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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
RESTORATION PROJECT

Document ID Number	
920017313	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B-93 WPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/>	D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

Title of Project:

CONSTRUCTION OF THE
CHENEGA BAY MARINE SERVICE CENTER

Justification:

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

Year	Fish, other than salmon	Sea mammals
85-86	62 lb	140.3 lbs
89-90	26.1 lb	3.6 lbs
90-91	24.8 lb	27.5 lbs

DNR

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

Description of Project:

The goal of the project is to replace lost subsistence resources with economic opportunity. We want to open western Prince William Sound to recreational fishing.

ADEC
~~ADFTG~~
ADNR
Habitat W.G.

The objectives are to provide economic opportunity for Alaska Commercial fishery and tourism markets.

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

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85-86	62 lbs	6.9 lbs	140.3 lbs
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The resource is harder to get because of the decrease in availability. The octopus dens are empty, commercial fishermen occasionally bring us octopus taken at 60 fathoms in the Gulf. We have decided not to take birds or their eggs because there are very few and we want to give them time to recover. Also, many of those that are around are not in good health and need time to get better. Health Services has told us not to take shell fish from contaminated beaches. Our people have been working to clean-up the beaches, not only for the money, but most importantly to get the oil off the beaches so that marine life can return.

Description of Project:

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

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

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

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

- A-92 WPWG
- B-93 WPWG
- C-RPWG
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- E-MISC.

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

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

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

Estimated Duration of Project:

Three years to construct dock and upland facilities.

Estimated Cost per Year:

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

Respectfully Submitted by:



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

For additional info. contact:

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

Valdez
Tatlielik
Eyak

Chenega
Seward

The North Pacific Rim
3300 "C" Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-3920



Port Graham
Nomealik

JUN 17 REC'D

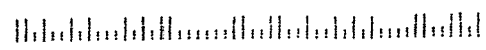


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Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501



CHENEGA BAY I.R.A. COUNCIL

reply to: — Chenega Bay
— Anchorage

June 15, 1992

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

VIA FAX NO.: 276-7178

Dear Council Members:

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Philip Totemoff
President

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:

Construction of Chenega Bay Marine Service Center

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

Replace lost resource with economic opportunity

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

Build a marine service center

Estimated Duration of Project: 3 years

Estimated Cost per Year: 6 to 8 mil

Other Comments:

Name, Address, Telephone:

Philip Totemoff
Chenega Bay I.R.A. Council
3300 "C" St.
Anchorage, AK 99503
907 562 4155

Oil spill restoration is a public process. Your ideas and suggestions will not be proprietary, and you will not be given any exclusive right or privilege to them.

fold here

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Attn: 1993 Work Plan

CHENEGA BAY I.R.A. COUNCIL

JUN 15 REC'D

reply to: --- Chenega Bay
 --- Anchorage

June 15, 1992

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

VIA FAX NO.: 276-7178

Dear Council Members:

Document ID Number	
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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
 RESTORATION PROJECT

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Description of Project:

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

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Estimated Cost per Year:

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Respectfully Submitted by:



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

For additional info. contact:

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

ID # 920615274

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

Checked for Completeness

ID stamped/Input completed
Name
Affiliation
Costs

Category Tech Support
Restoration Manipulation or Enhancement

Lead Agency
DNR

Cooperating Agency(ies)

Y N Passed initial screening criteria

tech.
Type: Services

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

 H M L Rank Overall

Project Number - if assigned _____

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEET

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the <u>Exxon Valdez</u> oil spill. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Technical feasibility.* |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.* |

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

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<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

Title of Project: ENVIRONMENTAL LEARNING RESOURCE CENTER

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service) Integrated Public Information System and Education Program for Assessment and Prevention of Oil Spills.

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

A building addition to the existing Kodiak College library is proposed to house an environmental learning resource center which will provide reference areas, seminar space, media access, and classrooms for education related to oil spills. The proposal includes \$780,000 for construction costs and \$120,000 for a dedicated line, videophone technology, and media equipment to enable interaction via long distance. The college will commit to providing operational costs.

College staff attended and taped all of the Emergency Services Council meetings following the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Currently, these and other valuable videotapes, books, papers, and resources are accumulating and must be safeguarded and made accessible to the public. As continuing study into oil spill prevention and technology is conducted, a dedicated space will be vital. Classroom and seminar space will be important for ongoing education in assessment and prevention of additional harm to ecosystems affected by the spill. Educational presentations will involve scientists, fishermen, and the general public.

Estimated Duration of Project: Construction of Facility, 2 years

Estimated Cost per Year: Total: \$ 900,000 (FY 93 90K, FY 94 810K)

Other Comments: This proposal addresses Option 33 in the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Framework, Volume I.

Name, Address, Telephone:

Carol Hagel, College Director
Kodiak College
117 Benny Benson Drive
Kodiak, AK 99615
907-486-4161

Oil spill restoration is a public process. Your ideas and suggestions will not be proprietary, and you will not be given any exclusive right or privilege to them.

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.
- 2. Technical feasibility.*
- 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.*

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title: Interactive public access to oil spill and related environmental data in the Prince William Sound Science Center geographic information system.

Justification: Continued damage assessment and restoration projects conducted in the Cordova area need geographic information system support.

Description of Project: Use a microwave communication system between the Science Center and the Alaska Fish and Game, Copper River Delta Institute, Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation to allow access of the Science Center geographic information system. The Science Center is using ARC/INFO which can be accessed using ArcView software from satellite personal computers of either IBM or Macintosh format.

Estimated Duration of Project: 1 year

Estimated costs per Year: \$80,000

Other comments: This project will be conducted in cooperation with Mr. Sam Sharr and Mr. Wayne Donaldson at Alaska Fish and Game, Dr. Mary Anne Bishop at the Copper River Delta Institute, Mr. Jeff Olsen at the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation, Mr. Randy Hagenstein, Science Center consultant.

Name, Address, Telephone:

Dr. G.L. Thomas, Director
Prince William Sound Science Center
P.O. Box 705
Cordova, AK 99574
(907) 424-5800

Oil spill restoration is a public process. Your ideas and suggestions will not be proprietary, and you will not be given any exclusive right or privilege to them.

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COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

✓ Checked for Completeness

- ✓ ID stamped/Input completed
- ✓ Name
- ✓ Affiliation
- ✓ Costs

✓ Category Technical Spot

✓ Lead Agency ADNR

Cooperating Agency(ies)

Y N Passed initial screening criteria

Type: GIS

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

H M L Rank Overall

Project Number - if assigned

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.
- 2. Technical feasibility.*
- 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.*

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:

Geographical Information System Mapping of Natural Resource in Western Prince William Sound

Justification:

Injury assessment efforts have resulted in the gathering of extensive ecological information on the resources of western Prince William Sound. Electronic storing, maintenance and updating of such information greatly enhances its usefulness to managers.

Description of Project:

Goal: To transfer existing data (nest locations, critical habitat, breeding colonies) on injured species to a GIS database.

Estimated Duration of Project:

One year.

Estimated Cost per Year:

\$75,000

Other Comments:

Name, Address, Telephone:

Charla Sterne
Wildlife Biologist
Glacier Ranger Station
PO Box 129
Girdwood, AK 99587
907-783-3242

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920615298	
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COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

Checked for Completeness

ID stamped/Input completed
Name
Affiliation
Costs

Category ~~Tech Support~~ Management Admin

Lead Agency ~~USFS~~ DNR

Cooperating Agency(ies) ~~ADNR~~ USFS

N Passed initial screening criteria

Type: GIS

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

H M L Rank Overall

Project Number - if assigned _____

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.
- 2. Technical feasibility.*
- 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.*

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:

Public Access Repository for Spill-related Geographic Information

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

Technical Support

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

Establishment of a GIS data repository for geographic data generated by, or in support of, all phases of EVOS work. Will not replace agency GIS systems, but will be the continuing and public source for GIS information on the spill and restoration.

Estimated Duration of Project:

undetermined

Estimated Cost per Year:

1st year \$100,000, subsequent \$50,000

Other Comments:

Name, Address, Telephone:

Randall Hagenstein
P.O. 100358
Anchorage, AK 99510
#561-2755

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PLACE
STAMP
HERE

Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Attn: 1993 Work Plan

Randall H. Hagenstein
P.O. Box 100358
Anchorage, AK 99510-0358
(907) 561-2755

Document ID Number
920608191
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
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<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

6 June 1992

Dr. Dave Gibbons
Interim Administrative Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501


Dear Dr. Gibbons:

I have enclosed an "Idea for Restoration" in response to your request mailed in May 1992. The proposed project includes ideas for providing technical assistance in analysis of GIS datasets and responding to the long-term needs for archiving, retrieving, and providing public access to these datasets.

As you may know, the Prince William Sound Science Center, Conservation International and Ecotrust have been jointly developing a GIS database and capabilities for the greater Prince William Sound ecosystem. The combined database and capabilities that we have assembled over the past 18 months can be a strong asset for the Trustees and Restoration Team to draw from and build on. I have briefly discussed the possibility of participating in the restoration effort with Mark Broderson and Jim Slocomb.

I look forward to the chance to discuss opportunities for collaboration. Do not hesitate to call if you would like additional information on the GIS project.

Sincerely,



Randall Hagenstein
GIS Development Specialist

cc: Mark Broderson
Gary Thomas, PWS Science Center
Spencer Beebe, Arthur Dye, Ecotrust

encl: Idea for Restoration

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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Title of Project: Public-access Repository for Spill-related Geographic Information

Justification:

Management of geographic information system (GIS) data related to the Exxon Valdez oil spill has been handled by a number of different state and federal agencies. As we move into the restoration phase of the post-spill era, the question of how to store, index, retrieve, and provide access to these databases looms. At the same time, most of the agencies responsible for managing spill-related GIS data are scaling back efforts, reducing staffing levels, and shifting resources into other areas. The users of these databases are also shifting as we move from damage assessment to restoration; increasingly, the Trustees Council and Restoration Planning staff, non-agency organizations such as the Regional Citizens Advisory Council and the Oil Spill Recovery Institute, and the general public will have a need to have access to GIS data and capabilities. Further, the recent move to release damage assessment data has guaranteed a demand for data without establishing a mechanism for providing access to much of this data. In summary, spill-related GIS data is currently managed in scattered locations, maintaining these scattered and overlapping databases is difficult, and issues of public access to these databases has not been resolved. This proposal provides a mechanism to address these problems and creates a bridge between the Trustees and the public with respect to spill-related GIS databases.

Description of Project:

The Prince William Sound Science Center, Conservation International, and Ecotrust have jointly developed a geographic database and GIS capacity based in Anchorage. Data from a variety of agency sources have been integrated into this combined database for Prince William Sound. We propose to use this database as a foundation for continuing to combine data from various agency sources and to provide access to government agencies, researchers, educational organizations, community groups, and others.

Specifically, we recommend establishment of a GIS data repository for geographic data generated by or in support of the response, damage assessment, and restoration phases of work following the wreck of the Exxon Valdez. The data repository will exist outside of and in addition to the GIS databases related to the spill currently held by the various agencies. This is not meant to replace GIS programs at various government agencies, but to provide a general and long-term repository of data for planning, research, and educational purposes. Such a GIS data repository will:

- o provide a centralized location for archiving, managing, and using GIS data currently held by numerous state and federal agencies;

Com #	Topic	Issue
1	30	3/00

- o ensure long-term management of these datasets in an environment that is not constrained by the whims of agency funding or philosophy;
- o create a channel of access to these datasets for various organizations, researchers, and the public; and
- o provide technical services and products for those groups that do not have the technical expertise to effectively access and use the oil spill databases.

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The Prince William Sound GIS already contains many of the GIS databases related to the spill that were not constrained by litigation sensitivity. Additional datasets within the Sound have also been compiled into the database over the past 18 months from a variety of agency sources. This proposal will allow the Trustees to capitalize on this considerable investment in data acquisition and processing.

The staff and facilities of the Prince William Sound GIS could also be used by the GIS staff of the Restoration Planning Group for technical assistance, data sharing, and cooperative projects as need dictates. This cooperation has already been occurring on a limited and informal basis. A more formal relationship would give the Restoration Planning Group the flexibility to draw on additional GIS resources for specific projects in a cooperative environment.

Estimated Duration of Project:

This proposal recommends creation of a permanent means for data archiving and access. The project would receive support from the Oil Spill Trustees throughout the duration of the restoration effort.

Estimated Cost per Year:

First year funding needs are estimated at \$100,000 with allocations of \$50,000 per year for subsequent years.

Other Comments:

We are very interested in working with the Trustees to seek additional sources of funds to build on our existing effort to build a comprehensive GIS database for Prince William Sound.

Submitted by:

Prince William Sound GIS Project
on behalf of the Prince William Sound
Science Center, Conservation
International, and Ecotrust

Contact:

Randall Hagenstein
P.O. Box 100358
Anchorage, AK 99510
(907) 561-2755

From:

Randall H. Hagenstein
P.O. Box 100358
Anchorage, Alaska
99510-0358

JUN 08 REC'D

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Document ID Number 920608191	

DAVE GIBBONS
Interim Admin. Director
Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" St.
Anchorage, AK 99501



ID # 920608191

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

✓ Checked for Completeness

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Name
Affiliation
Costs

✓ Category
~~Tech Support~~ Manager Actives

✓ Lead Agency
ADNR

Cooperating Agency(ies)

(Y) N Passed initial screening criteria

Type : 615

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

H M L Rank Overall

Project Number - if assigned

920608191

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEET

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- | | | | |
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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the <u>Exxon Valdez</u> oil spill. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Technical feasibility.* |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.* |

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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Title of Project: Public-access Repository for Spill-related Geographic Information

Justification:

Management of geographic information system (GIS) data related to the Exxon Valdez oil spill has been handled by a number of different state and federal agencies. As we move into the restoration phase of the post-spill era, the question of how to store, index, retrieve, and provide access to these databases looms. At the same time, most of the agencies responsible for managing spill-related GIS data are scaling back efforts, reducing staffing levels, and shifting resources into other areas. The users of these databases are also shifting as we move from damage assessment to restoration; increasingly, the Trustees Council and Restoration Planning staff, non-agency organizations such as the Regional Citizens Advisory Council and the Oil Spill Recovery Institute, and the general public will have a need to have access to GIS data and capabilities. Further, the recent move to release damage assessment data has guaranteed a demand for data without establishing a mechanism for providing access to much of this data. In summary, spill-related GIS data is currently managed in scattered locations, maintaining these scattered and overlapping databases is difficult, and issues of public access to these databases has not been resolved. This proposal provides a mechanism to address these problems and creates a bridge between the Trustees and the public with respect to spill-related GIS databases.

Description of Project:

The Prince William Sound Science Center, Conservation International, and Ecotrust have jointly developed a geographic database and GIS capacity based in Anchorage. Data from a variety of agency sources have been integrated into this combined database for Prince William Sound. We propose to use this database as a foundation for continuing to combine data from various agency sources and to provide access to government agencies, researchers, educational organizations, community groups, and others.

Specifically, we recommend establishment of a GIS data repository for geographic data generated by or in support of the response, damage assessment, and restoration phases of work following the wreck of the Exxon Valdez. The data repository will exist outside of and in addition to the GIS databases related to the spill currently held by the various agencies. This is not meant to replace GIS programs at various government agencies, but to provide a general and long-term repository of data for planning, research, and educational purposes. Such a GIS data repository will:

- o provide a centralized location for archiving, managing, and using GIS data currently held by numerous state and federal agencies;

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- o ensure long-term management of these datasets in an environment that is not constrained by the whims of agency funding or philosophy;
- o create a channel of access to these datasets for various organizations, researchers, and the public; and
- o provide technical services and products for those groups that do not have the technical expertise to effectively access and use the oil spill databases.

The Prince William Sound GIS already contains many of the GIS databases related to the spill that were not constrained by litigation sensitivity. Additional datasets within the Sound have also been compiled into the database over the past 18 months from a variety of agency sources. This proposal will allow the Trustees to capitalize on this considerable investment in data acquisition and processing.

The staff and facilities of the Prince William Sound GIS could also be used by the GIS staff of the Restoration Planning Group for technical assistance, data sharing, and cooperative projects as need dictates. This cooperation has already been occurring on a limited and informal basis. A more formal relationship would give the Restoration Planning Group the flexibility to draw on additional GIS resources for specific projects in a cooperative environment.

Estimated Duration of Project:

This proposal recommends creation of a permanent means for data archiving and access. The project would receive support from the Oil Spill Trustees throughout the duration of the restoration effort.

Estimated Cost per Year:

First year funding needs are estimated at \$100,000 with allocations of \$50,000 per year for subsequent years.

Other Comments:

We are very interested in working with the Trustees to seek additional sources of funds to build on our existing effort to build a comprehensive GIS database for Prince William Sound.

Submitted by:

Prince William Sound GIS Project
on behalf of the Prince William Sound
Science Center, Conservation
International, and Ecotrust

Contact:

Randall Hagenstein
P.O. Box 100358
Anchorage, AK 99510
(907) 561-2755

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6 June 1992

Dr. Dave Gibbons
Interim Administrative Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

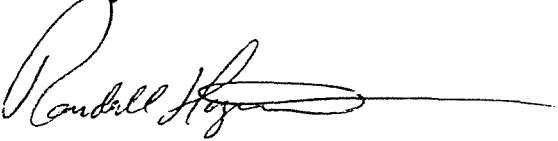
Dear Dr. Gibbons:

I have enclosed an "Idea for Restoration" in response to your request mailed in May 1992. The proposed project includes ideas for providing technical assistance in analysis of GIS datasets and responding to the long-term needs for archiving, retrieving, and providing public access to these datasets.

As you may know, the Prince William Sound Science Center, Conservation International and Ecotrust have been jointly developing a GIS database and capabilities for the greater Prince William Sound ecosystem. The combined database and capabilities that we have assembled over the past 18 months can be a strong asset for the Trustees and Restoration Team to draw from and build on. I have briefly discussed the possibility of participating in the restoration effort with Mark Broderson and Jim Slocomb.

I look forward to the chance to discuss opportunities for collaboration. Do not hesitate to call if you would like additional information on the GIS project.

Sincerely,



Randall Hagenstein
GIS Development Specialist

cc: Mark Broderson
~~Gary Thomas, PWS Science Center~~
Spencer Beebe, Arthur Dye, Ecotrust

encl: Idea for Restoration

JUN 15 REC'D

June 15, 1992

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project: Archaeological Site Stewardship, Homer and Kodiak.

Justification(Linkage to injured resource): Counters increased knowledge about site locations and consequent vandalism

Description of Project: The project is to promote formation of Spill area amateur archaeology interest groups in Kodiak and Homer and channel local interest in archaeological remains. The local groups will track activities at archaeological sites that have suffered from vandalism. The groups will also participate in investigations and salvaging archaeological data in the spill area. Under direction of a professional archaeological advisor, they will help locate and map sites, excavate, process the collections and analyze the materials collected. The local groups will help write reports for dissemination to the public and scientific audiences. The local groups will also assist with interpreting the prehistory of the local area for local and tourist interests.

Another major benefit of such local archaeological organizations and promotion of their activities is providing the an alternative for local individuals who are damaging sites in the Spill area to pursue their interests constructively. Initially, the groups will be organized in the two communities through existing organizations such as museums or service groups. As interest builds and membership increases, separate organizations will evolve. Funding will support a part-time professional advisor to help guide the activities of the groups until they are self directing and for travel and supply costs.

Estimated Durations of Project: 5 years

Estimated Cost per Year: \$75,000 each year,

Other Comments: This project should compliment the current interagency Site Stewardship project R-104A.

Judith E. Bittner
Office of History and Archaeology
Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Rec.
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 107001
Anchorage, AK 99510-7001

(907) 762-2622

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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project: Archaeological Site Stewardship Program

Justification: To counter increased knowledge of and vandalism to sites as a result of oil spill cleanup activities.

Description of Project: Complete development of instructional materials to train local site stewards to take a major role in investigating and salvaging data from sites in the spill area. Instructional materials would include information on the importance and sensitivity of archaeological resources, as well as practical survey, mapping and recording techniques. The program would tap into the considerable local interest in these resources and may provide a productive and legal outlet for locals involved in site vandalism. The program would be a mechanism for interpretation of area prehistory for both locals and tourists. A pilot program will be set up in Homer and Kodiak and involve Native groups, trade organizations, amateur archaeological societies (see State Site Stewardship proposal) and interested individuals. This pilot program can expand to other affected areas and communities.

Funding would be used to support a part-time education specialist and an archaeological advisor to complete development of the training materials and to conduct training sessions with local groups and individuals until they can become self-sufficient.

Estimated Duration of Project: Five years

Estimated Cost per Year: 27,000 first year, 15,000 next four years.

Other Comments: This project follows up on the current Site Stewardship project R-104A. It will be coordinated by and mesh with the proposed State program.

Charles Diters
Regional Archaeologist
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
1011 E. Tudor Rd.
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

(907) 786-3389

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ID # 920615273-14

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

Checked for Completeness

- ID stamped/Input completed
- Name
- Affiliation
- Costs

Category

Management Action

Lead Agency

DNR

Cooperating Agency(ies)

DOI

Y N Passed initial screening criteria

Type: archaeo.

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

 H M L Rank Overall

_____ Project Number - if assigned _____

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEETCritical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the <u>Exxon Valdez</u> oil spill. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Technical feasibility.* |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.* |

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

June 15, 1992

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL**FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS****Title of Project:** Archaeological Restoration -- Regional Archaeological Planning**Justification (Linkage of injured resource):** Numerous sites throughout the spill area were damaged by direct oiling, beach treatment, visits associated with cleanup, and site vandalism.

Description of Project: The DNR Office of History and Archaeology is working on a comprehensive State Historic Preservation plan. The purpose of this planning is to provide a framework for systematic site identification (surveys), significance evaluation, research prioritization, and management decisions in the Oil Spill area. That the need currently exists for regional archaeological planning in the Gulf of Alaska is evidenced by the lack of archaeological information with which to respond to the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Recent state and federal laws have intensified the need by requiring development of numerous oil spill contingency plans. The plan developed under this project will provide guidance and facilitate future state and federal agency restoration and development projects. The planning efforts proposed here would be devoted to the Gulf of Alaska with particular attention to the Prince William Sound, Kenai Peninsula, Kodiak, and Alaska Peninsula regions. The boundaries of prehistoric cultural complexes are not precisely coincident with the Exxon Valdez spill area so the resulting document would link Spill area archaeology with the regional archaeology based on the themes of human development through time. The plan would provide an assessment of the current state of archaeological knowledge, establish significant themes of development for the tribal groups in the region, provide a framework within which the relative significance of sites could be determined, and set research priorities. The approach taken would be in keeping with the Secretary of Interior's nationwide planning effort and Alaska Statute 41.35.

Estimated Duration of Project: 3 years**Estimated Costs per Year:** \$170,000**Other Comments:** Work will be done by OHA staff in consultation with agency archaeologists and public representatives.

Judith E. Bittner
 Office of History and Archaeology
 Alaska Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation
 Department of Natural Resources
 P.O. Box 107001
 Anchorage, Ak 99510-7001
 [907] 762-2622

Document ID Number
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EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
FORMAT FOR PUBLIC IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

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Title of Project: Site-Specific Archeological Restoration (Interagency)

Justification: Conservative estimates based on injury studies to date suggest that between 300 and 500 archeological sites located on State and Federal land within the Exxon Valdez oil spill pathway sustained at least some degree of injury from oiling, oil spill cleanup activities, or vandalism. Site-specific injury is documented in oil spill response records for a sample of 35 known sites. Types of injury range from the contamination of radiocarbon dating specimens to the illegal excavation of sites by looters. In a few cases, there is sufficient available information to determine if specific restoration measures are necessary to the continued preservation of the site values, and if so, which restorative activities are appropriate to the need. However, in many cases the injury data available from response records is not sufficiently detailed to reach an informed decision on treatment. If the Archeological Resource Protection ACT (ARPA) regulations are employed as a guide, individual, detailed assessments of injury are a first essential step in the restoration process. Once there is sufficient information, two basic categories of restorative treatment may be considered, physical repair or data recovery. These two types of restorative treatment are not mutually exclusive and they are often employed in conjunction. Physical repair includes such actions as restoring trampled protective vegetation at a site or filling in a looter's pothole. Data recovery is used to recover what bits of information can be salvaged from the area of an illegal excavation--in a sense, restoring to the public what information has been potentially lost by means of scientific investigations.

Description of Project: The purpose of this project is to conduct individual, site-specific restoration assessments at sites with documented injury, but where there is insufficient information upon which to determine appropriate treatment. The second objective is to carry out the indicated restorative action--either physical repair and/or data recovery. The initial focus would include the 35 archeological sites for which there is clear evidence of injury. If an archeological inventory and evaluation project (see separate Archeological Inventory and Evaluation Project proposal) is approved as a parallel and complementary project, other individual sites that demonstrate clear evidence of injury can be added to the original number scheduled for treatment. The results would include the prevention of further injury and professional documentation on the restorative actions taken.

Estimated Duration of Project: A period of three years would be of sufficient length to treat the 35 known sites with detailed injury information. Project length could be extended to address any additional injured sites that come to light in the next several years. An exact time span cannot be estimated at this time given the available information.

Estimated Cost per Year: Only a very rough and tentative estimate of cost can be offered at this time. The estimated yearly cost is \$300,000.

Other Comments: A restorative evaluation is now underway that will provide a much more informed cost estimate. The preliminary results of this evaluation will be available by the end of August 1992. Final results will be available by early fall of 1992.

To insure proper conduct of the work, peer review of the project could be administered by the NSF's Division of Polar Programs.

For Further Information Contact: Dan Hamson, Chief, Coastal Programs Division, National Park Service, 2525 Gambell Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99503, (907) 257-2526.

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ID # 920615273-08

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

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- ID stamped/Input completed
- Name
- Affiliation
- Costs

Category Management Action
Restoration Manipulation Enhancement

Lead Agency
ENR

Cooperating Agency(ies)
DOI

Y N Passed initial screening criteria

type: arch.

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

 H M L Rank Overall

_____ Project Number - if assigned _____

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEET

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.
- 2. Technical feasibility.*
- 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.*

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

Title of Project: Archaeological Outreach/ Curator Position

Justification: Sites were damaged, and their locations compromised in the wake of the Exxon-Valdez oil spill. Locally based efforts in public education and research have proven to be the most effective means to prevent further damage to the remaining cultural resources.

Description of Project: This project will fund a full-time position for nine years; based at the Alutiiq Culture Center in Kodiak. The archaeologist/curator would design and present programs that will educate the public about their rights and responsibilities concerning cultural resources, as well as involve them directly in research projects. This individual will also coordinate and direct archaeological inventory projects, and work with local land managers to protect archaeological sites from damage. Artifacts and data generated by this work will be curated.

This person will also administer the present Alutiiq Culture Center where cultural preservation programs and materials are housed, as well as coordinate the Alutiiq Museum and Culture Center project, to be constructed on Near Island. Other duties will include grant writing, and the pursuit of funding for cultural heritage programs.

(This proposal addresses Options 1, 10, and 35 in the Exxon Valdez Restoration Framework, Volume I.)

Estimated Duration of Project: Nine years

Estimated Cost per year: \$60,000

Kodiak Area Native Association
402 Center Avenue
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

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COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

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- ID stamped/Input completed
- Name
- Affiliation
- Costs

Category
Restoration Management Actions

Lead Agency
DNR

Cooperating Agency(ies)

Y N Passed initial screening criteria
tied to 920615279-28

type: Arch

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

 H M L Rank Overall

_____ Project Number - if assigned _____

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEET

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.
- 2. Technical feasibility.*
- 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.*

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

Title of Project: Archaeological Site Inventory and Assessment

Justification: The Kodiak Archipelago has by far the greatest density of archaeological sites in the area affected by the Exxon-Valdez oil spill. A comprehensive archaeological survey of the coastline is needed to provide an inventory of archaeological sites and assess their condition. This will provide the data needed to effectively manage and protect cultural resources in the Kodiak Island area.

Description of Project:

The goal of the project is to provide a comprehensive inventory of the archaeological sites of the Kodiak archipelago, including their location, nature, extent, and condition. This will be done in close cooperation with the major land owners; federal, state, and Native corporations. Previous efforts at survey have left major blocks of coastline unsurveyed, and we expect to discover and record more than double the number of sites now on the state register. Previous efforts have utilized firms, vessels and archaeologists from the lower 48 states. We intend to take advantage of locally based expertise in an effort to reduce costs, increase safety, and have a more reliable product.

The project will take three field seasons to complete, lasting from mid-May until late September each year. We will charter a fully licensed vessel, and survey the coastline, one major bay system at a time. All sites will be registered on the Alaska Historic Resources Survey maintained by the state. We will compile the results of the survey in a report limited in distribution to land and cultural resource managers of major land owning entities.

(This proposal addresses Options 1 and 10 in the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Framework, Volume I.)

Estimated Duration of Project: Three Years

Estimated Cost per Year: \$250,000 in year one, \$200,000 for each of years two and three.

Kodiak Area Native Association
402 Center Avenue
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

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COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

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- ID stamped/Input completed
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- Affiliation
- Costs

✓

Category

Damage Assessment

✓

Lead Agency

DNR

Cooperating Agency(ies)

(Y)

N Passed initial screening criteria

type: arch.

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

 H M L Rank Overall

_____ Project Number - if assigned _____

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEET

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.
- 2. Technical feasibility.*
- 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.*

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

June 15, 1992

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Project Title: Public Education in Spill Area Archaeology;

Justification: Education to counteract negative effects of increased knowledge of archaeological site locations and consequent vandalism to the sites.

Description of Project: The purpose of the project is to develop a four prong approach to educating school children and the general public about the valuable cultural heritage information preserved in Spill area archaeological sites and the losses that result from unscientific digging of sites. Pamphlets will be prepared directed to the general public; the pamphlets will be distributed through museums, visitor centers, tour operators and other public outlets. A script for a 15-20 minute video about the value of archaeological sites will be written. A third activity will be development of a school curriculum outline which uses archaeology as a focus to educate students about the spill area environment. The emphasis will be on plants, animals, and other natural resources of the area and how people live with them and have made use of them through time. The last project activity will be to organize and promote local groups which are interested in the archaeology of the area and develop activities which involve those groups to explore the archaeology of the area under guidance of professional archaeologists.

Estimated duration: Four years.

Estimated Cost per Year: Average of approximately \$125,000 per year.

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Department of Natural Resources
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Restoration - ~~enhancement~~ Management action

 / Lead Agency

DNR

Cooperating Agency(ies)

All

 / Passed initial screening criteria

type: arch

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

 H M L Rank Overall

Project Number - if assigned _____

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEET

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

2. Technical feasibility.*

3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.*

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

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Title of Project: Experimental Designs and Statistical Procedures for damage for oil spill cleanup and restoration projects.

Justification: Damage assessment and restoration data are being stored in geographic information systems which have limited statistical procedures developed for their analysis. The development of statistical software for analysis would provide a service to continued damage assessment and restoration activities.

Description of Project: The collection of quasi-continuous measurements on the abundance and distribution of fish and wildlife assemblages using optical and acoustical methods have the potential to allow for a more representative analysis of environmental impacts, such as oil spill impacts. The gradients provided by quasi-continuous data eliminates the need for spatially limited control sites, such as used in the modified before-after-control-impact (BACI) experimental design.

We propose to develop an experimental design that uses the before and after comparison, but avoids the pitfalls of controls by examining the test statistic through its natural environment, or the before-after, natural-design, assessment of impact damage (BANDAID). Test statistic gradients allow for trend detection with distance from the site of impact and the geographical information system allows analysis in real space. By stratifying affected from the unaffected or natural areas, and defining the independent sample unit size via auto-correlation techniques, computer-intensive, natural-distribution, resampling procedures can be used to test specific hypotheses concerning damage and restoration of habitat and organisms, or subsets thereof. Simulations with BANDAID will allow for developing impact assessment plans for different spill scenarios.

The estimation methods we plan to employ are Kriging and maximum likelihood estimation. Both have been used before for the analysis of geographic information system data, and Crittenden (1989) and others have employed kriging for the analysis of acoustic data on fish numbers. The kriging methodology is gaining acceptance in field and Lunetta et al. (1991) reviewed the current methods for analyzing geographic environmental data, and strongly advise their use.

Estimated Duration of Project: 3 years

Estimated costs per Year: \$77,394

Other comments: The Science Center would work cooperatively with Dr. Robert Crittenden at Simon Fraser University to produce an interactive experimental design to test GIS data for oil spill impact. A detailed proposal on the experimental design of this and field testing procedures are available from Dr. G.L. Thomas at the Science Center.

Name, Address, Telephone:

Dr. G.L. Thomas, Director
Prince William Sound Science Center
P.O. Box 705
Cordova, AK 99574
(907) 424-5800 - FAX 424-5820

Oil spill restoration is a public process. Your ideas and suggestions will not be proprietary, and you will not be given any exclusive right or privilege to them.

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COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

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- Name
- Affiliation
- Costs

Category
Tech Support

Lead Agency
ADNR

Cooperating Agency(ies)

Y N Passed initial screening criteria
unknow

type: 015

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

 H M L Rank Overall

Project Number - if assigned _____

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.
- 2. Technical feasibility.*
- 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.*

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

PROPOSAL FOR OIL SPILL RESTORATION PROJECT

Title of Project: Public Use Cabins in State Marine Parks

Justification: Public use cabins are among the most popular outdoor recreation programs in the spill affected area. Several state marine parks in Prince William Sound Resurrection Bay, the outer coast of the Kenai Peninsula, and the Kodiak area are potential sites for cabins, which would compensate for lost resources and services in the spill affected area, as well as respond to altered use patterns stemming from spill damages and cleanup activities themselves.

Because of the long time frame for complete restoration, much of the affected area has been rendered less desirable for recreation facilities like cabins. New recreation facilities should instead be considered at marginally affected or unaffected sites. Facilities at lightly oiled or unaffected sites should be considered restoration, since they compensate for postponed or canceled facilities in heavily affected areas that would have been built if the spill had not occurred.

Description of Project: Alaska State Parks/DNR proposes to plan, design, build, and operate ten public use cabins at selected state marine parks. Specific locations have not been determined, pending completion of a management and development plan currently underway for the marine parks in Prince William Sound and Resurrection Bay. That plan, including a public review process, is scheduled for completion in late 1993.

Proposed funding would support site selection and preparation work, plus all labor, materials and services related to cabin construction (including transportation). Necessary maintenance and operating funds for the first five years of operation are also included in this proposal.

Complete unit cost of a single cabin, built and furnished for occupancy, is estimated to be \$30,000, for a total cost for ten cabins of \$300,000. Annual operating and maintenance costs are estimated at \$50,000. The five year total for operations and maintenance equals \$250,000. User fees from cabin rentals would be available for cabin maintenance, although rental fees would never fully recover operating costs. There is also the possibility of attracting federal matching funds, for example Dingell-Johnson funds, to build trails and provide other facilities in association with these cabins.

These new cabins would be added to the 21 cabins already part of the state's public use cabin system. They would be available through a reservation system, and subject to a modest fee (current average \$25/night). The state is working with the Forest Service on cooperative agreements and other means of achieving cabin operating efficiencies, including a consolidated cabin reservation system.

Estimated Duration of Project: Six years. Site selection and construction in 1993 and operations/maintenance 1994-1998.

Estimated Cost Per Year: In 1993, \$150,000, which will build 5 cabins. In 1994, \$150,000 (5 cabins). 1994-1998, \$40,000 annually for maintenance and operations.

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JUN 15 REC'D

Other Comments: A recent survey of 600 Alaska households regarding recreational attitudes indicates that expansion of the public use cabin system is the 3rd highest priority for state action. Cabins received a higher priority than trails, campgrounds, and picnic areas.

Name, Address, Telephone: Neil Johannsen or
David Stephens
Alaska State Parks
Box 107001
Anchorage, AK 99510
907-762-2602

Document ID Number
920615296-07
<input type="checkbox"/> A-92 WPWG
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COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

Checked for Completeness

ID stamped/Input completed
Name
Affiliation
Costs

Category
Rest. Manip. or Enhancement

Lead Agency
DNR

Cooperating Agency(ies)

Y N Passed initial screening criteria

typos: recreation

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

 H M L Rank Overall

Project Number - if assigned _____

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the <u>Exxon Valdez</u> oil spill. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Technical feasibility.* |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.* |

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

4780 Cambridge Way
 Anchorage, AK 99503
 June 4, 1992

JUN 04 REC'D

EXXON VALDEZ Oil Spill Trustee Council
 645 G Street
 Anchorage, AK 99501

Comments on the EXXON VALDEZ Oil Spill Restoration Framework and 1992 Draft Work Plan, Vols. I and II, date April 1992.

Restoration activities funded from the joint trust fund are limited to:

- * Restoring
- * Replacing
- * Enhancing
- * Rehabilitating
- * Acquiring equivalent natural resources injured as a result of the spill and for reduced or lost services provided by such resources

Available data (until recently) indicates baseline information of injured resources in the spill area are limited and in some cases, completely absent. To this extent, it is difficult to determine the naturally operating relationships of the ecosystems within the area. Further, it is suggested that the impacts of the oil spill have been identified for at least 500 miles away from Bligh Reef (pollack, p. 36 Vol I). Conversely, song birds were not documented as being injured and bald eagles were not "measurably affected"- "in Prince William Sound" (p. 30 and 27 respectively). The impact to other bald eagle populations was not discussed.

Recommendation 1: The area of concern, or impact area, attributable to the EXXON VALDEZ be identified for each resource or services impacted.

Rationale: This will assist the public in understanding the importance of the various resources and their habitats and potential impacts from subsequent restoration plans and for proposed federal and state resource development, protection, or enhancement programs. For example, would a resource development program, such as timber harvest or a new resort, in an oiled area add to already stressed conditions attributable to the Spill? Would the same resource development program in an unoiled area affect the rate of recovery of damaged resources in an oiled area? Would the same resource development program in either an oiled or unoiled area impact the biodiversity of the spill area as a whole or a significant part? Better public understanding of the impacted resources and its distribution is needed. This would facilitate public input to federal and state plans and for subsequent permits to use public resources in the Spill area.

Recommendation 2: Use consistent descriptors for describing resource impacts associated with the Spill.

Rationale: This will assist the public in understanding the degree of impact so that an independent assessment can be made of the proposed restoration activity or proposed federal or state land use authorization/plan. Most of Vol. I describes impacts between oiled and unoiled area in terms of percent change of a life stage. Cutthroat trout, however, discusses mortality in term of percent difference between oiled and unoiled streams (p. 32). Since the overall population of cutthroat trout is small, the rate of mortality can not be judged on the same basis as sea otters or Orcas. These descriptors should be used consistently by all resource planners in the Spill area to facilitate public understanding.

NEPA compliance documents prepared before the Spill and those prepared before the complete damage studies are available need to be re-evaluated to determine whether the proposed action would cause an unexpected cumulative impact to resources or uses damaged by the Spill.

Recommendation 3: Each federal action agency should review its pending actions in the light of the recently released information. This can best be done through a professional review of the cumulative impacts analysis originally prepared (see CEQ 40 CFR 1508.8 and 1502.14, 1502.15, 1502.16, and 1508.9).

Rationale: Public input to existing, approved plans for federal and state lands in the Spill area were without benefit of the knowledge just now becoming public. Prior NEPA compliance is, therefore, potentially incomplete since there may not have been a rigorous discussion of the potential impacts of biodiversity or on the rate of recovery of impacted or stressed environmental components in the Spill area. This Recommendation would include describing and evaluating cumulative impacts on resources and uses, in inter-relationships of oiled and unoiled areas associated with the Spill for potential impacts to the rate of recovery. Do unoiled areas act as reservoirs for natural recovery? Are there especially sensitive areas, such as sheltered bays, in the oiled and unoiled areas that act as basic genetic reservoirs for the ecosystems in the Spill area?

Recommendation 4: Each state agency should develop a review process for pending actions similar to that suggested in Recommendation 3 for federal actions.

Recommendation 5: A specific, coordinated public involvement process should be developed for Recommendations 4 and 5.

Acquisition of private lands creates polarized controversy. Restricting uses of public resources on state or federal lands also creates controversy. Unless condemnation authority exists, acquisitions of private lands takes funding and a willing seller and a willing buyer. Restriction of uses on public lands, except for limited emergency conditions, requires a lengthy

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public involvement process. Frequently federal or state enabling legislation is required. Courts are increasingly asked to intervene, further delaying the final decision and ultimate implementation. Resource development programs (timber harvest, hatchery operations, lodges, subdivisions, roads, airports, marinas, anchor buoys, etc.) create a variety of primary and secondary economic assets and liabilities. These economic changes extend throughout and well beyond the Spill area.

There is an opportunity to reduce, or eliminate controversy through about resource development/preservation/use in the Spill by prudent use of the Restoration funds.

Recommendation 6: Explore the option of acquiring timber rights for the period that it would take for a cut-over area to return naturally to its present existing condition.

Rationale: Lands are not removed from the tax roles and other uses, such as marinas and specified term lease subdivisions, could generate income. This also leaves to the future the decision on the proper role of timber resources in the natural ecosystem and in the state and local economy.

Recommendation 7: Acquisition of resources with Restoration funds should identify and compensate for net secondary economic gains that would have been realized if the resource were not purchased.

Rationale: In addition to the in-place value of a resource (such as timber, hatchery site, or a commercial recreation use) there are secondary economic gains that are impacted when a proposed use is foregone. These include tax revenues from the operation of a local sawmill and local suppliers, taxes paid by workers, sales taxes generated by suppliers, etc. The Forest Service has developed economic models to display the economic impact to local communities from timber operations in Alaska. This methodology should be used in determining the extent of secondary impact to the local communities. These modeled secondary economic gains should be paid directly to the concerned local community to assure that there are no cumulative economic losses resulting from the Spill as a result of a Restoration action. Payment for secondary economic losses to the local community should be on a "net" basis. This takes into account the fact that local utilities, schools, or other public services would not be stressed, upgraded, or expanded.

Recommendation 8: Restoration funds should be used as matching funds for state and federal grants in the Spill area. These sources should be identified immediately.

Rationale: The Restoration fund has been created from a non-public source. Therefore, these monies may be used for matching existing programs. Potential sources of federal matching monies include the Land and Water Conservation Fund for state programs to acquire private

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lands and resources for public outdoor recreation purposes. Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson funds also may apply to state wildlife and fishery programs associated with the Spill. The Land and Water Conservation Fund also is available for federal land and resource inholding acquisition. The National Science Foundation supports good science.

Desires for research and monitoring funding expands to exceed the amount of funding available. Examples of research programs and monitoring programs in Alaska that lacked good planning and follow through are studies for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS), and NPRA. Scientists and state and federal land managers in both cases insisted there were important and substantial gaps in the knowledge needed to make good land use decisions. Numerous studies were generated and initiated. When the special funding for research or monitoring dried-up there was little effort to obtain regular state or federal or scientific institutional funding from within an agencies' or researcher's normal budget. This was very apparent when Alyeska, after the pipeline was in operation, started asking why a particular research program designed to answer construction issues was still underway. Similarly, studies on NPRA largely stopped when special Congressional funding ended. Sometimes there is an attitude "if not mine, data are not useable". This leads to duplication of effort. Often, publication takes years to become available and has only limited distribution. In the meantime, land management decisions continue without benefit of the data. One example was the discovery of dinosaur fossils in NPRA and federal oil and gas leasing decisions.

Recommendation 9: Research and monitoring programs should be within the framework of pending management decisions associated with expenditure of the Restoration fund for restoration.

Rationale: Each research and monitoring proposal should be within an approved scientific design that clearly shows--

- * how the proposed expenditure supplies missing data;
- * how that missing data would be used in restoring, enhancing, replacing, rehabilitation, or acquisition of natural resources or services reduced or lost as a result of the Spill;
- * other missing data that must be collected or evaluated before the proposal can be used in decision making;
- * why the proposed research or monitoring proposal can not be funded from existing fund sources and programs; and
- * when and where data and results will be available.

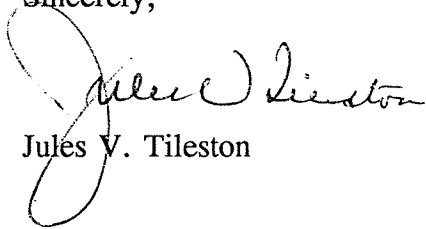
Recommendation 10: Research and monitoring programs should generally be funded from existing federal, state, and private sources rather than from the Restoration funding.

Recommendation 11: Research and monitoring programs requiring several phases over a period of time should not be approved for subsequent funding without data and progress reports being subject to peer review and available to the general public.

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Rationale: There is a perception that research and monitoring are used by state and federal agencies and researchers as a means to meet shortfalls in their normal operating budgets or by researchers for collection of esoteric data that has no value for land management decisions. Recommendations 9, 10, and 11 will help provide better public input and understanding of research and monitoring programs paid for by the Restoration fund.

Sincerely,



Jules V. Tileston

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ID # 920604114

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

✓ Checked for Completeness

- ✓ ID stamped/Input completed
- ✓ Name
- Affiliation
- Costs

✓ Category

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT Management Action

✓ Lead Agency

ADNR

Cooperating Agency(ies)

All

Ⓟ N Passed initial screening criteria

type: education

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

H M L Rank Overall

Project Number - if assigned _____

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEET

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

2. Technical feasibility.*

3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.*

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

70041210 01
02
03
04
05

Title of Project:

5 Projects

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

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

- ~~01) Habitat Acquisition - a comment~~
- 02) Restore shorelines damaged by beach berm relocation
- 03) Institute program to annually clean garbage from oil spill impacted area beaches
- 04) Publish + distribute brochures on damaged species and ways to prevent additional stress.
- 05) Institute watchable wildlife survey program to give and receive information with tourism and recreation users.

Estimated Duration of Project:

Estimated Cost per Year:

Other Comments:

Name, Address, Telephone:

Nancy Lethbridge, Pres.
 Alaska Wilderness
 Sniling Safaris
 Alaska Wilderness
 Recreation and Tourism
 Assoc.

PO Box 1353
 Valdez, AK 99686

Oil spill restoration is a public process. Your ideas and suggestions will not be proprietary, and you will not be given any exclusive right or privilege to them.

Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association

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Board of Directors

Nancy Lethcoe
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Leadership School

Bob Dittrick
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Eruk Williamson
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Float Trips

Tom Garrett
Alaska Discovery

Dennis Eagan
Recreation

Kirk Hoessle
Alaska Wildlands
Adventures

Bob Jacobs
St. Elias Alpine Guides

Karla Hart
Rainforest Treks & Tours

Marcie Baker
Alaska Mountaineering &
Hiking

Gayle Ranney
Fishing & Flying

Dave Gibbons
EVOS Restoration Team
645 "G" Street,
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Dave,

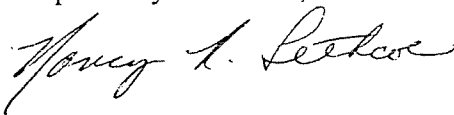
On behalf of our members operating tourism businesses or recreationally using the oil spill impacted area, AWRTA would appreciate it if the Restoration Team would consider recommending to the Trustee Council the following projects designed to restore lost natural resources and services:

1. Timber buybacks to provide habitat protection for recovery of species damaged by the spill and to protect the area's scenic qualities damaged by the spill from additional harm. — 01
2. Restoration of shorelines damaged by beach berm relocation including the removal of logs and rock debris pushed into adjacent uplands areas and re-planting of damaged beach and uplands areas with local species. — 02
3. Institution of a program to annually clean garbage from oil spill impacted area beaches to help enhance damaged visual quality and habitat. — 03
4. Publication of high quality, full-color brochures on damaged species aimed at recreational users and tourism operators that give information on the following topics: 1) significant aspects of a species' life history and behavior that may be adversely affected by human contact; 2) damages suffered by the species from spill and other causes (disease, human disturbance, etc.); 3) ways to prevent additional stress such as not disturbing seals during pupping and molting periods, use of hydrophones to enhance whale watching at a distance, etc. Distribute the fliers to harbors, Visitor Centers, Tour and Charter boat operators, kayak rental outlets, recreational equipment stores, etc. — 04
5. Institution of a watchable wildlife survey program soliciting input from tourism companies and others on the following topics: a) species observed, — 05

date and number; and b) anecdotal information on human/animal encounters. This information could help document the possible changes and movements in marine mammal populations, give tourism operators and tourists a chance to "participate" in the recovery, 3) document changes, both positive and adverse, in human/animal encounters, and 4) provide planners with information that may be helpful in developing additional programs.

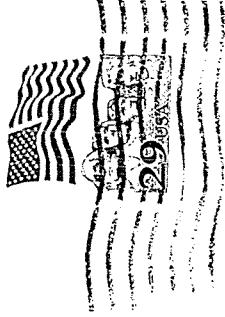
Tourism and recreational users have suffered considerably from the visual damage done to marine and shoreline areas through the loss of marine mammals, removal of intertidal and shoreline zone flora and fauna, beach relocation, and staining and sterilization of beaches. The U.S. F.S. recognizes visual quality as a natural resource; the state and tour operators have spent considerable amounts of money to market Alaska's superscenery and superwildlife viewing opportunities, and consumers choose destinations on the bases of visual quality and wildlife viewing experiences. The ability of the tourism industry to recover from economic damages sustained as a result of the spill depends on the ability of tour operators to deliver a product that lives up to consumer expectations and is competitive with other supersenecry/superwildlife areas in the world.

Respectfully submitted,



Nancy R. Lethcoe

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<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.



DAVE GIBBONS
 ENDS RECREATION TEAM
 LETS "G" STREET
 ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

AWRTA
 P.O. Box 1353
 Valdez, ALASKA 99686

JUN 12 REC'D

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COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

Checked for Completeness

ID stamped/Input completed
Name
Affiliation
Costs

Category
Restoration Manipulation or Enhancement

Lead Agency
DNR

Cooperating Agency(ies)

Y N Passed initial screening criteria

type: coastal hab.

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

H M L Rank Overall

Project Number - if assigned _____

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEET

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.
- 2. Technical feasibility.*
- 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.*

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

One of the most fragile, and utterly irreplaceable resources impacted by the 1989 Exxon-Valdez oil spill were the archaeological sites. The Kodiak Island region was the major population center of the North Pacific for most of the 7,000 years of prehistoric occupation. Some of the largest, and until recently, most pristine and well preserved village sites in the United States existed in the Kodiak Island area. Because prehistoric people depended on the resources of the sea, nearly all archaeological sites on the island are coastal, and were directly in the path of the oil spill and associated cleanup.

Although only a small number of the total number of sites have been documented by archaeologists, we know that the Kodiak archipelago has more than twice the density of archaeological sites in the spill affected area, including Prince William Sound, the Kenai Peninsula, or the Alaska Peninsula. In an effort to minimize damage to the sites from clean-up activities, Exxon employed 26 professional archaeologists in a three-year cultural resource program.

Like much of the clean-up effort, it was too little, too late for the Kodiak Island area. By Exxon's own admission, 22 sites were vandalized during the summer of 1989 alone. Of the 22, 17 were in the Kodiak area. This represents only a fraction of the vandalism that has occurred in the wake of the spill, as poorly controlled maps and information, generated and distributed by Exxon, has widely increased knowledge of site locations.

No one can undo the damage that has been done. What we can do is continue survey work to find the most precious sites of the several thousand that exist, and do some repair of vandalized sites. Vandals shoveled holes in sites as large as ten feet wide; these need to be filled or they will quickly expand through erosion to many times their original size. Vandalism and looting have continued to increase since the spill. Monitoring of the best sites is crucial.

The Kodiak Area Native Association, with the support of both the Native and non-Native communities, is deeply committed to preserving the unique cultural heritage of the island. To house existing collections of artifacts, and the ongoing cultural heritage education and research programs, KANA is in the final planning process of a Native Museum and culture center. By educating the public, and providing a center for research and preservation, we can begin to address the damage done by the spill.

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Total construction and furnishing costs for the museum facility total 11 million dollars. Land for the building on Near Island has been leased from the City of Kodiak at low cost, for fifty years. Because of the urgent need, we plan a phased construction program, with the first phase costing about 5 million. Application of oil spill damage monies to this project would be appropriate, and crucial, if Kodiak's abundant, but rapidly disappearing prehistoric sites are to be preserved.

Submitted by:
Kodiak Area Native Association
Rick Knecht,
Director, Alutiiq Culture Center

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<input type="checkbox"/>	A-92 WPWG
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ID # 920601058-09

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

Checked for Completeness

ID stamped/Input completed
Name
Affiliation
Costs

cultural center

Category

Management Action
~~*Manipulation & Enhancement*~~

Lead Agency

ADNR

Cooperating Agency(ies)

Y N Passed initial screening criteria

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

 H M L Rank Overall

Project Number - if assigned _____

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEET

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.
- 2. Technical feasibility.*
- 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.*

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

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02

RESTORATION PROJECT

TITLE OF PROJECT:

Restoration Of Chenega Village Site.

JUSTIFICATION:

The school building at Chenega village and the cemetery suffered much vandalism on account of the oil spill clean up efforts.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:

- A. Goals: To restore the historic Chenega School Building and Cemetery, and to maintain the School Building and Cemetery into the future.
- B. Objective: To remove the scars of vandalism which occurred on account of the oil spill at the School Building, to prevent further vandalism at the Cemetery, and to restore a place of vast importance to the People of Chenega Bay.
- C. Location: Chenega Island, Southwestern Prince William Sound.
- D. Rationale: Incident reports in 1989 established vandalism at the School and continued trespass by oil spill workers.
- E. Technical Approach: The School Building needs to be restored, as whole sections have been torn apart. There will be an need for a building engineer or an architect to review the old school in order to determine the best methodology for restoration, and thereafter construction. In addition, the Cemetery will require the expertise of a restoration specialist.

ESTIMATED DURATION OF PROJECT: 1-2 years.

ESTIMATED COST PER YEAR: \$50,000 - \$75,000.

OTHER COMMENTS:

NAME, ADDRESS, TELEPHONE:

CHENEGA CORPORATION
 Charles W. Totemoff, President
 P.O. Box 60
 Chenega Bay, Alaska 99574
 (907) 573-5118

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

Checked for Completeness

ID stamped/Input completed
Name
Affiliation
Costs

Category Pest. Manip or Enhancement

Lead Agency DNR

Cooperating Agency(ies) USFS

Y N Passed initial screening criteria

type: arch

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

 H M L Rank Overall

Project Number - if assigned _____

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

~~___~~ ___ 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

___ ___ 2. Technical feasibility.*

~~___~~ ___ 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.*

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:

5 Projects

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

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

- ~~01) Habitat Acquisition - a comment~~
- 02) Restore ~~B~~ shorelines damaged by beach berm relocation
- 03) Institute program to annually clean garbage from oil spill impacted area beaches title
- 04) Publish ^{+ distribute} brochures on damaged species and ways to prevent additional stress.
- 05) Institute watchable wildlife survey program to give and receive information with tourism and recreation users.

Estimated Duration of Project: _____

Estimated Cost per Year: _____

Other Comments: _____

Name, Address, Telephone:

Nancy Letheve, Pres.
 Alaska Wilderness
 Sailing Safaris
 Alaska Wilderness
 Recreation and Tourism
 Assoc.

PO Box 1353
 Valdez, AK 99686

Oil spill restoration is a public process. Your ideas and suggestions will not be proprietary, and you will not be given any exclusive right or privilege to them.

Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association

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Nancy Lethcoe
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Karla Hart
Rainforest Treks & Tours

Marcie Baker
Alaska Mountaineering &
Hiking

Gayle Ranney
Fishing & Flying

Dave Gibbons
EVOS Restoration Team
645 "G" Street,
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Dave,

On behalf of our members operating tourism businesses or recreationally using the oil spill impacted area, AWRTA would appreciate it if the Restoration Team would consider recommending to the Trustee Council the following projects designed to restore lost natural resources and services:

1. Timber buybacks to provide habitat protection for recovery of species damaged by the spill and to protect the area's scenic qualities damaged by the spill from additional harm. — 01
2. Restoration of shorelines damaged by beach berm relocation including the removal of logs and rock debris pushed into adjacent uplands areas and re-planting of damaged beach and uplands areas with local species. — 02
3. Institution of a program to annually clean garbage from oil spill impacted area beaches to help enhance damaged visual quality and habitat. — 03
4. Publication of high quality, full-color brochures on damaged species aimed at recreational users and tourism operators that give information on the following topics: 1) significant aspects of a species' life history and behavior that may be adversely affected by human contact; 2) damages suffered by the species from spill and other causes (disease, human disturbance, etc.); 3) ways to prevent additional stress such as not disturbing seals during pupping and molting periods, use of hydrophones to enhance whale watching at a distance, etc. Distribute the fliers to harbors, Visitor Centers, Tour and Charter boat operators, kayak rental outlets, recreational equipment stores, etc. — 04
5. Institution of a watchable wildlife survey program soliciting input from tourism companies and others on the following topics: a) species observed, — 05

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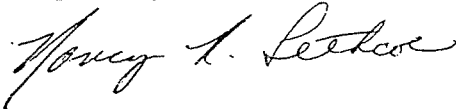
D-PAG

E-MISC.

date and number; and b) anecdotal information on human/animal encounters. This information could help document the possible changes and movements in marine mammal populations, give tourism operators and tourists a chance to "participate" in the recovery, 3) document changes, both positive and adverse, in human/animal encounters, and 4) provide planners with information that may be helpful in developing additional programs.

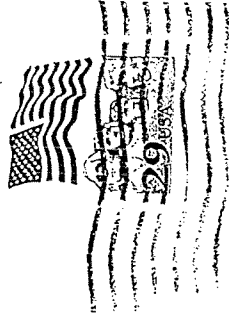
Tourism and recreational users have suffered considerably from the visual damage done to marine and shoreline areas through the loss of marine mammals, removal of intertidal and shoreline zone flora and fauna, beach relocation, and staining and sterilization of beaches. The U.S. F.S. recognizes visual quality as a natural resource; the state and tour operators have spent considerable amounts of money to market Alaska's superscenery and superwildlife viewing opportunities, and consumers choose destinations on the bases of visual quality and wildlife viewing experiences. The ability of the tourism industry to recover from economic damages sustained as a result of the spill depends on the ability of tour operators to deliver a product that lives up to consumer expectations and is competitive with other superscenery/superwildlife areas in the world.

Respectfully submitted,



Nancy R. Lethcoe

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<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.



DAVE GIBBONS
 EVDS RESTORATION TEAM
 645 "G" STREET
 ANCHORAGE, AK 99501

AWRTA
 P.O. Box 1353
 Valdez, ALASKA 99686

JUN 12 REC'D

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<input type="checkbox"/>	E-MISC.

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

Checked for Completeness

ID stamped/Input completed
Name
Affiliation
Costs

Category
Restoration Manipulation or Enhancement

Lead Agency
DNR

Cooperating Agency(ies)

Y N Passed initial screening criteria

Type: Coastal Hob.

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

 H M L Rank Overall

Project Number - if assigned _____

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEET

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.
- 2. Technical feasibility.*
- 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.*

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

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Title of Project: ALUTIIQ MUSEUM AND CULTURE CENTER: PHASE ONE CONSTRUCTION

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service) (SEE PAGE 2)

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

The goal of the project is to provide a regional facility dedicated to the preservation of cultural resources, traditional Native Culture, and Public education.

The research, education programs, and collections now maintained by the Kodiak Area Native Association's Alutiiq Culture Center will be transferred to this facility. Archaeological and ethnographic collections totaling more than 35,000 pieces are already in hand.

A building of 6,500 square feet would house artifact storage facilities, lab space and exhibits. An operations endowment is included in construction costs to insure that the facility can be kept fully functional for the long term.

This project has been in the planning process for the past five years. An already urgent race against time; to preserve sites against destruction was made even more critical by the 1989 spill. A fifty-year lease for 2.5 acres of land for the project has already been granted by the City of Kodiak. A building program and preliminary plans is also in place. We have raised \$250,000 in cash to cover initial expenses.

Estimated Duration of Project: One Year construction time.

Estimated Cost per Year: \$5,000,000. for FY 93 and \$4,000,000 for FY 94.

Other Comments: This proposal addresses Options 1, 10, and 35 in the Exxon valdez Oil Spill Restoration Framework, Volume I.

Name, Address, Telephone:

KODIAK AREA NATIVE ASSOCIATION
402 CENTER AVENUE
KODIAK AK 99615
ATTN: RICK KNECHT, DIRECTOR,
ALUTIIQ CULTURE CENTER

Oil spill restoration is a public process. Your ideas and suggestions will not be proprietary, and you will not be given any exclusive right or privilege to them.

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JUSTIFICATION: The Kodiak Archipelago has the highest archaeological site density of the Exxon-Valdez spill area. Of the 22 sites impacted by vandalism in 1989, 17 were in the Kodiak region. A permanent center would serve as a focal point for archaeological research and survey. Public educational programs are the only effective way to address the problems created by the widespread knowledge of site locations. The museum would also serve as a regional repository for artifacts from the spill area. The cultural center would preserve the traditional lifeways of the Native community, many of which were also disrupted by the oil spill. The project would be a permanent, valued addition to the Native, and non-Native community.

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

Checked for Completeness

- ID stamped/Input completed
- Name
- Affiliation
- Costs

Category

~~Facility~~ Management Action

Lead Agency

DNR

Cooperating Agency(ies)

Y N Passed initial screening criteria

unknown

type: arch

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

H M L Rank Overall

Project Number - if assigned

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.
- 2. Technical feasibility.*
- 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.*

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.



Kodiak State Parks Citizens' Advisory Board

S.R. 3800, Kodiak, Alaska 99615. Phone: 486-6339

Document ID Number

920601058

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

January 30, 1992

To the members of the Exxon Valdez
Oil Spill Settlement Trustee Council-

The state park units in the Kodiak area were damaged in varying degrees by oil and, in some cases, the related cleanup work from the Exxon Valdez oilspill during the 1989 summer season. Oil showed up on the beaches near Pasagshak River State Recreation Site (SRS) and Buskin River SRS. Both these areas are extremely popular with resident and nonresident sportfishermen and women. Shuyak Island State Park was one of the hardest hit places in the entire Kodiak area. A concerted cleanup effort took place there in 1989 and 1990. Oil was still present on Shuyak's beaches during the spring assessment in 1991 and park visitors will no doubt see traces of oil on the park's beaches for many years to come. In addition to the physical damages to state park units in the Kodiak area, the two state park rangers assigned to the Kodiak district worked fulltime on oilspill cleanup and coordination during the summer of 1989. As a result much of the routine park maintenance and upkeep to the four park units in the Kodiak district did not get done that year.

As trustees of the Exxon settlement fund, we urge you to consider funding for the following in order to mitigate and/or restore damage done to state park resources from the oilspill:

10 1. Land exchange between the State of Alaska and the Kodiak Island Borough (KIB). KIB owns lands on Shuyak Island which could be traded for state land on the Kodiak Island road system in the Narrow Cape/Pasagshak area. We support this trade and the ultimate inclusion of the borough land to Shuyak Island State Park or to the state game refuge system. (Estimated cost: \$50,000-70,000 for independent land appraisal.)

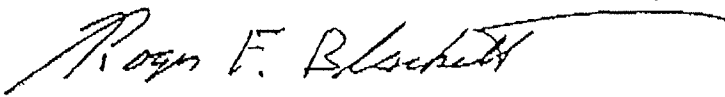
11 2. Acquisition of recreational sites on the Kodiak road system. Many areas currently used by the public for recreational purposes are on private lands. These sites should be acquired to insure public access for future generations.

12 3. Public education and interpretation of archaeological resources located in state parks. Training opportunities for park rangers to increase their effectiveness in enforcing historic preservation laws.

page two-Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement Trustee Council

We look forward to working with the Trustee Council to insure that the funds made available through the settlement are spent wisely. Thank you for your time and efforts.

Sincerely,



Roger Blackett, Chairman
Kodiak State Parks Citizen's Advisory Board

cc: Senator Fred Zharoff
Representative Cliff Davidson
Neil Johannsen, Director, Alaska State Parks
Jerome Selby, Kodiak Island Borough Mayor

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ID # 920601058-12

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

Checked for Completeness

ID stamped/Input completed
 Name
 Affiliation
 NO Costs

Education

Category

manipulation & Enhancement management activities

Lead Agency

ADNR

Cooperating Agency(ies)

Passed initial screening criteria

No link - normal operations

type ? education - rangers are a question

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

H M L Rank Overall

Project Number - if assigned _____

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEET

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.
- 2. Technical feasibility.*
- 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.*

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

JUN 15 REC'D

PROPOSAL FOR OIL SPILL RESTORATION PROJECT

Title of Project: Marine Recreation Plan for the Spill Area

Justification: The oil spill affected outdoor recreation over a large area. Once-popular sites and areas have seen dramatic reductions in use by boaters, campers, and anglers. Other locations have seen increased visitation as displaced users search for substitute resources and opportunities. During cleanup, workers became familiar with previously little used areas, and many sites have since seen increased visitation. The spill thus precipitated a large scale shift in use patterns over a wide area.

In addition, public opinion has changed fundamentally since the spill. Residents, land owners, and users have different attitudes toward recreation management and development, resource development, tourism, and other issues in the affected area.

These shifting use patterns and public attitudes oblige the state and other jurisdictions and interests to re-examine outdoor recreation in the spill affected area. Pre-spill plans and programs can no longer be assumed to be appropriate in light of post-spill realities. A plan for marine recreation in the spill area should be considered a first step towards restoring lost or damaged recreation opportunities.

Description of Project: Alaska State Parks/DNR proposes a two year planning project, addressing the entire spill affected area, which would: 1) set overall objectives, policies, and priorities; 2) identify major issues to be addressed; 3) inventory recreational facilities, opportunities, and services; 4) prepare and analyze alternative proposals; 5) conduct a public review process; and 6) develop a comprehensive series of recommendations.

The state would take the lead role in this process, but would solicit the active participation of federal and local governments as well as property owners, service providers, interest groups and users. The plan would examine the entire spill affected area, concentrating on state and federal lands but also consider private lands, facilities, and services.

Estimated Duration of Project: Two years, beginning in 1993.

Estimated Cost Per Year: \$120,000 per year.

Name, Address, Telephone: Neil Johannsen or
David Stephens
Alaska State Parks
Box 107001
Anchorage, AK 99510
907-762-2602

Document ID Number
920615296 - 04
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<input type="checkbox"/> E - MISC.

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

Checked for Completeness

ID stamped/Input completed
Name
Affiliation
Costs

Category
Rest. Manage. Actions

Lead Agency
DNR

Cooperating Agency(ies)
All

Y N Passed initial screening criteria

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

 H M L Rank Overall

Project Number - if assigned _____

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.
- 2. Technical feasibility.*
- 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.*

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

~~920612237~~
920602084

Titles

1. add ~~damage assessment~~ studies on damage to
B. wilderness-based tourism
2. define + identify land ^{for acquisition} to benefit wilderness-
based tourism.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

Title of Project:

Damage Assessment of economic damage to wilderness-based tourism.

Justification: (Link to Injured Resource or Service)

Necessary to consider restoration action "to compensate for lost resources and services important to recreational users and tourism industry"

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

Additional damage assessment studies to evaluate economic damage to wilderness-based tourism (tour and charter boat operators, hunters, sports-fishermen, outdoor education schools, etc.) in oil spill impacted area. Courts have ruled against this class receiving compensation for economic losses - they have not been recognized as private economic claims.

Estimated Duration of Project: none

Estimated Cost per Year: none

Other Comments:

Name, Address, Telephone:

Nancy Lethcoe Pres. Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Assn. PO Box 1353 Valdez, AK 99686

Oil spill restoration is a public process. Your ideas and suggestions will not be proprietary, and you will not be given any exclusive right or privilege to them.

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STAMP
HERE

Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Attn: 1993 Work Plan

Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association

Board of Directors

Nancy Lethcoe
President
Alaskan Wilderness
Sailing Safaris

Carol Kasza
Vice President
Arctic Treks

Todd Miner
Secretary
Alaska Wilderness Studies
U of A Anchorage

Don Ford
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National Outdoor
Leadership School

Bob Dittrick
Wilderness Birding

Eruk Williamson
Eruk's Wilderness
Float Trips

Tom Garrett
Alaska Discovery

Dennis Eagan
Recreation

Kirk Hoessle
Alaska Wildlands
Adventures

Bob Jacobs
St. Elias Alpine Guides

Karla Hart
Rainforest Treks & Tours

Marcie Baker
Alaska Mountaineering &
Hiking

Gayle Ranney
Fishing & Flying

May 30, 1992

Dave Gibbons
Restoration Team
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Gibbons,

The Alaska Wilderness Recreation and Tourism Association (AWRTA), formerly the Alaska Wilderness Guides Association, represents a business membership of approximately one hundred and fifty companies whose economic endeavor is natural resource dependent. In addition, we have a large group of individual members who use Alaska's back-country resources for recreation.

1. Concern about inadequate damage assessment studies of the impact of EVOS on wilderness-based recreational use and tourism: AWRTA is concerned the services provided by areas impacted by EVOS to the natural resource-dependent tourism industry (boating tour operators, charterboat (drop off) companies, hunting and sports fishing guides and outfitters, natural history tour operators, sea kayaking companies and schools, outdoor education schools, etc.) were not adequately documented during the damage assessment process. Although some attention was paid to recreation (8 lines in the Restoration Framework document, p. 37 - the least space given to any damaged resource or service), no damage assessment was done of the impact of the oil spill on dispersed or back-country tourism operators in order to avoid duplication or double-counting damages "which are the subject of private economic claims." Economics Study No. 5 - Recreation (The 1991 State/Federal Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Plan for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, Vol.

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AWRTA, P.O. Box 1353, Valdez, AK 99686

Restoration Plan for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, Vol. II: Response to Public Comment, Appendix D, p. D-152, response to first comment by Exxon Shipping Company.)

However, the federal courts (precedent and Judge Holland) and the administrator for TAPFL (former Judge Gibbon) have ruled against natural-resource dependent tourism companies receiving compensation for economic losses resulting from the oil spill. Thus, the natural-resource dependent tourism industry has fallen through the legal and Trustee framework designed to deal justly with the oil spill. In his August 1991 Memorandum of Law, Gibbon actually argues that it is right for some segments of the public, specifically the natural resource dependent tourism industry, to be treated unjustly so that the majority, commercial fishermen, can be more justly compensated.

AWRTA requests that additional damage-assessment studies be undertaken to evaluate the economic damage done to wilderness-based tourism, (including tour and charter boat operators, hunters, sports-fishermen, outdoor education schools, etc.) in the oil spill impacted area.

2. Perception that the land acquisition process does not provide for acquiring non-habitat land needed by the tourism industry. Because inadequate damage assessment studies of the impact of EVOS on the natural-resource dependent tourism industry exist, the land acquisition process considers only "habitat protection and acquisition" without considering the need to acquire some non-habitat sensitive lands to compensate for lost resources and services important to recreational users and the tourism industry. AWRTA is particularly concerned with #12 "Drop from Imminent Threat Process". The statement "Nominations that do not contain essential habitat components will be dropped from this process." AWRTA certainly supports the requirement that land acquisition should be for habitat which supports watchable wildlife, sports fish, and hunting opportunities. However, the definition of Step 12 seems to imply that habitat acquisition is the only reason for acquiring land. Natural resource dependent tourism has land needs that go beyond just habitat for fish and wildlife. EVOS damaged lands that were used for their general scenic-wilderness quality, for close-up sightseeing of lands undisturbed by man, geological areas of interest (turbidite sequences, pillow basalts, beach formations, etc.), campsites, drinking water (i.e. non-salmon streams), etc. Limiting the definition of #12 to just habitat

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AWRTA, P.O. Box 1353, Valdez, AK 99686

protection excludes the justifiable needs of natural-resource dependent recreational users and the tourism industry for the acquisition of lands on the basis of some non-habitat criteria.

We request that this definition be expanded to include these other needs. Perhaps the addition of the phrase "or areas related to injured resources or services" in item (3) of Proposed Threshold Criteria Set A (04/20/92) would be suitable if amended to "or areas related to injured resources (other than biological) and services (other than biological)."

3. AWRTA is concerned that the Acquisition of Equivalent Resources may be employed to change the nature of existing recreational and tourism activities. The construction of tent platforms would have an adverse impact on outdoor recreation schools which teach low-impact camping (Option 12). Option 12 is an excellent example of the type of restoration or enhancement project opposed by AWRTA because its effect is to further damage recreational users, outdoor education schools, and tourism businesses already hurt by the spill. More acceptable options would be: 1) acquisition of comparable lands from private landowners to be managed in an undeveloped manner; 2) development of a clean beaches program for removing garbage from beaches used by recreational boaters and the tourism industry (most of this garbage drifts ashore and is not left by recreational users and tourism companies); and 3) Option 6.

4. It is unclear to us how the monitoring of the effects of an action on other resources will be done. We are concerned that planning for the restoration of one resource may be done by resource experts in that field without adequate analysis of the effects of the proposed project on other resources. We are also concerned about how a project once it is undertaken will be monitored to determine the effects on other resources. For example, Agayuut Bay in Eaglek Inlet used to be a popular destination for recreational boaters and commercial outfitters. However, since the siting of a commercial shellfish operation in the bay, commercial tourism operators have ceased using this bay. How can the absence of a use be monitored especially if responsible resource agencies have not collected data on preexisting use? Or another example - the construction of hatcheries tends to lead to a reduction in watchable wildlife such as river otters, mink, deer, bear, harbor seals, etc. in the area. How will adverse effects on the recreation and tourism industry's ability to find watchable wildlife be monitored?

AWRTA requests that an analysis of the effects of any proposed action on another resource or resource user be included in the decision-making

process and be an integral part of a required monitoring element of any project undertaken. It is possible that this could be achieved through the NEPA process, at least for the planning aspect.

5. AWRTA prefers **concurrent** consideration of the habitat and land acquisition alternative in the restoration process. Restoration of natural resources (scenic quality, wilderness, etc.) and services lost by recreational users and the tourism industry should not be postponed until after all resources lost by other groups are first satisfied.

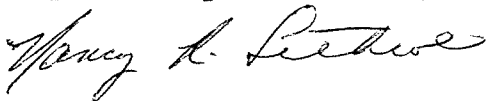
6. AWRTA prefers "Proposed Threshold Criteria Set A (04/20/92) version A with the following changes:

(3) The parcel contains key habitats ADD: "or areas related to injured resources (other than biological) and services (other than biological)"

. . .
In the explanation of (3) we are concerned about the meaning of the phrase "substantially similar service." There needs to be some criteria for determining what is a "substantially similar service." As noted above, AWRTA's members would regard additions to the Chugach National Forest's proposed wilderness area a "substantially similar service" whereas we would not regard the construction of tent platforms or cabins a "substantially similar service."

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Respectfully submitted,



Nancy R. Lethcoe, President

cc: Connell Murray, Division of Tourism
Karen Cowart, Alaska Visitors Association
Marilyn Hoeddel, Prince William Sound Tourism Coalition

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B-93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C-RPWG
<input type="checkbox"/> D-PAG
<input type="checkbox"/> E-MISC.

AWKTA
P.O. Box 1353
Valley, AK 99686



JUN 02 REC'D

Mr. Dave Gibbons
Restoration Team
645 G Street
Anchorage,
Alaska 99501

ID # 920662084-01

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

 ✓ Checked for Completeness

- ✓ ID stamped/Input completed
- ✓ Name
- ✓ Affiliation
- Costs

 ✓ Category

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT - Recreation

_____ Lead Agency

ADFFG PNR

_____ Cooperating Agency(ies)

OOI

Y N Passed initial screening criteria

type - has aquis. ident. 1220

RANKING H M L Rank Within Categories

 H M L Rank Overall

_____ Project Number - if assigned _____

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEET

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the <u>Exxon Valdez</u> oil spill. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Technical feasibility.* |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.* |

Comments:

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

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Exxon Valdez Trustee Council
645 G St.
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Attn: 1993 Work Plan

ID # 920601050 -11

Maritime Wing of Museum

COVER WORKSHEET FOR 1993 IDEA SUBMISSIONS

City of Valdez?

_____ Checked for Completeness

ID stamped/Input completed
Name
Affiliation
Costs

Education

_____ Category

Management Action

~~Restoration Manipulation & Enhancement~~

_____ Lead Agency

~~NOAA~~ DNR

_____ Cooperating Agency(ies)

Y

N

Passed initial screening criteria

tygo: educ.

RANKING

H

M

L

Rank Within Categories

H

M

L

Rank Overall

_____ Project Number - if assigned _____

1993 PROJECT SCORING SHEET

Critical Factors

Potential projects must meet all of the following to be considered further. Check the blank for "yes", "no", or "unknown".

YES NO UNKNOWN

- 1. Linkage to resources and/or services injured by the Exxon Valdez oil spill.
- 2. Technical feasibility.*
- 3. Consistency with applicable Federal and State laws and policies.*

Comments:

~~Not related to interpretative injuries to resources~~

* Restoration Framework, 1992, pp 43-44.

From:
Randall H. Hagenstein
P.O. Box 100358
Anchorage, Alaska
99510-0358

JUN 08 REC'D

DAVE GIBBONS
Interim Admin. Director
Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 "G" St.
Anchorage, AK 99501



<input type="checkbox"/>	E. MISC.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D. PAG
<input type="checkbox"/>	C. RPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B. 93 WPWG
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A. 92 WPWG
Document ID Number 92665191	

R
yy

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14

- o ensure long-term management of these datasets in an environment that is not constrained by the whims of agency funding or philosophy;
- o create a channel of access to these datasets for various organizations, researchers, and the public; and
- o provide technical services and products for those groups that do not have the technical expertise to effectively access and use the oil spill databases.

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The Prince William Sound GIS already contains many of the GIS databases related to the spill that were not constrained by litigation sensitivity. Additional datasets within the Sound have also been compiled into the database over the past 18 months from a variety of agency sources. This proposal will allow the Trustees to capitalize on this considerable investment in data acquisition and processing.

The staff and facilities of the Prince William Sound GIS could also be used by the GIS staff of the Restoration Planning Group for technical assistance, data sharing, and cooperative projects as need dictates. This cooperation has already been occurring on a limited and informal basis. A more formal relationship would give the Restoration Planning Group the flexibility to draw on additional GIS resources for specific projects in a cooperative environment.

Estimated Duration of Project:

This proposal recommends creation of a permanent means for data archiving and access. The project would receive support from the Oil Spill Trustees throughout the duration of the restoration effort.

Estimated Cost per Year:

First year funding needs are estimated at \$100,000 with allocations of \$50,000 per year for subsequent years.

Other Comments:

We are very interested in working with the Trustees to seek additional sources of funds to build on our existing effort to build a comprehensive GIS database for Prince William Sound.

Submitted by:

Prince William Sound GIS Project
 on behalf of the Prince William Sound
 Science Center, Conservation
 International, and Ecotrust

Contact:

Randall Hagenstein
 P.O. Box 100358
 Anchorage, AK 99510
 (907) 561-2755

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL

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Title of Project: Public-access Repository for Spill-related Geographic Information

Justification:

Management of geographic information system (GIS) data related to the Exxon Valdez oil spill has been handled by a number of different state and federal agencies. As we move into the restoration phase of the post-spill era, the question of how to store, index, retrieve, and provide access to these databases looms. At the same time, most of the agencies responsible for managing spill-related GIS data are scaling back efforts, reducing staffing levels, and shifting resources into other areas. The users of these databases are also shifting as we move from damage assessment to restoration; increasingly, the Trustees Council and Restoration Planning staff, non-agency organizations such as the Regional Citizens Advisory Council and the Oil Spill Recovery Institute, and the general public will have a need to have access to GIS data and capabilities. Further, the recent move to release damage assessment data has guaranteed a demand for data without establishing a mechanism for providing access to much of this data. In summary, spill-related GIS data is currently managed in scattered locations, maintaining these scattered and overlapping databases is difficult, and issues of public access to these databases has not been resolved. This proposal provides a mechanism to address these problems and creates a bridge between the Trustees and the public with respect to spill-related GIS databases.

Description of Project:

The Prince William Sound Science Center, Conservation International, and Ecotrust have jointly developed a geographic database and GIS capacity based in Anchorage. Data from a variety of agency sources have been integrated into this combined database for Prince William Sound. We propose to use this database as a foundation for continuing to combine data from various agency sources and to provide access to government agencies, researchers, educational organizations, community groups, and others.

Specifically, we recommend establishment of a GIS data repository for geographic data generated by or in support of the response, damage assessment, and restoration phases of work following the wreck of the Exxon Valdez. The data repository will exist outside of and in addition to the GIS databases related to the spill currently held by the various agencies. This is not meant to replace GIS programs at various government agencies, but to provide a general and long-term repository of data for planning, research, and educational purposes. Such a GIS data repository will:

- o provide a centralized location for archiving, managing, and using GIS data currently held by numerous state and federal agencies;

Com #	Page #	Issue
1	30	3/00

Randall H. Hagenstein
P.O. Box 100358
Anchorage, AK 99510-0358
(907) 561-2755

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6 June 1992

Dr. Dave Gibbons
Interim Administrative Director
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Team
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

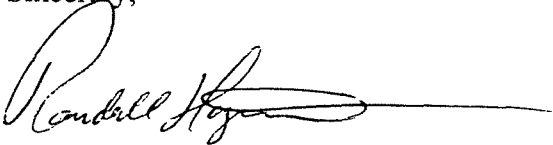
Dear Dr. Gibbons:

I have enclosed an "Idea for Restoration" in response to your request mailed in May 1992. The proposed project includes ideas for providing technical assistance in analysis of GIS datasets and responding to the long-term needs for archiving, retrieving, and providing public access to these datasets.

As you may know, the Prince William Sound Science Center, Conservation International and Ecotrust have been jointly developing a GIS database and capabilities for the greater Prince William Sound ecosystem. The combined database and capabilities that we have assembled over the past 18 months can be a strong asset for the Trustees and Restoration Team to draw from and build on. I have briefly discussed the possibility of participating in the restoration effort with Mark Broderson and Jim Slocomb.

I look forward to the chance to discuss opportunities for collaboration. Do not hesitate to call if you would like additional information on the GIS project.

Sincerely,



Randall Hagenstein
GIS Development Specialist

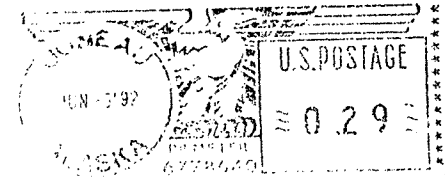
cc: Mark Broderson
Gary Thomas, PWS Science Center
Spencer Beebe, Arthur Dye, Ecotrust

encl: Idea for Restoration

OSIAR

State of Alaska
Department of Fish and Game
P.O. Box 25526
Juneau, Alaska 99802-5526

JUN 08 REC'D

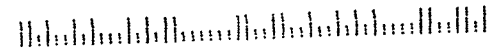


Rebecca Williams



ADF&G
C/O CACI
645 G Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

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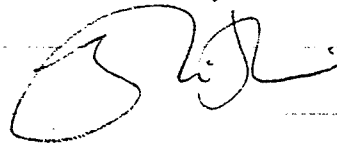
Carl Basier;

5-7

Please buy timber rights in
pass as part of reiteration.
Most people in Cordova want that.

Com #	Topic	Issue
1	230	3600

Thank you.



MITCHELL NOWICKI
P.O. BOX 2232
CORDOVA, ALASKA 99574

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10/10/10

We also have experience in managing complex logistics, including response activities.

We are also anxious to learn and to participate in your projects. , If training is necessary in order to provide services, our shareholders are anxious to be trained, and we are certainly willing to assist.

Because we live in Prince William Sound year round, our services would be ideal for site monitoring, species monitoring, tide and current monitoring, and practically any other aspect of the assessment and restoration activities which you are undertaking. We also have a keen interest in cultural site monitoring.

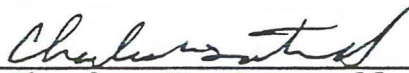
Although we have not been previously contacted by your agency with regard to what services we, as a wholly Alaska Native owned village corporation could offer you, perhaps some of the blame is ours in not contacting you with regard to our capabilities. We look forward to hearing from you.

If you have any questions or if you are considering requesting proposals, please write or call either Gail Evanoff or me.

Very truly yours,

CHENEGA CORPORATION

By:


Charles W. Totemoff
President and CEO

CWT:cbs (A:ltrs214.doc)

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CHENEGA CORPORATION

Post Office Box 8060
Chenega Bay, Alaska 99574-8060
(907) 573-5118

March 13, 1992

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement Trustee Council
201 E. 9th Avenue, Suite 206
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen:

We would like to introduce you to our Village Corporation. In return, we request your consideration with regard to any program in which our unique and specialized knowledge of Prince William Sound, its environments, and the devastating effect of the oil spill, might be useful.

Chenega Corporation is the village corporation within the meaning of The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act for the Native Village of Chenega Bay, formerly the Native Village of Chenega. We have been actively involved in oil spill related response since 1989. Our local response program received accolades from the Department of Environmental Conservation.

In 1991, we contracted with Exxon to perform cleanup related activity in and about the southwest portion of Prince William Sound. Between 1989 and 1991, we were actively involved in local response program activities, and our shareholders, having lost their subsistence based economy, became skilled oil spill cleanup workers.

Within the past year, the village corporation formed a subsidiary, Chaaniqmut Services Ltd., in order to specifically respond to oil spill related activities. Chaaniqmut Services Ltd. is capable of offering support services, including housing, vessel support, and guide services. Chenega Corporation operates a three bedroom hotel complex at Chenega Bay. The complex includes sleeping quarters and we also have catering capabilities, an excellent chef, and experience in providing such services.

Our shareholders, because most are subsistence hunters, gatherers and fishermen, have a vast storehouse of knowledge concerning the flora and fauna of Prince William Sound, as well as the geography and cultural sites of our homelands. Most of our shareholders have received Hazwoper training.

EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEE COUNCIL
FORMAT FOR IDEAS FOR RESTORATION PROJECTS

received May 15, 1992

92051574

TITLE OF PROJECT:

Chenega Bay Replacement Subsistence Resource Project.

JUSTIFICATION:

Due to oil spill, subsistence resources are either grossly polluted or populations are seriously reduced.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:

A. Goals:

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	3/00

To replace subsistence resources by permitting residents of Chenega Bay to travel to the Eastern Prince William Sound area for subsistence resources, to provide funding for such travel, to provide funding for other villages, e.g. Yakutat, to assist us in gathering, preserving, sending subsistence goods from other villages, until either the resources in areas we use are no longer polluted or are in sufficient quantities for our use.

B. Objective: To preserve the health and welfare of residents of Chenega Bay and their subsistence way of life and to restore injured subsistence resources.

C. Location: Southwestern Prince William Sound.

D. Rationale: The NRDA studies have established the depletion of subsistence resources in our area.

E. Technical Approach: None.

ESTIMATED DURATION OF PROJECT:

10-15 years in most areas; others, up to 25 years.

ESTIMATED COST PER YEAR:

\$50,000.

OTHER COMMENTS:

This approach was suggested to Exxon in 1989 and to the State, D.C.R.A. in 1990. Budgets are available.

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NAME, ADDRESS, TELEPHONE:

Chenega Corporation
Charles W. Totemoff, President
P.O. Box 60
Chenega Bay, Alaska 99574
(907) 573-5118

Would the final 15 members of the Public Advisory Group need unanimous approval of the Trustee Council? Chip Thoma

Have the charter and the habitat acquisition documents been approved to go forward? Chip Thoma

What is the difference between the Trustees and the Trustee Council? Chip Thoma

Has the Council made a policy decision to only acquire resources within the spill area? Chip Thoma

Has the Trustee Council defined the oil spill area? Peg Kehrer

Could you explain the hierarchial approach? Peg Kehrer

Oral Statements Presented: - *numbers are continuation of first Juneau meeting*

Chip Thoma

-disagrees with having unanimous approval of the six Trustee Council for the final 15 members of the Public Advisory Group; a 4-member approval would be sufficient; getting different disciplines involved is necessary; assignment of seats is the proper method may cause a lot of controversy which may become political; the decisions that need to be unanimous are the ones laid out in the settlement agreement
-has been very critical in the past of the public meeting notice; there were a couple of display ads in the Juneau Empire; would recommend having meeting notices in the calendar of the Juneau Empire to inform people about the teleconference; emphasis should be placed on noticing papers a week in advance

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Com #	Top/op	Issue
11	53	1030

it is very disturbing that through this entire process there have been no maps; DNR and the Forest Service are negligent in not providing maps for the meetings; a booklet of maps should accompany the handouts; the maps in the framework are totally inadequate; has yet to see a good set of maps come out of the entire process

Com #	Top/op	Issue
12	53	1000

-there was very little notice on the Public Advisory Group the transcripts of these meetings should be made available to the public with a monthly update of meetings held, attendance and a general reflection of the meeting; DNR and the Forest Service should be the source of more information;

Com #	Top/op	Issue
3	90	1000

-has given a lot of comment on restoration activities but would like to reiterate overall that (continued emphasis on scientific study and monitoring is unnecessary; any further study on wildlife and bird species is unnecessary; foxes should be eliminated; there should be continued emphasis on the acquisition and replacement of lands, which will be the thrust of the next five years

-the definition of oil spill area should not be a limiting

factor of acquisition from willing sellers; the public attitude of Trustees has been to lobby long and hard against SB 483; Mr. Cole and Mr. Sandor do not have a proper conservation ethic

- will submit to this group the list of projects in amendment 1 of SB 483; this bill has been passed and sent to the Governor; is also submitting this bill to the habitat and process team for inclusion in the 1992 and 1993 projects
- wants the US house energy bill passed
- there are some valuable fisheries projects that could occur
- The Restoration Team and replacement team should concentrate on acquiring land from willing sellers throughout the Gulf of Alaska; the Trustees should not hold out the argument that timber harvest is some kind of benefit to the region
- personal interest is to see that Chugach Forest be put in willing seller status

Com #	Top/op	Issue
14	50	3600 4400

Marshal Kendziorek

Com #	Top/op	Issue
	30	1070

agrees that the mapping products have not been distributed through this process, which is a subject close to his heart; DEC did most of the mapping; a number of mapping documents are available to the public; some books of those maps have been done, one of which is The Recreational Users Guide to PWS; there is also a three volume set mapping of the beaches which shows the degree of oiling and oil concentration; these documents have not been kicked out through this process

one method of distributing the damage assessment information would be to have copies left at major copy centers and advising the public

Written Proposals Received:

Chip Thoma

Com #	Top/op	Issue
15		

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Coded in dividually

Amendment No. 1 to SB 483 (Capital Budget)

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natural resource damages should go to natural resources;
this idea is broadly supported within this community

May 21, 1992 7:00 p.m.
Gruening Bldg., Room 310
Fairbanks, Alaska

Questions:

Jerome and Carol answered the following questions posed by Mr. Waters:

Will there be concentration on estuaries? William Waters

Would a permit be needed to block or remove streams? William Waters

Is there anyone that coordinates volunteer efforts?

Oral or Written Statements Presented:

William Waters

- worked on clean-up crews; some crews thought eel grasses would be transplanted; others thought groups would concentrate on estuaries; didn't agree with the steam cleaning which was killing some of the survivors
- will do some work on the technique of planting eggs to maintain wild stock
- a grass roots effort should be organized for volunteer efforts
- will get some of his advisors to come up with ideas

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Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	1070

May 28, 1992 7:00 p.m.
Centennial Hall
Juneau, Alaska

Questions:

Tim and John answered the following questions posed by the public:

Who counts as "public" in nominations to the Public Advisory Group? Marsal Kendziorek

Are there some legal guidelines being followed such as the Federal Advisory Committee Act in the nomination process for the Public Advisory Group? Peg

natural resource damages should go to natural resources;
this idea is broadly supported within this community

May 21, 1992 7:00 p.m.
Gruening Bldg., Room 310
Fairbanks, Alaska

Questions:

Jerome and Carol answered the following questions posed by Mr. Waters:

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Would a permit be needed to block or remove streams? William Waters

Is there anyone that coordinates volunteer efforts?

Oral or Written Statements Presented:

William Waters

- worked on clean-up crews; some crews thought eel grasses would be transplanted; others thought groups would concentrate on estuaries; didn't agree with the steam cleaning which was killing some of the survivors
- will do some work on the technique of planting eggs to maintain wild stock
- a grass roots effort should be organized for volunteer efforts
- will get some of his advisors to come up with ideas

-comments from API and Exxon regarding damages were similar and seem to attempt to dismiss financial liability of the spill; Trustees are opening themselves up to huge political liability by playing into Exxon's hands

Dan Torgerson

Com #	Top/op	Issue
7	80	1000

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-has worked in the fishing industry a long time
 -it was brought up in several meetings that the departments have to work together to get full use of the community
 -it is ironic that there was a fishing opener and a public participation meeting scheduled on the same night; there should be more planning so that the majority of the public can come and give their comments; there should be some flexibility to change the meeting schedule

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	40	1000
Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	53	1000

-Trustee Council needs to visit this area before they can make any real decisions
 -senior high school classes should be encouraged to attend these meetings because they will be the ones dealing with these issues in the future; this is a good resource to tap into
 -the public needs to see what the Trustee Council has rejected to make them accountable to the public

Com #	Top/op	Issue
3	82	1000

- Document ID Number
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- A-92 WPI
 - B-93 WP
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Nancy Bird

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	53	1000

-there is so much paperwork involved in this process and people are being overwhelmed with NEPA
 -not opposed to planning but thinks we need to do something habitat acquisition is what the vast majority of the public wants; hasn't seen anything from the Trustee Council in this direction

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	30	3600

Com #	Top/op	Issue
3	30	1000

-was very disappointed with paying back state and federal agencies; money should be used for more critical things, such as herring studies and habitat acquisition
 -encouraged the public participation group to keep coming out to the communities to explain materials

Com #	Top/op	Issue
4	10	1000

- Document ID Number
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 - B-93 WPWG
 - C-RPWG
 - D-PAG
 - E-MISC.

Sam Sharr

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	61	1000

-asked for a framework document three weeks ago and still hasn't received one
 -all proposals on lost resource services were rejected by the Trustees
 -acquisition is not the only option; every public testimony meeting has had strong support for resource research

C.K. Weaverling - Mayor of Cordova

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	51	1000

-The only thing that has any hope for success will be the acquisition of equivalent resources; we cannot restore or replace the lost resources; money received as a result of

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- Document ID Number
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Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	3600

Is there any requirement that the Trustee Council respond in writing to the Public Advisory Group if there is a strong consensus or disagreement? Nancy Bird

Are the comments available to the public? Rick Steiner

Can the public see the products the Trustee Council has declined? Dan Torgerson

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Oral Statements Presented:

Mary McBurney - Cordova Fishermen United

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	53	1000

-concerned about what was in the Work Plan for funding and that they are only getting a small snapshot of the total; seems they are rather arbitrarily sorted through; not sure there was any real peer review; (there were a number of commercial fisheries projects which had merit); the public has not been presented with a full range of possibilities and has been given a distilled version; (a small part of the resource injury has been addressed); (there are a number of herring projects which she doesn't feel will be revisited)

-concerned that the Attorney General will impose a certain amount of orthodoxy to the nomination process for the advisory group

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	87	1000
Com #	Top/op	Issue
4	51	2100

Com #	Top/op	Issue
3		
30		
3700		

Com #	Top/op	Issue
5	50	1000

Rick Steiner

-seems like the 1993 work should be started on now) the 1992 Work Plan seems almost futile

-thinks there is a profound paradox in that the Trustees are slowing the process down

-the public is pissed; something needs to be done; they have been told privately that the Trustee Council has no intention of following through on habitat protection

-contingent valuation was not mentioned in the habitat protection section; seems unnecessarily restrictive; surprised the Attorney General had to bring up the contingent valuation idea

-the single most important issue that the public was bringing up, habitat protection, was omitted from the framework

-suggested scheduling a meeting when the fisheries are closed

(there is nothing really imminent four years after the fact)

-doesn't see any projects having to do with identification or replacing injured services; nothing categorizes what resource services were injured and what the options are for replacing these services

-requested that contingent valuation of economic studies be released

-extended an invitation for the Trustee Council to visit this area

Comments on

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	40	1000

Com #	Top/op	Issue
3	50	1000

Com #	Top/op	Issue
4	40	3700

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	53	1000

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Com #	Top/op	Issue
6	62	1000

Com #	Top/op	Issue
5	83	1000

May 19, 1992 7:00 p.m.
Council Chambers, Cordova Public Library
Cordova, Alaska

Questions:

Ken and Sandy provided answers to the following questions posed by members of the public:

Is it possible to resubmit projects that were rejected? Will they be reconsidered for 1993? Mary McBurney

What is the definition of the Work Plan? Why is it distinguished from the Restoration Plan? Nancy Bird

When will the Work Plan be finalized? Will this be after the bulk of the work has already been done? Rick Steiner

What part of the Work Plan will be subjected to the EIS process? Mary McBurney

Regarding the habitat protection supplement, why was option three not put out as a proposal? Rick Steiner

Have people had enough time to review the framework document? Dan Logan

Does the interim protection issue show up anywhere? How quickly can interim protection be implemented? Rick Steiner

Where are the contingent valuation studies? What is the reason they are still being held confidential? Nancy Bird

What are the Trustees' leanings toward lost services? Sam Sharr

When will the decision be made on the designated seats for the Public Advisory Group? Nancy Bird

Has the Trustee Council already approved the charter for the Public Advisory Group? Nancy Bird

In filling the Public Advisory Group slots, the Attorney General wanted to be sure that no interests were overlapped. Will that be an overriding concern in filling the Public Advisory Group seats? Mary McBurney

Does the criteria for the advisory group disqualify anyone? Nancy Bird

Will the Public Advisory Group be listened to? Rick Steiner

Could you explain restoration options rejected under Appendix B, potential restoration options? Alan Phipps

When is the deadline for the Public Advisory Group? Alan Phipps

Is this just a bunch of paper work or is there a check on the progress of the environment? Is there any restoration going on now? Peter Schwar

Will the Public Advisory Group be involved in fine tuning the development of the restoration plan? Steve Planchon

Where is the support for the Public Advisory Group going to come from? Will this be a set group of people working seven days a week? Donna Mix

Oral Statements Presented:

John Humke

-seems the plan doesn't come close to covering expenditure costs

John Grames

-this process seems undemocratic in appointments so that the citizen has been excluded; it doesn't behoove citizens to digest all these volumes of material; the people on the advisory group have their own agendas and they will play politics with all of this just by the very nature of the group; this will make people cynical about the whole process in that they cannot affect their own affairs; this process is reverse from what we are governed by; public participation is not talking to committees; made a recommendation that issues be accepted about restoration from political platforms

Peter Schwar

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	1000

-has gone out in his boat and seen oil still pouring out; wants to know if any more removal and cleanup will be done

Written Proposals and Comments Submitted:

John Grames

-nomination to the Public Advisory Group
-Primary Election '92 proposal

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May 18, 1992 7:00 p.m.
Trustee Council Meeting Room
645 G Street
Anchorage, Alaska

Questions:

Ken and Stan answered the following questions posed by the public:

Regarding the Restoration Plan and the identification of alternatives, will the plan offer a preferred alternative?
Alan Phipps

In terms of resources and services, is wilderness considered a resource or service? Alan Phipps

In the introduction to the plan, is the amount listed only for the plan or for the work? Can we expect the costs to go up or down? Donna Mix

In noting that the budgets do not include audit processes, what kind of audits will be done and what kind of accountability can the public expect? Donna Mix

Will this audit information be available to the public in one document? Donna Mix

What happens if money is not spent at the rate it comes in?
John Humke

In Chapter VII under the restoration options, is fee simple acquisition not an option? Alan Phipps

Similar alternatives will surface again in the draft document. Do you foresee a lot of blocking out of options? Steve Planchon

When will the public know about responses to comments? Steve Planchon

Besides comments, what direct influence will the Public Advisory Group have? John Grames

How does the supplement to the framework document on habitat protection work? Steve Planchon

Since money has gone to both state and federal agencies, who does ownership of land go to and who will administer habitat? Will it depend on which pot the money is pulled from? Donna Mix

Is there any way to contact the agencies in charge of contracting for projects in the 1993 Work Plan? Charles Totemoff

When will the comments be reviewed by the Trustee Council?
Charles Totemoff

Oral Statements Presented:

Issue	3600
Top/op	30
Com #	3

Charles Totemoff

Com #	1	Top/op	30	Issue	3600
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Com #	2	Top/op	53	Issue	3600
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- thinks buying timber rights is a bad idea)
- the habitat acquisition process is somewhat confusing; would like time to review the flow charts on acquisition)
- is very disappointed that their timber is not being looked at as much as Kodiak's timber; damage has already been done and what is left should be preserved; the Trustees have to know that there are a lot of habitat areas that need to be protected, either through the acquisition process or some other agreement; seems a lot of attention is being paid to whoever has the squeakiest wheel
- Chenega Bay is the most severely impacted area; they need to be involved in all the acquisition processes; would like a provision by the Trustee Council to have a staff person to keep an eye on their acquisition interests; there should be a provision in the Restoration Plan providing for (someone to pay special attention to how their resources are manipulated and to keep them informed)
- has a proposal for replacement of subsistence resources; (would like to have this proposal included in the 1992 and 1993 Work Plans)
- interested in being a subcontractor in the monitoring activities; sent a letter in March to the Trustee Council regarding this but has not received a response
- if any agencies need logistical help or services, they should contact his office at 573-5118 or fax 573-5135; there seems to be a lot of money appropriated for these projects and this is what he means by being involved in all phases of this process; would like to be included on the bidder's list for any activities

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Com #	4	Top/op	40	Issue	3600
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Com #	5	Top/op	30	Issue	3600
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Michael Kompkoff

- suggested that the school children could attend future public participation meetings to get an idea of how this process works

Written Proposals Received:

Charles Totemoff

- Chenega Bay Replacement Subsistence Resource Project

could do 500 to 1,000 square feet at a time, costing about \$5,000 in hosing equipment; there needs to be some injection method that will get the hydrocarbons out of the beaches; if necessary he would get in his boat and do the work himself; he could not do recovery and disposal with the budget he could get; he would like some support from a government agency; nobody is supporting application of the resources to cope with the oil pollution problem

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Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	40	1000

May 15, 1992 11:00 a.m.
Chenega Bay, Alaska

Questions:

Ken answered the following questions posed by the public:

Does the settlement language include equivalent resource replacement? Charles W. Totemoff

What does purchasing timber rights have to do with restoration? Michael Kompkoff

Who owns the land when timber rights are sold? Michael Kompkoff

If timber rights are sold, would payments come to the corporation? Mike Eleshansky

If Chenega says they want to keep their timber as it is, does the government buy it? Doug Bruck

What would stop the government from once they own the timber coming in later and cutting it down? Doug Bruck

How soon will the Restoration Plan be completed? Charles Totemoff

Regarding the timeline, are all of these actions necessary? Charles Totemoff

What can assure us that we will have the representation to keep on top of the acquisition process? Charles Totemoff

Was there an appropriated grant for the settlement? If the money is not used or it is impossible to do the work, what becomes of the money? Does it collect interest? Mike Eleshansky

When is the next Trustee Council meeting? Charles Totemoff

- otters can't be replaced
- human nature is such that every one will try to get a chunk of the money on the table; has seen some things in the past that indicate that management of funds is questionable
- marine operator coverage is marginal; the issue of a repeater system was discussed; communications could be improved

Marilyn Heddell

- concerned that money not be spent on one study after another
- from a tourism aspect, she would like a better communication system where people could get the weather prior to going out

Pete Petram

- has watched far out uses of the oil and hazardous substances response fund; the Trustee Council will come under pressure in defining injury criteria; they should find some very tight spending criteria that fits injury criteria; this should be dealt with up front

June Miller

- there was not a lot on shellfish, particularly spot shrimp, discussed in the framework document
- bioremediation did not help
- the feeding grounds have changed and they are seeing more aggressive fish

Ken Miller

- there was no money appropriated to study shellfish in the Sound; would like some restoration money put into this study
- it seems to be very quiet in the Sound

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	2221

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Tom Lakosh

- area is still subject to major oil impact; in order to restore property, the oil has to still be removed; there has been no restoration process approved to remove subsurface oil; the berm relocation program was a disaster; it polluted more previously unimpacted area; it is not appropriate to have a policy which allows the oil to remain; techniques need to be developed that are approved for use in removing subsurface oil; vessels could be adapted for this technique; did a shoreline survey for VECO; found that where there was fresh water or wave action, the oil was removed by cold water; could put together a small system that

Com #	Top/op	Issue
1	30	1000

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May 14, 1992 6:00 p.m.
Whittier Fire Department
Whittier, Alaska

Questions:

Ken and Stan answered the following questions posed by the public:

When does the advisory group begin functioning? Floyd Heimbuch

Is there a ratio of how much money the state and federal governments get each year? Floyd Heimbuch

Is \$70 million going to be deposited yearly? Pete Petram

Who prepared the framework document? Floyd Heimbuch

Are the salaries for agency people preparing the framework document coming from the settlement fund? Floyd Heimbuch

Which commissioner does this work group report to? Floyd Heimbuch

What does the term "scoping" mean in the framework document? Floyd Heimbuch

What are indirect uses and why is this a particular concern? Floyd Heimbuch

Did the options in the framework document come from the public or agency staff? Floyd Heimbuch

What is the definition and scope of restoration? Ken Miller

Can she put in a request for a nomination from her coalition to the Public Advisory Group? Marilyn Heddell

Oral Statements Presented:

Floyd Heimbuch

-wants a strong adherence that there was some damage here due to the spill; tying the injury to the spill should be a strong criteria

Pete Heddell

-wasn't sure where the meeting was being held
-has a day charter operation
-the problem now is not the oil spill but management; dead

Com #	Top/op	Issue
2	30	2100

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affected regions should each have a seat because each community was affected in a myriad of ways; suggested one seat each for Valdez, Homer, Seward, and Kodiak

- statements on stellar sea lions are not accurate
- social and economic impacts need to be examined more closely and are appropriate for discussion and remediation
- human impacts of potential decisions should be included in the EIS

Willard Dunham

Issue	2100
Top/op	30
Com #	1

- there should be a fold out map which traces the flow of the oil spill; the framework document contains some excellent coverage, but more information is needed on locations
- the lines showing oiling need to be modified to be more accurate; it is misleading
- the threatened species that were affected by the oil spill should be looked at; Fish and Wildlife has gotten close to identifying these species, four mammals and three birds
- everyone has liked the Sea Life Center project and feel it fits in with the settlement criteria; this is the first field group that a presentation has been made to

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Anne Castellina

- a lot of people were not involved in the process from the beginning; there is still the idea that this was just a Prince William Sound spill
- Seward is fighting a battle to be included with respect to oil spill responsibility
- would like to compliment the Public Participation team on the work being done in this process
- would take money from her budget to have a representative attend the symposium
- the affected areas could be divided into four spill zones as far as representation on the Public Advisory Group
- a big plus for having the Sea Life Center in Seward is accessibility
- need to spread the word to the community of how far this process has gone
- Seward's two main focuses are the Alaska Sea Life Center and land acquisition; supports SAAMS as a great educational tie

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Issue	300
Top/op	30
Com #	1

Sharon Stone

- feels the proposed Sea Life Center will bring in dollars to the state instead of just spending settlement dollars
- marine transportation should be included in the principal interests on the Public Advisory Group
- so far all funds for the center have come from donations

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Issue	3100
Top/op	30
Com #	1

Have all the scientific studies now been released? Chris Gates

Is it the schedule now that the 1992 work program will be put to bed before the damage assessment data is available? Chris Gates

When will the social and economic impacts data be released? Chris Gates

Are social and economic impacts appropriate under restoration? Chris Gates

Has there been a decision made on the hierarchical and concurrent approaches? Chris Gates

Is habitat acquisition an appropriate use of settlement funds? Chris Gates

If this is an assessment of oil spill contact and damage, why is there no map which tracks the flow of the spill? Willard Dunham

Can we suggest that there be an evaluation of the human impact of the communities with respect to economic effects in the environmental impact statement? Chris Gates

Oral Statements Presented:

Chris Gates

- the working group process should be open to the public per the open meeting concept adopted by the Trustee Council; would like to know the logic of decisions because this is such an important role
- is very concerned about the stellar sea lions; wants a better job done on the results from these studies; there is very little mentioned in the framework document regarding this species
- this area is looking hard at activities in Prince William Sound with respect to its economy; thinks there is room for good timber harvest and habitat protection as well
- would like to see more work done on assessing the stellar sea lions and why this species is being given up on so soon
- a symposium will be very helpful to get questions answered about why decisions were made the way they were; it is necessary to get up to speed; the reports will generate questions to the professionals regarding process and substance; would like one symposium per month to focus on disciplines
- his first impression is that he agreed with the comments made by Bill Walker from Valdez that there should be more community representation on the Public Advisory Group; the

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1	82	2100

82, 2100



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

To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing to express my concern that our National Parks are not receiving an adequate amount of financial allocation from the Exxon settlement of the Valdez oil spill. It seems that a higher percentage of the money is going to support commercial fisheries, which benefit a small few, while the National Parks which are owned by all are being short changed. I urge maximal funding for the restoration of the National Parks and the affected threatened land, water and wildlife. Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.

Respectfully,

Com #	Toprep	Issue
1	40	3600

p. more attention to national parks

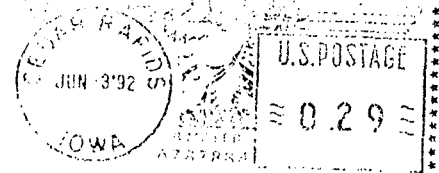
Stan Eilers
 Stan Eilers, M.D.
 5070 Northridge Pt SE
 Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52403

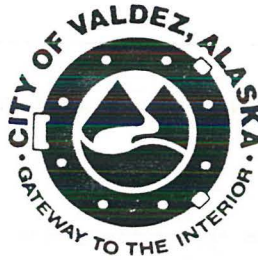
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Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council
645 6 street
Anchorage, Ak 99501





CITY OF VALDEZ
TESTIMONY ON THE EXXON VALDEZ OIL SPILL TRUSTEES
RESTORATION FRAMEWORK

May 11, 1992, Valdez, Alaska

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The City of Valdez appreciates the opportunity to formally comment on the April 1992 Restoration Framework prepared by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council. The City of Valdez has followed, with great interest, the negotiation and settlement of the Exxon Valdez litigation and the establishment of the Trustee Council and the mechanism to distribute money from the Exxon Valdez Trust Account.

It is clear that the issues that the Council must address are complex and contentious. The creation of a process to simplify this complexity and frame the issues so that they may be addressed in an expeditious way is a laudable goal. However, the City of Valdez sees two things happening as this process marches forward that deviates from what it believes to be the original intent of the Exxon settlement.

First, there is both a focusing and spreading of issues that is taking place simultaneously. On the one hand, we see restoration being focused primarily in the areas of habitat replacement and near-shore restoration. But simultaneously, discussions are taking place regarding timber purchases and other types of "acquisition of equivalent resources" far from those areas

most severely affected within Prince William Sound. The City of Valdez believes, first and foremost, that the acquisition of equivalent resources be done judiciously and in areas most directly affected by the oil spill and its damaging effects. The City of Valdez sees the Trust Settlement monies being used as a grab-bag of funds to address logging versus conservation issues far away from the oil spill site. This must be contrary to the original intent of the settlement.

The Valdez City Council unanimously passed Resolution #92-45 at its April 20, 1992 meeting. This Resolution addressed the expenditure of funds under House Bill 411, which is before the Alaska State Legislature. House Bill 411 addressed the appropriation of funds from the Exxon Criminal Plea Agreement. Many of the concerns the City of Valdez expressed with regard to House Bill 411 can also be applied to the scoping work being done by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council. The City believes that the definition of restoration, which includes "restoration, replacement, and enhancement of affected resources, acquisition of equivalent resources and services; and long-term environmental monitoring and research programs directed to the prevention, containment, clean-up, and amelioration of oil spills," is weighted almost entirely toward a very narrow definition of restoration and focuses on the replacement and acquisition of resources.

Based on the language from this Resolution, which I would like to provide to you for your record, the City of Valdez believes that funding from all Exxon Settlement funds should be based on a relationship between the area of greatest impact from the oil spill

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and the risk analysis for potential oil spills. The City also believes that a great deal more emphasis must be placed on long-term environmental monitoring and research programs dedicated to the prevention, containment, clean-up, and amelioration of oil spills and the enhancement of Prince William Sound. The Restoration Framework document does not adequately address this portion of the restoration definition and the prevention, containment, and clean-up aspects are conspicuous by their absence from the work of Trustee staff. The City Council further believes that timber purchases should be directly and clearly linked to environmental degradation caused by the Exxon Valdez oil spill and that the prices paid for timber rights must be objectively determined to protect the public interest. The Trustee Council should also look at the total economic impact of taking developable land out of private ownership and restricting its use under public control. To provide guidance, the City Council directed that timber buy-backs shall not constitute the expenditure of more than one-third of the fine of the Criminal Plea Agreement. Similarly, the City Council believes only a fraction of the Trust Funds should be used for timber purchases. The City believes the rush to buy timber is in and of itself a short-circuiting of the research and public process that needs to take place as part of the expenditure of these public funds. A detailed analysis to decide which timber purchases most directly assist species affected by the oil spill, enhance fish habitat, and provide the most important aesthetic resources for tourism and recreation needs to be carefully conducted.

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Second, the City would also like to strongly express its concern regarding the decision making and advisory processes being used by the Trustee Council. This concern primarily focuses on the public advisory group, but also speaks to the inter-governmental makeup of the Council itself.

The City of Valdez has already gone on record, through testimony presented by its attorney Mr. William Walker, as being concerned about the makeup of the public advisory group. The City believes that the representation reserved for local government is totally inadequate and does not recognize the broad based nature of local governments. Surely, the Exxon Valdez settlement worked out by the U.S. Government and the State of Alaska with Exxon was not intended to ignore other governments that represent their constituents just as legitimately as the parties to the agreement. In fact, it is an affront to government at all levels to consider municipal government as a special interest or constituency. City and Borough governments in Alaska represent all interests by elections legally held each year for its officials. No aquaculture association, commercial fishing group, tourism group, environmental or conservation association, forest products group, or Native organization can even start to lay claim to the fair, legally recognized, and multi-faceted representation that municipal governments provide. Placing local government representation at the same level as say an environmental group is patently unfair. Local governments should and, if this plan is to be a fair one, must be afforded a greater voice in decisions using public funds. Local governments represent all of the other interest groups

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combined in close proximity to how those members vote in local elections. If the Exxon Trustee Council wants to have a fair and democratic process for the consideration of how Exxon trust funds should be spent, it must rely more, if not exclusively, on local government positions. Much of what the Exxon Trustee Council is trying to replicate, in terms of bringing together interest groups, is carried out on a daily basis by the local governments of Prince William Sound, the Kenai Peninsula, and Kodiak. If the Exxon Trustee Council wants to come to a consensus, or at least a fairly derived decision, on funding, governmental structures that are already in place and have been in place for 90 years or more should be used. Local government is here for the long haul.

And why haven't local governments been more involved? This, I believe, is an interesting dilemma. Speaking for Valdez, we have been inundated with new demands following the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The City is active in the Regional Citizens Advisory Council that was established for Prince William Sound. The City spends thousands of dollars each month to participate in this process. The City of Valdez follows, with interest, the proposals for advanced rule making under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 being put out by the U.S. Coast Guard. The City spends time and dollars monitoring legislation, like House Bill 411. And finally, we seek, as best we can, to track the arcane process of establishing criteria for the use of Exxon settlement funds. State and Federal agencies have been reimbursed from settlement funds for work they have done, but the same cannot be said for local governments. But cities, because they are broad based constituents and provide

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numerous services to a wide array of individuals, businesses, and interests, have other things to worry about. Snow needs to be plowed, sewage needs to be treated and disposed of, trash needs to be hauled, and a hundred and one other local government services must be provided. Because we represent a shot-gun approach and not a rifle shot, local governments have not been able to bore into the "Exxon Valdez process" like single-minded environmental, timber, Native land, and tourism groups or individuals.

If I were on the Trustee Council, or a staff to the Council, I might ask why this is the case. Believe me, it's not because local governments do not care; it is because we have been impacted by the Exxon Valdez spill and its bureaucratic aftermath and yet we must live within budgets that have been stretched or severely damaged because of incidents arising from the Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Local governments deserve to be heard. I believe they deserve to be fully considered for projects that will assist in restoration, replacement, enhancement, or rehabilitation of natural resources. Local governments will surely be affected by the expenditure of funding in the oil spill affected region and they will be impacted much more than special interest groups.

There is a saying among Old Town Valdez residents that they survived the 1964 earthquake, but they did not know if they were going to be able to survive the well intended, but "string attached" assistance from the Federal and State government that followed. Local governments rode out the largest oil spill in U.S. history, but now comes the assistance with more complexity and

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strings than earthquake survivors would ever dare image and endure.

This is not to say we do not want the assistance, but local governments are different and recognize both edges of the sword. The infusion of dollars during the oil spill, the expenditure of restoration and enhancement funds will represent the unnatural expenditure of funds, a false economic development, if you will, which may displace jobs and impact local economies in many unforeseen and unknown ways. As a government, we must address issues that special interests do not even think about. That alone makes us different enough to demand more recognition in the advisory process.

Local governments are a natural resource, as are the people that they represent. Local governments could and should be partners with the Trustees in representing their respective governments. Combining special interest groups into a public advisory group based on something less than elected representation seems very unusual. The process could be assisted a great deal by forming a broad-based group that already represents the special interests listed. Let local governments work among themselves, as representatives (and surely they are through the electoral process) with the issues which this group must address. The process seems complex enough without re-inventing a group that already exists in the form of the State's local governments; governments that have been afforded broad powers under the Alaska State Constitution and Title 29 of the Alaska Statutes. Tribal governments should be afforded the same recognition. A process relying on special interest groups, which are not elected and may not even represent

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the best interests of the State of Alaska, much less Prince William Sound, is a process that is flawed from its very beginning. The City of Valdez will be happy to participate in the public advisory group process, but our voice, the voice of 4500 people, will be drowned out by organizations that represent far fewer because their aims are much narrower. That concludes my formal comments. The City is working on more specific comments, which it will pass on to you soon. I will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

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