DOWNLOAD PDF OVERVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND HYDROGEOLOGIC CONDITIONS AT COLD BAY, ALASKA

Chapter 1 : Cold Bay, AK Weather | Homefacts

Overview of Environmental and Hydrogeologic Conditions at Cold Bay, Alaska By Wendy A. Rice and Eppie V. Hogan ABSTRACT Cold Bay is near the southern tip of the Alaska Peninsula and has a maritime climate.

Coupling infrastructure improvements to food-energy-water system dynamics in small cold region communities: Led an interdisciplinary effort to observe, model, and predict the impacts to food, energy, and water systems conferred by incorporating renewable energy sources to rural community microgrids. Conducted GPR surveys of Kotzebue Sound ice to evaluate potential ice road routes for a construction project. Led an interdisciplinary team to evaluate options for connecting remote Arctic communities via fiber optic cable. Investigation focused on the impacts of placement methods trenching, direct lay, poles across permafrost-impacted, polygonal ground. Constructed a test basin and performed meso-scale field trials of aerial applied chemical herders for in situ burning. Evaluated the use of electrical resistivity tomography ERT for visualizing frozen ground characteristics in continuous and discontinuous permafrost zones. Developed new and modified existing water resource models for inclusion into a modular decision support framework. The decision support system was designed for use by industry, regulatory agencies, scientists, municipal planners, and other stakeholders associated with Alaskan North Slope water resources. US Department of Energy. Conducted measurements, evaluation, and modeling to investigate feasibility of offsetting CO2 production of a proposed industrial facility through the cultivation of biomass fuels. Surveyed microbial water quality in rural Alaskan villages associated with solid waste sites. Evaluated possible feedback mechanisms between microbial water quality and human health. Kuparuk Foothills Hydrology Study â€” Contributed to an interdisciplinary multi-project initiative to characterize surface water flow processes on the North Slope. Investigated the survivability and partitioning dynamics of fecal indicator organisms associated with agricultural activities. Constructed snow lysimeters to capture snow and assess snowmelt water quality. Employed bi-weekly sampling and source tracking to investigate origin and fate of fecal indicator bacteria in an impacted lake. Modified the Antibiotic Resistance Analysis source tracking method for use in cold region water bodies. Modeled, designed, constructed, and monitored two pilot-scale basin lysimeters for the assessment of evapotranspiration covers employed at cold region landfills. Developed a method utilizing Electrical Resistivity Tomography to visualize and quantify vadose zone soil moisture. Project led to the installation of a full-scale evapotranspiration cover. Project was performed as a supplement to an Engineers Without Borders student group trip. Employed weekly sampling and spatial analysis to develop a conceptual model and propose best management practices for an urban stream. Constructed a greenhouse wetlands to investigate the use of willow plantations as a best management practice for surface water quality. Phase 1 â€” present. Collect river discharge and sediment measurements associated with resurfacing efforts on the Dalton Highway. Phytoremediation in Kaltag, Alaska. Installed a field test plot to mitigate contaminated soil in Kaltag, AK. Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. Monitoring, modeling, and evaluating watershed processes in four remote rivers to support planning efforts for a transportation corridor to the Ambler mining district. Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority. Water, Energy, and Food Security in the North: Synergies, tradeoffs, and building community capacity for sustainable futures The Sustainable Futures North SFN project 1 is concerned primarily with developing a more sophisticated understanding of the interactions among environmental security2 and natural resource development in the North American Arctic and Subarctic regions. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Focused on collecting snowmelt discharge measurements of remote arctic rivers. Created and populated a searchable database of hydrologic and meteorological data collected by state and federal agencies in Arctic Alaska. Fish and Wildlife Service. Attenuation of Herbicides in Sub Arctic Environments Performed field and lysimeter fate and transport studies on a suite of herbicides proposed for use along Alaskan transportation corridors. Alaska University Transportation Center. Alaska Department of Natural Resources. The performance of three

wetlands constructed for stormwater treatment was evaluated with respect to contaminant mitigation and design performance over a period of two field seasons. Treatment options for water and wastewater produced during methane hydrate extraction were evaluated for use at North Slope drilling installations. Community Based Service Learning Minigrant: Collaborated with faculty members from Geology and Biology departments to institute a student-run water quality sampling and assessment program. Laboratory to Field-Scale Investigations. Issues Affecting Local and International Interests. Environmental Studies of Ambler Transportation Corridor. Hydrology and Meteorology of the Central Alaskan Arctic: Data Collection and Analysis. Fairbanks, AK, pp. Fairbanks, AK, 57 pp. Fairbanks, AK, 37 pp plus appendices. Lake survey data for the Kuparuk Foothills region: Lake survey data for the coastal plain from the Sagavanirktok River to Bullen Point: Cold Weather Evapotranspiration Covers: Final report to Anadarko Petroleum Corporation, February 17th, The University of Alaska Fairbanks. Led a field team in the excavation of diesel-impacted soils from a gravel pad in arctic Alaska. Duties included excavation oversight, spill delineation, screening and verification sampling, site safety, human and material resource requisition, site reconstruction, institutional planning, and reporting. Led the design and installation of an alternative final cover and a vegetative buffer for hydraulic control of a landfill and a downgradient TCE plume. Performed vadose zone hydrologic modeling using Hydrus-2D. The acre site and installation conditions provided an opportunity to refine techniques for cold region applications. Oversaw the design and installation of a hybrid poplar buffer around an industrial landfill. Phreatophytic vegetation was installed to the capillary zone depth order to promote hydraulic control of groundwater flowing towards the Detroit River. Led the design and installation of a hybrid poplar buffer around a municipal solid waste landfill. Phreatophytic vegetation was installed as a hydraulic control between the toe of the landfill and an adjacent surface water body. Led the design and construction of a hybrid poplar buffer for the remediation of petroleum -impacted soils at a railroad installation. Served as project manager for the investigation of potential subsurface impacts at three railyards in northern Minnesota. Performed a stormwater modeling study utilizing HEC-HMS to investigate the sump size and pumping capacities at a taconite facility. Prepared master plans describing improvements to water, wastewater, and solid waste facilities at several remote Alaskan villages. Compiled social, technical, and regulatory information relevant to the required improvements for each village, and participated in the preliminary site design of recommended facilities. Assessed the impacts of a planned residential development upon groundwater resources near an abandoned gravel pit. Employed SHAW numerical model to predict infiltration as a function of soil depth and climate conditions, and used those results to provide recommendations regarding impacts of residential contaminants. Served as a technical advisor for state and local entities in the arbitration of a planning dispute.

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Chapter 2 : Groundwater Sustainability of the Long Island Aquifer System

Rice, W. A., and Hogan, E. V., , Overview of environmental and hydrogeologic conditions at Cold Bay, Alaska: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report , 37 p.

Save The Anchorage area from space, showing Fire Island on the left. Fire Island is a 5. Its land area is Geology Fire Island is underlain by sedimentary rocks, atop which lie deep sand and gravel deposits from the surrounding tidal estuary. Hikers occasionally attempt the 3. Small areas of tidal marshes and salt grasses exist in the west and northeast. There is little fresh water on Fire Island, since there are only a few small lakes and the water table is prone to salt-water intrusion. Coast and Geodetic Survey. Army used it as an observation point to guard against Japanese submarines. Staffed by about personnel, the base was an air defense radar center and Nike surface-to-air missile site for NORAD , doubling as a Federal Aviation Administration air traffic control radar and communications site. Since the island is not connected to the mainland, all supplies came by helicopter from Elmendorf Air Force Base and, during summer, by barge from Anchorage. The base site was cleaned up in the s, and the facilities razed. CIRI as federal surplus property. CIRI , the owners of the island. An underwater transmission line connects the wind farm to the Anchorage power grid. Though the FAA currently permits only 11 turbines, the farm has the capacity to triple in size to Although drinking-water supplies were judged insufficient to support commercial or industrial development,[1]: Deciding factors included not just strong and steady winds, but also proximity to the Anchorage area and lack of conflicting land-use issues. The FAA , operators of nearby Anchorage International Airport , cautiously approved the project in after deciding that the wind turbines would not interfere with their radar equipment. On September 24, , all 11 turbines began feeding into the Anchorage electrical grid. Retrieved 15 September Kari, James; James A. University of Alaska Press.

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Chapter 3 : Cold Bay, Alaska - Wikipedia

Overview of environmental and hydrogeologic conditions at Cold Bay, Alaska. > # Overview of environmental and hydrogeologic conditions at Cold Bay, Alaska a.

Decennial Census [11] Cold Bay first appeared on the U. It was made a census-designated place CDP in and incorporated in Cold Bay is a highly transient community, lacking the generational attachment characteristic of the surrounding native villages. Residents, drawn to the area largely by the Wildlife Refuge, Weather Service, or air traffic jobs, rarely stay more than a year in Cold Bay. The population density was 1. There were 98 housing units at an average density of 1. The average household size was 2 and the average family size was 3. The median age was 34 years. For every females, there were males. For every females age 18 and over, there were males. Religion[edit] Cold Bay has a significant Baptist population. It supplies groceries, clothing and small trinkets to the residents of Cold Bay and other communities within the Aleutians East Borough, although many residents order groceries and supplies from suppliers in Anchorage and Seattle. The Bearfoot Inn also offers lodging with its 8-room hotel and 6-room bunk house. Within the main building there is the Bearfoot Inn Bar which is open 3 to 6 days a week depending on the season. Bearfoot Inn is within walking distance of the airport. The Cold Bay Lodge is the only restaurant in town. The lodge can accommodate up to about 40 people 38 beds , offers wireless Internet access, holds a liquor license, is less than a mile from the airport and offers trinkets and snacks. Traditions[edit] A major community event is the Silver Salmon Derby, a fishing contest that takes place every fall. Participants vie in both adult and child categories for cash prizes for the largest fish. A raft race and "Polar Bear Jump" are also held. The Derby concludes with a banquet and door prize giveaway at the town community hall. Parks and recreation[edit] Main article: The current mayor is Dailey Schaack. The city clerk is Angela Simpson. The following individuals have served as the mayor of Cold Bay since its incorporation:

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Chapter 4 : Long Island Groundwater Network

Overview of Environmental and Hydrogeologic Conditions at Cold Bay, Alaska By Wendy A. Rice and Eppie V. Hogan ABSTRACT Cold Bay is near the southern tip of the Alaska Peninsula and has a marithe climate.

Geological Survey, in cooperation with State and local agencies, systematically collects groundwater data at varying measurement frequencies to monitor the hydrologic conditions on Long Island, New York. Each year during April and May, the U. Geological Survey completes a synoptic survey of water levels to define the spatial Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Map , 4 sheets, scale 1: Historical â€" chloride concentration data of glacial aquifer wells in the study area indicate the presence of four wedges of saltwater intrusion that may have been caused by industrial pumpage. Stumm, Frederick; Como, Michael D. Water , 9, Geological Survey began a multiyear regional assessment of groundwater availability in the Northern Atlantic Coastal Plain NACP aquifer system in as part of its ongoing regional assessments of groundwater availability of the principal aquifers of the Nation. The goals of this national assessment are to document Geological Survey Professional Paper , 76 p. Vertically integrated variable-density groundwater flow is based on Future demands for the limited freshwater supply during a prolonged drought could cause drawdowns that induce saltwater intrusion and render the supply unusable. The freshwater system on the North Fork contains several localized, hydraulically isolated aquifers bounded Nineteen boreholes were drilled during Stumm, Frederick; Lange, Andrew D. The resultant lowering of water levels during periods of heavy pumping caused saltwater intrusion in nearshore areas and the migration of contaminants from land surface Ground water at several public-supply wells has been affected by the intrusion of saltwater from the surrounding embayments Manhasset Bay, Long Island Sound, Hempstead Harbor. Seven public-supply wells have been affected by the intrusion of saltwater from the surrounding embayments Little Neck Bay, Long Island Sound, Manhasset Bay. This report presents results of a ground-water flow This report describes the structure and operation of the western part of the Long Island ground-water system, and the hydrologic effects associated with human development from to the These deposits are thinnest in northern Queens County northwestern Long Island , where bedrock crops out, and increase to a maximum thickness of 2, ft in southeastern Long Island

Chapter 5 : Frosty - Bibliography

Overview of environmental and hydrogeologic conditions at Cold Bay, Alaska Open-File Report By: Wendy A. Rice and Eppie V. Hogan.

Therefore, conclusions or recommen- dations, expressed or implied, are tentative. Mention of commercial products or services does not constitute endorsement. The state is one of the few remaining resource banks on which the nation can draw for its wealth. Alaska is also a treasure house of natural beauty; it contains huge amounts of fish and wildlife; and many unique geologic, hydrologic, topographical, climatic and biological systems. These unique arctic-subarctic conditions encourage two opposing strat- egies. One is exploration; the other preservation. The realities of the energy crisis and the environmental movement however, dictate development with adequate environmental safeguards. The developers are moving ahead with great rapidity and have spent millions of dollars on research. However, most of this research has been to facilitate development and not to protect the unique arctic and subarctic ecosystems: The Federal government still owns most of Alaska and must provide the leadership in environmental pro- tection. EPA has the only Federal environmental research laboratory in Alaska. The Arctic Environmental Research Laboratory, with its Ecological Research Program, is the logical focal point for energy related environmen- tal research in Alaska. The following information will provide the reader with some background on oil development in Alaska, the probable environmental impact of this deve- lopment, and what research is desperately needed to safeguard the environment. The oil industry is by no means a newcomer to Alaska. As early as , oil seeps, were observed on the west shore of Cook Inlet; similar seeps were noted before near Barrow by visiting whalers. No commercial shows of oil and gas were found at either site. However, drilling continued at Katalla until , at which time 18 of the 36 total wells drilled were low-level producers. A refinery built there in, was. By , 17 wells had been spudded; three were major producers. On the other side of Cook Inlet, in , the west foreland and Beluga gas fields were located. Development drilling in Cook Inlet followed rapidly. Crude is carried by a network of pipelines from the platforms to the Drift River tanker terminal on the west side of the inlet or to the Nikiski terminal, north of the city of Kenai Figure 3. In the Cook Inlet-Swanson River fields produced The annual crude Figure 1. Tanker loading facility in Cook Inlet oil production figures are not expected to change significantly as the proven reserves in the Cook Inlet basin are estimated at only million barrels. The oil seeps observed near Barrow inspired the designation in of a 37, square mile area of the northwestern portion of Alaska as Naval Petroleum Reserve 4. From until , the U. Navy drilled 36 test wells and 44 strati graphic test holes. This exploration resulted in the discovery of an oil field at Umiat, Simpson, and a possible field at Fish Creek. A major gas field was found at Gubik, with small fields near Barrow. All these early holes were dry. In , Atlantic Richfield found small gas showings at its Susie Unit 1, using a rig flown in from Fairbanks. Proven reserves of the Prudhoe Bay field alone are very conservatively estimated at 10 billion barrels of recoverable crude oil, making it the largest field dis- covered outside of the Persian Gulf, A prominent geological consulting firm has stated that "the Prudhoe Bay field is one of the largest petro- leum accumulations known to the world today. Figure 5 The Yukon-Kandik area east of Fort Yukon and extending into Canada has been explored seismically in recent years. The Copper River basin had one test well drilled. A small basin exists along the Tanana River near Fairbanks. A much larger area exists east of Nome, extending southwest along the entire Yukon delta. The Katalla region eastward along the Gulf of Alaska coast also shows promise. Although offshore exploration and development has only occurred in Cook In- let, great interest is shown in the possible offshore areas in the Beaufort Sea, Bristol Bay and Gulf of Alaska that are associated with known land deposits. Considering these unexplored areas together with the known reserves in Cook Inlet and the Arctic Slope, the present known Alaska oil reserve figure of 11 billion barrels must be conservative indeed. The remainder of the crude oil production of the Cook Inlet basin is shipped via tanker to west coast ports. Outline map of Alaska showing areas of high potential for the production of oil and natural gas and the

corridor for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline 10 permit for a Trans-Alaska pipeline. This proposal outlined a mile long, inch pipeline to eventually carry 2 million barrels per day of crude oil from the Arctic Slope to Valdez, a deep-water port in southcentral Alaska. The Interior Department carefully scrutinized the proposed pipeline design concept. Major concern was expressed by the U. Another consideration was the Alaska Native land claims action which was still pending in Congress. In March , interior Secretary Morton made available to the public and the Council on Environmental Quality, the final six-volume environmental impact statement, accompanied by a three-volume "Analysis of the Economic and Security Aspects of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. However, the case based on NEPA considerations was still in the courts. On February 9, , the U. Court of Appeals announced a six-to-one decision that issuance of the pipeline permit would violate the terms of the Mineral Leasing Act of , which limit right-of-way widths leased on Federal lands. This decision was appealed to the U. Supreme Court which refused to hear the case. The role to be played was now that of Congress, which alone had the authority to amend the Act. Not only did this Act allow the Secretary of the Interior to issue the necessary permits, but also essentially waived further review of the project under the National Environmental Policy Act. Interior Secretary Morton issued the long delayed permit for the pipeline construction on Jan- uary 23, While the Trans-Alaska pipeline was being fought out in the courts and the Congress, two consortiums of natural gas distribution companies were surveying routes to bring Arctic Slope natural gas to market. The natural gas that comes up with the crude oil must be separated before the oil can be pumped into the pipeline. In the initial development of the field, this gas must be pumped back into the oil-bearing formation in order to maximize pool efficiency; however, within 2 to 4 years after oil production starts, the gas cannot be further re-injected. Because Alaska State Division of Oil and Gas regulations prohibit "flaring" the excess separated gas, the gas must then be transported to market. Two major proposals are under consideration to bring the gas to U. Since , a consortium of U. This route would then go south along the MacKenzie River Valley to join existing gas pipeline net- works in Alberta, and then to the U. More recently, a consortium of gas distributors led by El Paso Natural Gas Company, has developed a proposal to construct a natural gas pipeline using the same corridor as the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline. The line would 12 end at an open-water port in southcentral Alaska, near Valdez, where the gas would be liquified and trans-shipped in special cryogenic tankers to west coast ports. Regardless of the route or routes used for shipment of arctic oil and gas to markets in the United States, the projects will be the most ambitious and costly ever undertaken by private industry. Environmental Impact of Oil Development Whatever the total economic cost of oil development in Alaska, and it will eventually run into the tens of billions of dollars, this is only part of the total "cost" of this program. The environmental costs are a major consideration, and are required to be established by the National Environ- mental Policy Act and other Federal and State laws and regulations. This damage began in the early years of oil development and will continue until the vast petroleum reserves of Alaska are finally utilized. The probable petroleum provinces and the transport routes cover vir- tually all major ecosystems in Alaska, from the high arctic offshore zone to the Gulf of Alaska. Each of these ecosystems possesses unique geologic, hydrologic, topographic, climatic and biological characteristics. A com- plete review of these characteristics is not possible in a paper of this limited extent, and in fact may not be possible at all considering the 13 almost complete lack of baseline information in many of these ecosystems. A general review of some critical ecosystem components is, however, essen- tial to an understanding of research needs related to this development. These areas presently include the majority of the known oil deposits of Alaska. The land is characterized by moist or wet tundra, generally overlying con- tinuous permafrost, which often extends to depths of as much as 2, feet. The many small, shallow, oblong lakes appear to be oriented by the prevailing winds. The major river system is the Col- vilie, which flows west and north to the Beaufort Sea. Minor drainages in- clude the Sagavanirktok, Canning and Kuparuk Rivers, all flowing northward. Offshore, the gently sloping land surface continues into the Arctic Ocean, which is dotted by "barrier islands. Occasional storms produce great sea waves, which can be quite destructive. The impermeable permafrost layer prevents subter- ranian drainage, resulting in wet muskeg areas over much of

the coastal plain, and moist muskeg in the foothills. Mosses and sedges dominate the vegetation, with vast stands of cottongrass in the foothills. Along most drainages, brushy willows can be found, primarily close to rivers and streams. Waterfowl and seabirds Utilize the coastal plain and offshore island areas in large numbers during the breeding and fall molting seasons. During fall migration, as many as two-thirds of the migratory bird populations of 14 the Canadian arctic islands may follow the Alaskan arctic coast flyway. Although population estimates are variable, due to lack of reliable data, average densities of 16 breeding ducks per square mile have been observed. Estimates of the September eider migration range from , to 1. Population estimates of these two herds indicate an aver- age total size of about , animals. Wolf populations tend to depend largely on predation from these two herds, supplemented by smaller mammals. The low density brown-grizzly bear population also does some predation, but feeds largely upon vegetation. The only known denning areas for polar bear in Alaska occur on ten offshore islands from the Colvilie River east to Brownlou Point, although occasional denning is noted as far southwest as Point Hope. As breakup occurs in spring, polar bears follow the retreating ice north and east, subsisting on the ringed and bearded seal. Less is known of the fish populations of the Arctic Slope than of the large mammal populations, and even less is known of lower organisms in the aquatic food chain. The Beaufort Sea total fish populations may be small, but do support abundant populations of marine mammals. The only commercial fishery at present is near the mouth of the Colvilie River, where arctic char and whitefish are taken. The Sagavanirktok River and some adjacent tributaries are known to contain significant arctic char, burbot, and white- fish populations. Some tributary streams of the Sagavanirktok and the deeper 15 tributary lakes are known to contain grayling. Lake trout are found in Gal- braith Lake, a medium-size tributary to the Atigun River, which flows into the Sagavanirktok. The Sagavanirktok is probably an important wintering area for arctic char, which are known to spawn in the Atigun. The presence of man in the arctic coastal plain and foothills area has historically been transitory or on a subsistence level.

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Chapter 6 : Cold Bay, Alaska 14 Day Weather Forecast - The Weather Network

Overview of Environmental and Hydrogeologic Conditions near Homer, Alaska By James D. Hall Abstract The Federal Aviation Administration is conducting environmental assessments at most of its.

Maurer, March , 28 p. Maurer, July , 16 p. Maurer, October , 12 p. Maurer, February , 16 p. Maurer, December , 46 p. Vohden, December , 20 p. Maurer, October , 47 p. Ireland, September , 85 p. Maurer and Roy R. Ireland, October , p. Maurer and Stan Carrick, September , 36 p. Munter, February , 74 p. Munter and Roger D. Allely, February , 30 p. Petrik, November , 52 p. Ray and Jim Vohden, June , 43 p. Petrik, July , 24 p. Ray and Bill Morgan, 35 p. Petrik and Richard S. Noll, December , 48 p. Munter, and Richard Reger, December , 44 p. Maurer and Scott R. Ray, December , 66 p. Long, September , 7 p. Ray and Jim Vohden, June , 37 p. Munter, and Mary A. Maurer, April , 27 p. Ray, February , 74 p. Ray and Jim Vohden, January , 16 p. Maurer, PDF , September , 27 p. Inghram, and William A. Petrik, June , 65 p. Maurer, June , p. Petrik, June , p. Ray, Jim Vohden, and John T. Roe, May , 70 p. Ray, May , 61 p. Maurer, April , 7 p. Petrik and Richard D. Reger, January , 46 p. Ray, October , 61 p. Petrik, October , 65 p. Noll, and James A. Munter, May , 27 p. Ray, April , p. Maurer, and Mary Moorman, January , 25 p. Ray and Mary A. Allely, December , 73 p. Petrik and James A. Moorman, and Linda Harris, 70 p. Moorman, and Linda Harris, 40 p. Superseded by Report of Investigations RI Munter and Danita L. Mack and Mary Moorman, 89 p. Superseded by Report of Investigations RI , 73 p. Superseded by Report of Investigations RI , 48 p. Maurer, and Stan J. Superseded by Report of Investigations RI , 12 p. Krause, Doug Jones, C. Superseded by Report of Investigations RI , 49 p. Collazzi and Mary A. Superseded by Report of Investigations RI , scale 1: Carrick and Roy W. Mack and Mary A. Collazzi and Roy R. Superseded by Report of Investigations RI , 20 p. Dearborn and James A. Ireland and Edmund J. Ireland, and George A. Munter, October , 4 p. Munter, June , 28 p. Revised June 1, , 27 p.

Chapter 7 : Alaskan Oil, the Energy Crisis and the Environment: Working Paper # 26

Weather observation data recorded by Alaska Airlines at Prudhoe Bay from to show that mean annual snowfall is about mm, and the mean annual precipitation is about mm (Alaska Airlines, written commun.,).

Chapter 8 : Hydrologic Reports

Southwest Reports. Environmental overview and hydrogeologic conditions at McGrath, Alaska: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report , 15 p. + appendixes.

Chapter 9 : Fire Island (Anchorage, Alaska) | Revolvy

2 Overview of Environmental and Hydrogeologic Conditions at Moses Point, Alaska History The Seward Peninsula, which was originally part of the Bering land bridge, is thought to have.