

**PRINCE WILLIAM
SOUND
RECREATION PROJECT
WORK GROUP
for the
EVOS
Trustee Council**

16.13.01

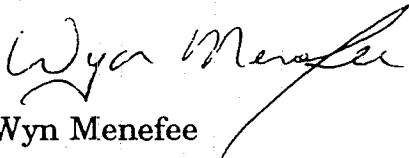
October 27, 1993

Dear Workshop Participant:

We look forward to seeing you at the November 5 & 6 Recreation Restoration Workshop in Anchorage. We have enclosed the agenda and other pertinent information that will be covered at the workshop.

You are encouraged to read the injury statement, management goals, evaluation criteria, and proposed projects before coming to the workshop. As you read the information, note questions you have and consider doing a preliminary rating of the proposals. This will expedite the review and evaluation process at the workshop.

Thank you,


Wyn Menefee

Enclosures

EVOS RECREATION RESTORATION WORKSHOP FORMAT AND AGENDA

This workshop is intended to finalize public comment on recreation restoration in Prince William Sound (PWS) that will be forwarded to the Trustees. The workshop is intended to allow discussion on various topics to find a way of reaching agreements between the diverse types of recreation users in PWS. We are attempting to find what steps can be agreed upon to restore injured service of recreation.

In order for this workshop to be meaningful, we are attempting to get a good cross section of the public represented. We have encouraged anyone with interest to attend. We will screen those evaluating projects to ensure that the representation of the public is not weighted one way or another. People attending are encouraged to come with a spirit of cooperation and be prepared for reasonable discussions. We fully expect that there will be different points of view on some of the topics, but the goal is to reach consensus when possible and compromise positions when needed. A facilitator will run the meeting and will have the final say of who is to speak at any one time and when discussions have concluded.

Public input gained from this workshop will be included in final reports forwarded to the Trustee Council. The project list prioritized by this workshop will be sent to the Trustee Council by the end of November. We will write detailed project descriptions for the top projects on the list. All projects will be sent to the Trustee Council in the prioritized list, so that no project will be excluded from Trustee review at some point in time.

AGENDA

Friday November 5

- 9:00 am Introduction of workshop, attendees, and review agenda.
- 9:30 am Discuss Recreation Injury Statement
- 10:30 am Discuss Management Goals to Restore Recreation
- Noon Explanation of the Evaluation Criteria and how to use them. - Wyn Menefee
- 12:30 Lunch
- 1:30 pm Presentation, discussion and evaluation of potential restoration projects.**
- 5:00 pm End of first day.

Saturday November 6

- 9:00 am Continuation of presentations, discussions and evaluation of potential recreation restoration projects. (Until completion)
- 1 hr Discussion of Special Designations for PWS. (Written information will be provided on the first day of the Workshop.)
- 1 hr Final discussion on prioritized project list. (After calculated)

****Note**** People or groups submitting projects are encouraged to present those projects at the workshop. Projects will still be reviewed even if the author is not available. Each presentation of a project will be a short 5 minute overview of the project and why the project is important. Wyn or Steve will add what support was expressed through public meetings and surveys for that type of project. There will then follow approximately 10 minutes of questions and discussions pertaining to how this project meets the evaluation criteria. Finally the attendees at the workshop will rate the project in relation to the evaluation criteria on a score sheet. Evaluators are encouraged to act as jurors, and honestly evaluate each project on the merit of meeting the criteria.

DRAFT RECREATION INJURY STATEMENT

Purpose:

A statement of injury to recreation resulting from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill has been compiled using existing reference material, public comment, and comment from recreation managers. This statement is not the result of a formal comprehensive recreation injury assessment. Although this statement covers the entire spill area, most of the information is from Prince William Sound(PWS).

Definition of Recreation

Recreation fits the definition of "reduced or lost services provided by such resources" in the EVOS civil settlement. Recreation in the spill area can be divided into two categories, commercial and personal use. Commercial use includes clients and operators of tourism businesses such as charter air and boat businesses, cruise ships, day cruises, guide businesses, environmental education businesses, lodging and eating establishments, and supply services. Personal use includes kayaking, camping, hiking, boating, sightseeing, photography, scuba diving, beach combing, swimming, flying, fishing, hunting, gathering food, investigating history of an area, and using recreation facilities. The largest number of recreation users of the Sound, mostly large and small tour boat passengers, receive a visual appreciation of the surroundings, but rarely leave their boat to set foot ashore.

Recreation is comprised of and means different things to most people. Recreation is a mental state in the form of an experience. Outdoor recreation experiences are in part dependent on the quality and existence of natural resources. Other factors, such as access, facilities, company, and other use, may also affect the recreation experience. Within the spill area, recreation occurs in remote settings, around developed facilities, and in communities. The National Forest Service uses the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum and the State Department of Natural Resources uses Land Use Zones to classify these different types of areas and allowable uses on public lands. The use characteristics of remote, low-density recreation is what attracts many of the recreation users in the spill area.

Statement of Injury to Recreation

Injuries to the natural resources as well as the oil spill clean up and other post-spill activities caused by the EVOS have caused injury to recreation. Injuries to recreation can be put in five categories: (1) quantity; (2) quality; (3) perception; (4) location; and (5) facility. These categories will be discussed in detail below.

Quantity

Commercial recreation businesses and tourism were injured by the reduction in visitors and visitor spending as result of the spill. Approximately 43% of the tourism businesses surveyed by McDowell and Associates stated their businesses had been significantly or completely affected by the oil spill in the summer of 1989. In 1990 12% of the tourism businesses surveyed still felt their business were significantly or completely affected by the oil spill [1]. Between 1985 and 1989 the annual growth rate of Alaskan tourism overall was 3.3%. The Alaskan annual growth rate was 2.2% in 1989-1990 [2]. According to *Patterns, Opinions, and Planning: Summer 1989* "The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill of March 24, 1989 affected the Alaska trip planning of one in six visitors. Half of these (one in twelve) avoided the spill area" [3]. Businesses in the spill impacted area sustained a significant decline in business (up to 50% for some) from the quantity in 1988 to the quantity in 1992. 59% of businesses surveyed received cancellations in bookings in 1989. Businesses relying on individual bookings rather than packaged tours were hurt more by reduced bookings [1,4].

In addition, commercial tourism was injured by the loss of tourist and bookings in 1989 and 1990 as a result of a loss in the natural setting. Many of the larger tour operations saw an increase in tourist and bookings by 1991, but small businesses directly dependent on a natural or wilderness character have seen a much slower recovery. The reduction in tourist and bookings is resulting from tourist canceling trips or having chosen other places to recreate. Many businesses had to work harder advertising positive attitudes toward the spill area to compete against the overwhelming bad publicity and media coverage [1].

Because of oil on certain beaches, there was and still is a reduction of possible destinations available to certain types of recreation users. Shoreline based users, such as kayakers, campers, beach combers, sport hunters, and food gatherers, are more affected than boat or air based recreation [4,5]. In the 1992 USDA Forest Service study in Prince William Sound, 17% of shore-based recreation users saw oil on their trip, while 10% of saltwater boaters/anglers saw oil [6]. There was a reduction in quantity of wilderness based destinations as clean up activities imposed people, noise and disturbances on the spill area's undeveloped and normally sparsely occupied landscape. Some of the reduction of wilderness based destinations is a result of damaged quality and perceptions discussed later [4].

Public use cabin rentals and actual visitor use data from the State and Chugach National Forest show there was a reduction in recreation visits in some parts of the spill area in 1989 and 1990 [7,8]. Because of the locations and public comment, this reduction can be attributed to the real or perceived presence of oil, and reduction of wilderness character.

Some areas experienced an injury to recreation because of increased use. Areas such as Fleming Spit in Cordova received additional fishing pressure and illegal camping and in Valdez the community recreation facilities were over crowded with oil spill workers [9].

Public use has increased in some areas, partly due to media coverage of the oil spill, causing further reduction in the wilderness quality throughout the spill area [4]. Without active recreation management, some resources may receive impacts from the additional use.

There was a significant decline in sport fishing from 1988 to 1990 [10]. The loss to sport anglers in 1989 is estimated to be \$31 million [11]. Cutthroat trout sport fishery in western Prince William Sound was closed in 1992 due to low adult returns. There was also a restriction imposed in 1991 on the sport hunting of harlequin duck in response to damage assessment study results. The restrictions on cutthroat trout fishing and harlequin duck hunting are continuing.

Quality

The quality of recreation experiences decreased as a result of the spill. During the clean up efforts, thousands of extra people entered the spill affected area resulting in a reduction of wilderness quality throughout the spill area and crowding in some local communities. Public comment shows persisting oil, crowding, diminished aesthetics, reduction of wilderness character, reduction of wildlife sightings, tainted food sources, disturbance of cultural sites, and evidence of clean up activities as issues indicating continuing injury to recreation.

The degree of injury differs for different forms of recreation. For instance kayakers have been much more affected by this quality reduction than cruise ship passengers [1,4]. Kayakers report a reduction of the quality of their recreation experience because of oiled equipment, oiled mussel beds (food source), reduced aesthetics because of evidence left by cleanup teams, and excessive noise from helicopters relating to cleanup efforts. In addition, kayakers tend to have a greater expectation of a relatively pristine experience than the average passenger on a cruise ship who is not usually searching for an undisturbed pristine environment, but rather good scenery and social interaction [9].

Different locations in the spill area had various degrees of injury to the quality of recreation experiences. More heavily oiled areas experienced more injury to the quality of recreation [4,5].

The 1990 Tourism Study shows that tourist had a reduced quality experience from a reduction of wildlife sightings. Cruises advertising whale, wildlife and bird watching excursions had a short and long term loss of bookings [1]. The sighting of oil

diminished the appreciation of the natural setting that the tourist were seeking. For some tourist, the viewing of Bligh Reef or oiled beaches has now become an attraction [4,6].

Perception

The oil spill caused an injury to the way the American public and the recreation users perceive recreation opportunities in the spill area. According to public comment, some perceptions changed to include (1) increased sense of vulnerability with regard to future oil spills; (2) erosion of wilderness character caused by the spill itself as well as the intrusion of cleanup and restoration activities; (3) a sense of permanent change; (4) A sense of complete disruption of the ecosystem and contamination to the food chain; (5) a sense of unknown or unseen ecological effects that may alter the environment in the future; and (6) a sense of threat to archaeological resources.

This is especially true for the wilderness character for much of the spill area. Changes to wilderness character are sometimes viewed as irreversible. To some, a change in wilderness character reduces the use value of these areas. These damaged perceptions have resulted in injuries to tourism, sport fishing, recreation cabin bookings, community businesses and more [1,4,7,8,11]. These changed perceptions caused people to change destinations and trip plans, avoid the spill area, and even not to recreate. Some of this still occurs within Prince William Sound [4,5].

People who recreated in the spill area before the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill occurred, generally have greater perceptions of injury than first time recreation users of the spill area. This is because they know how it used to be, whereas newcomers have no baseline experience for comparison. Perceptions are changed more often for shore based recreation users than those who remain on vessels [4,5].

The spill area still suffers from bad publicity. Although not hit by the oil, Valdez is viewed as oiled and spoiled because of its name. Films like *Black Tide* remain in the minds of many. Negative public perception of spill-related damages are probably being exacerbated by continued publicity about oil-related pollution and other actions by the Alyeska Pipeline Company and other events such as the tanker that lost navigation power in the Valdez narrows last year. Even though these events have nothing to do with the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, they probably serve to cause the perception of spill-related damage to persist. Uncertainty in the quality of fish, invertebrates, and waterfowl still persists [4].

Location

The oil spill caused some people to change use patterns and to select new unoiled destinations. Some recreation users were temporarily or permanently displaced from their customary and/or preferred sites due to spill-related changes such as crowding, presence of oil, or other factors. Regardless of the type of recreation, there is generally a negative reaction to seeing and smelling the remaining oil, or seeing cleanup activities. In certain locations, displaced use caused some crowding in unoiled recreation areas [4,5].

According to State and Federal visitor and public cabin reservation statistics and public comment, private recreation use decreased in some of the spill affected area in the first two years. Places like Knight Island and Shuyak Island received marked reduction in personal recreation. Other areas, such as the Ninilchik State Recreation Area, received up to a 74% increase from 1988 to 1990. In PWS, decreased use resulting from people canceling planned visits may have been off-set by people coming to see the oil or because of the increased notoriety of the Sound. Often, these new people coming to the Sound are not engaged in the same recreation activity that decreased as a result of the spill [7,8,9].

Decreased use in personal recreation is an injury to those who would like to have used the area but avoided it because of the spill. Some people had to go to their second choice destination because of real or perceived presence of oil. For instance, the wilderness based recreation users wanting to go to Knight Island for several years after the spill often chose some other non or less oiled destination. Some people still avoid the heavier oiled areas [4]. This displaced use is an injury to those recreation users.

Facilities

A small number of recreation facilities were impacted by the spill, most from overuse or misuse. The clean up crews overused some of the facilities such as public use cabins and campgrounds to the point of degradation of the facilities. The Green Island public use cabin was impacted by over use by oil spill workers. Fleming Spit camp area in Cordova experienced over use causing sanitation problems and resource degradation. Uncontrolled increased use in some campgrounds on the Kenai Peninsula occurred in conjunction with displaced use and recreation staff being pulled off normal duties to work with the oil spill. Increased resource and facility degradation occurred during 1989-90 [9].

Construction of new facilities as a result of the spill settlement may have a much longer lasting impact than overuse of facilities during spill cleanup. For example, if settlement funds are utilized to enhance access to portions of the spill-affected area, changes in recreation will result. Recreation use will increase; however, the type of recreational experience may be totally

different than the previous use characteristics [9].

BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR RECREATION INJURY STATEMENT

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4. **Summary of Comments from Public Meetings in Communities of Prince William Sound.** PWS Recreation Project Work Group. 1993.
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8. **Visitor Use Statistics and Public Use Cabin Reports 1988-1992.** Alaska State Parks. 1993.
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Additional sources used for information:

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32. Summary Report on Programs to Protect and Manage Marine Habitats January, 1992. For US EPA by Jones & Stokes Assoc.
33. Supplement to Draft EVOS Restoration Plan - Summary of Alternatives for Public Comment 6/93. EVOS Trustee Council.
34. Task II Report by The Nature Conservancy of Alaska Vol. 1 Dec. 1992.
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36. The State Parks Their Meaning in American Life. Freeman Tilden. 1962.
37. Values and Leisure and Trends in Leisure Services. David Gray. 1983.

Recreation Restoration Management Goals for Prince William Sound

Assuming that recreation was injured in Prince William Sound (PWS), as described in the injury statement, steps need to be taken to restore the injury to this service. To guide this restoration process, management goals need to be formed. Projects funded should conform to these goals of recreation restoration.

These management goals are based on public comment, surveys, EVOS Restoration Plan Recreation Questionnaire, and existing management plans. You are encouraged to review these and be prepared to discuss them at the workshop. Do you feel these adequately address recreation restoration in PWS?

These management goals are not intended to override any existing management plans.

GOAL I: Preserve the pristine and natural character of Prince William Sound, retaining how it was at the time of the spill.

- OBJECTIVE 1: Preserve the aesthetics of the visual corridor along major travel routes in the Sound for the use of all types of recreation.
- OBJECTIVE 2: Keep major development projects in or near the communities, leaving the majority of the Sound in its natural character.
- OBJECTIVE 3: Avoid placing facilities or creating new uses that would change use patterns or displace current users.
- OBJECTIVE 4: Any projects or facilities should be visually screened from the water to preserve the scenic qualities.
- OBJECTIVE 5: Protect the recreation resources that the public comes to see and use including public access, visual resources, and where appropriate, the isolation and unique wilderness characteristics of PWS.
- OBJECTIVE 6: Preserve, protect and interpret the historic and archaeological resources in PWS.
- OBJECTIVE 7: Rehabilitate and maintain recreation resources that enable greater appreciation of Alaska's natural, scenic, and historic resources.
- OBJECTIVE 8: Promote low impact recreation practices on public lands.
- OBJECTIVE 9: Manage parts of the Sound to maintain the high quality, remote wilderness recreation opportunities currently available.

GOAL II: Provide for the long term economic viability of private land owners and enterprises in PWS.

- OBJECTIVE 1: Encourage commercial recreation development on private lands in the Sound.
- OBJECTIVE 2: Increase the public and private marketing of the recreation opportunities in PWS.

GOAL III: Help recovery of the natural resources (flora, fauna and beaches), therefore providing better recreation opportunities.

- OBJECTIVE 1: Recreation projects should not adversely affect recovering resources.
- OBJECTIVE 2: Human use should be managed to help reduce pressures on recovering species.
- OBJECTIVE 3: Assure the quality of the food sources available for recreation gathering.

GOAL IV: Restore, enhance, or replace recreation opportunities that were lost or diminished during or after the oil spill.

- OBJECTIVE 1: Remove evidences of the spill and cleanup activities, including persisting oil, painted rocks, rebar and flagging.
- OBJECTIVE 2: Provide recreation opportunities in less oiled areas to replace those opportunities that were diminished in the heavier oiled areas.
- OBJECTIVE 3: Keep land available throughout the Sound available for public recreational use.
- OBJECTIVE 4: Provide opportunities for all types of recreation compatible with existing management plans.
- OBJECTIVE 5: Increase the number of land based recreation opportunities available to disperse use away from the impacted shorelines.
- OBJECTIVE 6: Prevent further degradation of existing recreation sites, and effectively manage the increased use in some areas.

GOAL V: Actively manage changed and increased recreation use to prevent further degradation of resources and experiences, and to lessen human impacts on recovering species.

- OBJECTIVE 1: Concentrate the majority of recreation use in or near the communities of the Sound by providing increased opportunities.
- OBJECTIVE 2: Develop recreation regulations, special area designations, and enforcement authority where needed to prevent further degradation of resources and to lessen human impacts on recovering species.
- OBJECTIVE 3: Increase public education efforts on PWS resources and responsible use including minimum impact recreation activities.
- OBJECTIVE 4: Provide more regular patrols of PWS to enforce regulations and to educate people.

GOAL VI: Take a more integrated look at the resources and services that were injured, establishing a plan to restore the Prince William Sound ecosystem.

- OBJECTIVE 1: Manage recreation in such a way that all types of recreation use will have their needs met.
- OBJECTIVE 2: Review and revise management plans to reflect new issues and needs of the public resulting from the oil spill.
- OBJECTIVE 3: Zone the recreational use areas in PWS to mitigate conflicting use demands.
- OBJECTIVE 4: Foster real cooperation between public and private land managers to provide a broad array of recreation opportunities and to be responsive to public needs.
- OBJECTIVE 5: Mitigate impacts that recreation has on other resources and services, and mitigate impacts other resources and services (such as commercial fishing, fish stocking programs, and commercial developments) have on recreation.

GOAL VII: Prevent putting undue burden on the economically depressed communities and land managing agencies with the management of new facilities unless maintenance and operations costs are covered.

Criteria For Rating Benefit Of Project To Injured Resources/Services

EVALUATION CRITERIA	HIGH +4	MODERATE +2	LOW 0
<p>1</p> <p>Link to injured recreation resource or service</p> <p>Weighting factor x 4</p>	Strong link to known recreation injury. Directly replaces, enhances, or restores an injured recreation resource or service.	Moderate link to known recreation injury. In some way replaces, enhances, or restores an injured recreation resource or service.	Weak link to known recreation injury. May enhance recreation but very limited relationship to a known recreation injury.
<p>2</p> <p>Influence on other restoration projects or objectives or impact on other injured resources or services</p> <p>Weighting factor x 3</p>	Supports or enhances other known restoration projects or objectives or helps recovery of other injured resources or services.	Causes no impact on other known restoration projects or objectives or other recovering resources or services.	Conflicts with other known restoration projects or objectives or other recovering resources or services.
<p>3</p> <p>Needed or desired public service, facility, or amenity</p> <p>Weighting factor x 3</p>	Consensus of strong support by public and land managers identified through surveys, meetings and public comment.	Strong support from limited special interests, minority of public, or single land manager as identified through surveys, meetings and public comment.	Limited support from special interest, public or single land manager as identified through surveys, meetings and public comment.
<p>4</p> <p>Conflict among public users and interest groups</p> <p>Weighting factor x 2</p>	Reduces or eliminates known conflicts between various recreation user groups.	Project will not create additional conflicts between various recreation user groups.	Creates conflicts between various recreation user groups.
<p>5</p> <p>Consistent with land/area attributes and applicable management plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - scenic - wildlife viewing - fishing/hunting - anchorage - wilderness - development <p>Weighting factor x 2</p>	Project is consistent with the existing land/area attributes and/or applicable management plans.	Project has minor inconsistencies with the existing land/area attributes and/or applicable management plans.	Project is not consistent with the existing land/area attributes and/or applicable management plans.

EVALUATION CRITERIA	HIGH +4	MODERATE +2	LOW 0
<p>Economic feasibility</p> <p>Weighting factor x 2</p>	Low implementation cost relative to high public benefit. Land manager assumes responsibility for all management, maintenance and operations through internal funding or by revenue generation (requires no continued EVOS funding following project installation)	Implementation cost and public benefit are both high or both low. Land manager assumes partial responsibility for management, maintenance and operations through funding or by revenue generation (requires short term or partial continued EVOS funding following project installation).	High implementation cost relative to low public benefit. Land manager assumes no responsibility for long term management, maintenance and operations cost (requires continued EVOS funding following project installation).
<p>Number of people or user groups benefitting</p> <p>Weighting factor x 2</p>	Benefits a large cross section of the public who use PWS. Will receive regular or high use to the capacity intended.	Benefits a medium cross section of the public. Will receive use to partial capacity intended.	Benefits only a small cross section of the public. Will only receive minimal use.
<p>Displacement of current users</p> <p>Weighting factor x 2</p>	Will not displace current users.	Will displace some of the current users.	Will displace most of the current users.
<p>Adjacent land management</p> <p>Weighting factor x 1</p>	Adjacent land management provides additional enhancement to project location or function.	Adjacent land management will have no affect on the project location or function.	Adjacent land uses will detract from the project location or function.
<p>Change in use patterns</p> <p>Weighting factor x 1 2.5</p>	Enhances or replaces lost or diminished recreation opportunities available at the time of the spill.	Maintains recreation opportunities available at the time of the spill.	Creates new recreation opportunities not available at the time of the spill.

PROJECTS

[illegible]

CRITERIA

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL WT SCORE
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PROJECTS

#29

VALDEZ FISHERIES
DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION INC.
SOLOMON GULCH HATCHERY

P.O. Box 125
Valdez, Alaska 99686
Phone 835-1329 Fax 835-5951



November 5, 1993

Mr. Wyn Menefee
Recreation Work Group
Box 107001
Anchorage, Ak 99510-7001

Dear Wyn:

Please find enclosed a copy of Valdez Fisheries Development Associations proposal for a recreation restoration project. I must apologize for not getting this to you sooner, but do to a very hectic schedule I have not been able to submit this project request under the time table you requested.

After talking to you and re-evaluating the criteria for these projects, we feel this would be the only project we have that would satisfy the evaluation criteria.

Mr. Tom VanBrocklin will be delivering this project to you and will be able to discuss this projects merits if need be. I regret that I am unable to attend the workshop, but another commitment will keep me away. Thank you.

Respectfully,

Dave Cobb
Business Manager

RECREATION RESTORATION PROJECT PROPOSAL

Project Title: Solomon Gulch Hatchery Raceway Reconstruction

Project Description:

Rebuild a rearing raceway at Solomon Gulch Hatchery located in Valdez, Alaska. Funds allocated for this project would be spent on the rebuilding of an aluminum raceway that has been severely damaged overtime by hydraulic forces acting upon it.

The rearing raceway would be deepened and widened and constructed of reinforced concrete.

What recreation resources or services does this project restore and how?

Recreation and tourism in Valdez were impacted by the oil spill. The reason that many people visit Valdez is the excellent sport fishing opportunities that existed in and near Valdez. However, since the 1989 oil spill, these opportunities have been greatly reduced. The major impact from the spill has been felt in the reduced numbers of sport fish available to the fishermen. It has been documented that Pink salmon were heavily impacted by the spill and they continue to be adversely effected to this date. While Pink salmon are primarily a commercial salmon species throughout Alaska, they are a very important sport fish to the Port Valdez area. A unique sport fishery has developed from the Pink salmon returning to the Solomon Gulch Hatchery. It has been documented that approximately 90-150 thousand Pink salmon were caught annually by sport fishermen in Port Valdez. However, since the oil spill the annual catch rate has dropped significantly to approximately 50-75 thousand Pink salmon. Pink salmon fry released from Solomon Gulch exit Port Valdez and travel through the oil impacted zone in southwest Prince William Sound before moving into the Gulf of Alaska. The reduction in the available plankton in this area has significantly harmed the outmigrating fry so as to cause a significant reduction in the returning adult salmon. The prognosis for the early recovery of Pink salmon in Prince William Sound is not encouraging. However, sport fishing opportunities can be enhanced through the increased production and rearing of Coho and King salmon at Solomon Gulch Hatchery. Rebuilding the aluminum raceway at the hatchery will increase the rearing space available to further enhance a significantly reduced sport fishing in Port Valdez. It is believed that Coho and King salmon smolts do not use the same exit routes during their outmigration that Pink salmon do nor do they feed as aggressively on available plankton as do Pink salmon fry. Therefore, they would probably survive at a higher rate than Pink salmon and be able to enhance the sport fishing in Valdez area to a significant degree.

Estimated Cost:

The material and labor to rebuild this raceway will cost approximately \$194,000. By replacing the existing damaged aluminum raceway with a reinforced concrete raceway you will realize a much more durable structure that is not affected by hydraulic ground pressures from an incoming tide to the degree that a lighter aluminum raceway would be. Future maintenance costs of this structure will be assumed by Valdez Fisheries Development Association.

Projects in Ranked Order

#1 - Project 6: Remove Evidence of Clean-up Activities	2054.5
#2 - Project 20: Leave No Trace Educational Program	1923.5
#3 - Project 25: Shoreline Trash Clean-up for PWS	1907
#4 - Project 4: PWS Recreation Education Information Center @ Portage Railroad Station	1780.5
#5 - Project 7: Restore Smitty's Cove Boat Access Point	1754
#6 - Project 5: Remove Persisting Oil from Beaches	1741.5
#7 - Project 19: Chenega Bay Marine Service Facility	1734.5
#8 - Project 24: Fleming Spit Recreation Area Enhancements	1720
#9 - Project 13: Research on Recreation Impacts in PWS: Displacement of Users and Disturbance of Recreation Areas	1708.5
#10 - Comprehensive Public Recreation Information Brochure for PWS	1646
#11 - Project 11: "Mor-Pac Hill" Campground Improvements	1627
#12 - Project 22: Economic Study of Recreation in PWS	1586.5
#13 - Project 18: Acquisition of Important Recreation Lands in PWS	1573
#14 - Project 3: Odiak Camper Park Expansion	1514.5
#15 - Project 29: Solomon Gulch Hatchery Raceways	1470
#16 - Project 9: Valdez Duck Flats Crucial Habitat Area Trails	1405.5
#17 - Project 14: Whittier Trails Access Project	1351.5
#18 - Project 28: Cordova Historical Marine Park	1294.5
#19 - Project 27: Mt. Eyak Ski Area Improvements	1219.5
#20 - Project 12: PWS Public Use Cabins	1191.5
#21 - Project 17: Science of the Sound Education Program	1116.5
#22 - Project 10: Backcountry Access Trail Development (Valdez to Shoup and Whittier to Decision)	1111
#23 - Project 15: Cordova's Mini-Imaginarium	1076
#24 - Project 26: Alaska Oil Spill Curriculum Rewrite and Reprint	1027.5
#25 - Project 8: PWS Campsite Enhancements	1017
#26 - Project 1: PWS Mooring Buoys	988.5
#27 - Project 23: Shotgun Cove Recreation Area	935
#28 - Project 21: Endowment for Outdoor Recreation Management in PWS	881.5
#29 - Project 30: Backcountry Access Trail Development (Surprise Cove and Esther Island)	799
#30 - Project 16: Culross Passage Administrative Site	692.5

Titles of Recreation Restoration Projects and Associated Costs.

1. Prince William Sound Mooring Buoys. \$168,000.
2. Comprehensive Public Recreation Information Brochure for Prince William Sound. \$50,200.
3. Odiak Camper Park Expansion. \$266,000.
4. Prince William Sound Recreation Education Information Center at Portage Railroad Station. \$60,000.
5. Remove Persisting Oil from Beaches. \$500,000.
6. Remove Evidence of Clean-up Activities. \$15,000.
7. Restore Smitty's Cove Boat Access Point. \$100,000.
8. Prince William Sound Campsite Enhancements. \$102,000.
9. Valdez Duck Flats Crucial Habitat Area Trails. \$217,500.
10. Backcountry Access Trail Development. \$920,000.
11. "Mor-Pac Hill" Campground Improvements. \$360,000.
12. Prince William Sound Public Use Cabins. \$360,000.
13. Research on Recreation Impacts in Prince William Sound: Displacement of users and disturbance of recreation areas. \$301,875.
14. Whittier Trails Access Project. \$150,000.
15. Cordova's Mini Imaginarium. \$125,178.
16. Culross Passage Administrative Site. \$200,000.
17. Science of the Sound Education Program. \$525,460.
18. Acquisition of Important Recreation Lands in Prince William Sound. \$2,500,000.
19. Chenega Bay Marine Service Facility. (\$ and revised project proposal available at workshop)
20. Leave No Trace Educational Program. \$159,000.
21. Endowment for Outdoor Recreation Management in Prince William Sound. \$4.5 million.
22. Economic Study of Recreation in Prince William Sound. \$50,000.

23. Shotgun Cove Recreation Access. \$16.3 million.
24. Flemming Spit Recreation Area Enhancements. \$1,365,000.
25. Shoreline Trash Clean-up for Prince William Sound. \$31,000.
26. Alaska Oil Spill Curriculum Rewrite and Reprint. \$99,000.

30 ESTER / SUPPISG

✓ Paul Twardock
Alaska Pacific University

✓ Kimmer Ball
Adventures and Delights

Perry Solomonson
The Rental Room

✓ Don Ford
National Outdoor Leadership School

Chad Henderson
National Outdoor Leadership School

Marcy Baker
AK Mountaineering & Hiking

Jack Gilman
Choice Marine Charters

Pete & Marilyn Heddel
~~Sound Water Adventures~~
HONEY CHARTERS

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Cordova Ski Club

Brad Phillips ~~PHILLIPS~~ SANBERG
Phillips Cruises

Ed Zeine
Cordova Sporting Club

Dave O'Brien
Cordova Sporting Club

Kelly Hepler
ADF&G Sport Fish

Garry Williams
Whittier City Manager

Walt Wrede
Cordova City Planner

Chris Titus
Kenai Area Superintendent
AK State Parks

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