

15.2.8

# **PUBLIC COMMENT RECEIVED FY 97 DRAFT WORK PLAN**

PROJECT TITLE	COMMENTER	NATURE OF COMMENT
97115 Sound Waste Management Plan	City of Valdez Chenega Bay IRA Council	Support Support
97166 Herring Natal Habitats	Cordova District Fishermen United	Support, including hydroacoustics
97188 Otolith Thermal Mass Marking	Cordova District Fishermen United	Support
97210 Youth Area Watch	Frances Evanson, Cordova	Support
	Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission	Support
97223 Publication of Sea Otter Data	Marine Mammal Commission, Washington, DC	Support
97244 Community-Based Harbor Seal Sampling	Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commisssion (proposer)	Support
97245 Community-Based Harbor Seal Research	Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission (proposer)	Support
97254 Delight/Desire Lakes Restoration	Nathan and Virginia Wise, Homer	Support
	John Wise (no address)	Support
	Thomas M Buchanan, Seward	Support
	Perry Buchanan, Seward	Support
97259 Restoration of Coghill Lake	Cordova District Fishermen United	Don't support close-out
97276 Chignik Lake Access Road	Chignik Lake Village Council (proposer)	Support
Subsistence projects	Native Village of Eyak Tribal Council	Support
	Copper River/PWS Native Fishermen's Association	Support
	Tatitlek Village IRA Council	Support

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL  
ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

RECEIVED  
AUG 06 1996

CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA

RESOLUTION NO. 96-26

97115  
RECEIVED  
FEB 23 1996  
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA, TO ENCOURAGE THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL TO FUND THE ENVIRONMENTAL OPERATION STATION THROUGH THE SOUND WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (SWMP)

WHEREAS, the City of Valdez has worked cooperatively with the Cities of Cordova and Whittier, Village of Chenega, Village of Tatitlek and the Prince William Sound Economic Development Council on the Sound Waste Management Program (SWMP); and

WHEREAS, the Sound Waste Management Program was funded by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) trustees in 1995; and

WHEREAS, these communities have problems identified in the Sound Waste Management Plan such as municipal solid waste, used oil, oily waste, and household hazardous waste; and

WHEREAS, all communities participating in the Sound Waste Management Plan could use additional equipment and space to centralize the collection of waste oil, oily waste, household hazardous waste, and recyclable material; and

WHEREAS, the City of Valdez would like to consolidate all waste handling at the Baler Facility with other collection stations around town to allow ease of participation by the citizens; and

WHEREAS, the Sound Waste Management Plan members have developed a proposal to construct a Environmental Operations Station in each of the communities; and

WHEREAS, members of the Sound Waste Management Plan committee have worked with the EVOS staff to submit a proposal to the EVOS trustees for funding of the Environmental Operation Stations; and

WHEREAS, EVOS has asked for a resolution of support for the proposal and a commitment to operate the Environmental Operations Station after it is completed.

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA, that:

SECTION 1. The Valdez City Council of the City of Valdez encourages EVOS to fund the Environmental Operation Station to help improve the waste management

practices throughout Prince William Sound.

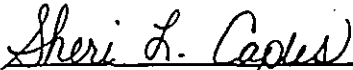
SECTION 2. The City of Valdez will own and operate the Environmental Operation Station located in Valdez.

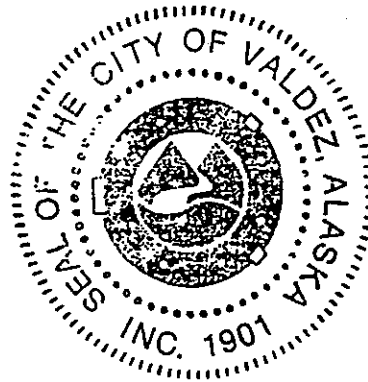
PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA, this 20th day of February, 1996.

CITY OF VALDEZ, ALASKA

  
John L. Harris, Mayor

ATTEST:

  
Sheri L. Caples, CMC, City Clerk





# CHENEGA BAY IRA COUNCIL

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

July 29, 1996

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

Dear Molly,

This letter is in reference to recent correspondence from James Winchester, Executive Director ; Prince William Sound Economic Development Council dated 7/25/96.

As you know, this western part of Prince William Sound surrounding the Community of Chenega is one of the richest in the sound.

Due to the amount of commercial fishing and charter services coming to this area, we of the Chenega Bay IRA Council support the SWAMP PROPOSED SWAMP Submitted by the PWSEDC.

Through this SWAMP proposal, barge water unloading service will be added to a service to all the marine traffic entering Chenega thus eliminating oil, gas and diesel pollutants from entering the water near our oyster farm.

We thank you for considering funding for the SWAMP Proposal.

Sincerely,  
CHENEGA BAY IRA COUNCIL

Donald P. Kompkoff, Sr. President

Pete A. Kompkoff  
Pete A. Kompkoff, Jr. Vice-President

Carol Ann Kompkoff  
Carol Ann Kompkoff, Secretary

Mike Eleshansky  
Mike Eleshansky, member

Gail K. Evanoff  
Gail K. Evanoff, Treasurer

Larry Evanoff  
Larry Evanoff, Tribal Administrator

cc:file



## Cordova District Fishermen United

P.O. Box 939  
Cordova, Alaska 99574  
(907) 424-3437 FAX (907) 424-3430

July 15, 1996

Molly McGammon, Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
Restoration Office  
645 G Street, Ste. 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Reference: Please Fund Project 97166

Dear Ms. McGammon:

After the collapse of the Prince William Sound (PWS) herring population in 1993, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council funded the herring natal habitats project (97166). The goals of this project have been to monitor recovery of PWS herring which was injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill and to aid in its restoration through improved management of human usage. The herring natal habitats project has accomplished this by providing accurate and precise estimates of the biomass of herring spawning within PWS. In addition, this project funds development of hydroacoustic assessment techniques that may provide a similar level of accuracy and precision at a lower cost.

In 1994, the Alaska Board of Fisheries established a threshold of 22,000 tons below which a commercial herring harvest would not occur in PWS. Eliminating harvest below the threshold is expected to reduce the risk of population collapse and increase the long-term productivity of the resource. The success of threshold management strategies is highly dependent on the accuracy of population estimates. Without project 97166, ADFG's only other established measure of spawning population biomass is from aerial surveys. Peak biomass estimated from aerial surveys may represent a fraction of total biomass because migrations to and from the spawning grounds are spread over time and because poor weather often reduces visibility during surveys. Clearly, management precision will be reduced if the greater level of accuracy and precision provided by the spawn deposition biomass estimates is not available. A reduction in management precision when the population is near the threshold may lead to inappropriate harvest levels causing, in turn, a delay in resource recovery. Management of human use is the most direct action that can be taken to effect recovery of a depressed resource.

CDFU provided funding for the purchase of hydroacoustic equipment for use by ADFG and the PWS Science Center in assessing herring biomass in PWS. Project 97166 provides funding needed to transition from spawn deposition to acoustic biomass assessments. Several years of overlap in the use of acoustic and spawn deposition assessments is needed to adequately compare the two techniques and develop a link between the two biomass time series. At present, we have acoustic biomass estimates for herring spawning in the northern Montague Island area during 1995 and 1996. The 1995 acoustic estimate corresponded fairly well with the spawn deposition estimate for the same area. The data from the 1996 surveys is not yet available; however, it is likely that there will not be good correspondence between the two estimates. This is because many of the fish had already moved into shallow water to spawn at the time the acoustic survey was conducted. Several years of experience is needed to develop an adequate understanding of the variations in weather conditions and fish behavior that affect the practicality of acoustic assessments on pre-spawning fish.

97166  
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JUL 19 1996

**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL**



Molly McCann  
July 15, 1996  
page 2 of 2

The herring disease project (97162) relies on age-specific abundance estimates provided by herring natal habitats to track changes in mortality associated with ichthyophonus and viral hemorrhagic septicemia. Dr. Gary Marty is presently working on a proposal to the National Science Foundation to continue tracking disease related mortality. These results will be used to derive variable natural mortality estimates and ultimately refine our biomass forecasts. Little will be gained from this effort if the precision and accuracy of our biomass estimates is reduced to the point that we cannot detect interannual changes in age-specific natural mortality.

In summary, we feel that project 97166 is needed to adequately monitor recovery of a resource damaged by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. This is particularly true now because the resource is near the minimum threshold for commercial harvest. Project 97166 will also provide for development of acoustic biomass assessment techniques applied to pre-spawning herring in PWS. An orderly transition from spawn deposition to acoustic assessments is needed to adequately monitor resource recovery.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at 907-424-3447. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,  
CORDOVA DISTRICT FISHERMEN UNITED

  
Dorne Hawxhurst, Executive Director



## Cordova District Fishermen United

97188  
P.O. Box 939

Cordova, Alaska 99574

(907) 424-3447 FAX (907) 424-3430

July 16, 1996

Molly McGammon, Executive Director  
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council  
Restoration Office  
645 G Street, Ste 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501

RECEIVED  
JUL 19 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Reference: Please Fully Fund the Otolith Recovery Project

Dear Ms. McGammon:

Cordova District Fishermen United wishes to voice its support for establishing an otolith reading laboratory in Cordova. This project was designed to replace the coded wire tag project by using a non-intrusive mark that cannot be shed. It will not affect the ability of a fish to return to its release site and can be applied to 100% of the fish released at a hatchery. The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council spent over \$500,000 to have equipment purchased and installed at all of the Prince William Sound pink salmon hatcheries in order to apply otolith marks. We understand that the marks were applied and that readers in Juneau were able to easily distinguish between hatchery marked fish and wild fish in blind tests done this spring. Otoliths examined in Cordova will do two things: provide timely information to fishery managers and provide employment in a fisheries related industry in Cordova which was severely impacted by the oil spill.

As you know, coded wire tagged fish carry a visible external mark as an adipose clip. These marked fish are scanned with a magnetic tag detector for the presence of a tag and the resulting mark to tag ratio is used for preliminary stock composition in the commercial fishery. Otolith marked fish carry no such visible mark, thus the only way to make a determination as to the fish's origin is to dissect and examine the otolith. The current procedure requires the otoliths to be sent to Juneau to be examined creating several problems. Sending otoliths to Juneau would mean several days after a fishery closure before the results will be available to fishery managers in Cordova. Managers often must make decisions regarding opening commercial common property fisheries within hours after a previous fishery.

Otolith reading in Juneau will not be timely enough to help those managers. Added weather complications that often occur in Juneau (preventing jet aircraft from landing) could further delay this fishery information. In order to manage the rapid pace of the mixed stock pink fisheries in Prince William Sound, otoliths must be read in Cordova.

Reading otoliths in Cordova not only makes sense from a fisheries management point of view, but also from an economic point of view. The otolith recovery project will initially employ eight people on a seasonal basis in Cordova. If otoliths are sent to Juneau for examination, the employment figure in Cordova will be reduced to four. Otoliths examined in Cordova would also save the shipping costs. Cordova was impacted at a much higher degree than Juneau from the oil spill and needs all the economic stimulus available.

Apparently, in the initial planning process for the otolith project, some of the equipment needed to process and read otoliths was inadvertently left out of the budgets. Last year's annual budget only included one



Molly McGannon  
July 16, 1996  
page 2 of 2

compound microscope. One complete otolith reading station requires a grinder, a dissecting microscope, a compound microscope and computer equipment.

Initially, two stations will be required to read otoliths in Cordova. We at CDFU request that you fund the purchase of the needed equipment to establish an otolith laboratory in Cordova. It seems that after spending such a large sum of money on equipment to apply the marks, spending \$20,000 now to insure that the marks can be read and utilized for management in a timely fashion makes good sense.

It is our understanding that your preliminary recommendations to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council does not include a budget that will allow the otolith project to purchase the necessary microscopes and grinders to prepare and read otoliths in Cordova. We acknowledge the many demands being made on the Trustee Council to fund the various EVOS projects, but we at CDFU feel that the otolith project is very important and a one time expense for equipment purchase is well justified.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at 907-424-3447. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,  
CORDOVA DISTRICT FISHERMEN UNITED

  
Dorne Hawxhurst, Executive Director

96/97210

P. O. Box BSW  
Cordova, AK 99574  
April 18, 1996

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

RECEIVED  
APR 26 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Ms. McCammon:

Our family continues to enjoy reading the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council Newsletters and Reports.

I am writing on behalf of our family to thank the Council for supporting the Youth Area Watch.

Our son, a ninth grader with the Chugach School District, participated in this program this school year. He gained practical hands-on science experience with many aspects of the PWS ecosystem including the pristane mussel study, seal necropsy, ocean water chemistry, salmon marking, herring studies, meteorology and more. We were astounded by the in depth studies, Mr. Mel Henning, Chugach District Youth Area Watch Co-ordinator had arranged for the students.

Our son, Even, has collected mussels for two years prior to YAW but this year he can knowledgeably explain the pristane study with many of its ramifications on the health status of the PWS.

Besides the actual science, the students learned of career options in science, the interrelationship of man and the PWS and the fellowship of students working together to accomplish specific tasks, as well as, learning to respect each individual's unique skills and knowledge.  
Thank you!

Sincerely,

*Frances I. Evanson*

Mrs. Frances Evanson

97223

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION  
1825 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W. #512  
WASHINGTON, DC 20009

16 May 1996

Ms. Molly McCammon  
Anchorage Restoration Office  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Ms. McCammon:

Dr. Charles Monnett sent me a copy of a proposal (#97223) that he and Dr. Lisa Rotterman have submitted to your office for funding consideration. The proposal seeks funds to complete and publish the results of analyses of data on sea otter distribution, abundance, movements, survival, and reproduction collected before, during, and after the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

The proposal indicates that the investigators began intensive studies of sea otters in Prince William Sound in May 1984 and that, following the grounding of the Exxon Valdez in March 1989, they were funded as part of the damage assessment program to collect data needed to assess the immediate and long-term effects of the oil spill on the Prince William Sound sea otter population. It indicates that funding for the EVOS-related field studies was terminated in November 1991 and that no funding was provided to complete the data analyses and publish the study results.

It is evident from the proposal that more detailed assessment and comparison of data collected by the investigators before, during, and after the oil spill likely would provide a much better picture than currently is available of how the Prince William Sound sea otter population was affected by and is recovering from the spill. It also would provide additional information and insight into the effectiveness of efforts to capture, clean, rehabilitate, and release oiled sea otters. From the descriptions of the unpublished data described in the proposal, it would appear that the data analyses and publications proposed would lead to better understanding and documentation of both the immediate and long-term effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill on sea otters and their habitat in Prince William Sound. For those reasons, I think it would be highly desirable to have the data analyses and publications done as proposed.

The copy of the proposal sent to me did not include a budget justification. Therefore, I cannot comment on whether the requested funding may be high, low, or about right to do what is proposed. Also, it is not clear whether Drs. Monnett and Rotterman plan to submit manuscripts to you or others for review and comment before they are submitted to peer-reviewed journals for publication. In my view, the value of the publications might

2

be enhanced by ensuring that they are reviewed, before publication, by other individuals with first-hand knowledge and expertise regarding sea otter population dynamics and the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Reviewers selected by journals may or may not have the required expertise. Therefore, if the funding request is judged reasonable, you may want to consider requiring that Drs. Monnett and Rotterman identify and provide the manuscripts to relevant experts for peer review before they are submitted to journals for publication.

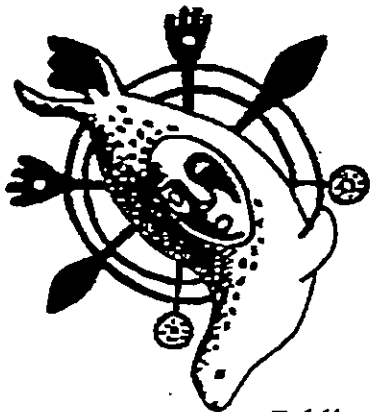
I hope that these comments are helpful. If you have questions about any of them, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,



Robert J. Hofman, Ph.D.  
Scientific Program Director





## ALASKA NATIVE HARBOR SEAL COMMISSION

Public Advisory Group  
EVOS Trustee Council  
Restoration Office  
645 G Street Suite 401  
Anchorage, Ak 99501-3451

June 5, 1996

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Sec'y/Treas.  
*Cook Inlet Region*  
Flore Lekanof  
*Aleutian/Pribilof*  
Mitch Simeonoff  
*Kodiak Region*

Dear PAG members,

I am writing in behalf of the Alaska Native Harbor Seal Commission in regards to Project # 97244: Community Based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling.

Over the course of the past few years the Trustee Council has funded several workshops to bring Community Representatives together to discuss how Native Hunters can help the Restoration efforts for the Harbor Seal, one of the most commonly used subsistence resources.

One way the hunters have been directly involved, is by supplying the scientist with fresh samples from subsistence harvested harbor seals.

This has worked very well, even though it is still a pilot program. We have been able to have an opportunity to discuss the various levels of harbor seal research and results face to face with the scientists involved. 11 hunters have been trained to collect samples and two videos have been produced both of which have been broadcast by ARCS to the outlying villages in Alaska. Through this program the villages have been linked with the best marine mammal biologists in the State and the hunters are getting scientific technical training in what they already do well.

I wish to express my gratitude in behalf of the ANHSC to the Trustee Council for funding this program and I look forward to expanding this program to the other spill impacted villages which have been out of the State-wide biosampling loop. With funding at the proposed level more hunters will be trained and the rest of the impacted villages will be served.

Sincerely,

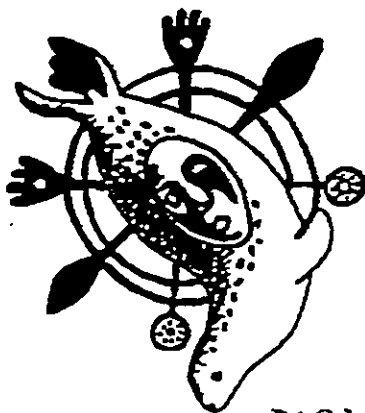
*Monica Riedel*

Monica Riedel, Chair, ANHSC  
Project Co-Leader, # 97244

P.O. Box 2229 • Cordova, Alaska 99574 • (907) 424-5882 • Fax (907) 424-5883

*Conserving and sustaining the harbor seal for our cultural well-being*

97245/97210



## ALASKA NATIVE HARBOR SEAL COMMISSION

PAG Members  
Trustee Council  
EVOS Restoration Office  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-3451

June 5, 1996

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Monica Riedel  
Chair  
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Alfred Quijance  
Sec'y/Treas.  
Cook Inlet Region  
Flore Lekanof  
Aleutian/Pribilof  
Mitch Simeonoff  
Kodiak Region

Dear PAG Members and Trustee Council,

I am writing in behalf of Projects #97245-BAA and #97210 Youth Area Watch.  
Project # 97245-BAA Community -Based Harbor Seal Research:

This project idea came directly from a Prince William Sound Seal Hunter. After being involved in previous workshops regarding Harbor Seals, and much discussion on how to blend local traditional knowledge with western science, this project proposal was developed. This project will hire 6 local boats, 2 native hunters per boat, 5 community based data managers and a project leader for a total of 18 local people. With a reputable marine mammal biologist to train and further develop the program, this will be a source of fundamental data sets to fully evaluate the winter, spring and fall distribution of harbor seals. It falls within the realm of what the hunters are already doing in the winter months, which is observing the area and looking for seals. The hunters can collect the data sets needed for the restoration efforts for the harbor seal and subsistence.

With the trained data base technicians in the villages the traditional knowledge of the local people can be well documented for local residents by local residents. This will truly leave a legacy in terms of directly involving Native Residents in the restoration process. This will also allow for the development of stewardship values for the future generation in the villages.

I cannot say enough about how great Project #97210 helped transfer subsistence knowledge from elders to the youth. Due to the lack of hunting success because of the declining seal population, through coordinating this program, it directly involved youth with hunters in a planned technical training session. Not only did it allow the training of collecting seal tissue for research, it doubled as a setting for the transfer of valuable traditional knowledge to the youth from the expert hunters from their respective areas. I would like to encourage you to expanded this program to the other villages which if funded, will be expanded through the Harbor seal biosampling program.

Sincerely, Monica Riedel, Chair ANHSC

*Monica Riedel*

P.O. Box 2229 • Cordova, Alaska 99574 • (907) 424-5882 • Fax (907) 424-5883

*Conserving and sustaining the harbor seal for our cultural well-being*

97254

RECEIVED  
JUN 12 1996

May 26, 1996

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Re: Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration Project # 97254

Dear Ms. McCammon:

I am a Lower Cook Inlet seine fisherman who urges your support for Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration Project # 97254. As graphically displayed by the map on the cover of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration 1993 Draft Work Plan, Lower Cook Inlet--especially the outer coast of the Kenai Peninsula--was second only to Prince William Sound in environmental damage suffered as a result of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill.

Since the oil spill in 1989, the Lower Cook Inlet has experienced run failures across almost all species of salmon and throughout most of the geographic area--most notably the outer coast of the Kenai Peninsula. Prior to this time, the Lower Cook Inlet supported healthy salmon fisheries that provided economic benefits for the entire region. It is time to bring the area back to its prior health. Fertilization of Delight and Desire Lakes will provide significant movement in that direction by helping to rehabilitate wild stocks of sockeye salmon in Delight and Desire Lakes as well as restore the commercial catch of East Nuka Bay to former levels.

In summary, I urge your support of Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration Project--# 97254. The Delight and Desire Lakes Restoration Project addresses restoration needs in the outer coast of the Kenai Peninsula, which was radically affected by the 1989 spill and, so is clearly within the Trustee Council's mandate. It is a reasonable and viable proposal that is based on sound biology and makes good economic sense.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Nathan A. Wise

LCI Seiner

Nathan & Virginia Wise  
1930 East Road, Apt. B  
Homer, AK 99603-7305

97254

May 26, 1996

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

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Thank you. John G. Wise

Sincerely,

LCI Seiner

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JUN 6 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

97254  
RECEIVED  
JUN 5 1996

May 26, 1996

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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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Thank you.

Sincerely, *Thomas M. Buchanan*

*Thomas M. Buchanan*

LCI Seiner

*T. BUCHANAN*  
*Box 925*  
*SEWARD AK 99664*

97254

May 26, 1996

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

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Thank you.

Sincerely,

*Perry N. Buchanan*

LCI Seiner

*P O Box 1306*

*SEWARD, AK. 99664*

RECEIVED  
JUN 4 1996

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL



# Cordova District Fishermen United

P.O. Box 939

Cordova, Alaska 99574

(907) 424-3447 FAX (907) 424-3430

June 24, 1996

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

Reference: Nutrient Enrichment for Coghill Lake

Dear Ms. McGammon:

In 1993, the Exxon Valdez oil spill (EVOS) Trustee Council approved the restoration plan (nutrient enrichment) for Coghill Lake to supplant fishery resources damaged by the EVOS. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game, in cooperation with the United States Forest Service, initiated a 5-year nutrient enrichment project. The project plan also called for two years of post-fertilization monitoring to assess lake productivity after the termination of the five-year lake fertilization project.

According to the latest annual report on this project, during the first three years of fertilization, nutrient concentrations and phytoplankton significantly increased, producing a greater biomass of zooplankton. The increase in zooplankton biomass contributed to increased smolt production in 1994 and 1995, an average of 1.4 million, compared to the average of 275,000 before fertilization.

While productivity of Coghill Lake has increased during fertilization, restoring the run is contingent upon obtaining adequate fry recruitment and continued improvement of the zooplankton food base. The plan to restore Coghill Lake sockeye salmon relies on lake fertilization to increase productivity, and attaining adequate numbers of rearing fry. Specifically, the restoration plan is to expand the food base (zooplankton biomass) for sockeye fry and to attain adequate fry recruitment (commensurate with the food base) by achieving the escapement goal of 25,000 through changes in management of the commercial fisheries or by hatchery stocking if the escapement goal is not reached for two consecutive years. Nutrient enrichment is a proven technique to increase a lake's capacity to produce zooplankton for rearing sockeye salmon, which results in greater smolt biomass and higher adult returns.

This summer, the fry from the 30,000 escapement in 1995 (which was the highest since 1989) will be rearing in the lake when the lake is being fertilized. In 1996, Coghill Lake is expected to also receive an escapement of this level, and the fry will be rearing in the lake in 1997 when no fertilization (or post-fertilization monitoring) would occur if the project is terminated. Thus, only one year of lake rearing data at the optimum escapement will be available; this does not provide much confidence that the lake can sustain this level of production and that the lake has been restored according to your project recommendations for continued funding. We feel that another year of lake fertilization or, at the very least, one year of post-fertilization monitoring is needed to determine if this stock is indeed restored and that the lake can support fry from the optimum escapements of about 25,000 to 30,000 sockeye.

97259  
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**EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL  
TRUSTEE COUNCIL**



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The effects of nutrient enrichment in Coghill Lake to date have been positive, but achieving restoration depends on the system's capability to sustain fry production from adequate escapements. We feel that one year of positive effects on all trophic levels does not constitute complete or satisfactory restoration of this stock. We request the project be done as planned for five years of fertilization and at least one year of post-fertilization monitoring.

If you have any questions or need additional information concerning CDFU's interest in the ongoing viability of this project, please do not hesitate to contact us any time. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,  
CORDOVA DISTRICT FISHERMEN UNITED

  
Dorne Hawxhurst, Executive Director

cc: Cordova ADFG



97276

**Chignik Lake Village Council**  
**P.O. Box 33**  
**Chignik Lake, Ak. 99548**  
**(907)845-2212 PHONE**  
**(907)845-2217 FAX**


June 4, 1996

Molly McCammon, Exxon Valdez Oilspill Trustee Council,  
Martha Vlasoff, Community Involvement Coordinator,

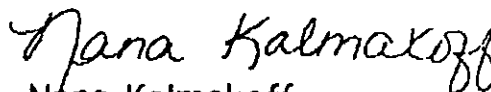
The Chignik Lake Village Council and residents of Chignik Lake give full support to the proposal on the road project to Portage at Dorner Bay.

The residents at Chignik Lake rely on subsistence. It would help our lively hood a great deal to get this road for easier access to the subsistence clamming grounds.

Sincerely,



Charles O'Domin,  
Vice-President



Nana Kalmakoff,  
Secretary/Treasurer

**The Native Village of Eyak Tribal Council**

P.O. Box 1388

Cordova, Alaska 99574-1388

(907) 424-7738 • Fax (907) 424-7739

June 2, 1996

Molly McCammon  
Executive Director  
Exxon Valez Oil Spill Council  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Molly

The Native Village of Eyak would like to express their support for the projects that were submitted by the oil spill impacted communities. These projects are very important, because they have been proposed by the communities and will have direct impact on the restoration of subsistence resources.

- 97052 Community Involvement/Traditional Ecological Knowledge
- 97127 Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release
- 97131 Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration
- 97210 Youth Area Watch
- 97214 Documentary on Subsistence Harbor Seal Hunting in PWS
- 97220 Eastern PWS Wildstock Salmon Habitat Restoration
- 97222 Chenega Bay Habitat Enhancement (Stream 667 Fish Pass)
- 97225 Port Graham Pink Salmon Subsistence Project
- 97244 Community-Based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling
- 97245BAA Community-Based Harbor Seal Research
- 97247 Kametlook River Coho Salmon Subsistence Project
- 97256 Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Columbia Lake
- 97256 Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Solf Lake
- 97260 Reduction and Cleanup of Marine Pollution in Port Graham
- 97261 Port Graham Landowners Resource Ethic and Stewardship Subsistence
- 97262 Shoreline Inventory, and Protection and Enhancement of Shorelines on Port Graham Corporation Lands
- 97263 Assessment, Protection and Enhancement of Salmon Streams on Port Graham Corporation Lands
- 97264 Inventory, Assessment, Protection & Enhancement of Wetlands & Riparian Areas on Port Graham Corporation Lands
- 97265 Subsistence Enhancement on Port Graham Corporation Unplands Planting Willows for Moose Browse
- 97267 Port Graham Floating Skiff Dock for Subsistence Harvesters
- 97268 Funding for Educational Harvest Trips, Port Graham
- 97272 Chenega Chinook Release Program
- 97277 Archaeological Repository and Cultural Facility in Chenega Bay
- 97281 Habitat Improvement Through Redesigned Forest Workshops
- 97282 Sea Otter Population Monitoring
- 97283 Native Village of Eyak: Cordova Beach Cleanup and Restoration
- 97284 Restoration of PWS Pink Salmon through test fishery
- 97286 Elders/Youth Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill

97286 Elders/Youth Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill

These projects are important to our subsistence way of life.  
We urge you to support these projects.

Sincerely yours



Bob Henrichs  
President, Traditional Council  
Native Village of Eyak

# COPPER RIVER/PWS NATIVE FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 1388-CORDOVA, ALASKA 9957

TEL 907-424-7738-FAX 907-4247739

June 2, 1996

Molly McCammon  
Executive Director  
Exxon Valez Oil Spill Council  
645 G Street, Suite 401  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Molly

The Copper River/Prince William Sound Native Fishermen's Association supports the projects that were submitted by the oil spill impacted communities. These projects are very important, because they have been proposed by the communities and will have direct impact on the restoration of subsistence resources.

- 97052 Community Involvement/Traditional Ecological Knowledge
- 97127 Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release
- 97131 Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration
- 97210 Youth Area Watch
- 97214 Documentary on Subsistence Harbor Seal Hunting in PWS
- 97220 Eastern PWS Wildstock Salmon Habitat Restoration
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- 97244 Community-Based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling
- 97245BAA Community-Based Harbor Seal Research
- 97247 Kametlook River Coho Salmon Subsistence Project
- 97256 Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Columbia Lake
- 97256 Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Solf Lake
- 97260 Reduction and Cleanup of Marine Pollution in Port Graham
- 97261 Port Graham Landowners Resource Ethic and Stewardship Subsistence
- 97262 Shoreline Inventory, and Protection and Enhancement of Shorelines on Port Graham Corporation Lands
- 97263 Assessment, Protection and Enhancement of Salmon Streams on Port Graham Corporation Lands
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- 97267 Port Graham Floating Skiff Dock for Subsistence Harvesters
- 97268 Funding for Educational Harvest Trips, Port Graham
- 97272 Chenega Chinook Release Program
- 97277 Archaeological Repository and Cultural Facility in Chenega Bay

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97282 Sea Otter Population Monitoring  
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Restoration  
97284 Restoration of PWS Pink Salmon through test fishery  
97286 Elders/Youth Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill  
97286 Elders/Youth Conference on Subsistence and the Oil Spill

These projects are important to our subsistence way of life.  
We urge you to support these projects.

Sincerely yours,



Bob Henrichs  
President  
Copper River/PWS  
Native Fishermen's Association

## TATITLEK VILLAGE IRA COUNCIL

P.O. Box 171  
Tatitlek, AK 99677

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

May 22, 1996

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

RE: FY 97 EVOS Restoration Project Proposals

Dear Molly,

Greetings from "God's Country". I hope that this letter finds you in good health and spirits.

I am writing today to voice our comments regarding restoration proposals for FY '97. I will briefly address each of the projects that we support and why they are important to the Native of Tatitlek.

Project Number 97220 - "Eastern FWS Wildstock Salmon Habitat Restoration"

Many of the subsistence resources that were adversely affected by the EVOS are still in various stages of recovery, many of the resources have not gained much ground since 1989. Many of the salmon returns have been created through enhancement efforts, not necessarily in traditional harvesting areas. This project will replace lost subsistence resources and will assist in restoring natural salmon returns. This project is also important to us because it will allow village residents to work directly on the project, providing their own input and experience.

Project Number 97210 - "Youth Area Watch"

This project is in it's second year. Conversations with Tatitlek youth that have participated in the project have shown that they are very excited about the project. With the villages becoming more involved in the management of some of the resources that are so important to our lifestyles, it is vital that we strive for as much youth involvement as possible - this project is perfect for this.

Project Number 97220 - "Documentary on Subsistence Harbor Seal Hunting in Prince William Sound"

I had a great deal of involvement in this project, really enjoyed working with the production firm that was selected to produce the documentary. I think that the final product will be very beneficial to everyone, especially those unfamiliar with the importance of subsistence to Native villages. Contract costs were a little more than expected for the production.

Project Number 97052 - "Community Knowledge/Traditional Ecological Knowledge"

In it's third year, this project is just realizing it's potential. I think that we all know the potential that it has and how beneficial it can be to both residents and scientists.

Project Number 976127 - "Tatitlek Coho Salmon Release"

This project has been extremely successful. a good working relationship has been established with the Valdez Fisheries Development Corp. and residents are much more involved in ensuring the success of this project. We hope that the Trustee Council will continue to support the project.

Project Number 97131 - "Chugach Native Region Clam Restoration"

Restoration of one of the most popular subsistence resources while utilizing local residents and knowledge has made this one the most popular projects in Tatitlek. The project also has created a more closer working relationship between the Chugach communities and residents.

Project Number 97244 - "Community-based Harbor Seal Management and Biological Sampling"

We have received much community support for this project, both from hunters and youth. There are several people in the village that are trained to take samples. This provides the opportunity for our people to be directly involved in research efforts and also to learn more about the impacts that the oil spill has had on the seal populations. The ANHSC has done an excellent job in facilitating the project-Monica should be commended for her good work.

Project Number 97245-BAA - "Community-Based Harbor Seal Research"

This project will allow for an even greater degree of involvement by the people most affected by any declines or adverse impacts of the oil spill on it's population. We strongly urge support of it.

Project 97256A - "Sockeye Salmon Stocking at Colombia Lake"

As always, we support any efforts to restore or replace subsistence resources damages or destroyed by the oil spill. This project will introduce red salmon in an area that is perfectly suited for it and will do much to enhance subsistence harvests of a salmon species that is becoming more and more difficult to find in northern PWS. The residents of Tatitlek wholeheartedly support this proposal and urge the Trustees to fund it.

Project Number 97115 - "Implementation of the Sound Waste Management Plan: Environmental Operations and Used Oil Management System"

It makes no sense to fund projects that will restore damaged resources or environments if efforts will not be made to prevent marine pollution that may adversely affect their success. This project, which we have participated in for the past three years has come a long way and will soon realize its goals and objectives with more funding. The two recommendations contained in the overall plan that are to be addressed are construction of Environmental Operation Stations that will improve the overall

management of solid and oily wastes and creation of used oil management systems in each community.

Again, these are just brief narratives of our opinions of the projects listed, all of which we strongly support and urge the support of the Trustee Council of them. I hope that you will call me if you have any questions regarding these statements.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment. take care.

Sincerely,

  
Gary P. Kumpkoff, President  
Tatitlek Village IRA Council