

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

To: Art Weiner
Dept. of Natural Resources

Date: 6 May 1992

File No: REST 1.3

COPY

Telephone No: 907-278-8012

From: Stan Senner *Stan*
Restoration Program Mgr.

Subject: Threshold Criteria

I have read your proposed threshold criteria, set C, and think that you are on the right track in terms of addressing the Attorney General's concerns as stated at the Trustee Council meeting on 27 April. However, I have an alternative approach that may accomplish the same purpose more simply and with fewer red flags.

My idea is that set C should contain a modified version of criterion number 2 as it appears in both sets A and B. I propose the following:

The parcel contains key habitats that are linked to the recovery of injured resources or services, or that replace or provide the equivalent of injured resources or services, based on scientific data or other relevant information.

Mr. Cole's concern is that the approach taken in both sets A and B may be too narrow; he made specific reference to the failure of the criteria to recognize the "contingent value preservation which was a material part of the settlement" (p. 183 of transcript for 27 April Trustee Council meeting).

The proposed modification to criterion number 2 is responsive to the Attorney General's concerns. Consistent with the settlement, it makes clear that replacement and acquisition of equivalent resources are appropriate as acquisition objectives. The rationale for acquisition need not be limited to habitat protection for the purpose of supporting natural recovery.

For two reasons there is no need to explicitly mention the governments' contingent valuation studies:

(1) criterion number 2 makes reference to injured services, which as defined in the Restoration Framework (p. 40) includes losses of "aesthetic, intrinsic or other indirect uses." These lost services are part of what was measured by the governments' economic studies; and

(2) the phrase "other relevant information" in criterion number 2 allows the possibility of drawing on the economic studies as sources of data.

Thus, it is unnecessary to single out the cv studies for mention in the criteria and doing so only would increase public pressure for their release. Thus, I believe that the language proposed above covers all the necessary ground and is wholly consistent with the terms of the settlement.

cc: Lands/Habitat Work Group
RPWG files
OSIAR files
Mark Fraker
Alex Swiderski

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

P. 1/8
WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

Rapifax 349-1723

RPW6

333 RASPBERRY ROAD
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99518-1509
PHONE: (907) 344-0841

II

RAPIFAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO:

Distribution

DATE:

5/22/92

No. Pages:

8

(including this one)

FROM:

Kim Sandberg

MESSAGE:

MEMORANDUM**State of Alaska**
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

TO: Lands/Habitat Subcommittee


DATE: May 22, 1992

FILE:

PHONE: 267-2334

FAX: 349-1723

SYSM: FH2CKAS

FROM: Kimbal A. Sundberg 
Habitat Biologist
Habitat Division
Anchorage

SUBJECT: Threshold Criteria

Attached is the latest revision of the Summary Analysis of Threshold Criteria based upon the criteria for sets A, B, & C that we agreed to at our May 18 meeting (as provided by Marty). We should try to finalize this at our next meeting on May 26.

Distribution

Marty Rutherford	DNR	562-4871
Ken Rice	USFS	276-7178
Sandy Dunn	BLM	267-1267
Mark Broderon	DEC	465-5375
Walt Sheridan	USFS	586-7840

cc: Stan Senner
Art Weiner
Mark Fraker

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF THRESHOLD CRITERIA

<u>#</u>	<u>Set</u>	<u>Threshold Criteria</u>	<u>Objective</u>	<u>Attributes</u>
1	ABC	There is a willing seller of the parcel or property right.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ To evaluate only proposals amenable to applicable owners. ◦ To avoid perception of condemnation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Minimizes unnecessary evaluations. ◦ Facilitates negotiations with owner. ◦ Eliminates consideration of proposals, if owner not interested.
2	AB	The parcel contains key habitats that are: linked to, replace, provide the equivalent of, or compensate for injured resources or services based on scientific data or other relevant information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ To consider a wide range of protection/acquisition proposals for meeting restoration goals. ◦ To reject proposals that are not directly or indirectly linked to injured resources/services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Consistent with injury requirement in settlement. ◦ Identifies linkage between acquisition/protection proposal and injured resource/service. ◦ Imposes an objective standard based on scientific documentation. ◦ Makes use of Contingent Valuation studies and other relevant NRDA data and studies. ◦ Allows compensation and/or equivalency <i>in lieu</i> of direct recovery of injured resources or services.

May 22, 1992 DRAFT

Habitat Protection and Acquisition Process

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF THRESHOLD CRITERIA

<u>#</u>	<u>Set</u>	<u>Threshold Criteria</u>	<u>Objective</u>	<u>Attributes</u>
2	C	The parcel contains key habitats that are linked to the recovery of injured resources or services by scientific data or other relevant information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ To consider a narrow range of protection/acquisition proposals for meeting restoration goals. ◦ To reject proposals that are not directly linked to injured resources/services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Imposes strict linkage between acquisition/protection proposal and injured resource/service. ◦ Imposes an objective standard based on scientific documentation. ◦ Limits protection/acquisition option to direct recovery of injured resources/services.
3	ABC	The seller acknowledges that the government can only purchase the parcel or property rights at fair market value.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ To explicitly comply with the law. ◦ To discourage unrealistic proposals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Facilitates cost-control. ◦ Minimizes unnecessary evaluations.

May 22, 1992 DRAFT

Habitat Protection and Acquisition Process

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF THRESHOLD CRITERIA

<u>#</u>	<u>Set</u>	<u>Threshold Criteria</u>	<u>Objective</u>	<u>Attributes</u>
4	B	An injured or equivalent resource or service would benefit from protection in addition to that provided by the owner and applicable laws and regulations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ To ensure that a proposed protection/acquisition would benefit an injured or equivalent resource or service. ◦ To evaluate adequacy of existing land and resource management regime to protect injured or equivalent resources or services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Requires evaluation of regulatory and management capabilities to determine existing level of protection for injured <u>and</u> equivalent resources/services. ◦ Identifies benefit to injured or equivalent resources/services which would accrue from acquisition/protection.
4	C	Recovery of the injured resource or service would benefit from protection in addition to that provided by the owner and applicable laws and regulations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ To ensure that a proposed protection/acquisition would provide an incremental recovery benefit. ◦ To evaluate adequacy of existing land and resource management regime to achieve recovery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Requires evaluation of regulatory and management capabilities to determine existing level of protection for injured resources/services. ◦ Identifies how recovery of injured resources/services would benefit from acquisition/protection.

May 22, 1992 DRAFT

Habitat Protection and Acquisition Process

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF THRESHOLD CRITERIA

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5	C	The nature and immediacy of expected changes in use will further affect resources injured by the oil spill. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ ◦ 	To reject proposals that do not address imminent threats to recovery. To identify how changes in land use will affect injured resources/services. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ ◦ 	Focuses evaluation on those proposals with direct, imminent threats to recovery. Evaluates proposed changes in land use and their potential effects on recovery. Favors short-term threats. Bypasses the <i>Imminent Threat Process</i> . Does not acknowledge positive reasons for acquisition. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ ◦ ◦
6	C	Failure to act will foreclose restoration opportunities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ 	To identify those proposals that require immediate consideration. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ ◦ ◦ 	Focuses evaluation on those proposals with threatened/limited restoration options. Favors short-term planning. May expedite protection/acquisition actions. Does not acknowledge positive reasons for acquisition. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦

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7	C	Restoration strategies other than acquisition of the property right(s) are inadequate to meet restoration objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ To ensure that other restoration alternatives are given priority before habitat acquisition is considered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Gives priority to direct restoration alternatives. ◦ Imposes a strict hierarchical restoration strategy. ◦ Alternatives must be judged to be insufficient before acquisition options can be exercised. ◦ May delay acquisition until other alternatives can be implemented and evaluated.
8	C	Acquisition of the property right(s) will result in an identifiable incremental benefit to restoration objectives that is cost-effective relative to other restoration alternatives for the identified resource injuries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ To identify the incremental benefit to be derived from the acquisition. ◦ To compare the incremental benefit of acquisition to that derived from other restoration alternatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Provides for an evaluation of benefit relative to other alternatives. ◦ Provides for an evaluation of cost-effectiveness relative to other alternatives. ◦ Data needed to evaluate benefits and cost-effectiveness relative to other restoration alternatives may not be available. ◦ Proposals may be held at threshold level pending data acquisition and analysis.

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May 22, 1992 DRAFT

Habitat Protection and Acquisition Process

MEMORANDUM


State of Alaska DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

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RPWG
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PHONE: 267-2334
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RPWG
II

RESTORATION PLANNING WORK GROUP
EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL OFFICE
645 "G" STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

MEMORANDUM

26 MAY 1992

TO: Marty Rutherford and Dave Gibbons, Co-Chairs
Land/Habitat Work Group

FR: Stan Senner, Co-chair *Stan Senner*
Restoration Planning Work Group

RE: Need for Cost Information for EVOS-area Land Transactions

The Restoration Planning Work Group (RPWG) requests the assistance of the Land/Habitat Work Group concerning costs of recent land transactions in the Exxon Valdez oil spill area.

The RPWG has begun the task of compiling detailed information about the various restoration options outlined in the back of the Restoration Framework. Chris Swensen, one of our restoration assistants, will be compiling information related to habitat protection and acquisition options (numbers 21-26, 28).

As this information is compiled, we are trying to include anything possible on costs. We do not know yet whether any of the habitat protection and acquisition options will be implemented and, if implemented, how much acreage will be involved. Thus, we believe that it is not now appropriate or even possible to estimate the total costs associated with implementing any one of these options.

To begin to get a handle on costs, however, we are interested in knowing something about the known costs of recent transactions within or near the oil-spill area. In other words, we want to know something about "comparables" for acquiring such things as fee-simple title, development rights, conservation easements, access easements, and the like on timbered, riparian, tidal, and other lands relevant to the restoration program.

We are wondering if representatives of the several land management agencies involved with the oil-spill program might jointly prepare a memorandum on this subject of comparables? The agencies that come to mind are Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and National Park Service.

I would appreciate knowing whether the Lands/Habitat Work Group would be willing and able to take on this responsibility and assist RPWG. Thank you for your consideration.

cc: RPWG members and files

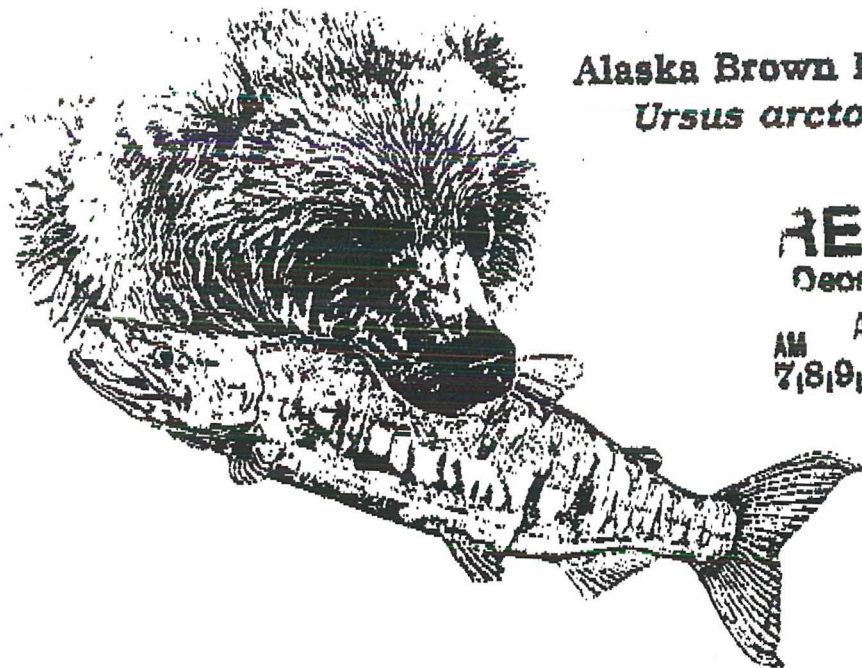
Mr. [unclear]

RW6
FI

It was in The House
Resources Committee hearing yesterday
discussing HB 590, The
governors endowments bill
for The Exxon Valdez Restoration
money.

You mentioned you did not
know how Cape Suckling would
restore Prince William Sound.

Attached is a fact sheet
on why Cape Suckling is
directly related to PWS
restoration. Thank you.
I can be reached at 566-4488
if you have any questions. Thomas
Shawcross



Alaska Brown Bear
Ursus arctos

RECEIVED

Department of Law

AM APR 24 1992 PM
7,8,9,10,11,12,1,2,3,4,5,6

WHY SHOULD CAPE SUCKLING TIMBER BUYBACK BE INCLUDED IN HB 411?

BECAUSE IT DIRECTLY RESTORES THE IMPACTS OF THE OIL SPILL IN PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND.

The Cape Suckling timber buyback is a legitimate expenditure of the \$50 million criminal penalty money as an "acquisition of equivalent resources." People in Prince William Sound rely on the coastal ecosystem for their livelihoods and recreation. As a result of the oil spill damage alternate resources become increasingly important. Thirty set gillnet fishermen with permits in Eshamy, Prince William Sound can also fish at Cape Suckling with their permits. Preserving the critical fish and wildlife habitat at Cape Suckling directly provides an important alternate resource for oil spill impacted communities.

People whose jobs are tied to tourism and sport hunting and fishing in spill impacted communities such as Cordova use Cape Suckling as an alternate resource. Should clients not wish to hunt or fish near oiled shorelines guides need alternate country to take them to.

A direct biological connection exists between Cape Suckling and Prince William Sound. A recent study by US Fish and Wildlife Service discovered that over 1000 bald eagles from heavily oiled western Prince William Sound migrate to Cape Suckling for the fall and winter Coho runs. Preserving this food source at Cape Suckling is directly related to the restoration of bald eagles that were damaged in Prince William Sound by the oil spill.

SUPPORT HB 411 WITH THE INCLUSION OF CAPE SUCKLING TIMBER BUYBACK!

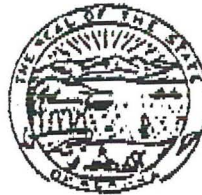
ACE 1728501

Southeast Alaska Conservation Council

SEACC 419 Sixth Street, Suite 328 Juneau, Alaska 99801 (907) 586-6942

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE SENATE
SENATOR RICHARD I. ELIASON

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE
LABOR & COMMERCE COMMITTEE
RESOURCES COMMITTEE
RULES COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN, SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON
DOMESTIC & INTERNATIONAL
COMMERCIAL FISHERIES



P.O. BOX 145
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801
(907) 463-4816
FAX (907) 463-4816

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rep. Eileen MacLean, Co-Chair
Rep. Mike Navarre, Co-Chair
HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

FROM: Sen. Dick Eliason *Dick Eliason*

DATE: March 24, 1992

RE: HB 411, making appropriations for restoration projects
relating to the Exxon Valdez oil spill

The House Finance Committee has scheduled a hearing this afternoon on HB 411 (Ree), making appropriations for restoration projects relating to the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

I'd like to take this opportunity to state my strong support for the provisions in this bill (Sec. 5) relating to transfer of the timber rights on the Cape Suckling parcel to the Dept. of Natural Resources. This is a legitimate expenditure of the compensatory payments on "acquisition of equivalent resources." Accomplishing this transfer will settle a protracted dispute between the University of Alaska and the Dept. of Natural Resources, and will also resolve many concerns of the citizens and government of Yakutat. The inclusion of the Cape Suckling provisions in the legislation has been supported from the outset by Yakutat and Cordova, and is considered an integral part of the package.

Please give the provisions in the bill relating to Cape Suckling your favorable consideration. Thank you.

ACE 1728503

10-04 NO.004 P.05

Raptor Management
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
P.O. Box 768
Cordova, AK 99574
(907) 424-5802

Summary of Prince William Sound Bald Eagle Movements Data

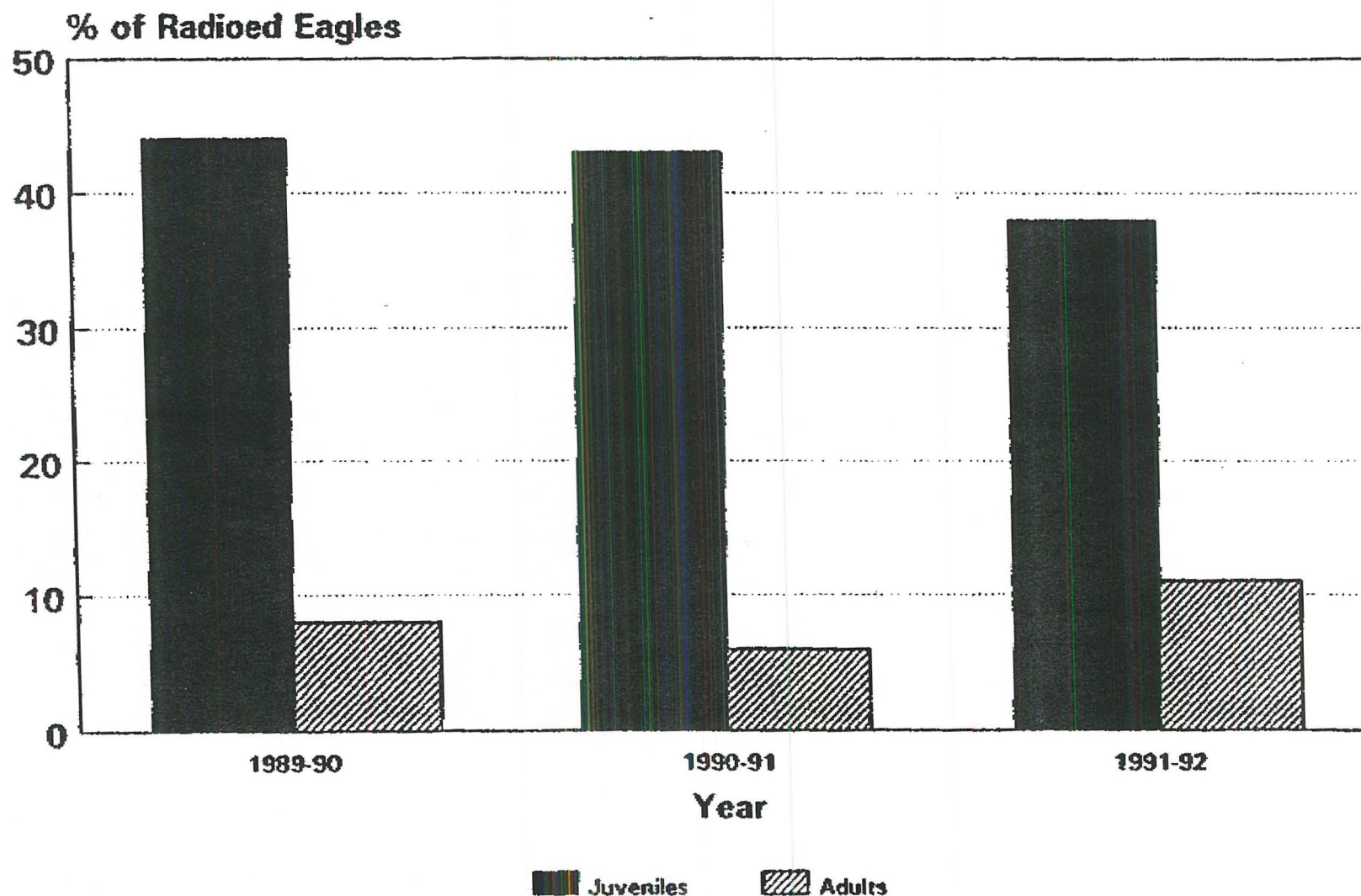
As part of the EVOS bald eagle damage assessment project, approximately 70 nestling and 90 adult bald eagles were radio-marked in Prince William Sound (PWS) in 1989 and 1990. These marked eagles have been tracked since marking began in late summer of 1989. The assessment studies have ended and no additional funding has been provided under restoration programs to continue these studies. Approximately 80 eagles are still equipped with functioning transmitters.

In general, juvenile eagles from PWS nests wander throughout PWS, the Gulf coast and southeast Alaska. They have been found as far west as Homer and as far south as Craig. After leaving their nests in September, young eagles generally move south out of PWS to feed on spawned-out coho salmon along rivers on the Gulf coast. The most important fall and early winter feeding areas we located were the Copper River Delta and the Cape Suckling area. More than 40 percent of the juveniles marked in PWS moved to the Cape Suckling area to feed (see the attached graphs) with an estimated total of 1000 juveniles from PWS using the area. As salmon runs decline and rivers begin to freeze up in January and February, the juveniles disperse. Some move to the east along the Gulf coast and into Southeastern Alaska. Others return to PWS. The south shore of Montague Island is an important wintering area after eagles leave the salmon runs, perhaps attracted to dead deer or marine mammals on the beaches. Juveniles that moved south usually return to PWS in the spring and summer, concentrating at herring and eulachon (hooligan) spawning areas within PWS or on the Copper River Delta. Cape Suckling and areas farther to the east were rarely surveyed in late spring so concentrations in these areas are unknown for this period. No large summer concentration areas were found. Food is apparently abundant during the summer and juveniles stay in PWS.

In contrast to juveniles, adults with nesting territories spend most of their time near their nests. PWS breeders will make long movements during the non-breeding season, but usually no further than the Copper River Delta. A few go as far as the Cape Suckling area, but most breeders do not travel that widely. Although thorough surveys of the area have not been conducted, we know of at least 10 nests in the Cape Suckling/Suckling Hills area, more than 40 between Cape Suckling and Cape Yakataga and more than 30 in the Controller Bay/Bering River area.

A few adults do not hold breeding territories. These adults wander more than breeders, but not as much as juveniles. No marked non-territorial adults moved further east than Cape Suckling and the majority didn't go beyond the Copper River Delta. Juveniles occasionally leave PWS for extended periods, but non-territorial adults typically restrict their movements to the PWS region.

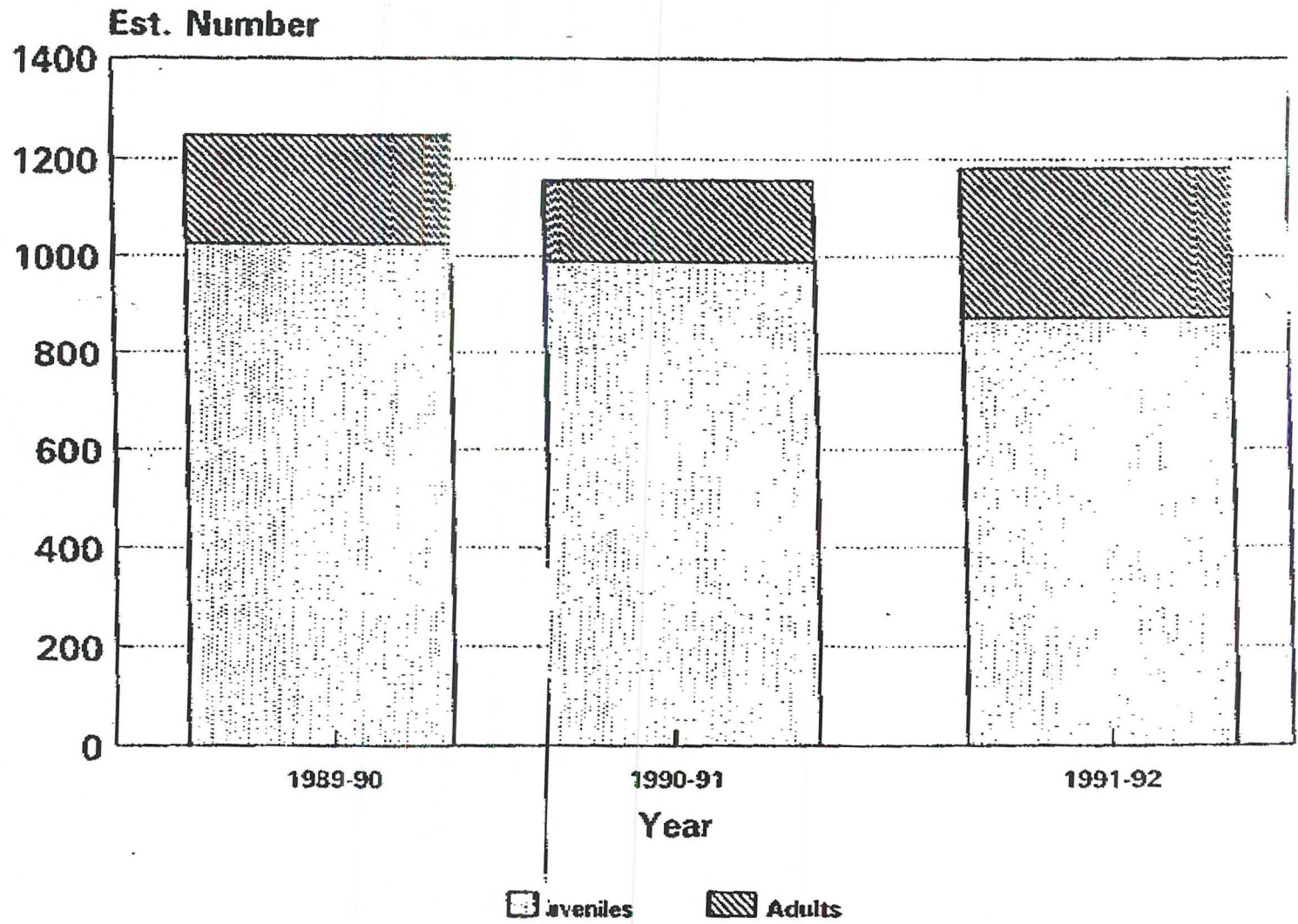
Fall/Winter Use of Cape Suckling Area by Bald Eagles From Prince William Sound



Fall/Winter defined as Oct. thru Jan.

ACE 1728504

Fall/Winter Use of Cape Suckling Area by Bald Eagles From Prince William Sound



Fall/Winter defined as Oct. thru Jan

ACE 1728502

RPWG
II

MEMORANDUM

4 MAY 1992

TO: RPWG

FR: Stan Senner *Stan*

RE: Marine Sanctuaries

Attached are two letters concerning the National Marine Sanctuary Program.

The letter from Miles Croom should be filed with your copy of the proceedings of our marine habitat workshop. Miles points out a misstatement concerning state waters and the Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary.

The letter from Governor Hickel speaks for itself.

enclosures (2)

cc: Chris Swensen
Karen Klinge
RPWG files
Susan MacMullin



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
OFFICE OF OCEAN AND COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
Washington, D.C. 20235
Sanctuaries and Reserves Division

MAR 31 1992

COPY

Mr. Stanley E. Senner
Restoration Program Manager
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
437 E Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Stan,

Enclosed as you requested are copies of the site descriptions that were drafted by the Regional Resource Evaluation Team in 1983 for the Alaska sites. These sites were recommended for listing on the Site Evaluation List (SEL) prior to the termination of the SEL process in Alaska. These sites may be an appropriate starting point for the Regional Evaluation Team that will look at areas in Alaska for adding to the revised SEL.

Incidentally, I've quickly reviewed the Summary Report and the Proceedings from the August, 1991, workshop. My only comment is to point out that the Gulf of the Farallones National Marine Sanctuary does include state waters; the statement on page 11, paragraph 1, of the Proceedings conveys the wrong impression, I think. Over the years, we have worked pretty closely with the state of California in implementing our programs at the Gulf of the Farallones.

Thanks again for your time and interest in the National Marine Sanctuary Program and for your assistance in helping us avoid making the same mistakes this time around. Sandy may have told you that Debra and I are planning a trip for the week of May 11-15; we intend to visit Cordova and Seward and will make time to visit you if that's convenient.

Sincerely,

Miles

Miles M. Croom
Lieutenant Commander, NOAA
Site Evaluation List Manager

cc: D. Malek
R. Lopez



March 18, 1992

COPY

Ms. Debra Malek
Mr. Miles M. Croom
Office of Ocean and Coastal Resource
Management, NOAA
U. S. Department of Commerce
Washington, DC 20235

Dear Ms. Malek and Mr. Croom:

My staff has reported to me on your briefing about the National Marine Sanctuary Program. We appreciate your courtesy in initiating the briefings you held here.

Alaska's waters and continental shelf are mainstays of our economy both present and future. It would be an added burden for the State of Alaska if National Marine Sanctuaries were imposed in our state waters. State government has both the power and inclination to institute the protection measures required to ensure that these resources are adequately protected.

As you know, most of our islands in Alaska are already included in the National Maritime Wildlife Refuge. Vast areas of coastline along the Aleutian Chain, as well as encompassing most of western Alaska from Bristol Bay almost to Stebbins Village, are also included in the National Conservation System units established in the 1980 Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA).

Our greatest environmental challenge is the rape of the resources in the offshore fisheries in the North Pacific far beyond Alaska's territorial waters. Within the three-mile limit, we are able to control such abuse.

Ms. Malek and Mr. Croom

March 12, 1992

Page 2

In summary, the State of Alaska is not interested in the establishment of National Marine Sanctuaries within our waters, and we would oppose similar sanctuaries beyond the three-mile limit if the philosophy that motivates them is preservation rather than regulation, lockup rather than wise use under law.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

S/S WALTER J. HICKEL

Walter J. Hickel
Governor

WJH/MBR/pg
pg/wp/croom.mbr

1001
marine sanctuaries

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

FWG
II

TO: John A. Sandor
Commissioner

DATE: May 5, 1992

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

THRU:

SUBJECT: Kodiak National Wildlife
Refuge Inholdings

FROM: Mark Brodersen
Restoration Chief

The Kodiak Wildlife Habitat Conservation and Acquisition Project exemplifies many of the policy questions that are currently facing the Trustee Council. The Council is being requested to fund numerous apparently deserving proposals competing for limited funding. Questions specific to this proposal include:

1. Is there a link to injured resources and/or services?

At first glance, the link appears weak. We have no information indicating brown bears were injured on Kodiak Island. While a large number of marine birds were injured around the Kodiak Archipelago, the habitat proposed for acquisition has little connection to marine birds. Numerous eagles were killed, but the population appears to be recovering. Something that benefits eagles is desirable, but that should not be the centerpiece of any action taken so far away from the initial center of injury. Perhaps an argument could be made that full recovery is contingent upon maintenance of habitat. Harlequins may have suffered injury in the area. Further resource evaluation needs to be done to answer that question.

2. Do we want to do compensatory action?

As a first cut, we should be concentrating on restoration of resources and services. Compensatory actions should occur in a second tier of actions.

3. How does enhancement of resources and services fit into the proposed action?

Enhancement of injured resources and services may be applicable in this case, but only after a more thorough exploration of options in the spill area is completed.

4. Is there an imminent threat to the habitat proposed for protection?

The imminent threat to this habitat appears to be less than some other parcels the Council may want to consider for protection. Under section 22(g) of ANCSA, lands formerly in the National Wildlife Refuge System must remain subject to the laws and regulations governing use and development of such refuge. The test for a proposed action is whether the proposed action is compatible with the purpose for which the refuge was initially established. To the best of my knowledge, this provision has never been tested in court.

5. Is this a potential equivalent resource action?

We have not yet reached consensus on criteria for equivalent resource actions or when they should be considered in the process. Still, guiding principles would seem to indicate that first one needs to look at the primary zone of injury before going to the periphery. Further, one should look at direct restoration actions first. At this stage in the process, it is premature to commit to an expensive equivalent resource action.

This is a difficult issue at best. At first glance, the project deserves support. It apparently will protect critical habitat and has the potential for being of economic importance to the local economy. Still, in terms of priority to the *Exxon Valdez* restoration process, it does not immediately float to the surface as one of the most important projects that everyone would agree must be done. The link to injured resources and services is not as strong as one might wish. Accordingly, I would recommend not committing funds to the project at this time, but instead run it through the process the Trustee Council is developing and see where it falls out. As pointed out by the Attorney General, we need a master plan for the spill affected area so that we can make sure we are using our resources most effectively.

Mark:

The provision, Section 22(g) is in ANCSA:

If a patent is issued to any Village Corporation for land in the National Wildlife Refuge System...every patent issued by the Secretary...shall contain a provision that such lands remain subject to the laws and regulations governing use and development of such Refuge.

This is potentially powerful, but largely untested in the courts, so far as I know. Steve Planchon might have some insights.

Stan

(b) The Secretary is directed to promptly issue patents to all persons who have made a lawful entry on the public lands in compliance with the public land laws for the purpose of gaining title to homesteads, headquarters sites, trade and manufacturing sites, or small tract sites (43 U.S.C. 682), and who have fulfilled all requirements of the law prerequisite to obtaining a patent. Any person who has made a lawful entry prior to August 31, 1971, for any of the foregoing purposes shall be protected in his right of use and occupancy until all the requirements of law for a patent have been met even though the lands involved have been reserved or withdrawn in accordance with Public Land Order 4582, as amended, or the withdrawal provisions of this Act: *Provided*, That occupancy must have been maintained in accordance with the appropriate public land law: *Provided further*, That any person who entered on public lands in violation of Public Land Order 4582, as amended, shall gain no rights.

34 Stat. 1052.

(c) On any lands conveyed to Village and Regional Corporations, any person who prior to August 31, 1971, initiated a valid mining claim or location under the general mining laws and recorded notice of said location with the appropriate State or local office shall be protected in his possessory rights, if all requirements of the general mining laws are complied with, for a period of five years and may, if all requirements of the general mining laws are complied with, proceed to patent.

Mining claims,
possessory
rights.

(d) The provisions of Revised Statute 452 (43 U.S.C. 11) shall not apply to any land grants or other rights granted under this Act.

(e) If land within the National Wildlife Refuge System is selected by a Village Corporation pursuant to the provisions of this Act, the secretary shall add to the Refuge System other public lands in the State to replace the lands selected by the Village Corporation.

(f) The Secretary, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of Agriculture are authorized to exchange any lands or interests therein in Alaska under their jurisdiction for lands or interests therein of the Village Corporations, Regional Corporations, individuals, or the State for the purpose of effecting land consolidations or to facilitate the management or development of the land. Exchanges shall be on the basis of equal value, and either party to the exchange may pay or accept cash in order to equalize the value of the properties exchanged.

Land
exchanges.

(g) If a patent is issued to any Village Corporation for land in the National Wildlife Refuge System, the patent shall reserve to the United States the right of first refusal if the land is ever sold by the Village Corporation. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, every patent issued by the Secretary pursuant to this Act—which covers lands lying within the boundaries of a National Wildlife Refuge on the date of enactment of this Act shall contain a provision that such lands remain subject to the laws and regulations governing use and development of such Refuge.

(h) (1) All withdrawals made under this Act, except as otherwise provided in this subsection, shall terminate within four years of the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided*, That any lands selected by Village or Regional Corporations or by a Native group under section 12 shall remain withdrawn until conveyed pursuant to section 14.

Withdrawals,
termination
dates.

(2) The withdrawal of lands made by subsection 11(a)(2) and section 16 shall terminate three years from the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any withdrawals made under section 17 of this Act.

(4) The Secretary is authorized to terminate any withdrawal made by or pursuant to this Act whenever he determines that the withdrawal is no longer necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act.

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Phone: 907/278-8012

OIL SPILL RESTORATION OFFICE

FAX: 907/276-7178

TO: Jim Slocumb
RPWG Support

DATE: May 11, 1992

FROM: Art Weiner [*Art Weiner*]
Natural Resource Manager II

SUBJECT: Remote Sensing Index Map

The purpose of this memo is to request that you prepare, for RPWG, a map index of existing satellite imagery of private lands within the EVOS-affected area. The product should be a map set that includes both SPOT and LandSat coverage for the above-referenced geographic area. The maps should depict the satellite images as a layer(s) of a base map(s) of the area that also displays private ownership of surface rights¹. Information that should be displayed on the map or in an accompanying narrative keyed to the map should include:

1. Acquisition Date
2. Per cent cloud cover
3. Spectral Mode [Panchromatic or Multispectral]
4. Technical quality
5. Geographic coordinates of the four corner points and the center point.

I would suggest contacting Ken Winterberger (USFS), and suggest that he collaborate with you on the project. I have attached two catalogs of imagery that I recently received from him. I would appreciate delivery of the map(s) by June 30, 1992.

cc: Marty Rutherford
Ken Rice
Stan Senner
John Strand

¹ Utilizing best available data and scale

5/11/92

cc: Lance
Jim
Alan
Wayne
Steve
Mike

May 13, 1992

KFP
Koncor Forest Products Company

3501 Denali, Suite 202
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 562-3335 FAX (907) 562-0599

Lance Trasky
Regional Supervisor
Habitat Division, Region II & IV
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
333 Raspberry Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99518-1599

ALASKA DEPT. OF
FISH & GAME

MAY 14 1992

REGION II
HABITAT DIVISION

Dear Lance:

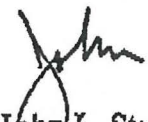
I apologize for taking so long to respond to your April 22, 1992 letter regarding a study of fish streams on Afognak Island. You stated these studies were being done to assist the Settlement Trustees in prioritizing land protection and acquisition offers from willing participants. Prior to responding to you I had to secure the input from the landowners (Ouzinkie Native Corporation and Natives of Kodiak). Last week these parties had a lengthy meeting to discuss your generous proposal. The result of this meeting was to decline your offer.

The parties involved should not be considered as willing sellers. They believe that our current method of protecting fish habitat is working satisfactorily. They would like to continue our practice of protecting fish streams using both the FPA and voluntary contributions when requested by the ADF&G. We believe this method has worked in the past and see no reason it should not continue. Perhaps another use of these funds would be to survey Knight Island in Prince William Sound where Koncor expects to log next. We know very little about the wildlife and fisheries in this area and additional information would be extremely useful.

During our discussion on this issue there were a lot of questions on what form a "buy-out" would take. In other words, would it be a conservation easement and if so how restrictive would it be? Would it be a guarantee not to harvest trees? Would it be a fee simple purchase? Any additional information on this issue would be appreciated. Perhaps a better understanding of what the trustees would purchase might encourage a reconsideration by the landowners.

Koncor, Ouzinkie Native Corporation, and Natives of Kodiak appreciates your generous offer and looks forward to working with you on other projects in the future.

Sincerely,


John L. Sturgeon
President

JLS/jes

cc: Tony Drabek, President, Natives of Kodiak
Andy Anderson, President, Ouzinkie Native Corporation

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

WALTER J. MICKEL, GOVERNOR

Rapifax 349-1723

333 RASPBERRY ROAD
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99518-1569
PHONE: (907) 344-0841

RAPIFAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO:

Stan Serres

DATE:

5/14/92

FROM:

Kim Sundberg

No. Pages:

2

(including this one)

MESSAGE:

STATE OF ALASKA

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

333 RASPBERRY ROAD
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99518-1599
PHONE: (907) 344-0541

April 22, 1992

Mr. John Sturgeon
Koncor Forest Products
3501 Denali, Suite 202
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

Dear Mr. Sturgeon;

As a result of the government's settlement with Exxon for civil penalties associated with the Exxon Valdez oil spill, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council has begun evaluating ways to enhance prospects for the recovery of species injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Among the options being considered is the protection of strategic fish and wildlife habitats and recreation sites. This option includes various protection mechanisms, including the purchase of protection agreements or ownership rights from willing sellers for key habitat areas.

As part of this effort, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) has been funded to study anadromous fish streams on private lands where timber harvests and other major development activities are planned or are presently occurring. These surveys are designed to further document the distribution and habitats of injured species, and will assist the council in prioritizing land protection and acquisition offers from willing participants. This does not imply a commitment by either the government or any private landowner to any future course of action.

The ADF&G is requesting permission to enter onto your lands on Afognak Island for the sole purpose of conducting these field surveys. Areas of interest are generally located on the north and west sides of the island. In 1992 we plan to begin surveys in early July, and expect to finish sometime in late September. All stream sites will be accessed with a helicopter and no cleaning or ground disturbing activities are involved. A final report will be prepared at the end of the field season for the Trustee Council. Each participating landowner will also get a copy.

If you are willing to allow ADF&G to study streams on your land, I would appreciate being notified of your approval granting access as soon as possible, preferably before May 15, 1992. If you do not wish to have surveys conducted on your land, I would also


John Sturgeon

-2-

April 20, 1992

appreciate a letter stating this fact. Should access be granted, the ADF&G agrees to hold harmless Koncor Forest Products for any direct damage to the property caused by the presence of ADF&G's personnel in conducting the field surveys. ADF&G will also be responsible for any injury to our employees incurred during the survey operations and waive any right of subrogation for injuries to ADF&G employees arising out of the field survey operation on the property. If you have any questions or if you would like to discuss our request prior to preparing a formal reply, please do not hesitate to contact me at 267-2277. Thank you for your time. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



Mark N. Kuwada
Habitat Biologist
Habitat Division
Department of Fish and Game

MEMORANDUM

11 MAY 1992

TO: Sandy Dunn, DOI Representative to the Land/Habitat
Work Group

FR: Stan Senner, RPWG Co-chair

RE: Evaluation of Restoration Options Related to Habitat
Protection and Acquisition

COPY

The Restoration Planning Work Group is beginning the task of compiling detailed information about the various restoration options outlined in the back of the Restoration Framework. Chris Swensen, one of the RPWG restoration assistants, will be compiling information related to habitat protection and acquisition options (numbers 21-26, 28).

As we compile this information, we are trying to include anything possible on costs. At this time, we do not know whether any of these options will be implemented and, if they are implemented, how much acreage will be involved. Thus, we believe that it is not now appropriate or even possible to estimate the total costs associated with implementing any one of the habitat protection and acquisition options.

To begin to get a handle on what costs might be, however, we are interested in knowing something about the known costs of recent transactions within or near the oil-spill area. In other words, we want to know something about "comparables" for acquiring such things as fee-simple title and easements on timbered, riparian, and other lands relevant to the restoration program. If it is alright with Pam Bergmann and DOI, would you be willing to prepare a memorandum in response to this need?

I would appreciate knowing whether you think that this task is something that can be done and whether you might be willing and able to do it. If your answers are affirmative, we can go through whatever channels are necessary to obtain approval.

For your information, I have enclosed a copy of a confidential memorandum prepared by Judi Maxwell, formerly an economist with ADF&G, regarding appraised values of timber management areas and recreation sites. Judi developed this information in support of the proposed acquisition project in the March 1991 Federal Register notice.

enclosure (1)

cc: Carol Gorbics (w/o encl.)
Sandy Rabinowitch (w/o encl.)
Chris Swensen
RPWG files

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX A

Appraised Values of Timber Management Areas

All of the appraised prices for timber management areas should be used with great caution. The volume information for entire areas was supplied by timber owners. Average volume in PWS is 20/MBF/ac. However, native selected areas generally have volumes ranging from 30 to 60 MBF per acre. The Patten Bay area is the most dense with 60 MBF per acre. The problem is that we do not know exactly what volume will be cut on each area. For example, the amount of timber that could be harvested in Patten Bay ranges from 30 to 50 million board feet for the entire area.

I used a price of \$100/MBF; this is slightly higher than the current price given the slump in the market. Remember, the \$100/MBF is a stumpage price (for standing volume only). Only negotiation will determine if we would expect to pay a great deal more or less than this amount depending on what the state and the private owners agree to: acquisition via fee simple purchase or purchase of development rights, or timber rights only (for 1 or more rotations), etc. Also, in the case of high quality spruce logs which are exported to Japan, the fob price (Anchorage) is currently around \$500-600/MBF. The differential between this price and a standing volume price of \$100/MBF reflects logging and transport cost -- a proportion of which is payment to labor. Private owners will point this out and want to be compensated for foregone labor opportunities -- a very important consideration.

To get a sense of the potential variability of the entries in the budget, consider a stand with 40 MBF per acre -- the standing timber is worth \$4,000 per acre using \$100/MBF. Alternatively, the DNR Division of Forestry advises that timber rights, for one rotation, can be purchased for \$5,000 to \$10,000 per acre in the area of the Sound. At the opposite extreme is the value assigned to standing timber in the Kachemak Bay Park appraisal which was \$550 per acre or 51% of the total value of a timbered acre. Again, caution.

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX A (continued)

DNR Appraisals for Selected Parcels

Appraisal by the DNR Division of Land and Water

AREA	ACREAGE	ESTIMATED RANGE/VALUES (per acre) (high - low)	ESTIMATED PRICE AT MIDVALUE (thous.)	APPRAISAL COST(a)
Eyak River	2650	\$400 - 800	\$1590.00	\$5000
Mile 16, Eyak	990	600 - 1200	891.00	5000
Hole-in-the-Wall	390	1200 - 1500	526.50	5000
Milton Lake	1200	1000 - 1300	1380.00	5000
Sahlin Lagoon	535	1200 - 1500	722.25	5000
Canoe Pass	2885	1000 - 1500	3606.25	6500
Cabin Lake/ Lake Eisiner	1720	500 - 1000	1290.00	4000
Eyak Lake/Mid. Arm	325	1000 - 1500	406.25	4500
Windy Bay	110	2000 - 3000	220.00	4000
Hartney Bay	35	2000 - 3000	87.50	4000
Comfort Cove	1200	1000 - 1300	1380.00	5000
Boswell Bay	750	1000 - 1300	862.50	5000
Snug Corner Cove	1345	1500 - 2000	2353.75	5500
Landlocked Bay	350	2000 - 3000	875.00	4000
Galena Bay	3000	1500 - 2500	6000.00	6000
Emerald Cove	550	1000 - 1500	687.50	4000
Eshamy Bay	3910	2000 - 3000	9775.00	6000
Paddy Bay	1530	1500 - 2500	3060.00	5500
Ewan Bay	840	1200 - 1500	1134.00	5000
Jackpot Bay	3520	1000 - 1500	4400.00	6000
Shuyak Is. (inhold.)	800	1000 - 1500	1000.00	17500
Cape Chiniak	3500	500 - 1000	2625.00	5000
Karluk River	3500	1500 - 2500	7000.00	6000
			<hr/> 54,204.50	<hr/> 133,500

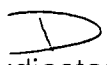
a/ - Appraisal costs may be reduced by as much as 40 % by grouping parcels together.

DRAFT**MEMORANDUM****State of Alaska**
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

TO: Judith Maxwell
Restoration Economist
OSIAR

DATE: November 15, 1990

FILE NO: OISPPROJ.JM

FROM: Tom Donek 
Access Coordinator
Division of Sport Fish

TELEPHONE NO: 465-4180

SUBJECT : Oil Spill Restoration
Projects (Access)

Enclosed are brief descriptions of four potential oil spill restoration projects that would improve recreational boating and sport fishing access to Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet. I tried to keep the descriptions as brief as possible and had to sacrifice detail in the process. The estimated costs are conceptual but do include planning and design as well as actual construction cost.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call.

Enclosures

CORDOVA - FLEMMING SPIT ANGLER ACCESS**\$400,000**

This project would provide a boat launch ramp, parking, beach access and sanitation facilities in a popular sport fishing area on the north side of Cordova. A very popular sport fishery has developed in the area during the past few years but it's full potential cannot be realized because of a lack of adequate access. The only boat launch ramp in Cordova is used to capacity by the commercial fishing fleet and lacks adequate parking. A new recreational boat launch ramp at Flemming Spit would not only serve the immediate area, but would also provide access to Prince William Sound. Shore anglers must park along the highway and clamber down the highway fill to reach the beach. Adequate parking, sanitation facilities and trails would improve safety, provide access for handicapped anglers and improve the overall quality of the fishing experience for the sport angler.

VALDEZ - ALLISON POINT ANGLER ACCESS**\$300,000**

This project would provide a boat launch ramp, parking, beach access and sanitation facilities near a popular sport fishing area on the south shore of Port Valdez. A sport fishery has developed in the area as a result of fish returning to a nearby hatchery. The full potential of this fishery is not being realized because of a lack of adequate access. Recreational boaters must launch on the opposite side of Port Valdez and transit several miles of open water to reach the area. This can be very unsafe for the small skiffs that are typically used by sport anglers. Shore anglers must park along the highway right-of-way and find their way to the water as best they can. Adequate parking, sanitation facilities and trails would improve safety, provide access for handicapped anglers and improve the overall quality of the fishing experience for the sport angler.

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND - REMOTE REFUGE DOCKS**\$1,000,000**

This project would provide up to five floating docks in remote locations throughout PWS. The docks would provide destination point for recreational boaters and harbors of safe refuge for boaters caught out during severe weather. The docks would be located in bays or coves that are protected from adverse weather. The location of each dock could be selected to attract boaters and anglers either to an under utilized area or away from a heavily utilized one. The docks could also be located in Alaska State Marine Parks to accommodate the increased use these areas will receive.

Each dock would be 10 feet wide by 150 feet long and would be moored in place with piles. The dock would not be connected to the shore but would be located in deep enough water to allow boats to moor on both long sides at all

CONFIDENTIAL APPENDIX B, continued

tide stages. The estimated cost of each dock would be \$200,000. The cost would vary depending on local site conditions and location.

KENAI PENINSULA - COOK INLET BOAT ACCESS**\$1,000,000**

This project would improve recreational boat access to lower Cook Inlet in the area of Anchor Point. Presently, the only all-tide harbor and boat launch in lower Cook Inlet is at Homer. There is a small boat launch at Deep Creek and a small harbor at Ninilchik that are accessible only at high tide. Most anglers who want to fish in the highly productive areas around Anchor Point, either launch trailerized boats at Deep Creek or launch small inflatable boats off the beach. Once on the water these boaters must wait until the tide is again high enough to return ashore. Usually, only larger boats venture the run from Homer to Anchor Point.

The U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers (COE), is presently studying the feasibility of an all tide harbor at Anchor Point. Their study should be completed by July 1, 1991. If the COE decides to build the harbor, funds from this project could be used to provide recreational boating facilities. If the COE finds that an all tide harbor is not feasible, funds from this project could be used to improve the existing facilities at Deep Creek and Ninilchik and to provide new beach access at other locations such as Whiskey Gulch.

Eastern Prince William Sound -----	Estimated Cost (\$ million)	Explanation
1. Channel Islands	18.000	Comprises Hawkins Island and Nelson, Simpson and Sheep Bays.
a) Hole-in-the Wall	0.258	Logging is planned to commence in 1992. The \$18 million is the
b) Milton Lake	0.676	value of the standing timber valued at \$100 per MBF which is
c) Sahlin Lagoon	0.354	slightly above market price at this time. Owned by Sherstone
d) Canoe Passage	1.767	(see Appendix A for discussion on timber appraisal).
e) Windy Bay	0.107	
		Itemized parcels are areas within the logging unit which have
		exceptional value for habitat and recreation. For example,
		Sahlin Lagoon and Sheep Bay are the second most important sea
		otter pupping areas in PWS. Also, exceptional values for deer,
		eagles, sportfishing, brown bears, and furbearers. Value is
		based on DNR appraisal for fee simple purchase discounted by 51%
		to subtract out the value of standing timber. This method was
		used to evaluate timber land in the Kachemak Bay appraisal (see
		Appendix A for DNR appraisals).
2. 13 Mile	3.000	Owned by Sherstone. Logging will be completed in 1991. Habitat
		value for waterfowl. Value of standing timber calculated as per
		Channel Island unit.
3. Fish, Whalen, Landlocked Bays	15.000	Owned by Chugach. Logging to commence in Fish Bay in 1991.
Landlocked Bay Cove	0.450	Value of standing timber calculated as per Channel Island unit.
		Very productive salmon streams. Mt. Denson viewshed, important
		habitat for deer and goats. Appraisal value derived as per
		Channel Island unit.
		Landlocked Bay Cove - exceptional recreation site. Appraised
		price is for fee simple purchase in addition to acquiring
		standing timber.
4. Two Moon Bay	15.000	Owned by Browning Timber Company. Logging proceeding at a rapid
Snug Corner Cove	1.200	rate. Has crested ridges to both Irish Cove and Hell's Hole
		causing pollution problems in these watersheds which are
		productive salmon spawning and waterfowl habitats, respectively.
		Near important herring spawning area. Appraised value derived as
		per Channel Island unit.
		Snug Corner Cove - for fee simple acquisition in addition to
		acquiring standing timber. Near herring spawning area, safe
		moorage, Cook overwintered here, recreation, dusky Canada goose
		on upland muskeg ponds.
5. Galena Bay	6.000	Owned by Tatitlek. DNR appraised value for coastal and
		riparian habitat only, uplands not included. Threatened by
		uncontrolled recreation access. Important for herring spawning,
		number one pink and chum salmon streams in eastern Sound. No
		plans to log so value of uplands not included.
6. Bosell Bay	0.863	Native owned. Not threatened by logging, but could benefit
7. Emerald Cove	0.688	from increased management to control and enhance recreation
8. Eyak River	1.590	use. DNR appraised values.
9. 16 Mile	0.891	
10. Cabin Lake/Lake Eisiner	1.290	
11. Middle Arm of Eyak Lake	0.406	
12. Hartney Bay	0.087	
13. Valdez Duck Flats	0.030	Essential waterfowl habitat threatened by extension of city dock.
		Nominate for critical habitat status. Amount shown is for
		enhancement, i.e. weirs, etc.

14. Sportfish Moorings
Cordova
Valdez

0.400
0.300

See attached (Appendix B) explanation for all proposed sportfish moorings. Both of these would provide a boat launch camp; parking, beach access; and sanitation facilities near Cordova and Valdez. The full potential of these fisheries is not being realized due to lack of access. Would prevent roadside, trail and shoreline erosion and reduce pressure to expand commercial boat facilities.

Western Prince William Sound

- 1. Eshamy Bay
- 2. Ewan Bay
- 3. Jackpot Bay
- 4. Paddy Bay

9.775
1.134
4.400
3.060

Owned by Chenega Corporation. Interest in logging unknown, but potential exists - appears to be more interested in recreation development including subdivision on Jackpot Bay and floating lodge proposed for Paddy Bay. All Bays have exceptional wildlife and fishing values. Ewan Bay is the most important sea otter rearing, weaning, weanling overwintering areas in the Sound. Also essential habitat for river otters, bears, waterfowl. Eshamy Bay is the crown jewel from the standpoint of scenic values. Jackpot Bay and Lakes are exceptional for sportfishing and recreation. All of the Bays open on to "Dangerous" Passage one of the few areas in the Sound safe for small watercraft gear around. Entire area is important for humpback and orca whales.

5. Patten Bay (Montague Island)

45.000

Owned by Koncor. If road is built (may be blocked by suit by environmental groups) logging could start by 1992. The road will threaten riparian habitat for eagles, deer, bears. The timber is old growth spruce of unusual density; size and crown density essential winter deer range; bear, marbled murrelets (7). Value for standing timber calculated as per Channel Island unit. Given quality of stumpage, appraised value could be as much as 50% higher. Once the road is in the USFS is likely to sell the rest of the timber at that end of the island.

6. Bay of Isles and Little Bay (Knight Island)

- Port Chalmers and Stockdale Area (Montague Island), Johnson Bay to Mummy Bay (Knight Island); N.W. Whale Bay, Western Evans Island, Iktua Bay

7. Sportfish Remote Moorings

1.000

Most valuable for recreation use, timber marginal. Should consider several fee simple purchases for recreation. Exceptional sea otter mother/pup habitat. Recommend for critical habitat designation for adjacent uplands. Actual acquisition of Western Evans Island may be needed as this is owned by Chenega Corporation. Other areas are managed by USFS.

8. Sportfish Remote Moorings

9. Windy Bay - Rocky Bay

10.000

Owned by Port Graham Village Corporation. Currently being logged by Chugach. Has severely damaged Windy Right and Left Creeks, threatening Rocky River and the very productive Port Dick Creek. Not leaving buffer stripes.

10. Dog Fish (Koyuktoilik) Bay

10.000

Owned by English Bay Village Corporation. Currently being selectively logged by Chugach with helicopters and from that perspective is a low impact harvest.

11. Seldovia Bay

12. Kachemak Bay State

17.820

Several families have sold allotments for logging. Haven't been able to get any further information on this. Koncor has held off logging but given the recent failed attempt

Inholdings		to get approval from state legislature they will probably start logging in 1991. DNR appraisal report.
Shukak Island Native and Borough Inholdings	1.075	Would completely eliminate private holdings so area could be designated as a state park or refuge. \$1 million - DNR appraisal for fee simple purchase of inholdings: \$75 thousand to complete Kodiak Island Borough Land Exchange which will eliminate Borough ownership from this island.
Northern Afognak Island	100.000	Entire southern half of the island has been logged. Owned by Afognak Joint Venture; approximately 200 thousand acres. Federal government has tried to buy twice but funding has fallen through. Generally talked about \$100 million as the ceiling. Values range from \$100 to \$3000 per acre. Very keen to sell - want to invest in businesses in lower 48, but several of the partners are so in debt they will probably need to start logging in 1991. Next three months are critical - will need to enter into logging contracts, buy equipment... once this happens logging becomes more probable and, of course the prices will be higher. Very important areas for Steller sea lions, elk, bird colonies. USF&W also wants to acquire area north of wildlife refuge.
State Marine Park Inholdings		Driftwood Bay, Sunny Cove, and Thumb Bay all have private land located within or near them. Recreation cabins and related use have potential to conflict with park management. Those purchases will assure maintenance of the quality of these sites. Still waiting for DNR appraisal.
Cape Chinik (Kodiak Island)	2.625	Native owned. Important seabird colonies, DNR appraisal.
Small Islands off Kodiak Island	2.000	Native owned. Important seabird colonies.
Inholdings on Kodiak Island		Still waiting for list of areas from ADF&G office in Kodiak.
Marmot Island		ADF&G concerned that DNR wants to open area for logging - recommends critical habitat status.
Raspberry Island		Western one-third - state owned, DNR wants for homestead program but ADF&G has recommended the area for critical habitat status. Very important for Raspberry Island elk.
McNeil River		Privately held lands adjacent to area are encouraging uses directly in conflict with bear viewing.
Inholdings in Kenai and Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge	535.500	Used average value of \$750/acre (used in Kachemak State Park appraisal) times number of acres in USF&W's "highest priority" category for acquisition accounting for approximately 40% of the total program.
Inholdings in Kenai Fjords and Katmai National Parks	94.900	\$750/acre times number of acres.
Sportfish Moorings Cook Inlet (Anchor Point)	1.000	See Appendix B. Only all tide harbor is Homer. Also would open up highly productive areas around Anchor Point to smaller boats since only larger boats venture the run from Homer to Anchor Point.

her Areas

Prairie Creek

Six miles along Prairie Creek. Highest concentration of spawning king salmon in upper Cook Inlet area attracting bears from an undisturbed area.

1. Willow Creek	1.000	between sportfish anglers and bears. Also being threatened by recreational cabin development - another McNeil River.
1. Kenai River	6.000	For access to sportfishing, campground development. Very popular area near Susitna River.
State Park Improvements		

1. Chugach State Park		
Campground Improvements	6.000	
Day use facilities	9.000	
1. Kodiak Area Park		
Improvements	6.000	
1. Matanuska - Susitna Valley		
Park improvements	10.000	
1. Kenai Area Park		
Improvements	10.000	
1. Homer Visitor Center		
and Ranger Station	4.000	