

15.06.01

Public Comment

Use of EVOS Settlement Funds

1993

Volume 4

.

January 6, 1993

EVOS Trustee Council 645 G Street Anchorage, Alaska 99501 FAX: (907) 276-7178

Trustee Council:





EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

I am a Prince William Sound fishermen writing in strong support of six proposed projects on Prince William Sound herring and salmon that have not been included by your Working Group in the recommended 1993 oil spill restoration work. These projects, proposed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, are essential to the health of the fisheries resources in Prince William Sound damaged by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Please include these important projects in the 1993 work plan.

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Sincerely yours,

Jam a Beern

Jim Browy Box 1049 Cordova A4 99574



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Evos Trustre Council

645 6 st. Anchorage Ak 99501



EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL



Charlie & Andrea Tesch P.O. Box 649 Whitier, AK 99693

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

EVOS Trustee Council 645 G Street Anchorage, AK 99501

January 24, 1993

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Charlie Tesch' PWS Driftnetter

Purchee

Andrea Tesch Wally Noerenberg Hatchery Assistant Manager







EVOS Trustel Council 645 6 Street anchorage, AK. 99501 EX

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TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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I have teanined the Alaska Dept. Of Fish and GAME'S proposals to recover Coded wire tag information from Prince William Sound Salmon has not been included in the 1993 work plan. I CAN ONly hope that you, in your positions have Some what of an understanding of the state and management of Prince William Sound Salmon fisheries, and are aware of the declining wild Stocks, and of the complex management of fisheries in mixed stock situations, when not only do not understand the real effects of the EXXON VAldez Gil spill, We don't even have a clear understanding of the life stages, migration and behavorial patterns of these species affected. Coded wire tagging is a real tool to aide in the understanding the migration and behavorial patterns of the salmon in PWS. Coded which thagging has already begun ON some PWS SALMON. Money is needed to theg and recover this imformation. This imformation is 20 part of the base we need to have to conjously manage the Survival of the wild Salmon stocks, Which should be a part of the restoration of damaged inflicted on P.W.S.

Where is the mowey going to come from to recover this data? Gut backs to the Fish and Game budget are the trends I see. I past years I have worked on A.DF+G Salmon chancement projects marking salmon fry from stocks already weakened, to gain this critical data , only to have the recovery program Axed from the budget. We need to secure our chances of a successfull recovery of these weakened stocks by the forther understanding of these stocks. I have worked in the state and Private hatcherics of PWS, and have made my living as a Commercial Salmon Permit holder Set Netting these last NINE YEARS. This Oil spill has been a night more from the anset. I listen to the News, and I read the papers and this nightmare reoccurs. A bureaucratic monster out of control with the restoration funds. I know that every body wants their share, But I just want to remind you of when and where that night mare began, march 25th in Prince William Sound, during the salmon fry outmigration, and the herring spawning season. I am told that studies of genetic damage to the herring stocks of P.W.S. and other studies of injory to these herring stocks by the E.N.O.S are also not being considered for founding.

part of the restoration

EXXON VALUEZ OIL SPILL Problem all to often is our ignorance. TRUSTEE COUNCIL DON'T you see? We need this data, at the very least, to build the base of imformation we need to conclously and effectively manage the restoreation of these species so much a part of the ecosystem of PWS, and unfortunately so much a part affected by the Exxon Valdez Oic Spill. Please allow funding for these projects.

> For Coded wire the recovery from commercial Catches, and Hatchery cost recovery and brood stock Catches in PWS Pink, chum, sockeye, coho and chinook Salmon.

For monitoring early marine growth of coded wire tagged juvenile salmon in PWS.

For Coded wive tagging of wild Piwk Salmon in PWS

And for Studies of Injury and reproductive potenial of herring stocks of PWS.

STEVE M SCHOON MAKER PO. BOX 218 KASILOF ALASKA 99610

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Sincerely, Star on Schoomed

Box-218 KASILOF AK 99610





EXXON VALdez Oil Spill Trustee Council 645 & Street Anchor Age Alaska 99501



EXXIN VALDEZ OIL SPILI RUSTEE COUNCIL January 6, 1993

EVOS Trustee Council 645 G Street Anchorage, Alaska 99501 FAX: (907) 276-7178

Trustee Council:



EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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Thank you for your careful consideration of these projects. The fisheries of Prince William Sound must be protected.

Sincerely yours,

Ronald R. Bowen owner F.V. Cheerful It

Rovald. K. Bowen Boy 1068 Palmer ak. 99645







EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

E. V. O.S. Trustee Council 645 G Street anchorage a.K. 99501

January 6, 1993

EVOS Trustee Council 645 G Street Anchorage, Alaska 99501 FAX: (907) 276-7178

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Sincerely yours,

Citilliam P Lindow

William P. Lindow January 13, 1993 7920 Evander Drive Anchorage AK 99518





EXXON VALOFZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

EUOS Trustee Council 645 G Street Anchorage AK 99501

January 14, 1993

Dear Trustees,



EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

I am very concerned that the pink salmon and herring studies that you have dropped from consideration should be reinstated in your recommendations. These projects were proposed by the Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game, and included several tagged salmon projects, and a couple of herring reproduction studies. I urge you to make sure these studies get done.

If we are ever going to know the full extent of the damage to these essential inter-tidal spawners we must be able to look at all aspects of the potential damage. Without these species, there is no wildlife in Prince William Sound. All other species depend on them at one point in their life cycle or another, either directly or indirectly. This does also include man, but is not in any way exclusively true for man alone.

The commercial fishery of herring and pink salmon has been very severely impacted by the oil spill, and to impede research into this area of oil spill research is not only prejudicial, but a gross injustice, and will ultimately prove to be to the detriment of all species which depend on these stocks. The whole picture is too interrelated to pull out "commercial" projects and reject them on that basis. Besides, the commercial fishery was too impacted to not be included in ongoing scientific studies to determine what the best course of action in the future will be.

Specifically, the tagging studies related to "mixed stock" management are crucial for the fishing industry. The oil spill has greatly aggravated our management problems, and when you add that to the brood stock damages, you have an industry that has been completely decimated.

I can't imagine anything that could be of more importance than pink salmon and herring studies in your restoration plan, since all of the ecosystem in this area is dependent on these species, and they both have their life cycles culminating in the intertidal zone, which was the most impacted by the spill. I should hope that you would be eager to include in your plan all the seriously proposed and scientifically reasoned studies in this crucial field.

Sincerely. nkali

Christine Honkola P.O. Box 100 Cordova, Alaska

99574

Raymond S./Christine Honkola 3 Mile Bay Whiteshed Road P.O. Box 100 Cordova, AK 99574



EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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EXXON VALUET OIL CPILL

Jan 11 1993

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6) Herring reproductive potential, this is a Wothwashington proposal passess genetic damage to herring larvae, done in cooperation with ADFEG. lost 110 K in 93 thank you for coasidering these projects Jack Babie PWS fisherman DECEIVE EXXON VALADE OIL SPILL TRUSTER CORPORT

Jack Basic Box 08 Cordova AK. 99574





E EVOS trustee Council Anchorage, Alaska 99501 JAN 27 1993 C

January 6, 1993

EVOS Trustee Council 645 G Street Anchorage, Alaska 99501 FAX: (907) 276-7178 RECEIVED

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Sincerely yours, And Here Aver E Source

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Wilson Enterprises Box 218 Cordova, Alaska 99574







EXXON VALUEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

EVOS Druster Council

645 "G" St. Onchriege, alanka 89501





CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

P.O. Box 1485, Kodiak, Alaska 99615 (907) 486-5557

5557 FAX: (

FAX: (907) 486-7605

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

JANUARY 15, 1993

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

KODIAK

Dear Council Members,

The Board of Directors of the Kodiak Chamber of Commerce has voted to urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to fund the five Kodiak area oil spill settlement projects. These projects are the Red Lake Mitigation Project, the Red Lake Restoration Project, the Pink Creek and Cold Creek Salmon Restoration Project, the Fishery Industrial Technology Center Design project, and the Kodiak Area Native Association Archaeological Museum Project. We firmly believe that the trustee council must fund these projects. The funding of these projects will allow Kodiak's economy to begin its healing process. A process necessitated by the devasting spill of oil by the Exxon Valdez.

The Kodiak Island salmon industry was heavily impacted by the 1989 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. This occurred when the commercial salmon season was closed in most areas surrounding Kodiak Island due to oil floating in virtually all of the bays of our Island. The closure of salmon fishing caused over escapement in many streams including Red Lake, Pink Creek, and Cold Creek. The loss of these streams to future salmon fishing is a direct result of oil spilled from the Exxon Valdez. The mitigation and restoration projects for these three salmon streams will insure a return to economic viability for those fisherman who traditionally fish in the area surrounding these streams.

Additionally, the Board supports the proposed expansion of the facilities of the Fishery Industrial Technology Center. The F.I.T.C will provide multiple restoration impacts to a number of fisheries and shellfish, including subsistence foods for the six villages on Kodiak Island. This project will increase the ability of the State of Alaska to provide analysis necessary to determine if seafood is safe to eat and to continue the studies and analysis of the many fish and shellfish species impacted by the oil spill. Much of this work is presently being contracted out to non Alaskan agencies. The opportunity to conduct the research at the F.I.T.C would provide a great economic boost to not only Kodiak but the University of Alaska as well.



EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

The final project the Chamber Board supports is the Kodiak Area Native Association Archaeological Museum. The Exxon Valdez oil spill resulted in a number of archaeological sites being identified. The discovery, attention and increased awareness which resulted from the publicity surrounding the oil spill has caused the location of these sites to become well known. As a result of this publicity, a large amount of unauthorized digging has taken place at many of these sites, with artifacts being stolen and sold on the black market.

In an effort to protect the culture and history of Kodiak's Native people the development of an archaeological museum under the guidance of the Kodiak Area Native Association would result in preservation and restoration of the artifacts. It would also provide some measure of restoration to the native residents of Kodiak Island in return for the great damage that was done during the clean up of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill.

The Board of Directors of the Kodiak Chamber of Commerce would ask for your thoughtful consideration and full support of funding for these five restoration projects. We feel it is only appropriate in light of the massive amount of damage created by the 1989 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill on Kodiak Island.

Thank you in advance for your support and consideration.

Sincerely,

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Alan L. Schmitt President

CC: Senator Fred Zharoff Representative Cliff Davidson Dr. John French Director, Fishery Technology Center Larry Malloy Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association Tom Watson Kodiak Area Native Association



P.O. Box 1485, Kodiak, Alaska 99615



FROM US, MARRIE SPILL

INDSTIL COLLOIL



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

Dedicated to Kodiak's Future

January 6, 1993

EVOS Trustee Council 645 G Street Anchorage, Alaska 99501 FAX: (907) 276-7178



EXXON VALGEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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Alan Rule - P.W.S. Gillnetter Box 1851 P.W.S. Herring Roe on Kelp Cordova, AK. 99574

Alan Rule Box 1851 Cordova, AK, 99579

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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EVOS Truster Council





KODIAK REGIONAL AQUACULTURE ASSOCIATION

BOX 3407 KODIAK, ALASKA 99615

21 January 1993



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

Dear Sirs:

Attached please find our oral testimony given to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council on December 11, 2992.

Following our testimony, Trustee Council member Attorney General Cole posed a question on Project No. 93030, Red Lake Sockeye Restoration, in regards to other public comments expressing concern over the proposed rehabilitation techniques to be used on this project. Our response referenced the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's technical expertise at accomplishing salmon stock rehabilitation through a process of controlled egg-takes from depressed stocks, incubation of those eggs at certified central incubation facilities to yield large number of high quality salmon 'fry', and the outstocking of these fry back to their indigenous lake system. This process provides accelerated production which allows a natural stock to quickly return to a state of healthy equilibrium whereby achieving escapement goals and thus its potential for maximum production is frequently realized.

We further identified that two sockeye stocks in the Kodiak Area were currently undergoing this process, namely the Malina Lakes and the Afognak Lake stocks. Additionally a third stock associated with Paul's/Laura Lake system is being targeted for similar restoration activities. These projects are being conducted by the Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G) with the project funding coming from our organization, KRAA.

Again, ADF&G is required to adhere to strict pathological and genetic guidelines to ensure that these types of rehabilitation efforts are safe and successful. It is widely acknowledged that ADF&G's fish stock enhancement and rehabilitation guidelines are among the most stringent in the country. A reference to that effect is the ADF&G-F.R.E.D. Special Report: Regulation Changes, Policies and Guidelines for Alaska Fish and Shellfish Health and Disease Control. This document was compiled by a State Pathology and Review Committee in 1987. Disease considerations for salmon stock restoration are identified in Section B.2.2 on page 18 of that document. Another reference would be ADF&G's Statewide Genetics Policy which has recently been upgraded.

Should you have additional questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Tawyence M. Malloy

Lawrence M. Malloy Executive Director

attachment

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

TRUSTEE COUNCIL

KODIAK REGIONAL AQUACULTURE ASSOCIATION

BOX 3407 KODIAK, ALASKA 99615





(907) 486-6555

ORAL TESTIMONY GIVEN AT LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION OFFICE TO THE E.V.O.S. TRUSTEE COUNCIL DECEMBER 11, 1992 EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

My name is Larry Malloy and I'm with the Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association. Our mailing address is P. O. Box 3407, Kodiak, Ak 99615. We're a salmon fisherman's organization comprised of over 600 members and I'd like to point out that we are very active in the rehabilitation of depleted or depressed salmon stocks and also very active with the development of supplemental salmon production throughout the Kodiak Area and especially on Afognak Island.

Mr. Chairman, today we'd like to reiterate our wholehearted support for the following list of proposed projects recommended by the E.V.O.S. Restoration Team:

We especially would like to emphasize the Red Lake Sockeye Restoration and mitigation projects, No. 93030 and 93031 respectively.

The Red Lake sockeye salmon stock is of major importance to Kodiak's commercial salmon fishermen and is becoming more so for the rapidly expanding sport fishery on this system

The projected harvest potential for lost sockeye production from this system due to the heavy over escapement experienced in 1989 when Kodiak's salmon industry was shut down, would result in very significant economic hardship for all users of this system.

Additionally, the Red Lake salmon stock is of major, major, importance to the very large brown bear and bald eagle populations which inhabit the Red Lake drainage on the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Also, Mr. Chairman, Project 93002 - sockeye salmon over escapement is another project we support very strongly because of the over escapements experienced for other Kodiak sockeye systems in 1989.

We also support Project 93032 which is the Cold Creek Pink Salmon Restoration on several Afognak Island systems.

Project 93051, stream habitat assessment, is being supported on the basis of habitat protection.

 Oral Testimony Larry Malloy, Exec. Director KRAA - December 11, 1992

Page 2



EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

From our standpoint, KRAA has been investing in salmon rehabilitation and enhancement projects at several locations on Afognak Island for several years. We are concerned about protecting the highly productive salmon spawning and rearing habitat found in the coastal mature forest and grass land meadow areas of Afognak Island.

We'd like to emphasize that we view habitat protection for Afognak Island as being time critical.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, we very strongly support <u>Project No. 93064</u> which would encompass those situations that the Trustee Council has determined represents Imminently Threatened Habitat. Of particular significance are those tasks which provide for the acquisition of fish-weir sites. We feel that the crucial nature of these sites for continued monitoring of salmon, trout, and char stock status in those major systems directly impacted by E.V.O.S. can't be overstated!

Mr. Chairman, our organization wishes to thank the council for this opportunity to convey our thoughts on these important proposed projects and we will be providing this testimony as written comments by the January 6th deadline date.
KODIAK REGIONAL AQUACULTURE ASSOCIATI Box 3407 Kodiak, Alaska 99615



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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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





EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

January 14, 1993

EVOS Trustee Council 645 G Street Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Trustee Council:

I am a Prince William Sound fisherman writing in strong support of the six proposed projects on Prince William Sound herring and salmon that have not been included by your Working Group in the recommended 1993 oil spill restoration work. These projects, proposed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game are essential to the health of the fisheries resources in Prince William Sound damaged by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Please include these important projects in the 1993 work plan.

The four Coded Wire Tag projects are necessary to monitor the distribution of wild and hatchery fish in the commercial catch, the early marine growth of tagged juveniles and the outmigration of wild stocks.

It also appears that one of the most critical effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spills may be on our herring stocks. This is a latent effect which is just beginning to appear in the returning age class spawned in 1989. The herring projects recommended by the Department of Fish and Game are necessary to assess the genetic damage and to restore stocks through modification of harvest procedures.

Thank you for your careful consideration of these projects. The fisheries of Prince William Sound were most damaged by this oil spill and should be given the highest priority when funding projects.

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3211 ETTON VALS TRUSTEE COULTEVOS TRUSTER CONCIL 645 G. Street Anchorage, Alaska

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Thornas Box 1566 Cordava, At 99574

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Dpul Sir January 6, 1993 M JAN 27 1993 M Pleuse keep in mind EVOS Trustee Councilon VALDEZ OIL SPIEDE Salmon Fisher man of the PWS 645 G Street 645 G Street TRUSTEE COUNCIL the Brink of Finacial diaster Anchorage, Alaska 99501 ave on FAX: (907) 276-7178 our glocks Please Help us monitor in the Hope that in the wake of the **Trustee Council:** I am a Prince William Sound fishermen writing in strong support of six proposed projects on Prince William Sound herring and salmon that have not can get a gripon the problem Please been included by your Working Group in the recommended 1993 oil spill restoration work. These projects, proposed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, are essential to the health of the fisheries resources in Prince William Sound damaged by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Please include these important projects in the 1993 work plan. Ousider M Salmon project-The fishing community of Prince William Sound has built a salmon fishery comprised of both wild and hatchery stocks. We know that we need to take care in balancing these stocks so that hatchery fish do not impact wild stocks. When the Exxon Valdez oil spill resulted in the oiling of extensive intertidal spawning areas in the Sound, the balance between these stocks was threatened. The proposed ADF&G studies that support continued maintenance of this balance have become all the more necessary. Please help us protect the damaged fisheries resources of Prince William Sound by funding the following projects: has got -Salmon Projects: 1. Coded wire tag recoveries from commercial catches, cost recovery catches and hatchery brood stocks in PWS pink salmon fisheries. This project 50 documents distribution of wild and hatchery fish in catches, and rate of straying of wild and hatchery fish. Cost: \$773.6K in FY93. 2. Coded wire tag recoveries from commercial catches, cost recovery catches and hatchery brood stocks in PWS chum, sockeye, coho and chinook salmon fisheries. Rehabilitation of sockeyes at Coghill Lake, and the management of sockeye and chum fisheries are dependent on information provided by this

project. Cost: \$249.6K in FY93.

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3. Monitoring early marine growth of coded wire tagged juvenile salmon in PWS. Salmon survivals appear to be related to how well fry grow during their first couple of months at sea; growth is determined by temperature and food supply. This project catches young fish throughout the spring and documents their growth; comparison of growth rates may help explain and predict run sizes. Cost: \$98.2K in FY93.

4. Coded wire tagging of wild stock pink salmon populations in PWS. Project tags fish migrating out of streams, and assesses wild and hatchery stock interactions. Cost: \$299.2K in FY93.

Herring Projects:

1. Injury to PWS herring. Project proposes restoration of stocks through modification of harvest procedures. Cost \$165.6K in FY93.

2. Herring reproductive potential. This is a University of Washington proposal to assess genetic damage to herring larvae, done in cooperation with ADF&G. Cost: \$110K in FY93.

Thank you for your careful consideration of these projects. The fisheries of Prince William Sound must be protected.

Sincerely yours,

Join Lopez Box 441 1a Doz Ale Trustee Counc QQUAS -Street 1993 0 turna N3 0 22 AR (1) Anchovage 4450 JAN

Kodiak Chamber

TEL:1-907-486-7605



KODIAK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

P.O. Box 1485, Kodiak, Alaska 99615

ka 99615 (907) 486-5557

FAX: (907) 486-7605

JANUARY 15, 1993



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

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Dear Council Members,

The Board of Directors of the Kodiak Chamber of Commerce has voted to urge the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to fund the five Kodiak area oil spill settlement projects. These projects are the Red Lake Mitigation Project, the Red Lake Restoration Project, the Pink Creek and Cold Creek Salmon Restoration Project, the Fishery Industrial Technology Center Design project, and the Kodiak Area Native Association Archaeological Museum Project. We firmly believe that the trustee council must fund these projects. The funding of these projects will allow Kodiak's economy to begin its healing process. A process necessitated by the devasting spill of oil by the Exxon Valdez.

The Kodiak Island salmon industry was heavily impacted by the 1989 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. This occurred when the commercial salmon season was closed in most areas surrounding Kodiak Island due to oil floating in virtually all of the bays of our Island. The closure of salmon fishing caused over escapement in many streams including Red Lake, Pink Creek, and Cold Creek. The loss of these streams to future salmon fishing is a direct result of oil spilled from the Exxon Valdez. The mitigation and restoration projects for these three salmon streams will insure a return to economic viability for those fisherman who traditionally fish in the area surrounding these streams.

Additionally, the Board supports the proposed expansion of the facilities of the Fishery Industrial Technology Center. The F.I.T.C will provide multiple restoration impacts to a number of fisheries and shellfish, including subsistence foods for the six villages on Kodiak Island. This project will increase the ability of the State of Alaska to provide analysis necessary to determine if scafood is safe to eat and to continue the studies and analysis of the many fish and shellfish species impacted by the uil spill. Much of this Work is presently being contracted out to non Alaskan agencies. The opportunity to conduct the research at the F.I.T.C would provide a great economic boost to not only Kodiak but the University of Alaska as well.

Dedicated to Kodiak's Future



EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

The final project the Chamber Board supports is the Kodiak Area Native Association Archacological Huseum. The Exxon Valdez oil spill resulted in a number of archaeological sites being identified. The discovery, attention and increased awareness which resulted from the publicity surrounding the oil spill has caused the location of these sites to become well known. As a result of this publicity, a large amount of unauthorized digging has taken place at many of these sites, with artifacts being stolen and sold on the black market.

In an effort to protect the culture and history of Kodiak's Native people the development of an archaeological museum under the guidance of the Kodiak Area Native Association would result in preservation and restoration of the artifacts. It would also provide some measure of restoration to the native residents of Kodiak Island in return for the great damage that was done during the clean up of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill.

The Roard of Directors of the Kodiak Chamber of Commerce would ask for your thoughtful consideration and full support of funding for these five restoration projects. We feel it is only appropriate in light of the massive amount of damage created by the 1989 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill on Kodiak Island.

Thank you in advance for your support and consideration.

Sincerely,

Alan L. Schmitt President

CC: Senator Fred Zharoff Representative Cliff Davidson Dr. John French Director, Fishery Technology Center Larry Malloy Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association Tum Watson Kodiak Area Native Association

Kodiak Chamber	TEL:1-907-486-7605	Jan 15,93	16:01 No.004 P.03
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	KODIAK CHAMBER		D JAN 27 1993
	OF COMMERCE		FXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

P.O. Box 1485, Kodiak, Alaska 09615 (907) 486-5557 Fax No. (907) 486-7605 NCIL

10:	
Attention:	Council Members
Phone No	278-8012
Fax No.	2716 - 7178 .

Number of	pages transmitted,
(including	this cover page): <u>3</u>

Comments:_____

Dedicated to Kodiak's Future



P 01

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

	RONALD O. GOOD	DRICH	
	BOX 1808		
	CORDOVA, AK	99574	
TELEPHONE:	(907) 424-7231	FAX:	(907) 424-5232

DATE: 01/15/93 TIME: 4:15

- TO: EVOS Trustee Council
- ATTN: Council Members

Letter pertaining to the restoration of Prince William Sound fisheries.

FAX: 907-276-7178

JAN 27 1993

P 01

January 15, 1993

EVOS Trustee Council 645 G Street Anchorage, AK 99501 EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Trustce Council:

I am a life-long resident and fisherman of Prince William Sound. I am writing in strong support of six proposed projects, which are essential to repair damage done to PWS herring and PWS salmon stocks by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Historically Cordova has been a fishing community. We depend on the renewable natural resources of Prince William Sound for our livelihood and realize that care must be taken to protect the fisheries.

The Exxon Valdez oil spill has threatened the fishing industry of Prince William Sound. Please help us protect the damaged fisheries resources of Prince William Sound by funding the following projects:

Salmon Projects:

1. Coded wire tag recoveries from commercial catches, cost recovery catches and hatchery brood stocks in PWS pink salmon fisheries. This project documents distribution of wild and hatchery fish in catches, and rate of straying of wild and hatchery fish. Cost: \$773.6K in FY93.

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1. Injury to PWS herring. Project proposes restoration of stocks through modification of harvest procedures. Cost: \$165.6K in FY93.

2. Herring reproductive potential. This is a University of Washington proposal to assess genetic damage to herring larvae, done in cooperation with ADF&G. Cost: \$ 110K in FY93.

Thank you for your careful consideration of these projects. The fisheries of Prince William Sound must be protected.

Sincerely,

Ronald O. Goodrich P.O. Box 1808 Cordova, Ak 99574

ECEIW JAN 27 1993

EVOS Trustee Council 645 G Street Anchorage, Alaska 99501 FAX: (907) 276-7178

Trustee Council:

I am a Prince William Sound fishermen writing in strong support of six proposed projects on Prince William Sound herring and salmon that have not been included by your Working Group in the recommended 1993 oil spill restoration work. These projects, proposed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, are essential to the health of the fisheries resources in Prince William Sound damaged by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Please include these important projects in the 1993 work plan.

The fishing community of Prince William Sound has built a salmon fishery comprised of both wild and hatchery stocks. We know that we need to take care in balancing these stocks so that hatchery fish do not impact wild stocks. When the Exxon Valdez oil spill resulted in the oiling of extensive intertidal spawning areas in the Sound, the balance between these stocks was threatened. The proposed ADF&G studies that support continued maintenance of this balance have become all the more necessary.

Please help us protect the damaged fisheries resources of Prince William Sound by funding the following projects:

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Thank you for your careful consideration of these projects. The fisheries of Prince William Sound must be protected.

Sincerely yours,

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Bob Van Brocklin

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January 6, 1993

EVOS Trustee Council 645 G Street Anchorage, Alaska 99501 FAX: (907) 276-7178

Trustee Council:

I am a Prince William Sound fishermen writing in strong support of six proposed projects on Prince William Sound herring and salmon that have not been included by your Working Group in the recommended 1993 oil spill restoration work. These projects, proposed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, are essential to the health of the fisheries resources in Prince William Sound damaged by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Please include these important projects in the 1993 work plan.

The fishing community of Prince William Sound has built a salmon fishery comprised of both wild and hatchery stocks. We know that we need to take care in balancing these stocks so that hatchery fish do not impact wild stocks. When the Exxon Valdez oil spill resulted in the oiling of extensive intertidal spawning areas in the Sound, the balance between these stocks was threatened. The proposed ADF&G studies that support continued maintenance of this balance have become all the more necessary.

Please help us protect the damaged fisheries resources of Prince William Sound by funding the following projects:

Salmon Projects:

1. Coded wire tag recoveries from commercial catches, cost recovery catches and hatchery brood stocks in PWS pink salmon fisheries. This project documents distribution of wild and hatchery fish in catches, and rate of straying of wild and hatchery fish. Cost: \$773.6K in FY93.

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Thank you for your careful consideration of these projects. The fisheries of Prince William Sound must be protected.

Sincerely yours,

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JAN 27 1993



Margaret L. Salmon FN Sinoohl

January 10, 1997RUSTEE COUNCIL

EVOS Trustee Council 645 G Street Anchorage, AK 99501 FAX:(907) 276-7178

Dear Council Members,

As we all know too well after the Exxon Valdez and the recent oil spills of Spain and Scotland, there is not enough information available yet about spilled oil and it's effect on wildlife and their ecosystems.

Please help us protect our wildlife and learn more about these effects.

There are six studies that have not been included by your Working Group in the recommended 1993 oil spill restoration work. These projects, proposed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, are essential to the health of the fisheries resources in Prince William Sound damaged by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Prince William Sound was the area most impacted by oil and therefore the area most deserving of our interest. I urge you to include these important projects in the 1993 work plan.

Salmon Projects:

1. Coded wire tag recoveries from commercial catches, cost recovery catches and hatchery brood stocks in PWS pink salmon fisheries.

2. Coded wire tag recoveries from commercial catches, cost recovery catches and hatchery brood stocks in PWS chum, sockeye, coho and chinook salmon fisheries.

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Sincerely, Maarkleln

Nergaret L. Salmon 485 Pioneer Dr. Wasilla, AK 99654 Captain F/V Sisioohl



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TRUSTEE COUNCIL

GLENN	UJIOKA	
 BOX	932	
CORDOVA,	AK 99574	
TELEPHONE:	(907) 424-7423	

DATE: 01/15/93 TIME: 4:30

- TO: EVOS Trustee Council
- ATTN: Council Members

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Letter pertaining to the restoration of Prince William Sound fisheries.

FAX: 907-276-7178

P 02

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

January 15, 1993

EVOS Trustee Council 645 G Street Anchorage, AK 99501

Trustee Council:

I am a life-long resident and fisherman of Prince William Sound. I am writing in strong support of six proposed projects, which are essential to repair damage done to PWS herring and PWS calmon stocks by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Historically Cordova has been a fishing community. We depend on the renewable natural resources of Prince William Sound for our livelihood and realize that care must be taken to protect the fisheries.

The Exxon Valdez oil spill has threatened the fishing industry of Prince William Sound. The economy of Cordova has been knocked for a loop and the residents of PWS are still trying to cope with the negative effects of the spill. Please help us restore the damaged fisheries resources of Prince William Sound by funding the following projects:

Salmon Projects:

1. Coded wire tag recoveries from commercial catches, cost recovery catches and hatchery brood stocks in PWS pink salmon fisheries. This project documents distribution of wild and hatchery fish in catches, and rate of straying of wild and hatchery fish. Cost: \$773.6K in FY93.

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

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Thank you for your careful consideration of these projects. The fisheries of Prince William Sound must be protected.

Sincerely,

ann Elforna

Glenn Ujioka P.O. Box 932 Cordova, Ak 99574



P.1/11



EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL CITY CLERK TRUSTEEPOSTOFAICE BOX 1397. KODIAK. ALASKA 99615

> TELEPHONE (907) 486-8636 FAX (907) 486-8600

January 15, 1993

EXXON VALDEZ Oil Spill Trustee Council

Via FAX 276-7178

RE: Oil Spill Mitigation Projects

Gentlemen:

At its regular January 14, 1993 meeting, the Kodiak City Council unanimously adopted the attached resolutions. The City Council respectfully requests that you favorably consider funding these projects at your January 19 meeting.

Sincerely,

CITY OF KODIAK

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MARCELLA H. DALKE, CMC/AAE City Clerk

MHD/ms

CITY OF KODIAK RESOLUTION NUMBER 02-93 RUSTEE COUNCIL

A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KODIAK URGING THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL TO FUND THE RED LAKE MITIGATION PROJECT IN FISCAL YEAR 1993

WHEREAS, the Kodiak Island salmon industry was heavily impacted by the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill; and

WHEREAS, the commercial salmon fishing closure, caused by oil floating in virtually all bays of Kodiak Island, resulted in overescapement in a number of streams including Red Lake; and

WHEREAS, overescapement results in poor survival rates for salmon fry the following spring, which means that very low numbers of sockeye salmon will return as four-, five-, and six-year olds in 1993, 1994, and 1995; and

WHEREAS, Red Lake has historically been one of the most consistent producers of sockeye salmon on Kodiak Island with yields as high as 1.5 million fish being harvested by commercial fishermen and being worth millions of dollars; and

WHEREAS, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council is charged with restoration of resources damaged during the Exxon Valdez oil spill; and

WHEREAS, mitigation is an interim alternative for the salmon industry to recapture some of the lost income that will occur from the inability to fish the Red Lake fishery during the above years; and

WHEREAS, mitigation has increased numbers of fish in other streams and will provide a fishing opportunity for the fishermen who will not be able to fish the Red Lake fishery during the above years; and

WHEREAS, the loss of Red Lake fisheries is a direct result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill, which continues to have a negative economic impact on the Kodiak Island fishing industry; and

WHEREAS, the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council is charged with restoring the damage done by the Exxon Valdez oil spill, and the Red Lake Mitigation Project is a direct response and mitigation of the impact of the Exxon Valdez oil spill;

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Kodiak, Alaska, as follows:

Resolution Number 02-93 Page 1 of 2 The Public Advisory Group and the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council are urged to fully fund the Red Lake Mitigation Project at \$153,700 for fiscal year 1993.

PASSED AND APPROVED this 14th day of January, 1993.

CITY OF KODIAK

Walter MAY

ATTEST:

CITY CLERK

JAN 27 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

P.3/11

Resolution Number 02-93 Page 2 of 2



CITY OF KODLAK RESOLUTION NUMBER 03-93ON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KODIAK URGING THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL TO FUND THE RED LAKE RESTORATION PROJECT IN FISCAL YEAR 1993

WHEREAS, the Kodiak Island salmon industry was heavily impacted by the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill; and

WHEREAS, the commercial salmon fishing closure, caused by oil floating in virtually all bays of Kodiak Island, resulted in overescapement in a number of streams including Red Lake; and

WHEREAS, overescapement results in poor survival rates for salmon fry the following spring, which means that very low numbers of sockeye salmon will return as four-, five-, and six-year olds in 1993, 1994, and 1995; and

WHEREAS, Red Lake has historically been one of the most consistent producers of sockeye salmon on Kodiak Island with yields as high as 1.5 million fish being harvested by commercial fishermen and being worth millions of dollars; and

WHEREAS, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council is charged with restoration of resources damaged during the Exxon Valdez oil spill; and

WHEREAS, the damage to salmon in Red Lake is a direct result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill; and

WHEREAS, the restoration involves taking six million early run salmon from the Red Lake stock and placing them in Pillar Creek Hatchery in Kodiak and returning them to Red Lake in May of the following year; and

WHEREAS, this is a proven method of restoring a salmon run with virtually no risk of damage to natural stocks since the project uses the natural stocks for the restoration; and

WHEREAS, \$77,200 is a very small investment for a multi-million dollar annual return to the Alaskan salmon industry,

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the council of the City of Kodiak as follows:

The Public Advisory Group and the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council are urged to fully fund the Red Lake Restoration Project at \$77,200 for fiscal year 1993.

Resolution Number 03-93 Page 1 of 2 PASSED AND APPROVED this 14th day of January, 1993.

CITY OF KODIAK

Walter on MAY

ATTEST:

han **CITY CLERK**

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Resolution Number 03-93 Page 2 of 2



CITY OF KODIAK RESOLUTION NUMBER 04-93,XON VALUEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

A RESOLUTION URGING THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL TO FUND THE PINK CREEK AND COLD CREEK SALMON RESTORATION PROJECT IN FISCAL YEAR 1993

WHEREAS, the Kodiak Island salmon industry was heavily impacted by the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill; and

WHEREAS, the commercial salmon fishing closure, which resulted from floating oil in virtually all of the bays of Kodiak Island, resulted in overescapement in a number of streams on Kodiak Island including Pink Creek and Cold Creek; and

WHEREAS, a simple method of increasing the pink salmon returns in these creeks is to remove the natural barriers which exist in the creeks that result in very limited pink salmon production due to a very limited number of spawners who actually negotiate all of the barriers in the creeks; and

WHEREAS, the returns for 1992 were far below the projected and expected returns, indicating that the damage from the Exxon Valdez oil spill far exceeded the worst expectations in terms of damage to the pink salmon fishery; and

WHEREAS, \$36,100 is a very small amount of money to invest in a project that could return millions of dollars to the Alaskan economy through restoration of the pink salmon fishery on Kodiak Island,

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Kodiak, Alaska, as follows:

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council is urged to fully fund the Cold Creek and Pink Creek Salmon Restoration Project at \$36,100 for fiscal year 1993.

PASSED AND APPROVED this 14th day of January, 1993.

CITY OF KODIAK

Walter E MAYOR

Resolution Number 04-93 Page 1 of 2

ATTEST:

.

Marcel CITY CLERK

DECEIVE JAN 27 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Resolution Number 04-93 Page 2 of 2



CITY OF KODLAK RESOLUTION NUMBER 05-93XXON VALUEZ OIL SPIL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KODIAK URGING THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL TO FUND THE FISHERIES INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY CENTER PROJECT DESIGN IN FISCAL YEAR 1993

WHEREAS, the Exxon Valdez oil spill resulted in serious impacts to many species of fish and to the production cycle of the food chain in the subsistence of the people on Kodiak Island in areas of not only fish but also shellfish, and other oceanbased food sources; and

WHEREAS, the complete inability of any location in the State of Alaska to provide the analysis necessary to determine if food is safe to eat; and

WHEREAS, the continued study and analysis of many fish and shellfish species is now being conducted in the aftermath of the Exxon Valdez oil spill; and

WHEREAS, the vast majority of the scientific work involved in these studies is being contracted outside the State of Alaska; and

WHEREAS, the opportunity to do this contract work inside the State of Alaska exists and could be conducted with an enhanced capability by the Fisheries Industrial Technology Center in Kodiak; and

WHEREAS, the people on Kodiak Island were some of the most severely impacted people by the Exxon Valdez oil spill, losing their entire fishery during the summer of 1989, and the impact continues on the fisheries as well as people who never recovered from the devastation that occurred in 1989; and

WHEREAS, continued development of the Fisheries Industrial Technology Center is a co-location effort of the University of Alaska and the National Marine Fisheries Service; and

WHEREAS, the National Marine Fisheries Service has authorized funding of \$100,000 towards the design of a new facility; and

WHEREAS, the federal government has authorized the expenditure of up to \$1,000,000 per year for leasing space from the University of Alaska in the new facility; and

WHEREAS, the University of Alaska is interested in and committed to the continued growth of the Fisheries Industrial Technology Center; and

WHEREAS, it is the charge and responsibility of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill

Resolution Number 05-93 Page 1 of 2 Trustee Council to seek projects which will restore the communities and the species that were damaged by the Exxon Valdez oil spill; and

WHEREAS, the proposed expansion of the Fisheries Industrial Technology Center will provide multiple restoration impacts to a number of fisheries and shellfish, including subsistence foods for the Native villages on Kodiak Island, and the project is in full accordance with the restoration plan from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council,

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Kodiak, Alaska, as follows:

The Public Advisory Group and the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council is urged to fund the design of the Fisheries Industrial Technology Center in the amount of \$1,000,000 in the fiscal year 1993 work plan.

PASSED AND APPROVED this 14th day of January, 1993.

CITY OF KODIAK

(1)00

ATTEST:

CITY CLERK

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL

JAN 27 1993

TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Resolution Number 05-93 Page 2 of 2

CITY OF KODIAK RESOLUTION NUMBER 06-93

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SHILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

IAN 27 1993

A RESOLUTION BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KODIAK URGING THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL TO FUND THE KODIAK AREA NATIVE ASSOCIATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM PROJECT IN FISCAL YEAR 1993

WHEREAS, the Exxon Valdez oil spill resulted in a number of architectural sites being mapped and, in effect, "discovered;" and

WHEREAS, the discovery, attention, and increased awareness which resulted from the publicity surrounding the oil spill has caused these sites to become very well known in the public sector; and

WHEREAS, the result has been a large amount of digging at these artifact sites with artifacts being stolen and taken to locations elsewhere in the country and sold on the black market; and

WHEREAS, the culture and history of the people are being stolen from them; and

WHEREAS, it is the responsibility of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to use funds to restore impact from the oil spill; and

WHEREAS, a definite impact from the oil spill was the stealing of these artifacts from the various sites; and

WHEREAS, the only way to adequately protect the many valuable artifacts that exist in the spill area, particularly on Kodiak Island, is to have a team of archaeologists conduct digs to recover these artifacts and preserve them for history in a museum setting for future generations; and

WHEREAS, there has been very little done for the people resource as a result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill, and the development of an archeological museum under the guidance of the Kodiak Area Native Association would result not only in preservation and restoration of the artifacts but also would provide some measure of restoration to the Native residents of Kodiak Island in return for the great damage that was done to them during the Exxon Valdez oil spill,

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Kodiak, Alaska, as follows:

The Public Advisory Group and the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council is urged to fund the design of an archeological museum for the

Resolution Number 06-93 Page 1 of 2 • 4

Kodiak Area Native Association in the amount of \$800.000 for the fiscal year 1993 work plan.

PASSED AND APPROVED this 14th day of January, 1993.

CITY OF KODIAK

Walte MAYOT

ATTEST:

CITY CLERK

RECEIVED JAN 27 1993

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

Resolution Number 06-93 Page 2 of 2 PROPOSAL

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EXXON VALDEX OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

SUBMITTED BY

OCEAN EXPLORERS CAPTAIN HENRY TOMINGAS P.O. BX. 111321 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99511

PHONE (907) 345-6126

@002/002

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project: Prince William Sound Restoration Facility

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

See Attached

Description of Project: (e.g. goal(s), objectives, location, rationale, and technical approach)

See Attached See Atta	ached	1] []]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]
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Estimated Duration of Project:	: April-Se	eptember annually
Estimated Cost per Year:	\$177,000,0	JU
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Other Comments:		**********
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Name, Address, Telephone:		
Ocean Explorers/Capt.	<u>Henry Tomin</u>	gas
P.O.Bx.111321	·····	Oil spill restoration is a public process. Your ideas
		and suggestions will not be proprietary, and you
Anchorage, Alaska 9951		will not be given any exclusive right or privilege to



TO: The Exxon/Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council ATT: Dave Gibbons 645 G St. Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Aug. 4, 1993

Dear Sir,

The need for a centralized marine facility is a sound concept based on many conversations over the course of the past five years in providing marine support services to the ADEC, ADNR, ADF&G USFWS, USFS, UAF, EXXON, BP as well as others.

Budgeting, procurement, logistics, time tables, etc. all point toward a simplified system where a broader range of participation can be achieved on a reasonable budget.

The intrinsic restoration value of the facility is limitless. Your support and comments are appreciated.

Sincerely,

Capt. Henry Tomingas

#### STATEMENT

OCEAN EXPLORERS HAS FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS AND IS CURRENTLY PROVIDING A MARINE FACILITY, THE BERING EXPLORER, IN PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND WHICH OFFERS SUPPORT SERVICES FOR RECLAMATION AND MONITORING OF THE ECO-SYSTEM FOLLOWING THE EXXON/VALDEZ OIL SPILL, TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, ORGANIZATIONS, VILLAGE COMMUNITIES AND INDIVIDUALS.

#### GOAL

THE GOAL AS OUTLINED IN THIS PROPOSAL, IS TO BROADEN THE PARTICIPATION AND THEREFORE, THE EARLIER RECOVERY OF ALASKAN NATURAL RESOURCES FOLLOWING THE EXXON/VALDEZ OIL SPILL, IN AN ECONOMICAL MANNER AND TO PROVIDE A CENTRAL BASIS FOR RESTORATION PROGRAMS, THE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATIONAL, SOCIAL SCIENCE, AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROGRAMS FOR A BROADER COMPREHENSION OF THE INTERACTION OF PLANETARY LIFE IN PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND.

#### NARRATIVE

The studies being undertaken on the Marine Faciitly, the Bering Explorer, will provide not only Alaska, but the world with currently researched information and knowledge to minimize disasters and promote reclamation of the environment when challenged with the tragedies such as the oil spill in Prince William Sound.

The Bering Explorer is offering a stationary, low-cost facility which is available to all government agencies, educational institutions, organizations, village communities and individuals in Prince William Sound each season starting in April 1994 and continuing through September each year thereafter.

The initiation of a new program is unnecessary, as we propose to expand the existing development to include direct and indirect oil spill related projects.

Pg. 1 (ocean explorers)
#### POSITIVE ASPECTS

THE OVERALL POSITIVE ASPECTS WOULD PROVIDE:

- 1. A STABLE PLATFORM FOR PLANNING, RESTORATION, RESEARCH AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS
- 2. A REDUCTION IN COST WITH CONSOLIDATION AND IMPROVED LOGISTICS
- 3. IMPROVED ACCESSIBILITY FOR ALL PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS SHORT TERM AS WELL AS LONG TERM PROGRAMS
- 4. MAINTAIN THE WORLD LEADERSHIP THAT ALASKA NOW HOLDS IN PROVIDING EXPERTISE FOR CLEANUP AND RESTORATION FOLLOWING OIL SPILL DISASTERS
- 5. PROVIDES A FACILITY TO ALLOW PARTICIPATION TO PROMULGATE THE SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF THE OIL SPILL

Accomodations and meals, daily, weekly or monthly are available to interested scientists. Smaller vessels, 16' to 24' will be provided to visit coves, bays and harbors for studies of land mammals, intertidal life and organisms, birds, plants, marine life, oceanography, and other resources which may have had an environmental impact from the recent petroleum spill. To support these projects in their monitoring of the recovery efforts is the primary responsibility of the marine vessel, the Bering Explorer.

The marine vessel also provides a platform in an educational atmosphere for a continuity of information in the development and securing of Alaskan resources.

Lecture Halls are available on the facility for 40 persons on an open, but covered deck and for 30 in an enclosed room during inclement weather. These rooms are available for organizations, such as the Exxon/Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council to hold "on-sight" meetings of their membership and which would provide the opportunity for the trustees to observe previously funded projects and gain valuable information on current studies and reclamation programs in progress.

#### METHODOLOGY

Advertising of the marine facility will be undertaken in the fall of 1993 to reach government agencies, educational institutions, organizations, village communities, and scientific publications as rapidly as possible. Many justifiable and valid projects could be a part of the monitoring and reclamation programs, however, because of the heavy financial burden of

pg. 2 (cont) ocean explorers

chartering a vessel, the agency, organization or institution is unable to participate in the restructuring of the resources.

With the marine facility always available in Prince William, Sound, individual scientists or groups can fly out to the vessel, perform their study, with only a minimum fee for room and meals. Travel to the location of their project would be provided by the smaller vessels as previously outlined.

The Bering Explorer has an excellent record for safety and convenience in providing support services for research and study. Broadening the scope of participation in the activities should interest organizations such as the Audubon Society, Alaska Center for the Environment, government agencies, i.e., Alaska Fish and Wildlife, Forest Service, Fisheries Research, Educational Institutions, Village Communities, and including individuals engaged in the protection of the environment. Visitors from the lower states and foreign countries would be encouraged to make reservations, observe and study first hand the restoration of the environment following the tragic oil spill in Prince William Sound.

Plans are being prepared to offer a young Alaskan Children's Week to educate and develop environment awareness in future generations. And a week for handicapped persons to operate projects is also in the future planning.

## TIME SPAN

This program is scheduled to operate as an on-going project to provide opportunity for the continuance of valuable research in assessing the damage and recovery to the eco-system of Alaska and diminishing the resulting problems.

#### DESIRED RESULTS

The marine research facility, the Bering Explorer, will provide valuable assessments and information towards creating and development of a permanent research facility in Prince William Sound for international studies of oil spills and other environmental disasters.

pg. 3 (end) ocean explorers

## GRANT REQUEST

# BUDGET

BASED ON 120 DAYS OF OPERATION

GRANT REQUEST INCOME FROM RESERVATIONS (Based on 10 persons per day @ \$156.00 33% occupancy) \$177,000.00 187,200.00

TOTAL \$364,200.00

BUDGET

Salaries	\$164,520.00
Food	78,000.00
Fuel	33,000.00
Ins. Liab	30,680.00
Equip. AV	10,000.00
Off. Supp.	
Phone/trave	1 15,000.00
Vessel Main	t.33,000.00

\$364,200.00

Personnel		
Vessel Master	\$320.00	da.
Vessel Master	235.00	
1 st Mate	175.00	
Cook	125.00	
Deck hand	100.00	
Off. clerk	50.00	
Deck hand	50.00	
-	\$1055.00	-
Tax	316.00	
-	\$1371.00	-



THE COMPLETED ALASKA PROJECTS NO RESEARCH SOUND, WORK OTHER SUCCESSFULLY (1992) SUCCESSFULL THE U.S.NAVY, OTHE THI SEA, FISHERIES OCEANOGRAPHIC WILLIAM PRINCE FOR THE CHUKCHI RANGE NI RECENTLY FOR WORK TONG PROJECTS RK IN THE INTERTIDAL A MOST I IS WORK EXPLORER VESSEL TESTING INCLUDE, SEISMIC YUKON RIVER AND THE BERING ACOUSTICAL VESSEL. THE

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#### CAPACITIES:

FUEL: 30,000 GAL/OIL 750GAL WATER:20,000 GAL/DEC APP FIL MARINE SANITATION: MICROFOR

#### ANCHORING GEAR:

(2) 1800# DEEPSET ANCHORS

#### ENGINES & MACHINERY

MAIN ENGINES: (2)375CAT350h GEN. SETS: (1)100kw671 250h (1)90kw3304 150 (1)30kw371 550h (1)12kwPISCES19 (2)AIR COMPRESSO (3)ELEC/HYD PUMP (1)MAIN HYD PUMP

#### SAFETY EQUIPMENT

(2) EPIRPS
(2) SELF INFLATING LIFE RAF
(5) LIFE RINGS
(2) SIGNAL FLARE KITS
USCG MARINE FIRST AID KIT
(25) LIFE JACKETS
14FT LIFE BOAT W/50hp

#### ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT:

KNOX 5 TON ICE MAKER LINCOLN 250 WELDER OXYGEN/ACETYLENE SET (2)HD SKIFFS16ft/WO.B.

STATEROOMS: 7 (SLEEPS 25) HEADS: 3 (WITH SHOWERS) LABS: 3 (APPROX,12x20ea) COMMERCIAL GALLEY LARGE LOUNGE OFFICE/LIBRARY (2) WASHER & DRYERS

NAVIGATION:	RADIOS:	
(2) RADAR	22255B	
(2) LORAN	(2)VHF	
(2) DEPTH	CB	
SAT/NAV	HAILEF	
AUTOPILOT	INTERC	
GPS	HAM-HI	

#### DECK SPACE & GEAR

STON KNUCKLE CRANE STON KNUCKLE CRANE HONITON I-BEAM CRANE 12x28 WORK SHOP 32x40 AFT CLEAR DECK 24x40 HELIPAD 32x12 HOLD (2)12x20x7REF/LABS

#### SAFETY EQUIPMENT

 (2) FIRE STATIONS W/100ft.2in.HOSE
 (10)FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
 (8) SMOKE ALARMS GENERAL ALARM
 HIGH TEMP/LOW OIL ALARMS
 BILGE ALARMS

#### CONTACT:

HENRY TOMINGAS BOX 111321 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99511 PHONE/FAX: (907) 345-612

Henry Ionuras Ocean Explorers

## EXHIBITS BY PROPOSER

EXHIBIT A - Executive Summary

EXHIBIT B - Vessel Diagram/Plan

EXHIBIT C - Vessel Specifications

EXHIBIT D - Experience of Proposer

EXHIBIT E - Time and Location For Vessel Inspection For Evaluation Purposes

EXHIBIT F - Experience of Personnel

EXHIBIT G - Copies of USCG Licenses

EXHIBIT H - CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE

EXHIBIT I - BUSINESS LICENSE

Henry Tomingas, Owner Ocean Explorers P.O. Box 111321 Anchorage, Alaska 99511-1321



#### OCEAN EXPLORERS/HENRY TOMINGAS

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF SERVICES

THE PRIMARY SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED BY THE PROPOSER ARE: 1. A COMFORTABLE, SAFE, WORKING ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH RESEARCH MEMBERS CAN EFFICIENTLY AND EFFECTIVELY CONDUCT THEIR RESEARCH: AND 2. COMFORTABLE ON-BOARD LIVING QUARTERS AND TASTY, NUTRI-TIOUS MEALS FOR THOSE SAME RESEARCHERS. HAVING WORKED EXTEN-SIVELY WITH THE VARIOUS STATE AND FEDERAL AGENCIES ON OTHER RESEARCH PROJECTS IN ALASKA. HENRY TOMINGAS SELECTED THE BERING EXPLORER ESPECIALLY FOR HER SPECIFICATIONS AND ACCOMMODATIONS IN ORDER TO PROVIDE THESE SERVICES FOR SIMILAR CHARTER WORK. CAPTAIN TOMINGAS OPERATED 3 RESEARCH VESSELS IN ALASKA FOR THE 1991 SEASON FOR A TOTAL OF 210 DAYS WITH NO VESSEL DOWN TIME.

THE BERING EXPLORER WAS DESIGNED IN THE U.S. AS A COMFORTABLE LONG RANGE RESEARCH VESSEL. ITS WIDE BEAM AND HEAVY CONSTRUCTION MAKE IT WELL SUITED FOR PERSONAL COMFORT IN HEAVY WEATHER.

CAPTAIN TOMINGAS ALONG WITH SENIOR CAPTAIN MIKE GEAGEL HAS OPERATED A USCG INSPECTED RESEARCH VESSEL FOR THE LAST 3 YEARS WHICH REQUIRES STRICT ADHERANCE TO VESSEL SAFETY. THIS HAS INCREASED BOTH CAPTAIN AND CREW KNOWLEDGE OF EMERGENCY PROCEDURES, SAFE HANDLING OF FLAMABLES, FIRE SAFETY, DRUG TESTING OF ALL CREW MEMBERS AS WELL AS CONDUCTING LIVE MAN OVERBOARD AND RECOVERY WITH USCG INSPECTORS ON BOARD. THIS OF COURSE MEANS INCREASED SAFETY FOR ALL ON BOARD.



#### SAFETY:

SAFETY WILL ALWAYS BE THE DECIDING FACTOR IN DECISIONS TO BE MADE ON THE VESSEL. A SAFETY ORIENTATION WILL BE GIVEN BY THE VESSEL MASTER OR HIS DESIGNEE ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE CONTRACT TO ALL PERSONNEL ON BOARD, TO INCLUDE LOCATION OF THE EMERGENCY EXIT PROCEDURES, LOCATION AND OPERATION OF LIFE RAFTS, COM-MUNICATIONS, STORAGE OF SURVIVAL SUITS AND PROCEDURES FOR GENERAL ALARM AND ABANDONMENT. SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE PAID TO INDIVIDUAL UNDERSTANDING AND PROFICIENCY. THE HELIPAD ON THE AFT DECK ALLOWS FOR EMERGENCY MEDICAL EVACUATION.

## MEALS:

MEALS WILL BE PROVIDED BY THE CONTRACTOR FOR THE NUMBER OF PERSONNEL ON BOARD. A MINIMUM OF 3 MEALS PER DAY WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE. OUR COOK EMPHASIZES NUTRITION WILL PROVIDE WELL BALANCED MEALS WITH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

## ASSISTANCE:

OUR CREW IS FAMILIAR WITH THE IMPORTANCE OF MAINTAINING THE INTEGRITY OF SCIENCE AND RESEARCH PROJECTS AND WILL ASSIST THE RESEARCHERS ON A DAILY BASIS WITH LOADING AND UNLOADING EQUIPMENT AS WELL AS HANDLING DECK EQUIPMENT & REPAIR.

THE VESSEL IS SPACIOUS AND HAS EXTENDED CAPACITIES AND BACK-UP SYSTEMS TO ENSURE A SUCCESSFUL PROJECT. Ocean Statancie Not 111221 Achaioga, Ak 98611 (Av7):46-6126

> MARINE PROJECT RESUME CAPTAIN HENRY TOMINGAS, PRES. FAIRWEATHER MARINE OCEAN EXPLORERS

## 1989;

ALASKA DEPT FISH AND GAME......MARINE MAMMAL STUDY ALASKA DEPT FISH AND GAME......SALMON TEST SEINING EXXON & VECO .....BOOM DEPLOYMENT U.S. FOREST SERVICE.....INTERTIDAL RESEARCH TOTAL TIME AT SEA 210 DAYS

## 1990:

#### 1991:

## 1992:

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA......INTERTIDAL RESEARCH EXXON USA......EVALUATION STUDY U.S. NAVY.....ACOUSTICAL RESEARCH J.S. INC.....SUPPORT VESSEL TOTAL TIME AT SEA 150 DAYS

NOTE:ALL LOGISTICS AND SUPPLIES WERE ARRANGED BY CAPTAIN TOMINGAS FOR THE ABOVE MARINE PROJECTS. THE PROJECTS REQUIRED EXTENSIVE TRAVEL WHILE MAINTAINING A SELF-SUFFICIENT OPERATION, I.E. FUEL, FOOD, WATER AND MAINTENANCE. ALL PROJECTS WERE CONDUCTED IN A PRUDENT MANNER AND WERE COMPLETED ON TIME TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE CHARTERING INSTITUTION OR COMPANY.

1993 PROJECTS (CURRENTLY IN PROGRESS)

## HENRY TOMINGAS/OCEAN EXPLORERS

# EXHIBIT- B : VESSEL DIAGRAM PLAN

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THE BERING EXPLORER IS A LONG RANGE OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH VESSEL. THE VESSEL MOST RECENTLY (1992) SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED ACOUSTICAL TESTING PROJECTS FOR THE U.S.NAVY, OTHER PROJECTS INCLUDE, SEISMIC WORK IN THE CHUKCHI SEA, FISHERIES WORK ON THE YUKON RIVER AND INTERTIDAL WORK IN PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, ALASKA. C





LENGTH: 132 BEAN: 32,5 DRAFT: 8 BALLASTED 4 LIGHT TONNAGE: 197 gross 134 met HULL: STEELIGE STRENGTHENED) SPEED: 8-10kts(ECUNOHICAL)

#### CAPACITIES:

FUEL: 30,000 GAL/OIL 750GAL WATER:20,000 GAL/DEC APP FILTER Marine Sanitation: Microfor MSD

#### ANCHORING CEAR:

(2) 1800# DEEPSET ANCHORS

#### ENGINES & MACHINERY

HAIN ENGINES: (2)375CAT350hp e4. GEN. SETS: (1)100kv671 250hrs (1) 90kv370 450hrs (1) 12kvPISCE51954hr: (2)AIR COMPRESSORS (3)ELEC/HYD PUMPS (1)MAIN HYD PUMP

#### SAFETY EQUIPMENT

(2) EPIRPS (2) SELF INFLATING LIFE RAFTS (5) LIFE RINGS (2) SIGNAL FLARE KITS USCG MARINE FIRST AID KIT (25) LIFE JACKETS 14FT LIFE BOAT W/50hp

#### ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT:

KNOX 5 TON ICE MAKER LINCOLN 250 WELDEN OXYGEN/ACETYLENE SET (2)HD SKIFFS16ft/WO.B.

STATERCONS: 7 (SLEEPS 25) HEADS: 3 (WITH SHOWERS) LABS: 3 (APPROX.12x20ea) COMMERCIAL GALLEY LARCE LOUNGE OFFICE/LIBRARY (2) WASHER & DRYERS

NAVIGATION:	RADIOS:	
(2) RADAR	22255B	
(2) LORAN	(2)VHF	
(2) DEPTH	CB	
SAT/NAV	HAILER	
AUTOPILOT	INTERCOR	
GPS	HAM. HE	

#### DECK SPACE & GEAR

5TON KNUCKLE CRANE 3TON KNUCKLE CRANE NONITON I-BEAM CRANE 12×28 WORK SHOP 32×40 AFT CLEAR DECK 24×40 HELIPAD 32×12 HOLD (2112×20×7REF/LABS

#### SAPETY EQUIPMENT

(2) FIRE STATIONS W/100ft.2in.HOSE (10)FIRE EXTINGUISHERS (8) SHOKE ALARHS GENERAL ALARHS HIGH TEMP/LOW OIL ALARMS BILGE ALARHS

#### CONTACT:

HENRY TOMINGAS BOX 111321 Anchorage, Alaska 99511 Phome/Fax: (907) 345-6126



R/V BERING EXPLORER

## BASIC CHARACTERISTICS:

LENGTH: 132 BEAM: 32,5 DRAFT: 8 BALLASTED 4 LIGHT TONNAGE: 197 gross 134 net HULL: STEEL(ICE STRENGTHENED) SPEED: 8-10kts(ECONOMICAL)

#### ACCOMMODATIONS:

NAVIGATION:

STATEROOMS: 9 (SLEEPS 5) HEADS: (WITH SHOWERS) LABS: 3 (APPROX.12x20ea) COMMERCIAL GALLEY LARGE LOUNGE OFFICE/LIBRARY (2) WASHER & DRYERS

## CAPACITIES:

***

FUEL: 30,000 GAL/OIL 750GAL WATER: 30,000 GAL/DEC APP FILTER MARINE SANITATION: MICROFOR MSD

## ANCHORING GEAR:

(2) 1800# DEEPSET ANCHORS

## ENGINES & MACHINERY

MAIN ENGINES: (2)375CAT350hp ea. GEN. SETS: (1)100kw671 250hrs (1) 90kw3304 1500hrs (1) 30kw371 550hrs (1) 12kwPISCES1954hrs (2)AIR COMPRESSORS (3)ELEC/HYD PUMPS (1)MAIN HYD PUMP

## SAFETY EQUIPMENT

(2) EPIRPS
(2) SELF INFLATING LIFE RAFTS
(5) LIFE RINGS
(2) SIGNAL FLARE KITS
USCG MARINE FIRST AID KIT
(30) LIFE JACKETS BOAT W/O.B-24'

## ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT:

KNOX 5 TON ICE MAKER LINCOLN 250 WELDER OXYGEN/ACETYLENE SET (4)HD SKIFFS18ft/wO.B.

(2) RADAR	222SSB
(2) LORAN	(2)VHF
(2) DEPTH	CB
SAT/NAV	HAILER
AUTOPILOT	INTERCOM
GPS	HAM-HF

RADIOS:

## DECK SPACE & GEAR

5TON KNUCKLE CRANE 3TON KNUCKLE CRANE HON1TON I-BEAM CRANE 12x28 WORK SHOP 32x40 AFT CLEAR DECK 24x40 HELIPAD 32x12 HOLD (2)12x20x7REF/LABS

## SAFETY EQUIPMENT

(2) FIRE STATIONS W/100ft.2in.HOSE (10)FIRE EXTINGUISHERS (8) SMOKE ALARMS GENERAL ALARM HIGH TEMP/LOW OIL ALARMS BILGE ALARMS

## CONTACT:

HENRY TOMINGAS BOX 111321 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99511 PHONE/FAX: (907) 345-6126

OCEAN EXPLORERS + BOX 111321 + ANCHORAGE ALASKA 99511



CONTACT:

HENRY TOMINGAS BOX 111321 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

# (907) 345-6126



R/V BERING EXPLORER





R/V BERING EXPLORER



THE BERING EXPLORER IS A LONG RANGE OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH VESSEL. THE VESSEL MOST RECENTLY (1992) SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED ACOUSTICAL TESTING PROJECTS FOR THE U.S.NAVY, OTHER PROJECTS INCLUDE, SEISMIC WORK IN THE CHUKCHI SEA, FISHERIES WORK ON THE YUKON RIVER AND INTERTIDAL WORK IN PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, ALASKA.



OCEAN EXPLORERS + BOX 111321 + ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99511



BERING EXPLORER

- FIRST AID EQUIPMENT:
- 1 STOKES BASKET STRETCHER
- 1 MODEL SM-6 BLOOD PRESSURE MONITOR
- 1 2.5 lb. OXYGEN BREATHING & KIT BY LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS
- 1 FIRST AID KIT #29150 HEALTH & SAFETY
- 2 MARINE FIRST AID KITS (COMPRSSION BANDAGES, TAPE, ANISEPTIC, ASPRIN, GENERAL FIRST AID EQUIPMENT)
- 6 EYE RINSE KITS (MOUNTED IN COMPARTMENTS) 16 oz.
- 10 BURN & ANISEPTIC OINTMENT 16 oz.
- 30 BANDAGES & ASSORTED SPLINTS AND ACE BANDAGES
- 1 PREHOSPITAL EMERGENCY CARE & CRISIS PREVENTION MANUAL
- 1 STATE OF ALASKA HYPOTHERMIA & COLD WATER NEAR DROWNING MANUAL

3 VIDEO TRAINING MOVIES , COLD WATER & HYPOTHERMIA, SAFETY AT SEA AND TRAUMA PREVENTION (used for orientation of all personel prior to departure)

U.S. Department of Transportation

**United States** Coast Guard



**Officer** in Charge **Marine** Inspection Western Alaska

510 L St. #100 Anchorage, AK 99501 (907) - 271 - 6700

16710 13 July, 1992

LETTER OF DESIGNATION FOR AN OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH VESSEL

Hen ry L. Tomingas P.O. Box 111321 Anchorage, AK 99511

LETTER OF DESIGNATION AS AN OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH VESSEL F/V BERING EXPLORER, O.N. D272796

Gentlemen:

In accordance with the provisions of Title 46, United States Code, 2101 (18), the F/V BERING EXPLORER, O.N. D272796, is hereby designated an oceanographic research vessel. This designation shall remain in effect until July 13, 1994, provided the vessel does not change employment or deviate from engaging exclusively as an oceanographic research vessel. Any deviations may constitute violations of inspection laws and must be reported to this office by the master, owner, or agent of the vessel. A determination will then be made regarding the vessel's eligibility to retain this designation.

A request for renewal of this designation should be made by April 30, 1994. This letter shall be maintained on board the vessel.

U.J. Toberd

for M. R. MILLER Captain, U.S. Coast Guard Officer in Charge, Marine Inspection Western Alaska

Commandant (G-MVI) Copy: CCGD17 (m)



....

**Certificate Serial Number** 



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## SERVICING/REINSPECTION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Inflatable Liferaft detailed below has been surveyed, repaired, modified, retested and repacked in accordance with U.S.C.G. Spec. 160.051 and BFGoodrich Service Manual 75-24-010.

1. Liferaft TypeMC;MM;MK_III_OceanXX_Limited (insert appropriate designations)
2. Lot # 175 Serial Number16
3. Inspected for U.S.C.G. by: MM.D. 7411 IT VJCG
4. Date Inspected5/12/92
5. Identity of ship receiving raft
6. Date issued to ship5/13/92
7. Original certificate number 160.051/ 53 / 1

This Inflatable Liferaft is to be re-serviced not later than 12 months after date shown at (6) or not later than the next vessel inspection for certification, provided the total time since the date at (4) does not exceed 15 months.

Mod. Temp. Performed_____N/A

For and on behalf of Service Station

by: AGLE ENTERPRISES, INC. at: 700 W. International Airport Road Anchorago, Alauka 99518

address:

Servicing Station

(907) 562-2331

Distribution:

White (Orig.) - Customer (Owner) Green - Customer (Master of Vessel) Canary - SMR TECHNOLOGIES Pink - Coast Guard Inspector - Keep at Service Station Goldenrod

PRINTED U.S.A.

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# HENRY TOMINGAS/OCEAN EXPLORERS

EXHIBIT- D : EXPERIENCE OF PROPOSER

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Ocean Szciavore Box 111321 Achoraga, Ak 99511 (Bu7):45-6126

> MARINE PROJECT RESUME CAPTAIN HENRY TOMINGAS, PRES. FAIRWEATHER MARINE OCEAN EXPLORERS

1989; ALASKA DEPT FISH AND GAME......MARINE MAMMAL STUDY ALASKA DEPT FISH AND GAME......SALMON TEST SEINING EXXON & VECO ......BOOM DEPLOYMENT U.S. FOREST SERVICE.....INTERTIDAL RESEARCH TOTAL TIME AT SEA 210 DAYS

#### 1990:

ALASKA DEPT FISH AND GAME......HERRING ROE MORTALITY UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.....INTERTIDAL RESEARCH ALASKA DEPT FISH AND GAME.....PEREGRINE FALCON STUDY WESTERN MARINE CONST.....CONST. LIGHT ON BLIGH REEF MORRIS & KNUDSEN.....SURVEY/RESEARCH TOTAL TIME AT SEA 220 DAYS

1991:

1992:

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA.....INTERTIDAL RESEARCH EXXON USA.....EVALUATION STUDY U.S. NAVY....ACOUSTICAL RESEARCH J.S. INC.....SUPPORT VESSEL TOTAL TIME AT SEA 150 DAYS

NOTE:ALL LOGISTICS AND SUPPLIES WERE ARRANGED BY CAPTAIN TOMINGAS FOR THE ABOVE MARINE PROJECTS. THE PROJECTS REQUIRED EXTENSIVE TRAVEL WHILE MAINTAINING A SELF-SUFFICIENT OPERATION, I.E. FUEL, FOOD, WATER AND MAINTENANCE. ALL PROJECTS WERE CONDUCTED IN A PRUDENT MANNER AND WERE COMPLETED ON TIME TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE CHARTERING INSTITUTION OR COMPANY.

**1993 PROJECTS (CURRENTLY IN PROGRESS)** 

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA......INTERTIDAL RESEARCH US FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE.....SEABIRD RESEARCH ADEC.....SHORELINE ASSESSMENT PWS SEMINARS.....MARINE SEMINARS Georg Exclorers Box 11:201 1701:07058, AX 80511 (EU7)248-6128

#### RESUME

HENRY TOMINGAS BOX 496 GIRDWOOD,, ALASKA (907) 345-6126

BACKGROUND:

**OWNER OPERATOR MARINE RELATED BUSINESSES 20 YEARS** 

- A. SURVEYING
- **B. EXPEDITING & LOGISTICS**
- C. HYDROLOGY
- D. CONSTRUCTION
- E. COMMERCIAL FISHING
- F. TOURISM DEVELOPMENT & OPERATION
- G. PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT & FEASIBILITY STUDIES

EDUCATION:

DEGREE, INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY, MINORS, ZOOLOGY, GEOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING, LARAMIE, WYOMING

ENGINEERING CURRICULUM, 2 YEARS-UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING

LAW SCHOOL, GRADUATE STUDIES IN LAW-UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING

U.S. COAST GUARD LICENSE 100 ton INSPECTED VESSELS

ALASKA STATE REAL ESTATE BROKERS LICENSE

**PROJECT EXPERIENCE:** 

LARGE PROJECTS: SUSITNA HYDRO-ELECTRIC, BRADLEY LAKE HYDRO-ELECTRIC, DESIGN SURVEY ALYESKA PIPELINE, NORTH SLOPE, OFFSHORE OIL RIGS- HYDROLOGY, SURVEYING, FIELD DIRECTOR, SURVEY INSPECTIONS, VESSEL OPERATIONS AND MANAGEMENT

REMOTE PROJECTS: MANAGEMENT AND LOGISTICS EXPERIENCE. EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE IN ARCTIC CONDITIONS USING BOTH HELICOPTERS , MARINE VESSELS AND ALLTERRAIN VEHICLES

RESEARCH PROJECTS: NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC STUDY OF YELLOWSTONE GRIZZLIES, RADIO TRACKING & BIOLOGICAL STUDIES WITH FRANK & JOHN CRAIGHEAD. POPULATION STUDIES BIRDS OF PREY. MARINE RESEARCH PROJECTS, SEABIRDS, SEA MAMMALS, INTERTIDAL RESEARCH UNIV. OF ALASKA, ARCHAEOLOGY RESEARCH

HYDROLOGY SURVEYS, ARCTIC OCEAN TO VALDEZ, OCEAN TECH., ALASKA

P.O. Box 10-3296 Anchorage, Alaska 99510 907 344-3533 Fax: 907 349-4125

## OCEAN EXPLORERS/HENRY TOMINGAS

## EXHIBIT E - TIME AND LOCATION OF VESSEL INSPECTION CONTACT 345-6126

EXHIBIT F - EXPERIENCE OF PERSONNEL

CAPTAIN MIKE GEAGEL: USCG LIC. 200 TONS- 21 YEARS EXPERIENCE IN COOK INLET AND ALASKAN WATERS, 907 235-6076

SENIOR CAPTAIN, FAIRWEATHER MARINE AND OCEAN EXPLORERS

Anterna Brydeges a Status (2005)

> CAPT. GEAGEL IS A SECOND GENERATION FISHERMAN FROM HOMER, ALASKA HE HAS PARTICIPATED IN FISHERIES AND OPERATED VESSELS FROM HIS YOUTH TO DATE CURRENTLY AS SENIOR CAPTAIN FOR THE 4 RESEARCH VESSELS OF FAIRWEATHER MARINE, INC. AND OCEAN EXPLORERS. CAPTAIN GEAGEL HAS CONTINUED HIS MARINE EDUCATION EACH YEAR AND IS A CERTIFIED DIESEL MECHANIC AS WELL AS RECEIVING A PERFECT 100% SCORE ON HIS LAST USCG LICENSING EXAMINATION. CAPTAIN GEAGEL HAS OPERATED A USCG INSPECTED AND CERTIFIED VESSEL FOR THE LAST THREE YEARS. CAPTAIN GEAGEL HAS BEEN IN CHARGE OF CONDUCTING LIVE MAN OVERBOARD DRILLS, VESSEL PROFICIENCY, FIRE DRILLS AND LIVE RESCUE OPERATIONS WITH USCG EXAMINERS ON BOARD THE VESSEL. ALSO CAPTAIN GEAGEL HAS BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR PREPARING THE VESSEL FOR USCG INSPECTIONS WHICH REQUIRES A GOOD WORKING KNOWLEDGE OF THE USCG CFR REGULATIONS AS WELL AS EXAMINATION OF ALL THROUGH HULL FITTINGS SHAFTS, PROPS, REDUCTIONS GEARS, FIRE AND BILGE ALARMS AS WELL AS FCC RADIO COMMUNICATIONS EXAMINATION AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES.

> CAPTAIN GEAGEL SPENT 7 YEARS OPERATING VESSELS IN THE EXTREME CONDITIONS OF THE WINTER FISHERIES IN ALASKAS BERING SEA ON THE 127ft. ANDREW MCGEE, THE ALLIANCE AND THE TEEJEN. HE HAS OPERATED VESSELS IN ALL OF ALASKAN WATERS YEAR AROUND. THIS EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE OVER 17 YEARS HAS GIVEN HIM THE ABILITY TO MAKE SAFE, SOUND DECISIONS CONCERNING VESSEL OPERATION.

YOU ARE ENCOURAGED TO INQUIRE WITH THE FOLLOWING REFERENCES FOR FIRST HAND KNOWLEDGE FROM PAST CLIENTS AS TO CAPTAIN GEAGELS VESSEL OPERATIONS AND MANAGEMENT ABILITY.

UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA: PROJECT LEADER DAVID DOUDNA- 907 474-7840

EXXON ENVIRONMENTAL: PROJECT LEADER MIKE BARKER- 907 464-3255

DAMES & MOORE: PROJECT LEADER DAVE ERIKSON- 907 562-3366

U.S. NAVAL UNDERSEA ENGINEERING PROJECT LEADER, MIKE RYEN 206 779-9358

LAST PROJECT: AQUOSTCAL RESEARCH PROJECT FOR THE U.S NAVAL UNDERSEA WARFARE DIVISION, A JOINT U.S/CANADIAN PROJECT. 1992. CAPTAIN OF THE RESEARCH VESSEL BERING EXPLORER. 1993

MSI-UCSB: PROJECT LEADER DAVE LOURY- 805 893-3765

Ocean Explorers Nex 11321 Anchurces, Ak 98511 (897)345-6126

## OIL SPILL RESPONSE QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING

* : <u>.</u>

CAPTAINS AND CREW PARTICIPATED IN THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL (1989-90) SKIMMER SUPPORT, BOOM DEPLOYMENT AND CONTINUED TRAINING AND RECEIVED CERTIFICATES UNDER THE SERVS PROGRAM FOR 1991 and 1992.

(SEE RESUMES FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION)

EXHIBIT G - COPIES OF USCG LICENSES

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Capt. /MATE

7:



LAURENCE NAGEY: USCG 100 TON LIC.: 19 YEARS EXPERIENCE

LIFE LONG ALASKA RESIDENT FROM THE FISHING COMMUNITY OF SELDOVIA, ALASKA. EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE IN ALL FISHERIES IN ALASKA. GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS OF EXPERIENCE AS MASTER, MATE, AND DECK HAND INCLUDE GULF OF ALASKA (OUTSIDE WATERS), ALASKA PENINSULA, KODIAK, SHELIKOF STRAITS, CAPE SPENCER CHIGNIK, ALEUTIANS AND CANADIAN WATERS.

1991- MASTER/MATE 75 ft. PACIFIC STAR, USCG INSPECTED VESSEL, CONDUCTING RESEARCH IN PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, KODIAK AND COOK INLET

DEPT. OF TRANSP., U. S. COAST GUARD, CG-2849 (REV. 8-67) FILE NO SERIAL NUMBER 690226 1-1 INIGNED SA GUANRID P TO U.S. MIERCHANN MARINE OFFICER undersigned, is licensed loserve as MASTER INLAND STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS OF NOT MORE THAN 100 GROSS TONS. for the term of five years from this date. Given under my hund this 27 th I day of NOVEMBER ,1991 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA Port BY DIRECTION OF THE Oning in Durye of Marile Inspection

1-1 663167 VINDIS) IDNAR DEDI UP9 Raded Cb 5 14 410 U.S. MIERCELANAP MARINE OUNRED undersigned is licensed las aread ______MASTER_DE_NEAR_COASTAL_STEAM___ MOTOR WESSELS OF NOT MORE THAN 100 GROSS TONS ._____ for the torm of fivery cars from this date. Givenundermaphand Mis_21st___ darger MARCH___, 1.7.90_. H. L. MALORS, LTJG, USCG, ACREC ANCHORAGE, ALASKA WARTE STORES Y X X X SUP (IIARA Adalla 200 TONS)

# CAL-DIESEL MECHANICS SCHOOL Certificate of Complétion

This is to certify that Hike R. Geagel

Y AVANAVANAVANAVA

has satisfactorily completed the course of training in

ENGINE OVERHAUL on CUMMINS and DETROIT DIESEL ENGINES

and is hereby awarded this CERTIFICATE

ESS WHEREOF, we the undersigned have hereto allised our signatures this

lay of ______ September

G. R. Puinell, President 1

21st

A ......

663173 UANDIAND BA ALO LE S. MILLERCHLANT ANALYMICHER undersigned is licensed losenvous MASTER OF NEAR COASTAL STEAM MORE THAN 100 GROSS TONS. ---forthetorm of fiver pars from this date. Given undermaphand this, 21st day of MARCH 1990 Mr. La MAJOBS. LTIG. ANCHORAGE, ALASKA Ant BY DIRECTION OF THE

# HENRY TOMINGAS/OCEAN EXPLORERS

**}-**

EXHIBIT-H : CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE

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*

#### 04/08/92 10:23 FAX 206 284 3450

CARLSN ERVN ETAL



:

CARLSON ERVEN & PETERSON, INC. Insurance Agents/Brokers

Flahermen's Terminal • Nordby Building Senttle, Washington \$5119 (205) 283-1000 • FAX (206) 294-3450

April 8, 1992

1993

Renewal

.

## CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE

(Not a Negotiable Instrument)

To:

Henry Tomingas Box 111321 Anchorage, Alaska 99511

This is to confirm that insurance as described below has been issued to the Assured named below and is in force per the terms and conditions stated on this Certificate of Insurance.

Assured:	Ocean Explorers and Henry Tomingas individually Box 111321
	Anchorage, Alaska 99511
Loss Payee:	Assured and Seattle First National Bank
Vessel:	M/V BERING EXPLORER
Policy Term:	Noon, Pacific Standard Time, March 28, 1992 Noon, Pacific Standard Time, March 28, 1993
Interest Insured:	Hull & Machinery\$ 365,000.00Protection & Indemnity\$1,000,000.00Breach of Warranty\$ 200,000.00
Deductible:	Hull & Machinery \$30,000.00 Protection & Indemnity \$ 5,000.00

The foregoing Certificate of Insurance is as per records on file in this office and does not create any liability to CARLSON, ERVEN & PETERSON, INC.

Andrew Blaize CARLSON, EEVEN & PETERSON, INC.

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# HENRY TOMINGAS/OCEAN EXPLORERS

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EXHIBIT, I : BUSINESS LICENSE

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1992-1993 ALASKA BUSINESS LICENSE RENEWAL APPLICATION This is your 1992-1993 Alaska Business License Renewal Application. Please verify all information on this form. Sign and return with the appropriate fee,		e, MAP 19 1392
or before January 31, 1992.		AID 50 00
Bus. Lic. No.: <u>122378</u>	S.I.C. Code:4489	- 27.8
		Amount Receipt No.
TOMINGAS, HENRY L. HENRY TOMINGAS 1400 W. BENSON SUITE 180 ANCHORAGE AK 99507	t occupational license,	
CHANGES AT BENEWAL	Uate	/
		ante Diagon noto qual sharras
by revising the above mailing label. ( ire submission of a new busing label)	Changes to S.I.C. Code, ownership ness license application.	status or business activity all
MAKE CHECKS PAYAI JU	BLE TO THE STATE OF ALASKA A <u>NEAU</u> ADDRESS NOTED BELOW:	ND MAIL TO THE
BUSINESS LICENSE FEE:	\$50.00 \$25.00	

DO YOU SELL TOBACCO PRODUCTS? U NO

If yes, you must purchase a tobacco endorsement.

· Tobacco endorsement is due only if you sell tobacco products as part of your business activity.

If you have questions or need an application for a new business license, please contact one of the following offices.

3

JUNEAU HEADQUARTERS **Division of Occupational Licensing** P.O. Box 110806 Juneau, AK 99811-0806

Location: 333 Willoughby Avenue 9th Floor, State Office Building Telephone: (907) 465-2550

**ANCHORAGE** Frontier Building 3601 C Street, Suite 722 Telephone (907) 561-2969

FAIRBANKS State Office Building 675 Seventh Ave., Station A Telephone (907) 451-2852

If your business is in one of the following occupations, you are required to obtain both a business license and an occupational license.

6848

- 1. Acupuncturists
- 2. Architects, Engineers & Land
- Surveyors
- 3. Audiologists
- Barbers, Hairdressers, Shops 4 and Schools
- 5. Boxing and Wrestling Promoters
- 6. Certified Public Accountants
- 7. Chiropractors
- 8. Concert Promoters
- 9. Construction Contractors (General, Mechanical, or Specialty) 10. Collections
- 11. Dental Hygienists
- 12. Dentists
- 13. Electrical Administrators
- 14. Funeral Directors, Embalmers &
- **Mortuaries** 15. Geologists
- 16. Guide Outfitters

- 17. Hearing Ald Dealers
- 18. Marine Pllots
- 19. Mechanical Administrators
- 20. Medical Doctors and Physician Assistants
- 21. Naturopaths
- 22. Nurses (RNs, LPNs, ANP, CRNAs)
- 23. Nurse Aldes
- 24. Nursing Home Administrators
- 25. Occupational Therapists
- 26. Opticians (Dispensing)
- 27. Optometrists
- 28. Pharmacists, Pharmacies
- 29. **Physical Therapists**
- 30. Psychologists, Psychological Associates
- 31. Real Estate Agents
- 32. Real Estate Appraisers
- 33. Social Workers (Clinical only)
- 34. Transporters
- (of Big Game Hunters Only) 35. Veterinarians

# Alaska State Legislature

SENATOR **ARLISS STURGULEWSKI** 





3111 C STREET, SUITE 550 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503 (907) 561-7615

> While in Juneau STATE CAPITOL

D820465m810 Number

A- S2 WPWG

8-93 WPWG

C - RFWG

D - PAG

E - MISC.

20618

IUNE

Exxon Valdez Trustee Council 645 G Street Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentlemen:

Re: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration - 1993 Work Plan

During the three years since the grounding of the Exxon Valdez, the trustee council has done much to stem the tide of injury, clean the beaches and seas, and gauge damages. Your request for public proposals for restoration projects for 1993 and beyond signals that our destination, the restoration of Alaska's coastal and marine environments, is nearer, although much remains to be done.

Future work plans, composed of specific programs and objectives, will guide restoration efforts. I hope that the plans will emphasize a comprehensive, long-term solution, with each project integral to that goal. Protection of Alaska's shoreline and seas is a vital element of restoration. Physical protection will be difficult because of constraints on our abilities to foresee and influence natural events, the vagaries of chance, and the limits of technology. Protection is possible, however, by improving knowledge of Alaska's marine systems and resources. The more we know about those ecosystems, the better equipped we are to both restore and protect them.

I am submitting a proposal for the 1993 Work Plan, and for future work plans as well. As you know, some of my colleagues have been involved in this proposal and I am confident of their continued support. The proposal outlines the creation, mission, and administration of the Exxon Valdez Marine Sciences Endowment. Portions of annual settlement payments would be set aside in a trust generating annual income to fund long-term baseline research into ecosystem status, resource recovery and enhancement, and equivalent resource enhancement and acquisition. Additionally, the endowment would serve as a research coordinating mechanism.

This proposal is expanded from that submitted on June 3 for the <u>Restoration Framework</u>. It is my hope, over the next few months, to work with you to focus my proposal into a shape you determine appropriate and that fulfills the settlement conditions. We have the opportunity for significant achievements in reclaiming and preserving Alaska's marine and coastal environment. Please contact me or Richard Rainery of my staff with any questions concerning this proposal.

Sincerely,

Orlliss Sturgalandi

Arliss Sturgulewski Alaska State Senator

Enclosure cc: Distribution List

# PROPOSED RESTORATION OPTION FOR 1993 AND SUBSEQUENT WORK PLANS

00	current ID Humber 20618319
0	A- S2 WPWG
V	B-93 WPWG
0	C - RPWG
0	D - PAG
	E-MISC.
-	

# Exxon Valdez Marine Sciences Endowment

State Senator Arliss Sturgulewski State Capitol, Room 427 Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182 465-3818

June 15, 1992

## I. Purpose

The Exxon Valdez Marine Sciences Endowment would be created by diverting a portion of civil settlement funds due the State of Alaska and the United States into a separate fund. The endowment will have two primary objectives. Its basic purpose is as a source of funding dedicated to long-term baseline marine research necessary to:

- monitor and assess the status of ecosystems and resources affected by the oil spill;
- determine how to best effect resource recovery and enhancement where necessary;
- identify needs and opportunities to enhance or acquire equivalent natural resources.

The spill has magnified both the opportunity and responsibility for prudent stewardship of Alaska's resources, lands, and waters. The preeminent mission of the endowment is to advance our body of knowledge applicable to resource and habitat management and to speed and enhance restoration. An inevitable and happy corollary of this new knowledge will be an enhanced capacity to respond to Alaska's next maritime calamity.

Secondly, the endowment would act as a coordinating mechanism for the various research organizations active in Alaska's marine environment, filling a void conducive to inefficient use of limited research resources.

State Senator Arliss Sturgulewski June 15, 1992

rd ID Number 0,18319	2 WPWG	SWPWG	RFHG	PKG	HEC.
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3%	0	è		0	

# **II. Endowment Charter and Operations**

<u>Foundation Structure</u>: The trustee council will create a foundation directed by a board distinct from the council. The charter of the foundation will be based on broad principles established by the trustees and articulated in detail by the foundation board. The trustees will approve the final version of the charter. The Alaska Science and Technology Foundation provides a model that the trustees may find instructive.

<u>Board Composition</u>: University of Alaska, University of Washington, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (Alaska Region), Alaska Science and Technology Foundation, and two public members. The first four named entities are the principal participants in marine research in the North Pacific. The Alaska Science and Technology Foundation provides expertise in grant evaluation and administration. The two unnamed slots would be unrestricted, allowing for the inclusion, for example, of one or more of the marine research institutes proposed in the wake of the spill. Actual board members must be from relevant subdivisions of these organizations, for example, the University of Alaska's School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences.

<u>Endowment Life</u>: The endowment will be established, beginning in December, 1992, as a trust with a perpetual or unspecified existence or as a limited duration sinking fund which will spend itself out of existence by a time certain. An unlimited period of existence is preferable, at least until the duration of tangible effects of the spill has been defined. The time should be sufficient to allow full assessment of long-term damages and recovery and study of alternatives. This will inevitably stretch beyond the point at which damage is no longer measurable.

<u>Endowment Management</u>: Annual contributions to the endowment trust fund on a schedule based on the amount determined to be appropriate and the fund's structure (perpetual trust or sinking fund). The trust option is preferable. The principal is to be inviolate, with only annual earnings spent on administration, grants, and inflation proofing. \$75 million to \$100 million should eventually be deposited into the endowment in order to generate annual income sufficient to support a meaningful grant program (see attached tables). The endowment should be "front-loaded" so that income sufficient to administer the foundation will be generated more quickly, freeing the trustees from responsibility for administrative costs, and the amount available for grants will grow more rapidly.

State Senator Arliss Sturgulewski June 15, 1992	ment ID Number <i>cue /8.3/9</i> <b>A- 92 WPWG</b> <b>B - 93 WPWG</b> <b>C - RPWG</b> <b>D - PAG</b> <b>E - MISC.</b>

Trust fund management should be conservative, on the model of the Alaska Permanent Fund Corporation, the objects being to protect the principal from the effects of inflation and provide a predictable annual income stream.

Foundation Operations: Operations costs will be held to a minimum (target approximately 4% to 5% of funds available annually) by utilizing existing agency resources as much as possible. The board will make all funding decisions. A small staff will screen proposals and administer grants. The trustees may want to administer the foundation until annual income is sufficient to support operations, the board is fully constituted, and the administrative apparatus is in place. Alternatively, a higher percentage of annual earnings could be devoted to operating costs until the endowment is generating adequate income. At that point, the expense ratio could be decreased to the target ratio.

# III. Research Grant Program

<u>Proposal Eligibility</u>: Research on the marine ecosystem as a whole, focussing on biota from the first link in the food chain to the last, oceanographic systems, and their interrelationships. While the trustees may choose to provide more specific direction in the foundation charter, there are three basic eligibility criteria:

- A proposal must demonstrate scientific merit and technical feasibility;
- The outcome of a proposal must advance management of injured marine resources or systems or the equivalent of such injured resources or systems;
- A reasonable link between the civil settlement requirements to restore, replace, enhance, rehabilitate, or acquire natural resources injured by the spill or their equivalents and the outcome of a proposal must be established.

Research work should not arbitrarily be limited to the known boundaries of the oil spill for several reasons. When the spill occurred, we had only a very incomplete understanding of the status and interrelationships of the resources and habitats of Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska. In restoring spill-injured species and systems to pre-spill conditions, there may be no alternative to conducting research in similar uninjured areas to develop a picture of pre-spill baseline conditions.
State Senator Arliss Sturgulewski June 15, 1992

ment ID Number Oce 18379	DWPWG	SWAW 22-5	C-RFNG	0-246	- WSC.
200	0	23	3	0	

The settlement charge to enhance or acquire the equivalent of injured natural resources or reduced or lost services will naturally lead beyond spill boundaries. The resources and systems of Prince William Sound, the Gulf of Alaska, and the Bering Sea are not neatly divisible, but often strongly interdependent. Winter atmospheric conditions in the gulf and the southeastern Bering Sea are historically very similar and directly linked to salmon harvests, according to a recent hypothesis.

The oceanographic systems of the three bodies of water are interdependent as well. The Alaska Current flows along the gulf coast, through Prince William Sound, and then straddles Kodiak Island. Eventually, some of this same water that carried spilled oil out of Prince William Sound streams through Unimak Pass into the Bering Sea. The Subarctic Current system draws on Eastern Bering Sea waters. This current flows along the Aleutians and skirts the Gulf of Alaska until it nears the coast of British Columbia, where it divides in two. The northern arm becomes one of the primary sources of the Alaska Current.

The biota of the three seas are not discrete either. Four of the five salmon species spawning in Alaskan streams frequent both the Bering Sea and parts of the Gulf of Alaska fouled by the renegade cargo of the *Exxon Valdez*. Bristol Bay sockeye, for one, migrate along the south shore of the Alaska Peninsula, within the recorded range of the spill. Sockeye from Prince William Sound swim essentially the entire range of the Gulf of Alaska during their ocean odyssey. Pink salmon from southeast Alaska do likewise, as do Western Alaska chums, in all probability. Central and southeastern bred chinook are common in the Bering Sea and western Alaska chinook are found in the western gulf.

Certain Gulf of Alaska pollock stocks and sablefish from as far away as southeast may find their way through Aleutian passes into the Bering Sea, speculation has it. Future tagging studies may confirm that these are indeed significant interchanges.

It is overly restrictive to take a map delineating the bounds of known spread of *Exxon Valdez* oil and say that we will look no further than these shores and these waters and at no more than the animals that inhabit them full-time.

<u>Individual/Institutional Eligibility</u>: Any scientist or institution with appropriate credentials in marine research may apply for grants. The bulk of grants will be directed to scientists and institutions in Alaska, in keeping with the notion that Alaska be the prime beneficiary of the settlement. The board will develop

State Senator Arliss Sturgulewski June 15, 1992	A- 52 WPWG A- 52 WPWG B - 93 WPWG C - RFWG D - PAG E - MISC.

criteria to ensure this, as well as the objective consideration of all proposals. A funding allocation formula may be required.

<u>Research Coordination</u>: The other prime function of the endowment board is to coordinate projects and programs undertaken by the North Pacific marine research community, ensuring the most efficient use of limited research funds. The board, composed of the major participants in Alaskan marine research, will be uniquely competent to ensure coordination and cooperation. Institutions and individuals must include with their grant proposals a synopsis of all other current and planned research activities. The endowment board will use this information in its deliberations. A marine research needs assessment and comprehensive research plan will result. This plan should also include projects that cannot qualify for funding under endowment guidelines.

## **IV.** Summary

This proposal focuses on aspects of restoration that are of as great a value as many believe the preservation of habitat by acquisition to be. Ongoing injury assessment and collection of baseline data are imperative in order to make informed management decisions into the future. Wise resource and habitat replacement, enhancement and acquisition will require more information than we now have. In all likelihood, the most productive means of restoration at our command will prove to be management of human uses of resources and habitats. Manipulation of affected resources may prove necessary in some instances either case, the existence of the Exxon Valdez Marine Sciences Endowment will ensure that informed choices can be made. Future benefits will also include a broader understanding of how to cope with the next marine disaster off Alaska's The value and utility of knowledge will not end when settlement shores. payments cease. The outcome of many of the projects and programs undertaken in the name of restoration will not be known for years afterward. The long-term must be our horizon and this proposal provides the means to take that approach.

Sen Sturgulewski State Capital Juneau, Alaska 99801

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Exxon Valdez Trustee Council 645 G Street Anchorage, Alaska 99501

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

June 15, 1992

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To the Trustees:

One "restoration" project that would provide a very long term E-MISC. benefit to Prince William Sound and the future of the fishery resources would be to purchase the Olsen Bay watershed and have the Forest Service maintain this area as a RESEARCH NATURAL AREA. The Olsen Bay watershed would provide a baseline or "barometer" that would allow evaluation of future catastrophes, e.g. oil spills and earthquakes.

More than 20 years (1958-1979) of pioneering research was accomplished by the National Marine Fisheries Service( formerly the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior) at Olsen Bay. This research included major contributions to knowledge on: the success of intertidal spawning pink and chum salmon, ecological descriptions of the intertidal spawning environment, influence of marine and freshwater factors on the age and size-at-maturity and survival of chum salmon, effects of land changes caused by the Great Alaska Earthquake of 1964 on survival of pink and chum salmon, consequences of black bear predation on pink and chum salmon, description of new species of aquatic oligochaete, et al.

Because of the excellent pre- and post- earthquake descriptions of intertidal invertebrates made by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) at Olsen Bay, they still monitor invertebrates in the bay several times a year for hydrocarbon baseline studies. Of course, these studies have proven highly useful for evaluation of the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

The direction of research by the National Marine Fisheries Service has changed since the late 1970's when they made efforts to retain the Olsen Bay Field Station from land claim settlement. However, that does not preclude the value of the Olsen Bay watershed as an index or baseline area. I strongly believe that the options to renew research activities at Olsen Bay Field Station should remain open. The baseline of research information at Olsen Bay is too valuable to allow the area to be opened to noncompatible developments.

I feel that the best interests of the Olsen Bay watershed would be maintained if the area remained in the ownership of the U.S. Forest Service and managed as a research natural area. This agency is in the land management business and is very aware of the potential of Olsen Bay for research purposes.

I personally worked at Olsen Bay from 1958 to 1979 and am still working on some scientific papers based on Olsen Bay data. If the Olsen Bay watershed was clear-cut logged it would have no value as a baseline or "barometer" watershed for Prince William Sound.

Sincerely John H. (Uac)

John H.(Jack) Helle, Ph.D 2427 O'Day Drive Juneau, Alaska 99801

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### MEMORANDUM

TO: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council

FROM: Frank Pagano, President Uwe Gross, Chief Executive Officer /

DATE: June 15, 1992

SUBJECT: IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

TITLE OF PROJECT:

Acquisition of equivalent resources and services within the Koniag inholdings, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

JUSTIFICATION:

Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge lies within the Exxon Valdez spill zone. Its shores and privately owned lands belonging to Koniag, Inc. were "oiled". Moreover, these inholdings are home to wildlife and fisheries resources "injured" by the spill and provide services, such as hunting, fishing, and other recreation impacted by the spill.

Koniag offers 112,000 acres for sale. These include all of the Karluk River within the Refuge boundaries, a majority of the Sturgeon River lands, over half of the lands surrounding Karluk Lake as well as thousands of acres of Uyak Bay.

The Fish and Wildlife Service has singled out the importance of the Karluk and Sturgeon valleys—both owned by Koniag—in the Comprehensive Conservation Plan (CCP) for Kodiak NWR and in the Submerged Lands Act study which made priority recommendations for federal acquisition on Department of Interior lands in Alaska. The Department of Interior has stated that the Koniag inholdings "comprise some of the best habitats for salmon, bald eagles and brown bear found anywhere in the world."

According to the CCP, the Karluk River "is of special value." It is one of two drainages on Kodiak and "one of few such drainages within the boundaries of an Alaska national wildlife refuge...where both steelhead and chinook salmon populations occur in abundance." Since up to 150 eagles and 200 brown bears use the drainage, the Karluk River "provides the visiting public with almost constant opportunities for recreation from June through November."

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Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council June 15, 1992 Page 2

The Refuge supports the highest known density of brown bear in the world. The Koniag lands in the Karluk Lake and River area have the highest concentration of brown bears in the Refuge, as well as in North America. Some of these lands have been reported to have densities of up to ten bears per square mile.

The Sturgeon River, according to the CCP, provides an early run of chum salmon, "one of the earliest and most important on the refuge," a food source for up to 250 eagles and 100 brown bear. "Although public use of Sturgeon River is relatively light, it is anticipated that the high concentrations of both brown bear and bald eagles may become a major attraction for public use in the future."

Both the Karluk and Sturgeon Rivers are major feeding and nesting areas for the Refuges's tundra swan population and the Uyak Bay lands provide important sea bird and sea duck wintering habitat.

Of the ten special values identified in the CCP, five are located primarily on Koniag lands.

Absent a federal proposal to reacquire the Koniag inholdings, they are subject to uses and development which are not consistent with the management objectives of the Refuge. These include increased human use resulting in displacement of wildlife, expansion of existing facilities and construction of new structures, commercial activities, and restrictions on access. In the worst instance, the inholdings could be subdivided, multiplying development options and complicating relationships with the agency and increasing conflicts between users and loss of resources and services.

Use of the Exxon Valdez restoration monies to consummate this acquisition will enhance the management of the Kodiak Refuge, provide for equivalent resources and services within the spill zone, and allow the native corporation to invest the proceeds in the economy.

#### DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

Unlike other proposed acquisition projects within the spill zone, the Koniag inholdings have been extensively evaluated and reviewed. 112,564 acres contained within the Koniag holdings were evaluated by the Department of Interior in 1968 as part of an unsuccessful land exchange proposal (See Acquisition of Inholding in Alaska National Wildlife Refuges, DEIS, July, 1988, pages 3-14 ff.) For purposes of that exchange, the Department of Interior allocated a value of the inholdings of \$77.4 million to the Koniag inholdings. Since this value is not based on an independent appraisal, a formal appraisal would be required. Furthermore, shareholder approval of such a sale will be necessary.

Koniag, of course, would prefer a one time purchase of the entire block. We recognize that the schedule of payments to the Trustees and the necessity of undertaking several projects at once may prevent the Trustees from making a single acquisition for all of the lands. In that case, Koniag is willing to negotiate a schedule of purchases resulting in the Trustees purchasing the entire 112,564 area block.

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Koniag is extremely reluctant to consider any acquisition for less than the entire block. Moreover, Koniag will not agree to any proposal which would selectively acquire only those lands of highest value leaving undevelopable lands in private hands. We will not engage in a series of sales which leaves us holding lands with no revenue potential and no hope of further sales.

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#### ESTIMATED DURATION OF PROJECT AND ESTIMATED COST PER YEAR

Based upon the appraised value of the Koniag inholdings, the acquisition could be staged through a series of parcels over a period of time to provide flexibility to the Trustees.

#### OTHER COMMENTS

Koniag believes that land acquisition is an important use of the settlement funds. The residents of the Kodiak Archiepelago—including the shareholders of Koniag have a direct connection with the spill zone and in some instances, were disadvantaged by its consequences. We believe that land sales can help our shareholders and those of other corporations in the state. Income from the sale is preferable to the conflicts and environmental damage which might result from development of the Kodiak Refuge inholdings.

Unlike some other suggestions from the settlement money, investments and dividends flowing from our corporation should have long term economic benefits for our region and for the state. It is the objective of the Koniag Board of Directors to establish a permanent fund, funded through proceeds from land sales. Dividends from that fund would accrue to the shareholders but the principal of the fund would be safeguarded from direct access by the corporation. In that way, the corporation and the Alaskan economy will realize long term benefits. KONIAG INHOLDINGS IN THE KODIAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

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The Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge was originally created in 1941 by Executive Order 8857 issued by Franklin D. Roosevelt, in order to preserve the feeding and breeding grounds of the Kodiak brown bear. In 1980, with the passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act ("ANILCA"), the purposes of the Refuge were further codified (ANILCA, Section 303(5)(B)). First and foremost of the purposes for which the Refuge was established and is to be managed is the conservation of fish and wildlife populations and habitats in their natural diversity including, but not limited to, Kodiak brown bear, salmonoids, sea otters, sea lions, and other marine mammals and migratory birds. (Section 303(5)(B)(i), ANILCA).

However, pursuant to the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act ("ANCSA") in 1971, major and essential areas of the habitat necessary to accomplish this purpose were made available for conveyance to Native Corporations. These lands include approximately 112,000 acres which were acquired by Koniag as the result of its merger with the ANCSA village corporations for Larsen Bay and Karluk. They include all of the Karluk River within the Refuge boundaries, a majority of the Sturgeon River lands, over half of the lands surrounding Karluk Lake as well as thousands of acres on Uyak Bay. The importance of these lands to the Refuge is amply identified by a review of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge Final Comprehensive Conservation Plan. Wilderness Review and Environmental Impact Statement prepared April, 1987 by the Fish and Wildlife Service ("CCP"). Of the ten special values of the Refuge identified in the CCP (pp. 12-17), five are located primarily on the Koniag lands. In most places, the habitat and wildlife values of the Koniag lands would result in their being designated as a Refuge by themselves.

The most well-known feature of the Refuge and the reason for its creation is the Kodiak brown bear -- the largest brown bear in the world. The Refuge supports the highest known density of brown bear in the world. The Koniag lands in the Karluk Lake and River area have the highest concentration of brown bears in the Refuge, as well as in North America (one per bear 1.6 km²). Some of these lands have been reported to have densities of up to ten bears per square mile. The other major drainage owned by Koniag, the Sturgeon River, also provides excellent bear habitat and hosts as many as 150-200 bears, many of which are year-round residents. Because of its inaccessibility, the Sturgeon River has received less hunting pressures and thus is less well known. However, for the five years preceding the filing of the CCP, an average of four bears per year have been taken from this drainage, including three world-class bears. Without these lands, the Refuge is very seriously impaired. In fact, some would say that without the Koniag lands, there is no Refuge. Clearly, the Koniag lands constitute the very heart of the Kodiak Refuge.

Another important habitat value identified in the special values of the Refuge is its fisheries. Not only are Refuge fisheries important in their own right but also because they are the primary source of food for the brown bear population. Once again, the CCP identifies the Karluk and Sturgeon Rivers as two of the most important fisheries in the entire Refuge.

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The Karluk River hosts virtually every species of salmon on the Refuge. It supports an average in excess of 200,000 Sockeye spawners every year making it one of the four major Sockeye rivers. It is the principal system on the Refuge for Coho and only one of two rivers supporting Chinook runs. It also supports a major run of Steelhead every year. The Sturgeon River hosts both Pink and Chum runs with its Chum run being the best of all of the rivers in the Refuge. The Chum run is the earliest and most important return for brown bear food on the Refuge (CCP at p. 88). Twenty-five percent (25%) of all sports fishing on the Refuge occurs on the Karluk drainage (CCP at p. 241).

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Likewise, both the Karluk and Sturgeon Rivers are major feeding and nesting areas for the Refuge's Tundra Swan population and the Uyak Bay Lands provide important sea bird and sea duck wintering habitat.

A further illustration of the importance of the Koniag lands to the management of the Refuge is reflected in the Service's proposed management plan. Under the preferred alternative, all of the Refuge lands adjacent to the Koniag lands have been designated for wilderness. The preferred alternative also proposes that both the Karluk and the Sturgeon River drainages be managed to protect their sensitive fish and wildlife resources and to provide a primitive recreational experience (CCP at p. 221). It is interesting to note that of the four rivers proposed to be so designated in the Refuge, three are on Native lands and two are on Koniag lands. The Karluk River also plays an important role in the achievement of the fishery goals of the Service in that the Service's first task under its management plan would be to determine the location, extent of habitat use, and population characteristics of Chinook salmon on the Karluk. The Service acknowledges that because of the ownership status of these lands the success of its management proposal will depend upon its reaching an agreement with the landowner (CCP at p. 483, Response No. 2).

The importance of the Koniag lands is well recognized by others in addition to the Service. Of the 433 comments received to the CCP, 190 supported the acquisition of Native lands. Nine of the nineteen conservation groups responding joined in that position, in spite of the opposition of some conservation groups to the exchange which was proposed at that time because of its connection with development in the Arctic Refuge (CCP at p. 22).

The importance of the acquisition of the Koniag lands has long been recognized by Congress as well. In 1982, the House of Representatives passed unanimously HR 6471 which provided for the acquisition of the Koniag lands, as well as those which are owned by Akhiok-Kaguyak, Inc. and Old Harbor Native Corporation. Unfortunately, because of the lateness in the session, the Senate adjourned without considering it. The same measure (HR 1071) was introduced in the House in the next Congress. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported it out favorably, finding the acquisition of these lands to be desirable to further the purposes of the Kodiak Refuge. The House, on a roll call vote, voted 366 to 18 for its passage.

Because the lands are held by Native Corporations, they are not available for acquisition through condemnation. If these lands are to be returned to the Refuge System, it is therefore essential that an agreement be reached with the owner to sell or exchange the lands.

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The alternative to the acquisition of the lands is their continued ownership by Koniag and the attempted use of Section 22(g) of ANCSA to protect the Refuge values. However, Section 22(g) affords limited protection. Under the regulations promulgated by the Department in 1973, Koniag has the right to utilize its lands in any manner so long as those uses do not materially impair the values for which the Refuge was established. This standard obviously permits uses which will impair the Refuge values if that impairment is of a non-material nature. The point at which a use crosses the line between non-material and material impairment will obviously have to be resolved by the courts in the final analysis. Because of this, there is a justifiable concern by the wildlife managers that it should not be relied upon to the exclusion of pursuing other options such as acquisition.

Most importantly, Section 22(g) will probably ultimately not offer the protection from the types of pressures which will be most destructive of the unique values of the Koniag lands. The Service recognizes that brown bear populations are extremely sensitive to and adversely affected by increasing levels of human development and activity (CCP at p. 426). Not only will such activity result in higher brown bear kills in defense of life and property, but also in causing the populations to move from their favored feeding areas for less productive areas (CCP at p. 44). The impact of use and even limited development on Native lands are not compatible with the brown bear. Thus, there would exist a conflict with the Service's legal mandates and management objectives to preserve the Kodiak Refuge as one of the few places left in the world with prime habitat and a healthy bear population (CCP at p. 431).

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Irrespective of the limitations that Section 22(g) may or may not impose, it fails to grant any right of public access to these lands. Likewise, it does not grant even to the Service any right to enter upon our lands to conduct the studies and management activities which will be necessary to preserve a viable wildlife population in the coming years.

The CCP recommended that the adjacent Refuge lands be recommended to Congress to be designated as wilderness. If they are designated, then there will also be increasing public pressure for the use of the Koniag lands, even in excess of that now existing because of its recreational values. It is these same values which have resulted in increased pressures from the Koniag shareholders for a per capita distribution of the lands. Under the terms of the 1980 merger, the communities of Karluk and Larsen Bay were able to designate certain lands to be conveyed to them for shareholder use. It was only after extensive negotiations and the opportunity afforded by the proposed exchange, that Koniag was able to avoid the designation of lands along the Karluk for such conveyances. If the lands are not returned to the Refuge in the near future, then Koniag will have to address the shareholder pressure to make these lands available for distribution. The creation of hundreds of ten-acre parcels along the banks of the Karluk River, and the resulting human impact from such use, would literally destroy this area for brown bear habitat.

Because Koniag is first and foremost an ANCSA Regional Corporation, it is particularly mindful of its obligation to its shareholders. Any conveyance of its inholdings in the Refuge must provide protection for the right of access to such lands by the residents of Karluk <u>and Larsen Bay for subsistence</u>

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purposes. Such access rights were acceptable to the Department of the Interior in 1988 when the last attempted exchange was negotiated.

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In 1988, Koniag retained Richard Hensel who is a wildlife biologist, former manager of the Kodiak Refuge, and is knowledgeable about the impact posed by the Native inholdings in the Refuge, to prepare a paper on the importance of the inholdings to the Refuge. This study was submitted to the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs as part of the hearing record on the acquisition of Native inholdings in conjunction with the proposed exchanges in the Arctic Refuge. A copy of Mr. Hensel's paper is attached for your information.

In addressing the Kodiak Refuge inholdings situation, the question is always asked of Koniag as to why, since it is a Native Corporation, is it willing to convey its lands. The answer is simple: Because Koniag has a responsibility to all of its shareholders, it believes the wisest and most prudent use of its assets is to provide a better way of life for them. Over two-thirds of the Koniag shareholders do not even live on Kodiak Island. Thus, Koniag either has to develop the inholdings to provide a cash flow to its shareholders or sell them. If it develops the land, then it will be engaged in lengthy battles with the Fish and Wildlife Service over Section 22(g). If, on the other hand, it is able to receive fair compensation for the land for its return to the Refuge and preserve the subsistence use access rights of the local residents, all of the shareholders will be benefited. It is the intent of the Board to use a significant portion of any such compensation Koniag receives to fund an irrevocable trust for the benefit of the shareholders. Such trust would be designed to provide a constant cash flow to the shareholders, and would be outside the control of future boards and not subject to

possible creditor attachment from business reversals by the Corporation. The interests in the trust would be nontransferable except through inheritance, and its annual income would be distributed to the beneficiaries. It is the goal of the Board that the trust provide an income stream to the shareholders with more certainty than corporate dividends.

Thus, as Koniag sees it, the return of its inholdings to the Refuge benefits everyone:

- the land is protected from development;
- the local shareholders' subsistence access rights are preserved;
- all shareholders are provided a guaranteed income stream;
- a truly unique piece of the world is preserved for future generations;
- the bears are happy eating all the salmon they can catch.

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## CONSERVATION ASPECTS OF CORPORATE LAND INHOLDINGS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE TO THE KODIAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

by RICHARD J. HENSEL

## APPENDIX A

TESTIMONY OF FRANK PAGANO ON BEHALF OF KONIAG, INC. BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR & INSULAR AFFAIRS Subcommittee on Water and Power Resources July 7, 1988 CONSERVATION ASPECTS OF CORPORATE LAND INHOLDINGS AND THEIR IMPORTANCE TO THE KODIAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

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This statement is intended to place important fish and wildlife relationships in perspective so as to engender a more comprehensive understanding of their conservation value. Like other refuge units established by executive or secretarial action, the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (KNWR) has undergone two major boundary adjustments and, in each instance, declassification of valuable refuge lands has profoundly hampered agency capabilities to properly manage residuary holdings.

The establishing executive order (EO signed by President F.D. Roosevelt August 14, 1941) designated most of the southwest portion of Kodiak Island and all of Uganik Island as a national refuge unit in order to "preserve the natural breeding and feeding ranges of the giant Kodiak brown bear". The EO specified that a one-mile strip around the refuges perimeter would be open to economic development for future expansion of fishery and agriculture industries. This specification was seriously flawed in that livestock grazing was soon destined to be in conflict with brown bear management.

Livestock depredation attributed to bears escalated during the 1950's, and as a result, numerous brown bears were sacrificed by predator ' control agents and desperate ranchers having to defend human life and property. This conflict was resolved by secretarial action (PLO issued by Interior Secretary F.A. Seaton, May 9, 1958) by eliminating industry Document 10 Number 920101932 and private use from the one-mile strip in exchange for reclassifying over 100,000 acres (Kupreanof and Shearwater peninsulas) of prime fish and wildlife habitat as unreserved public domain. Management authorities considered this to be an equitable solution despite a substantial loss of n D - PAG refuge acreage. Lands necessary to preserve the breeding and feeding Π E - MISC. ranges of the Kodiak brown bear were considered to be sufficiently large enough to still meet a secretarial mandate.

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The second major boundary adjustment was precipitated in 1971 by the Alaska Native Land Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). Over 300,000 acres of refuge lands were conveyed to village corporations and Native groups. Because such a massive conveyance essentially comprised the heartland of brown bear feeding and breeding ranges, Congress attempted to ameliorate this loss by imposing land use restrictions on conveyed lands. Thus, in Section 22(g) of ANCSA, Congress stipulated that lands would remain subject to laws and regulations governing use and development of adjacent refuge lands. The Interior Secretary was granted authority to regulate, and thereby insure, that uses and development of Native-owned lands would be compatible with this purpose.

The scope and implications of 22(g) has never been made clear and despite noble intentions of Congress, this stipulation placed both federal resource managers and Native landowners in a mutually disadvantageous position.

Unlike the Public Land Order that resolved the bear cattle conflict, the problems emanating from Native-ownership of valuable conservation lands adjacent to refuge lands, all of which are part of the same ecosystem, have yet to be resolved. Wildlife management interests on one hand and the Native development interests on the other, continues to be in limbo to this day.

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In 1973, the Secretary issued regulations implementing Section 22(g). While this first attempt contemplated the need to promulgate specific regulations, it nevertheless recognized the necessity to balance these comflicting interests. The yet to be promulgated regulations are to "permit such uses that will not materially impair the values for which the refuge was established." 43 CFR S 2650.4-6(b). It is obvious that this "material impairment" standard contemplates some uses to be permitted upon Native-owned lands which otherwise would not be permitted upon federally-owned lands.

The federal government has yet to formulate additional 22(g) regulations due probably to the reluctance of Management to confront a highly complex compatibility issue and to the legal uncertainties revolving about individual property rights. An incidental legal problem is that optimal refuge management may require the imposition of restrictions contrary to ANCSA's basic tenant of economic self-sufficiency. This is particularly important to Kodiak residents because the finite resource base by its very nature constrains fish and animal consumption to recreational and subsistence uses, and commercial fishing, without other alternatives for economic development.

outdoor-recreational ventures which could meet the "non-material impairment" standard could still have a deleterious effect on the wildland character of Native-owned lands, and, even more importantly, on brown bear and other mobile creatures that use refuge and Native-owned [ Munhar lands in combination. A lodge-type concession, built for example, at the L A. S2 NPWG Native-owned outlet area of Karluk Lake would pose a serious threat to B-33 WPWG brown bear activities, reduce brown bear numbers as a result of killing animals in defense of life and property, disrupt seasonal movement patterns of brown bears and generally alter the quality of habitat within and adjacent to the facility complex. Yet, what governmental body would dare deny any segment of our society the inalienable right to become economically self-sufficient by developing its own land resource if such a venture would be undertaken in a conservation-minded manner?

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While 22(g) was intended to insure a semblance of resource protection, this stipulation provides neither for public access nor use and administration by resource management agencies. Public access difficulties affect refuge resources. For example, commercial quide/outfitter operators are required to pay costly permit fees in order for their clients to recreate on Native-owned lands. To avoid fee payment, such operators transfer effort to unreserved refuge lands wherein greater pressure is exerted on refuge resources. This unsolvable problem can be dealt with best by a land exchange. To summarize its negative effects: fish, wildlife and their habitats, under Native and federal control alike, still remain vulnerable to encroachment while management ability is obfuscated to the point of inaction by the federal government and Native developmental interest.

By virtue of their resource-orientation, Native village will increase in population size, and more transient visitors to Native inholdings, would exert more pressure on finite resources regardless whether commercial developments occur on Native-owned lands. The Document ID Number vitality of the Kodiak NWR is, by its very essence, a product of an 9206/932LI A-92 WPWG island ecosystem that has remained biologically intact over the years despite adversities resulting from peripheral development.

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What the refuge fauna lacks in species diversity (only six mammals were indigenous to the Kodiak Archipelago) is compensated by the uniqueness of indigenous species and delicate but simple food chain essential to their support. Whether or not this biological system is preserved for future generations to husband and enjoy will depend in large measure on management's ability to restrict exploitation and encroachment. Animals and birds roam and fly over island irrespective of township, section and boundary lines. Salmon, bears, and eagles require vast territories and unlimited access to site-specific niches for purposes of reproducing, feeding, overwintering, and other life cycle functions. The preponderance of refuge bears, salmon, eagles and other far ranging creatures are equally, if not more so, dependent upon crucial site-specific habitats situated on Native inholdings for their survival. Inevitably, exploitation and abuses will increase in response to outdoor recreational endeavors; mariculture, aquaculture and real estate ventures; and, offshore oil and gas development. Environmental damage in the long-term can only be curtailed through fee ownership entitlement to the federal government.

Native inholdings proposed to be reinstated as refuge lands include the Karluk Lake and River; Sturgeon and Dog Salmon Rivers, those lands embracing Uyak, Larson, Halibut, Midway Bays and part of Three Saints bay; Grant, Brown's, and Horse Marine Lagoons; the upper Ayakulik River; <u>120619335</u> Middle and Grant Capes; areas in Olga Bay and around Upper Station Lakes; a large part of the Aliulik Peninsula, and Sitkalidak Island in its B-93 WPWG entirety.

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The federal government would in aggregate acquire over 300,000 acres of inholdings that range from outstanding or world class to excellent in conservation value. Conservation aspects specific to inherent values of these inholdings are as follows:

Brown bears depend upon the availability of summer and late 1. fall salmon runs to restore body fat depleted during the spring period of food scarcity and stressful breeding season; and, as a major source of protein preparatory to winter denning. Brown bears range seasonally in concentrated numbers along spawning systems located adjacent to or within Native inholdings. The Karluk River provides migratory salmon access to and from lake tributaries used seasonally as a major feeding niche. The river and its tributaries support silver salmon spawning and thus provide bears and other fish-eating species, including bald eagles, essential feeding niches during the pre-winter period. Similar niches are afforded by other lake/river outlet systems. These include, but are not limited to, the lower part of Dog Salmon River, the upper part of Ayakulik River, and Upper Station Lakes. The sanctity of these crucial spawning

systems and measures to adequately protect them can be assured only through the acquisition of the Native inholdings which surround them.

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- Carrying capacity limitations, social intolerances and 2. interspecific strife induces younger and solitary bears to E-93 WPWG avoid intensively-used pink and chum salmon spawning systems as C. RFWG mid-summer feeding niches. The Sturgeon, Ayakulik, Upper Dog D.PAG Salmon River and other terminal systems draining into saltwater E-MSC. embayments are traditionally used by such refuge bears. Spawning chronology and cyclic migrations impel bears to move from one drainage to another. The majority of brown bears inhabiting the southwest sector of the refuge do by necessity range within, or routinely travel through, these vital inholding areas. Managerial control of all lands within the ecosystem would assure resource managers and the public the most optimal means to protect these nationally significant resources within and adjacent to the existing refuge boundary.
- 3. The Aliulik Peninsula has significant conservation values related to valuable denning and feeding niches. Brown bears generally occupy the lower half of the peninsula for a brief mid-summer period when they concentrate in low to moderate numbers to feed on a pink salmon and various types of vegetation. Ptarmigan occur here in abundance with post nesting aggregations numbering in the hundreds. Other birds on the lower half of the peninsula include several raptor species

and cliff-nesting shorebirds. Falcons nest along rocky seaside escarpments. Pink salmon spawning occurs primarily in the upper half of the peninsula. Bears disperse throughout the peninsula after the breeding period in June but the relatively <u>920(019323</u> low, rolling terrain and openness of cover accounts for fewer [] A.92 WPWG bears occurring here compared to optimal valley systems in E-93 WPWG other parts of the refuge. Disjointed land status encumbers C.RFWG the ability to manage efficiently the Aliulik Peninsula.

- 4. Abundant and diverse freshwater habitats support a fishery of key importance to the island ecosystem. Salmon and other fishes are essential to a wide array of fish-eating terrestrial and marine mammals as well as birds. Many freshwater habitats occur within or adjacent to Native inholdings. Native villages and seasonally used structures typically occur near riparian systems. Water quality is a major concern to resource managers since pollution associated with inevitable refuse, sewage and toxic waste disposal pose a serious threat to the biological productivity of the Kodiak NWR. Maintenance of high quality water standards is a major management objective that can best be achieved through complete managerial control of all freshwater systems.
- 5. Estuaries adjacent to refuge and inholding lands are extremely important to shellfish, finfish as well as to waterfowl and pelagic birds. Of the nine most productive estuaries of Kodiak Island, five are located next to Native inholdings. The

continued vitality of Uyak Bay, Midway Bay, Karluk and Horse Marine and Brown's Lagoons, as cited in the Kodiak Refuge Comprehensive Conservation Plan as having special conservation value, depends to a large extent on having managerial control of the surrounding landscape.

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- An area in the southwest sector of Kodiak Island referred to as 6. the Kodiak Refugium has special scientific, education C.RPWG conservation and recreational value. The area's distinctive flora and rolling landscape contrasts with the ruoged glaciated terrain predominating Kodiak Island. This unique area remained ice-free during the Pleistocene Era of glaciation. Brown bear populations reach the highest density level in the world in this locality. A large portion of the Kodiak Refugium lies within, or adjacent to, Native inholdings. Native lands in the Karluk Lake and River area of the Refugium have concentrations of brown bear on the average of one bear per 1.6 square kilometers. Some of these lands have reported densities up to ten bears per square mile. To add these inholdings to the Kodiak NWR, would greatly enhance the ability to manage all resource as an intact unit.
- 7. Lands on Sitkalidak Island have been made part of the land exchange offering because they contain significant habitat features including five embayments, an elongated lagoon and rocky escarpments. A grass-shrub association is the

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predominant form of vegatation. This island provides a haven for terrestrial birds and marine-oriented birds and mammals. While brown bear do not reside upon this island, they occassionally visit the island to forage upon vegetation and Document 10 Number 9206 food items cast upon the shoreline. The protected embayments serve as nursery habitat for shellfish and wintering habitat for scoter, eider, and old squaw ducks as well as other seabirds. Pacific eider ducks nest along parts of the coastal fringe while puffins, cormorants, quilmonts, oystercatchers and gulls nest along seacliffs and rocky beaches. The addition of Sitkalidak Island to the Kodiak or Maritime Refuge would clearly be in the national interest.

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Establishment of the original Kodiak NWR by Executive Order clearly demonstrates the value of inholding parcels to resource management in the Kodiak Archipelago. They were part of the original refuge and each parcel has a specific role in maintaining viability of fish and wildlife habitats over the long-term.

The continued vitality of the Kodiak and Maritime NWR's depends to a large extent on the protection of crucial site-specific habitats which would contribute to the specific management need of these refuges. To maintain the status quo - and place administrative reliance on ANCSA's Section 22(g) resource protection provision - greatly impairs management's ability to husband important and abundant resources that have international and national significance and recognition. If managerial encumbrances prevail, resource managers will be compelled to

.modify refuge objectives, reduce fish and wildlife population objectives, and drastically reduce consumptive and non-consumptive uses on refuge lands unless corrective action is undertaken.

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