opportunity to do more than just protect isolated pieces such as nesting sites or streamside buffers. Acquisition of especially rich sites is important, but the integrity of these areas cannot be maintained in isolation from the adjacent habitats, nor is their value independent of the quality of the larger watershed or ecosystem. It is well known that habitat loss causes population declines and can facilitate extinction by transforming large populations into smaller, more isolated ones through the process of habitat fragmentation. *Consensus exists among biologists that, all else being equal, continuous suitable habitat supports more individuals of a species targeted for conservation than does fragmented (discontinuous) habitat* (Thomas et al. 1990).

Certain concepts of conservation strategy widely accepted by specialists in the fields of ecology and conservation biology (Den Boer 1981, Harris 1984, Thomas et al. 1990, Wilcove et al. 1986) that are applicable to Exxon Valdez restoration include:

- o "Bigger is better." Large blocks of habitat are better than small ones.
- o Blocks of contiguous habitat are better than loose aggregations of fragmented blocks due to problems associated with fragmentation and edge effects including increased predation and susceptibility to blow-down, reduced wildlife dispersal and altered movements, erosion, and others.
- o Protected habitats should be distributed across a species' complete geographic distribution.

#### Projects clearly related to Habitat Acquisition:

We generally support the concepts contained in projects 93059- Habitat Protection Workshop; 93060 - Accelerated Data Acquisition; and 93061 - New Data Acquisition. However, we believe that the public must play an integral part in providing expert opinions, and assessing the data needs that these projects would fill. Furthermore, we believe that the Alaska Department of Fish & Game and the Fish & Wildlife Service would be better suited as lead agencies. We believe the following, and other projects listed under wildlife restoration, will benefit the recovery process and the Trustee Council's consideration of habitat acquisition:

**93051 - Habitat Protection: Stream Habitat Assessment.** We strongly support the marbled murrelet nesting studies, but oppose the radio-telemetry aspect of the murrelet project because biologist experts believe it to be unnecessary (and an excessive expense). We are not opposed to the stream surveys on private lands (although this seems to be a regular agency function) but we oppose the anadromous stream channel surveys on UFSF lands because we believe that this is regular agency work.

**93052 - Identification of Bald Eagle habitat (FWS).** Based on our analysis of the damage assessment reports on bald eagles, we disagree with Dr. Spies about linkage to of bald eagles to the recovery planning. The summary of injury in the 1993 Work Plan gives misleading conclusions about recovery of bald eagles where it says that "surveys... suggest that the spill has not measurably affected the PWS bald eagle population." The truth is that they didn't have adequate baseline data to measure the longer term impacts. However, it is well documented that initial mortality of bald eagles was high; therefore the restoration plan can address this damage and this project seems very important.

### Public Proposals Not Included

We are extremely disappointed that none of the public proposals for land/habitat acquisition were listed in the Work Plan. Many of these were proposals that would insure protection for watershed or other large habitat areas. Although we obtained the complete listing of all proposals at a Trustee Council meeting, we believe that the entire public deserves to know the full range of acquisition and other proposals that have been suggested.

It seems more important for the public to have access to adequate information in proposals than for the Work Plan to have a uniform format; i.e. we may learn more about the nature of the work if it is presented in the principal investigator's words--and especially if we can identify who will actually be doing the work. Furthermore, it should be possible for a non-agency entity (such as academic institutions) to take the lead on a project. We believe that open competition and more thorough (and well documented) peer review of restoration proposals could whittle down the costs and improve the quality.

The Anchorage Daily News carried a story about possible requests to use restoration funds for logging of spruce bark beetle killed timber; we strongly oppose this idea if any of the agencies should bring it to the Council.

### Inflated Administrative and Management Costs

We are pleased that the Work Plan dropped the \$10 million cellular phone system proposed by the U.S. Forest Service. However, that project was indicative of many attempts by the Forest Service and other agencies to use spill funds as a "wish list" for fulfilling their on-going management responsibilities. By dropping the headings of restoration monitoring, manipulation/enhancement, management actions, and habitat protection/acquisition, the plan hides how much of the money will be used to bolster the agencies' regular management actions. It would be helpful for the agencies to explain how the spill funds will augment or replace existing programs. For example, we understand that fertilization of Coghill Lake was done last summer as part of an existing agency program, but is now being proposed in the Work Plan.

The administrative costs are clearly excessive. More than \$5.7 million is proposed for administrative costs in the Restoration Team's proposal. There is the obvious budget for administration -- \$4.6 million -- plus over \$1.1 million "general administration" costs hidden within the individual project descriptions. Thus, 32% of this year's budget for specific projects (totalling \$17.8 million) is going for administration. (It is perplexing that unlike all other proposed projects, the habitat acquisition project does not show associated administrative costs and therefore we believe comparison of the total administrative costs with the rest of the projects is fitting). The rationale for using

existing agencies to carry out much of the research and restoration was to minimize administrative costs by not creating a new bureaucracy; clearly this goal has not been achieved.

We oppose these projects:

**93009 - Public information, education, and interpretation.** This USFS project includes funding a Public Affairs Specialist, making a "family of brochures," and a "family of videos." These are clearly regular functions of visitor interpretation for which the agency should use its regular funds. The Forest Service already has an oil spill brochure. Based on the proposals in the Work Plan which are heavily weighted toward habitat manipulation instead of habitat protection, we doubt that the Forest Service is in the best position to provide an "accurate/balance view" of existing conditions in PWS.

**93025 - Montague Is. Chum Salmon restoration.** The USFS should take steps to protect existing high quality salmon and other anadromous stream habitats at risk from logging and road construction on Montague Island instead of requesting money for such an enhancement. This will contribute far more over the long-run.

**93028 - Restoration of wetlands.** This USFS project is a misleading waste of money. There is much that could be done to protect or restore wetlands in the spill affected region, but this project instead consists of an ill-conceived habitat manipulation with a dubious outcome. The USFS proposes wetlands "restoration" on Montague Island to undo nature's wrath from the 1964 earthquake. **THE FOREST SERVICE SHOULD JUST LEAVE MONTAGUE ISLAND ALONE.** On the one hand, USFS claims benefits to waterfowl, furbearers (mink -introduced species) and anadromous fish in San Juan drainage. Yet the USFS admits on the other hand that it doesn't really know what is there, since most of this project is to inventory existing habitat; therefore it can't claim that the habitat manipulations would be an overall improvement. The inventories are an integral part of USFS responsibilities described in the Chugach Forest Management Plan. Since the USFS has already permitted road construction across sensitive habitats in the vicinity of this proposed project, these inventories should have already been done.

Furthermore, grass and forest fringe habitats are among those that support the Montague Island Tundra vole, a Candidate species for listing under the Endangered Species Act. The proposed flooding of the sedge/grass and forest edge habitats alter important habitat for the voles. This needs to be addressed prior to any further consideration of this project. Ironically, the Forest Service claims to be implementing restoration option that would "protect or acquire upland forest and watershed." **BUY HABITAT ON MONTAGUE INSTEAD.**

**93029 - Prince William Sound Second Growth Management.** The USFS proposes pre-commercial thinning on 1970's clearcuts. The basis for this action is that "by accelerating the return to old-growth vegetative conditions. . . habitat for old-growth dependent

species such as river otter, marbled murrelet, harlequin duck and bald eagle can be therefore be improved." WHAT GARBAGE! If any management is appropriate for 20-year old clearcuts, it should be done using the USFS regular budgets. Furthermore, the inventories that are described are regular agency functions that apparently it has been neglecting. Within our lifetimes, there is no management that will provide old-growth habitats, except protecting those that still exist today; ACQUISITION OF EXISTING OLD-GROWTH HABITATS WILL MEET RESTORATION GOALS.

**93050 - Update Information on Sources Relevant to EVOS affected resources.** The goal of DNR project is muddled. If this is a proposal concerning operation of the oil spill library or the February symposium it should be rewritten and reconsidered. As written, this project should be funded (if at all) by DNR's regular budget.

Excessive emphasis on commercial fishery projects

Although the restoration plan should include actions to restore the range of natural resources and services injured by the spill, we believe that the work plans have been excessively focused on commercial fishery projects. Instead, the work plans should focus on recovery of wild stocks. The 1993 Work Plan includes over \$8.6 million in management actions and studies for pink, chum and sockeye salmon for which spill-related injury is not documented. The chief scientists found that for 11 of 15 projects related to commercial fish there was no linkage with spill injury. While some projects to compensate for lost services may be appropriate, most of these projects are clearly on-going, regular management responsibilities of ADF&G. ADF&G has proposed over \$5.4 million for Kenai River management actions alone. Because linkage with spill affects is still uncertain, we believe that ADF&G should take responsibility for its own poor past management practices.

Ironically, despite the recognition of injury for herring given in the Work Plan, there is not a project that will evaluate on-going herring injury. Such a project is time-critical and of much higher priority than many of the manipulation/enhancement projects that the restoration team has proposed.

We oppose:

**93012 - Genetic stock ID Kenai River Sockeye** (Upper Cook Inlet mixed stock; regular agency management).

**93024 - Coghill Lake Sockeye Stock restoration** (on-going agency project)

**93030 - Red Lake Restoration** (based on expectation of injury not yet seen-inappropriate.)

**93031 - Red Lake Mitigation** (mitigation for predicted injury; concern about ecological effects of raising sockeye smolts in pens and hatchery derived stock interactions with wild fish).

**93063 - Anadromous Stream surveys** (ADF&G, pink & chum salmon, regular agency function.)

**93014 - Coded wire tag study** (ADF&G, pink & chum; Restoration team opposed)

**93026 - Fort Richardson Hatchery Water Pipeline.** (This is an expensive boondoggle).

### Wildlife Restoration (and Long-term Ecosystem Monitoring)

Long-term recovery monitoring should comprehensively approach the entire ecosystem and be able to provide adequate information about recovery (and continuing injury) to satisfy the ten-year rejoinder clause in the settlement. We support an integrated approach and one that adequately covers birds, marine mammals, invertebrates, inter and subtidal habitats, other "non-game" species, National Park resources, and wilderness values in addition to fish. However, we believe that the agencies need to better distinguish these projects from their regular management actions.

We believe these projects fit the criteria of necessary long-term recovery monitoring and so should be supported:

**93034 - Pigeon Guillemot Recovery.** (FWS. Strong support because this injured species has been neglected and the information relates to upland habitat acquisition.

**93035 - Black oystercatchers/ Oiled mussel beds.** (FWS. One of the few looking at on-going food chain effects.)

**93036 - Oiled mussel beds** (NOAA)

**93041 - Comprehensive Monitoring.** (NOAA. Support so long as the goal is to better integrate the long-term recovery monitoring among agencies).

**93042 - Killer whale monitoring.** (NOAA. Support because we believe that the information about initial injury justifies gathering long-term information about population recovery).

**93045 - Marine Bird/Sea Otter surveys.** (FWS. We are highly supportive of the comprehensive boat surveys for birds. For sea otters, consideration of aerial surveys which may be more accurate should be given.)

**93047 - Subtidal monitoring** (NOAA).

These following projects seem to fit into the long-term recovery monitoring goal but need better justification to distinguish them from on-going agency management actions:

**93043 - Sea otter demographics and Habitat.** (FWS).

**93046 - Harbor seal monitoring.** (FWS.)

**93033 - Harlequin Duck restoration.** (ADF&G). Although we do not believe that individual nest-site locations need to be identified for each parcel of land that may be considered for acquisition, we are generally supportive of the goals of this project to improve characterization of harlequin duck habitat use and continuing injury.

We have serious concerns about these projects:

**93038 - Shoreline Assessment.** While we believe it is useful to know where there is still existing surface and subsurface oil, such determinations should be an integral part of long-term systematic ecological monitoring (which this does not seem to be). Therefore, we oppose this project because we doubt that future cleanup of such oil will provide meaningfully to recovery. It may be more useful to take such looks for oil a few years from now.

**93039 - Herring Bay Experimental and Monitoring Studies.** Nearly all of this ADF&G project seems to be a contract that DNR will execute to generate new data on PWS beach slope and aspect and compute total area with damaged Fucus (intertidal) communities. How this relates to recovery is very unclear in the proposal, and it appears to be an excuse to do the bathymetry-- a DNR responsibility that should use regular agency funds.

We strongly oppose:

**93022 - Murre Decoy.** Even though U.S. Fish & Wildlife is the lead agency, their biologists are not supportive of this project and an independent peer reviewer, D. Roby, had many concerns about its technical feasibility of the project. He said, "it should be emphasized that this restoration option cannot be practically employed on a sufficiently large scale to produce substantial increases at all or even most of the spill-affected murre colonies;" i.e. this is a total experiment with very low chances of success. However, the murre colony monitoring is very important and should be funded. If the Trustees insist on active intervention in management, we prefer project #93010 - Reduce disturbance near murre colonies.

### Archeology

Although we generally believe the archeology projects are beneficial, we believe approval of these projects should be considered in light of the entire Restoration Plan. We have these specific comments:

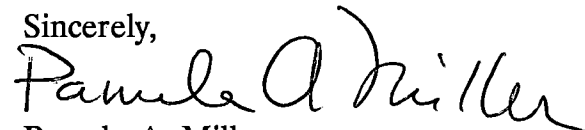
**93007 - Archeological Site Stewardship Program.** (ADNR). We strongly oppose DNR being the lead agency; they will have to hire a new coordinator for the project anyway. The land management agency with the most sites should be chosen. Native organizations should be lead or at least cooperating agencies.

**93005 - Cultural Resource Information, education and interpretation.** (USFS mostly). Although the idea looks good we strongly oppose the personnel and method of this; Native organizations would more appropriately be lead agency if this is funded at all.



The Wilderness Society appreciates this opportunity to provide these comments on behalf of our 310,000 members nationally, of whom about 1,400 reside in Alaska. The Wilderness Society has had a longstanding interest in the protection of the natural values and integrity of Alaska's parks, refuges, forests, and other public lands, rivers, and shorelines. We look forward to continued involvement in the restoration planning process.

Sincerely,



Pamela A. Miller  
Asst. Regional Director

#### References

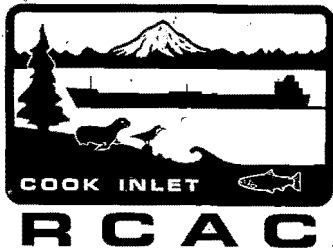
Anchorage Daily News. 11 November 1992. "State proposes Logging Kenai's Infested Timber": C-1.

Den Boer, P.J. 1981. On the survival of populations in a heterogeneous and variable environment. *Oecologia* 50: 39-53.

Harris, L. 1984. *The Fragmented Forest*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Thomas, J.W., E.D. Forsman, J.B. Lint, E.C. Meslow, B.R. Noon, and J.Verner. May 1990. *A Conservation Strategy for the Northern Spotted Owl*. Portland, Oregon: Interagency Scientific Committee.

Wilcove, D.S., C.H. McLennan, and A.P. Dobson. 1986. Habitat fragmentation in the temperate zone. pp. 237-256 in: M. Soule and B.A. Wilcox, eds. *Conservation Biology: The science of scarcity and diversity*. Sunderland, MA: Sinauer Associates.



93328161

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

**RECEIVED**  
DEC 08 1992

November 20, 1992

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Re: Exxon Valdez Draft 1993 Work Plan

The Cook Inlet Regional Citizens' Advisory Council is pleased to provide comment on the Exxon Valdez Draft 1993 Work Plan. Over the past six months Council staff has closely followed the development of this Plan.

Cook Inlet RCAC was formed under Section 5002 of the *Oil Pollution Act of 1990* (OPA90). The Council's mission is to ensure the safe operation of the oil terminals, tankers, and facilities in Cook Inlet so that environmental impacts associated with the oil industry are minimized. The organization's membership consists of representatives of communities throughout the Cook Inlet region, and specific interest groups as mandated by OPA'90.

At Cook Inlet RCAC's November 7, 1992 meeting, the Council recommended the Trustee's first priority should be to fund pollution monitoring programs for the entire Exxon Valdez spill-affected area, including Cook Inlet. The "Comprehensive Restoration Monitoring Program" (project number 93041) described in the Draft Work Plan addresses only areas in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska. Resources and services in Cook Inlet have been, and will continue to be, impacted by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill.

Furthermore, it is the sentiment of Cook Inlet RCAC that:

- a monitoring program is time critical and should begin as soon as possible so a baseline of hydrocarbon contamination can be established for comparison in future years;
- implementation of environmental monitoring in Cook Inlet could aid in allaying public concerns regarding suspected chronic impacts of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill;
- environmental monitoring, conducted through Cook Inlet RCAC, could begin in 1993; and

Cook Inlet Regional Citizens Advisory Council

11355 Frontage Rd. • Suite 228 • Kenai, Alaska 99611 • (907) 283-7222 • FAX (907) 283-6102

**Exxon Valdez Trustee Council  
Draft 1993 Work Plan  
November 20, 1992  
Page Two**

•monitoring, conducted through Cook Inlet RCAC, would be free from the delay and other confines of those conducted through government agencies.

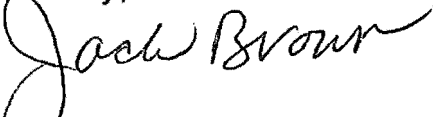
The Environmental Monitoring Committee of Cook Inlet RCAC has spent in excess of \$50,000 to develop such a program and previously requested the Trustee Council assist in implementation of the program.

In addition, it is Cook Inlet RCAC's stated position, the Trustee Council should prioritize expenditures toward spill prevention measures that are not being addressed in Cook Inlet and elsewhere in Alaska but are already in place in Prince William Sound. Items that are worthy of support include pre-positioning of response equipment, vessel escort in Cook Inlet, and research toward the effects of various spill response technologies.

We are sympathetic to the difficult task the Trustee Council has in balancing the many competing interests in allocating the settlement monies. As it stands, however, Cook Inlet RCAC is not in concurrence with the priorities established in the 1993 Draft Work Plan, nor its emphasis on studies to be conducted by its member agencies.

Once again, thank you for the opportunity to comment on the 1993 Draft Work Plan. Cook Inlet RCAC is available to assist the Trustee Council in any way possible in helping attain its established goals and objectives. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact either Lisa Parker, Executive Director, or Jim Dey, Program Coordinator for Environmental Monitoring at 283-7222.

Sincerely,



Jack Brown, President  
Cook Inlet RCAC

cc: Cook Inlet RCAC Board of Directors  
Charter Funding Companies  
Environmental Monitoring Committee  
Senator Frank Murkowski, U. S. Senate  
Congressman Don Young, U. S. House of Representatives  
Congressman George Miller, U. S. House of Representatives

COMMENTS

92328162  
**RECEIVED**  
DEC 08 1992

You are invited to share your ideas and comments with the Trustees.  
Please use this tear sheet to present your views on the 1993 Draft Work Plan  
You may send additional comments by letter regarding the 1993 Draft Work Plan

It is my opinion that the board should in fact limit restoration actions to those projects that are time critical. I am in agreement with Craig Matkins' prioritization of projects.

I would like to single out project # 93064. In view of the numbers of properties that must be involved the dollar amount allotted seems grossly low.

The parcel that is most important to me is the SNA property in Kachemah Bay - the buyback of this land to enhance and enlarge the State Park is critical in my estimation. This land is under the eminent threat of being logged by Timber Trading Company in the very near ~~past~~ future and desperately needs to be saved.

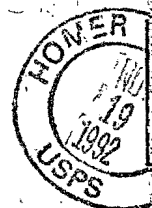
If needed, use the space on the back or attach additional sheets. Please fold, staple, and add a postage stamp. Thank you for your interest and participation.

Additional Comments:

32

----- (fold here) ----- Return Address:

Chris Mone  
Box 956  
Nome, AK 99603



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

**Attn: 1993 Draft Work Plan**

## COMMENTS

RECEIVED  
DEC 08 1992

You are invited to share your ideas and comments with the Trustees.

Please use this tear sheet to present your views on the 1993 Draft Work Plan.

You may send additional comments by letter regarding the 1993 Draft Work Plan.

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

I was in attendance at the Trustees Council meeting in Sept. 92, and the public comments on support of habitat protection & acquisition were amazing. I was one who spoke then on the importance of it, & I was happy to find other "peers" on my issue. I still feel that this issue is critical and project 93064 is crucial. I don't, however, feel like there is enough money appropriated for habitat protection, and I urge the Trustees Council to act on this concern.

The land within Kachemak Bay State Park is ideal; it is easily accessible to the public, it has lots of educational properties for the many school children who visit & study there each year, and it is also an important habitat for injured species. My organization brings over 100 youngsters to Kachemak Bay each summer, and they are totally awed by the eagles & others, and the variety of other species that are unknown here in Anchorage.

I also urge the Trustees to re-examine these projects. The costs of many are unreal; why not submit them out for bids to lower the cost, and to see the

If needed, use the space on the back or attach additional sheets. Please fold, staple, and add a postage stamp. Thank you for your interest and participation.

Finances stay in local communities? I also see some projects are being completely silly - for example - projects 93009, and 93026. Dr. Spies seems to be unsure of these projects also, with his "S" rating.

Additional Comments:

I Thank you for the opportunity to continue to share our concerns, and I hope that you will continue to allow us to share these with you.

Sincerely,

Sue Post

Environmental Education Director  
Alaska Center for the Environment

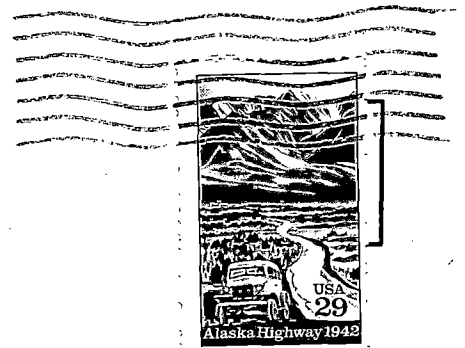
----- (fold here) -----

Return Address:

Sue Post

7343 Linden Dr

Anch, AK 99502



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

Attn: 1993 Draft Work Plan

93328164

## COMMENTS

RECEIVED

DEC 8 1992

You are invited to share your ideas and comments with the Trustee Council.  
Please use this tear sheet to present your views on the 1993 Draft Work Plan.

You may send additional comments by letter regarding the 1993 Draft Work Plan.

TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

KACHEMAK BAY STATE PARK IS IN DANGER  
OF BEING PUT ASUNDER BY LARGE  
PRIVATE INHOLDERS (E. TIMBER TRADING CO.,  
SELDOVIA NATIVE ASSOC., AND COCK INLET REGION INC)

The Trustee Council can prevent this  
from happening by enough money in their  
habitat protection fund (project # 93064)

A minimum of \$22 million is needed  
just for the Kachemak Bay State Park  
portion, since that is the previous  
agree-upon amount for purchase of  
those imholding.

I urge you to give the absolute

If needed, use the space on the back or attach additional sheets. Please  
fold, staple, and add a postage stamp. Thank you for your interest and participation.

highest priority to the habitat protection  
fund and include enough so that (over)



(Contd)

Additional Comments:

Kachemak Bay State Park can be fully-funded, along with other critical areas that are under imminent threat.

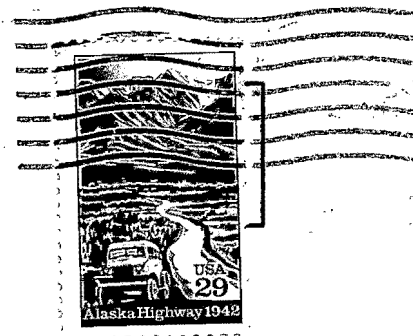
Other areas that were not affected by the oil spill, like fish hatcheries in Anchorage should not be funded with Trustee Council money.

Thank you, Mike Coumbe

----- (fold here) -----

Return Address:

MIKE COUMBE  
510 M STREET  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA  
99501



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

Attn: 1993 Draft Work Plan

## Comments on 1993 Draft Work Plan

93328/65

1. I believe that the Trustee Council should fund some time critical projects and those that would be a lost opportunity that receive overwhelming public support, also fund some limited restoration projects that are not time-critical that likewise receive overwhelming public support, but not implement a large-scale restoration program prior to the completion of the Restoration Plan, with the exception of habitat protection, which should be initiated at once.

2. Much more money is needed for project 93064, the Habitat Protection Fund. As stated in the 1993 Draft Work Plan, public comment has overwhelmingly supported use of the Habitat Protection and Acquisition option as a method of preventing further harm to, and assisting the recovery of, natural resources and services injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Please listen to the public and urge the Trustees Council to move fast and begin immediate discussions with private land, timber, and subsurface owners throughout the EVOS region.

3. Seldovia Native Association (SNA), Timber Trading Company (TTC), and Cook Inlet Region, Inc.'s (CIRI) inholdings within Kachemak Bay State Park should be acquired in their entirety because the land within Kachemak Bay State Park is highly qualified to serve as replacement for lost recreation and wilderness services, also as ideal habitat for injured species.

4. The criteria for habitat acquisition should not be limited to habitat under imminent threat because obtaining logging permits, for example, is an expensive procedure, and the subsequent cost to the EVOS Trustees Council will likely be higher, also land with timber already permitted for logging may no longer be for sale. Rather, the criteria should include special opportunities (such as was available last year when TTC, SNA, and CIRI came together in an agreement), and should be as liberal as possible.

5. The cost of other projects should be reduced. This can be achieved in several ways. Agencies could do many of the projects funded in part from their on-going budgets and not dip into the EVOS Civil Penalty money as the sole source of funding. Whenever possible, costs could be reduced by putting out to competitive bid the services needed to complete projects.

Some projects could be eliminated, for example the ones that were not recommended by the Chief Scientist. Some that he did not rate highly with which I agree are numbers 93009 (duplicates in work already done by other entities such as Pratt Museum in Homer) 930026 (a very expensive project with rather remote connection to the oil spill), and 93029 (it makes far more sense to save old growth forest now). Others could be partially funded, such as Project 93051, in which the murrelet project seems to have more value than the anadromous stream portion, which information should already be available from other sources such as ADF&G catalogue of anadromous streams.

6. In the future, the public should have longer than 30 days to comment on draft work plans.

By: Anne Wieland, 1421 N St., Anchorage, AK 99501 (907) 276-5477  
Nov. 20, 1992

## COMMENTS

You are invited to share your ideas and comments with the Trustees.  
Please use this tear sheet to present your views on the 1993 Draft Work Plan.  
You may send additional comments by letter regarding the 1993 Draft Work Plan.

*My comments are attached to this  
sheet.*

*Anne Wieland  
1421 N St  
Anchorage, AK 99501  
(907) 276-5477*

If needed, use the space on the back or attach additional sheets. Please  
fold, staple, and add a postage stamp. Thank you for your interest and participation.

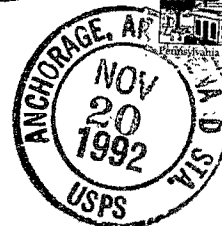
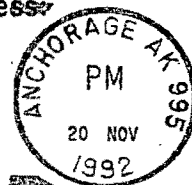
Additional Comments:

----- (fold here) ----- Return Address:

Anne Wieland

1421 N St

Anchorage, AK 99501



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

Attn: 1993 Draft Work Plan

COMMENTS

93328166

You are invited to share your ideas and comments with the Trustees.  
Please use this tear sheet to present your views on the 1993 Draft Work Plan.  
You may send additional comments by letter regarding the 1993 Draft Work Plan.

RECEIVED

NEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEES COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Dear Trustees:

I feel that more money is needed for project #93064, the Habitat Protection Fund.

The Seldovia Native Association, Timber Trading Company, and Cook Inlet Region Inc.'s inholdings within Kachemak Bay State Park should be acquired because the land within the park is highly qualified to serve as a pristine, unspoiled, habitat area.

In the area of Peterson Bay, where I have a cabin, I have watched a couple of families of Sea Otters rearing their young. One of the otters is obviously the Elder Statesman as his beard is old and gray. He has established residency on my floating boat dock.

Winter King Salmon can be seen feeding in Peterson Bay where large rafts of logs are slated for storage prior to shipment.

The Bald Eagle population has grown to the extent that the local tour boats bring tourists into Peterson Bay to observe the many Eagles nesting.

The area of Peterson Bay is a habitat of the Murrelet, which was heavily impacted with the oil spill.

Other bird residents of the area are Mergansers, Kittiwakes, Cormorants, Harlequin, and the list goes on.

Please listen to the public and urge the Trustees Council to move fast and begin immediate negotiations with private land, timber, and subsurface owners.

Thank You

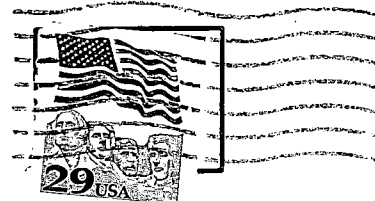
*Ina C. Hughes*

If needed, use the space on the back or attach additional sheets. Please fold, staple, and add a postage stamp. Thank you for your interest and participation.

Additional Comments:

----- (fold here) ----- Return Address:

Ina Hughes  
PO Box 110693  
Anch AK 99511



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

**Attn: 1993 Draft Work Plan**

## COMMENTS

93328/67

**RECEIVED**

You are invited to share your ideas and comments with the Trustees.  
Please use this tear sheet to present your views on the 1993 Draft Work Plan.  
You may send additional comments by letter regarding the 1993 Draft Work Plan.

PRINCE VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

This book with it's multitude of projects is

overwhelming. My first impressions on the negative side are that many are attempts by organizations to fund projects which otherwise might not get funded.

An example of this is #93026 - does this really qualify for these funds? Others leaning toward study rather than doing are questionable. Perhaps funding of some projects could be reduced to allow greater funding for more essential projects. The project which would seem the most crucial is number 93064 since it would provide protection of the most significant lands which could be permanently lost and irreplaceable damage done. There is vast public support for this or something of it's nature. Funding for this should probably be increased,

SALLY B. TARR

If needed, use the space on the back or attach additional sheets. Please fold, staple, and add a postage stamp. Thank you for your interest and participation.

**Additional Comments:**

7/7/92  
10:18 AM  
10:18 AM  
10:18 AM

10:18 AM  
10:18 AM  
10:18 AM

07

----- (fold here) -----

Return Address:

SALLY BURKHOLDER  
7951 JODHPUR ST.  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502



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

**Attn: 1993 Draft Work Plan**



93328168

## COMMENTS

You are invited to share your ideas and comments with the Trustees.  
 Please use this tear sheet to present your views on the 1993 Draft Work Plan.  
 You may send additional comments by letter regarding the 1993 Draft Work Plan.

DEC 08 1992

The most important project within the Valdez Oil Spill Plan is probably 93064. For the past few years there has been overwhelming public support during the legislative process for funding to support such a concept. Perhaps this is a better way to support a goal which is publically desirable rather than through the legislative process. I think it needs even greater funding.

There are some projects in this book that seem to be misplaced. Do we really want to build a water pipeline #93026 with these funds? Can we afford the time to look for murulet nests? Perhaps some projects funding could be reduced to enhance other more essential then we could accomplish a few goals rather than partially accomplish many.

If needed, use the space on the back or attach additional sheets. Please fold, staple, and add a postage stamp. Thank you for your interest and participation.

Jim Burkholder

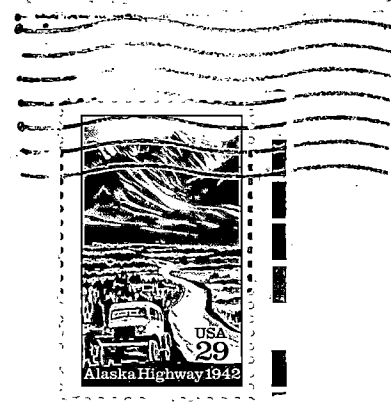
**Additional Comments:**

22-11-1992  
11:00 AM  
20 NOV 1992

33

----- (fold here) -----  
7951 Jodhpur St.  
Anchorage, Ak.  
99507

Return Address:



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

**Attn: 1993 Draft Work Plan**

COMMENTS

93328169

You are invited to share your ideas and comments with the Trustees.  
Please use this tear sheet to present your views on the 1993 Draft Work Plan.  
You may send additional comments by letter regarding the 1993 Draft Work Plan.

RECEIVED

ELIEN VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

I AM IN TOTAL SUPPORT OF PROJECT  
# 93064 DUE TO THE OVERWHELMING  
STATWIDE SUPPORT IT HAS RECEIVED IN  
THE PAST. I'M SURE IT WILL NEED MORE  
FUNDS THAN YOU HAVE PLANNED. DO WE  
REALLY WANT TO FUND A PROJECT #93029  
ON SECOND GROWTH MANAGEMENT? PERHAPS  
THE ARE OTHERS WHOSE FUNDING COULD  
BE SHIFTED TO MORE IMPORTANT PROJECTS

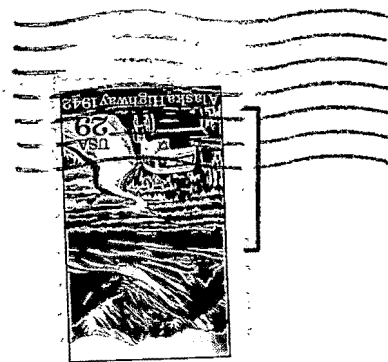
JEFF GRAVES

If needed, use the space on the back or attach additional sheets. Please  
fold, staple, and add a postage stamp. Thank you for your interest and participation.

Additional Comments:

(fold here)

Return Address



7951 JODHPUR ST.

ANCHORAGE, AK 99502

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

Attn: 1993 Draft Work Plan

## COMMENTS

**RECEIVED**  
 1993 DRAFT WORK PLAN

You are invited to share your ideas and comments with the Trustees.  
 Please use this tear sheet to present your views on the 1993 Draft Work Plan.  
 You may send additional comments by letter regarding the 1993 Draft Work Plan.

Dear Trustees,

I am grateful to you for the hard work and time you have put into this draft.

Looking over these projects I see that the funding is generous and I feel excessive on several. I feel that some projects could be put out to competitive bid and save the trust funds. I make this argument because having lived in Alaska for twenty years I have seen how public funds have been spent unresponsively and we do not need to repeat history. The state and the people deserve to have these funds spent wisely.

I hope that research projects are not over lapping or being duplicated. I would like to be more specific on this but time limits my response.

Being a long time Alaskan I see lands that are imperiled by mans gross misuse. I feel that more funds should be made available for Habitat Protection and Acquisition. We need to have the foresight, for generations to come, to protect important public lands and acquire private lands for habitat protection. I especially would like Kachemak Bay State Park in holdings to receive a lot of attention for habitat acquisition. The park

If needed, use the space on the back or attach additional sheets. Please fold, staple, and add a postage stamp. Thank you for your interest and participation.

was impacted by the oil spill and is one of two state park areas marked for funds. This park will be important for generations to come so I hope that you will make funds available to help with the buy back.

BIXION VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
 TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
 ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Additional Comments:

Several projects deal with enhancing bird populations (93022)  
It is a known fact that lots of island bird habitat are  
in danger from introduced predators. These are mainly Foxes  
introduced by Russians & Americans for fur. Work is ongoing  
by Fish & Wildlife Service to eradicate these animals and  
enhance bird populations. This project would warrant  
funds I feel because it has large implications of  
improving bird habitat

------(fold here)-----Return Address:

Robert Archibald

P.O. Box 2460

Homer, AK 99603



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

Attn: 1993 Draft Work Plan

## COMMENTS

RECEIVED

You are invited to share your ideas and comments with the Trustees.  
 Please use this tear sheet to present your views on the 1993 Draft Work Plan.  
 You may send additional comments by letter regarding the 1993 Draft Work Plan.

I would like to see most of the funds spent on resource + habitat acquisition. I think this is the highest + best use of these dollars. The rest of the \$ could then be split between physical restoration + scientific studies.

These \$ need to be managed responsibly - there is such a danger of too much of the funds going into agencies + this must be watched closely. With that in mind I would like to suggest that as much work as possible be contracted out to the private sector, rather than have the agencies do it. It would be cheaper + more fair. So please put as many of these projects as possible out to bid + have the agencies use their own budgets for their prospective projects.

I am against the murie project which is going to use decoys + dummy eggs. I think this \$280,000 could be better spent on fox eradication in the Maritime Refuges on the A.K. Peninsula + Aleutian Is.

I would also like to see some of these funds used for the Kachemak Bay State

If needed, use the space on the back or attach additional sheets. Please fold, staple, and add a postage stamp. Thank you for your interest and participation.

Park buyback. The outer coasts of the Kach. Bay Wilderness Park (both parks are included in the same system) was heavily

Additional Comments:

impacted by the oil spill. I think this would be gain + wise use of the funds, since these lands are threatened with clear cut logging activity.

please, please use these \$ responsibly - I think your Conscience can be your best guides to what projects truly deserve funding.

Thank you

Robert Highland

10

----- (fold here) -----

Return Address:

Robert Highland  
P.O. Box 2460  
Homer, AK 99603



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

Attn: 1993 Draft Work Plan



## COMMENTS

RECEIVED

You are invited to share your ideas and comments with the Trustees.  
Please use this tear sheet to present your views on the 1993 Draft Work Plan.  
You may send additional comments by letter regarding the 1993 Draft Work Plan.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

To EXXON TRUSTEES:

Please consider the immediacy of the ~~clear cutting~~ threat to so much of the oiled shoreline. I do not feel that the Draft Plan adequately address the issue of habitat regeneration. Less should be spent on continued studies and more on saving the watershed. From Kachemak to Merritt, river otter to Solly Varden, seals & salmon; all need a healthy watershed. The Forestry Practice Act as we all know is a hollow shell which barely conceals the open door to forest & habitat destruction which it allows. I have carefully read Craig Morris in depth review of the document. As a capable reviewer, I ask you to give his comments heavy weight. He is clear, well informed and has a solid holistic approach to making the best of this ongoing challenge.

after 25 years of living your round in & on the coast, traveling all over Alaska & having seen many of the world's comparable coastal resources, I hope you

If needed, use the space on the back or attach additional sheets. Please fold, staple, and add a postage stamp. Thank you for your interest and participation.

will consider seriously my careful advice. Habitat regeneration & protection is very important, to me, the people

Additional Comments: *most damaged by EVOS. Thank you for  
your consideration. Finally, please consider most seriously &  
carefully the people of the EVOS damaged shoreline  
and their opinions.*

*Thank you —*

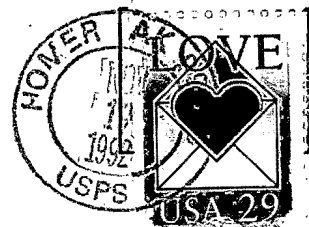
*Diane  
McBride*

------(fold here)-----Return Address:

*[Redacted Address]*  
Diane McBride

PO 956

Homer, AK 99603



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

**Attn: 1993 Draft Work Plan**

93328173

## COMMENTS

**RECEIVED**  
 You are invited to share your ideas and comments with the Trustees.  
 Please use this tear sheet to present your views on the 1993 Draft Work Plan.  
 You may send additional comments by letter regarding the 1993 Draft Work Plan.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
 TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
 ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Of the many projects presented in the EVOS 1993 Draft Work Plan I would like to comment on project 93064 The Habitat Protection Fund. Public comment has overwhelmingly supported the use of the Habitat Protection and Acquisition option as a method of preventing further harm to, and assisting in the recovery of natural resources and services injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. More funds will be needed than are requested for project 93064. To meet the needs that have been expressed by the public, the Trustees Council must proceed with a sense of urgency to begin immediate negotiations with private land, timber, and subsurface owners to acquire these priceless habitats.

The Seldovia Native Association, Timber Trading Company, and Cook Inlet Region, Inc.'s have expressed a willingness to sell their inholdings within Kachemak Bay State Park. These inholdings should be acquired because the land within Kachemak State Park is highly qualified to be used as replacement for lost recreation services, also as needed habitat for injured and endangered species. At least 22 million dollars should be set aside for this purpose.

Acquisition of this critical habitat should begin immediately because of the imminent threat of logging in this area. The above companies are already in the process of acquiring permits to begin their logging operations. Once the permits are granted the costs of acquisition will be much higher for the EVOS Trustees Council, and the timber may not be for sale.

For the above reasons I would request that the EVOS Trustees Council approve project 93064 with added funds, and begin as soon as possible in the Acquisition of the in holdings in Kachemak Bay State Park.

Yours Truly



Robert G. Hartley

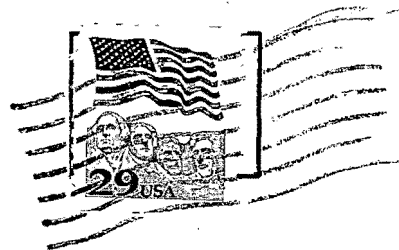
If needed, use the space on the back or attach additional sheets. Please fold, staple, and add a postage stamp. Thank you for your interest and participation.

Additional Comments:

----- (fold here) -----

Return Address:

Robert G. Hartley  
6712 Cathy Sark st.  
Anchorage, Ak 99502



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

Attn: 1993 Draft Work Plan

COMMENTS

93328174

RECEIVED

You are invited to share your ideas and comments with the Trustees.  
Please use this tear sheet to present your views on the 1993 Draft Work Plan.  
You may send additional comments by letter regarding the 1993 Draft Work Plan.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

Dear Trustees:

I feel that more money is needed for project #93064, the Habitat Protection Fund.

The Seldovia Native Association, Timber Trading Company, and Cook Inlet Region Inc.'s inholdings within Kachemak Bay State Park, should be acquired because the land within the park is highly qualified to serve as a pristine, unspoiled, habitat area.

In the area of Peterson Bay, where I have a cabin, I have watched a couple of families of Sea Otters rearing their young. One of the otters is obviously the Elder Statesman as his beard is old and gray. He has established residency on my floating boat dock.

Winter King Salmon can be seen feeding in Peterson Bay where large rafts of logs are slated for storage prior to shipment.

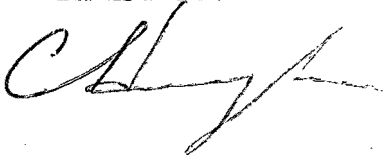
The Bald Eagle population has grown to the extent that the local tour boats bring tourists into Peterson Bay to observe the many Eagles nesting.

The area of Peterson Bay is a habitat of the Murrelet, which was heavily impacted with the oil spill.

Other bird residents of the area are Mergansers, Kittiwakes, Cormorants, Harlequin, and the list goes on.

Please listen to the public and urge the Trustees Council to move fast and begin immediate negotiations with private land, timber, and subsurface owners.

Thank You



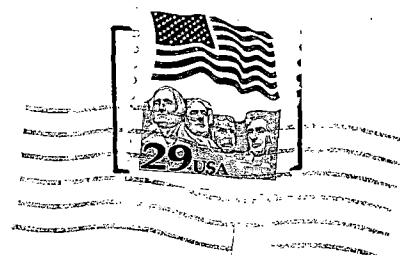
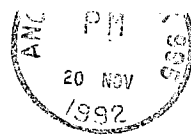
If needed, use the space on the back or attach additional sheets. Please fold, staple, and add a postage stamp. Thank you for your interest and participation.

Additional Comments:



----- (fold here) ----- Return Address:

Chuck Hughes  
P.O. Box 110693  
Anch. AK 99511



**Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council**  
**645 G Street**  
**Anchorage, AK 99501**  
  
**Attn: 1993 Draft Work Plan**

COMMENTS

93328175

RECEIVED

You are invited to share your ideas and comments with the Trustees.

Please use this tear sheet to present your views on the 1993 Draft Work Plan.

You may send additional comments by letter regarding the 1993 Draft Work Plan.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

of all the projects, I believe that project  
# 93064 will accomplish the most, and  
that more money should be directed to  
habitat acquisition.



If needed, use the space on the back or attach additional sheets. Please  
fold, staple, and add a postage stamp. Thank you for your interest and participation.

Additional Comments:

----- (fold here) -----

Return Address:

Janice Schofield  
39445 Blueberry Ct  
Homer Alaska 99603



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

Attn: 1993 Draft Work Plan

DAMAGED IN HANDLING  
BY THE POSTAL SERVICE